

Curbing rural migration rate

†859. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of rural migration rate during the year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18;
- (b) measures taken by Government to curb rural migration; and
- (c) name of ten States from where rural migration is highest and the comparative rate of rural migration in these States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV): (a) to (c) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) has not conducted survey on migration during 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2017-18. However, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in its 64th Sample Survey conducted during July, 2007 to June, 2008 collected migration particulars along with the information on employment and unemployment. The percentage distribution of migrants by reason for migration obtained from the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities, providing access to basic needs and creating rural infrastructure. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme provides guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the members of the rural poor families. The findings of Independent studies conducted by the Ministry of Rural Development indicate that out-migration from villages has gone down due to implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGS. The Department is implementing Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) aimed at developing 300 rural growth clusters called 'Rurban Clusters' which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs. The objective of the Mission is to bridge the rural urban divide and to reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually to facilitate reverse migration. Besides, Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) and Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) are also implemented to provide basic needs and developing rural infrastructure for improving living conditions of rural masses so that distress migration of people from rural to cities could be reduced.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Percentage distribution of migrants (in 0.0) by reason for migration obtained from the survey on 'Employment and Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by NSSO during 2007-08

Sl. No.	Reason for migration	Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
All-India					
1.	In search of employment	4.6	0.1	15.1	0.6
2.	In search of better employment	9.6	0.2	16.5	0.6
3.	Business	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.1
4.	To take up employment/better employment	8.1	0.2	13.3	0.9
5.	Transfer of service/contract	3.6	0.1	6.8	0.3
6.	Proximity to place of work	1.0	0.1	1.0	0.2
7.	Studies	10.7	0.5	6.8	2.2
8.	Natural disaster	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
9.	Social/political problem	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.3
10.	Displacement by development projects	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1
11.	Acquisition of own house/flat	4.2	0.3	3.4	0.9
12.	Housing problems	3.9	0.3	1.6	0.6
13.	Health care	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
14.	Post retirement	2.6	0.0	0.7	0.0
15.	Marriage	9.4	91.2	1.4	60.8
16.	Migration of parent/earning member of the family	22.1	4.4	25.2	29.4
17.	Others	12.2	1.7	3.4	2.2
18.	All (incl. N.R.)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NR: Not reported.

Note:

1. Migrant: A household member whose last usual place of residence (UPR), anytime in the past, was different from the present place of enumeration was considered as a migrant member of the household.
2. Usual place of residence: Usual place of residence (UPR) of a person was defined as a place (village/town) where the person had stayed continuously for a period of six months or more.

Source: NSS Report No. 553: Migration in India: July, 2007-June, 2008.