

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Uttarakhand	2658	1401	778	2179	312
29.	West Bengal	14221	12969	631	13600	230
30.	Telangana	767	590	164	754	2
TOTAL		178184	150637	16086	166723	4984

@ Remaining habitations have been dropped or are not feasible/reportedly unfeasible as of now due to forest clearance, land issues and Court cases etc.

Reverse migration from city to village

787. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of reverse migration from city to village/district in last five years;
- (b) which State and city has the largest number of reverse migration;
- (c) the reasons of this reverse migration, whether these migrated people get jobs, if so, in which sector and their average wages per day;
- (d) the percentage of unemployment within reverse migration; and
- (e) whether Government has drawn plans to equip these unemployed battery of youth with job oriented skills, if so, the details of the courses offered?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Rural Development does not compile data on migration. The latest available National Sample Survey on 'Migration In India 2007-2008' was conducted during July 2007 to June 2008 (64th Round). The percentage of internal migrants by four types of rural-urban migration streams (*i.e.* from rural areas to rural areas, from rural areas to urban areas, from urban areas to rural areas and from urban areas to urban areas) for each State/UT is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

As per survey on 'Employment & Unemployment and Migration Particulars' conducted by National Statistical Office (NSO) during its 64th round (July 2007 - June 2008), the details of internal migrants in percentage along with the reasons for migration for each of the migration streams is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Deen Dayal Upadhyaya-Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), placement linked skill development programmes for wage employment and self employment.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. Its objective is to provide skilling to one crore prospective youth under Short Term Training (STT) courses and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) across the country during 2016-2020. Under the scheme, short duration industry relevant Skill Development training is being imparted across 39 Sectors.

Statement-I

Percentage distribution of internal migrants by the four types of rural-urban migration streams for each State/U.T. during 2007-08

State/U.T./All-India	Migration Streams				
	Rural to Rural	Urban to Rural	Rural to Urban	Urban to Urban	All
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	59.5	5.8	24.5	10.2	100.0
Arunachal Pradesh	30.5	20.3	28.1	21.1	100.0
Assam	77.4	3.9	13.8	5.0	100.0
Bihar	79.2	4.4	11.7	4.7	100.0
Chhattisgarh	73.1	4.5	14.0	8.4	100.0
Delhi	4.0	2.1	55.9	38.1	100.0
Goa	24.5	5.9	35.8	33.9	100.0
Gujarat	53.5	5.2	28.0	13.3	100.0
Haryana	59.8	6.0	22.3	11.9	100.0
Himachal Pradesh	75.5	12.6	8.4	3.6	100.0
Jammu and Kashmir	74.4	6.5	11.1	7.9	100.0
Jharkhand	71.8	3.7	12.1	12.3	100.0

1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	56.1	7.4	20.8	15.7	100.0
Kerala	63.5	12.0	15.4	9.1	100.0
Madhya Pradesh	66.6	5.4	15.4	12.7	100.0
Maharashtra	47.7	5.8	26.7	19.9	100.0
Manipur	39.4	8.0	30.3	22.3	100.0
Meghalaya	59.3	20.8	12.8	7.1	100.0
Mizoram	30.7	4.7	33.5	31.1	100.0
Nagaland	24.1	19.8	32.0	24.0	100.0
Odisha	76.3	3.6	12.3	7.7	100.0
Punjab	54.7	7.7	19.2	18.4	100.0
Rajasthan	68.2	4.4	17.9	9.5	100.0
Sikkim	70.0	8.3	12.5	9.2	100.0
Tamil Nadu	45.8	8.5	26.1	19.7	100.0
Tripura	73.5	3.4	17.3	5.8	100.0
Uttarakhand	59.5	9.7	14.4	16.4	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	71.1	4.7	13.6	10.5	100.0
West Bengal	67.4	4.4	14.2	13.9	100.0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56.8	10.5	22.0	10.7	100.0
Chandigarh	10.6	2.5	47.5	39.4	100.0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	75.8	4.0	15.5	4.7	100.0
Daman and Diu	48.9	28.5	12.1	10.5	100.0
Lakshadweep	20.7	33.0	33.0	13.4	100.0
Puducherry	30.5	7.5	38.5	23.6	100.0
ALL-INDIA	61.7	5.7	19.5	13.1	100.0

Source: NSS report No. 533: Migration in India (64th round)

Statement-II

Percentage distribution of internal migrants by reason for migration for each of the rural -urban migration streams during 2007-08

		All-India							
Reason for migration		male				female			
		rural to rural	urban to rural	rural to urban	urban to urban	rural to rural	urban to rural	rural to urban	urban to urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	in search of employment	5.1	3.4	19.7	8.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4
2.	in search of better employment	10.5	7.6	20.8	9.8	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5
3.	business	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
4.	to take up employment/better employment	8.2	8.5	13.8	12.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	1.1
5.	transfer of service/contract	3.0	5.4	3.0	12.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5
6.	proximity to place of work	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
SUB-TOTAL (Employment related reasons)		29.1	28.8	60.9	48.2	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.7
7.	marriage	12.2	2.1	1.6	1.2	92.6	74.2	62.8	58.5

8.	movement of parents/earning member	23.7	18.4	22.8	28.9	3.6	15.4	28.2	31.1
9.	studies	10.5	12.5	7.8	5.3	0.5	1.2	2.5	1.9
10.	other reasons (incl. n.r.)	24.4	38.2	6.9	16.4	2.9	7.3	4.0	5.7
ALL		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Explanatory 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.
 3. Persons who have migrated to a place in India from another place in India are internal migrants.
- Source:* NSS report No. 533: Migration in India (64th round)