

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2448
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2025**

RURAL-TO-URBAN MIGRATION IN THE COUNTRY

2448. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) total number of people migrated from rural to urban areas in the country from 2020 to 2025, with State-wise data and key reasons for migration such as employment, education, and lack of rural infrastructure;
- (b) impact of rural-to-urban migration on housing, employment and urban infrastructure, and whether Government has conducted any study on this;
- (c) number of slum dwellers increased due to migration in major cities and steps taken to improve their living conditions; and
- (d) measures being implemented by Government to create employment opportunities and improve infrastructure in rural areas to curb distress migration?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI TOKHAN SAHU)**

(a) & (b): As per the Census 2011, the total number of migrants shifted from rural to urban areas increased from 51.6 million in the year 2001 to 78.2 million in the year 2011 due to various reasons including work/employment. Migration from rural to urban areas is often driven by the search for better employment, education, marriage, etc. Labour Bureau under the Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoL&E) has conducted an All India Survey on Migrant Workers, on their socio economic characteristics. Subsequently, MoL&E has launched the e-Shram portal on 26.08.2021 for creation of a comprehensive National Database of the Unorganised Workers including migrant workers seeded with Aadhaar.

(c) As per the Census data, the slum population increased from 52.4 million (in 1743 slum reported towns/cities) in the year 2001 to 65.5 million (in 2613 slum reported towns/cities) in the year 2011. While information on slums for towns/cities with more than 20000 population were covered in Census 2001, the Census 2011 covered information on slums in all statutory towns/cities. 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. Schemes related to housing and slum rehabilitation are implemented by State/Union Territory (UT) Governments in their respective regions. However, Government of India supplements the efforts of States/UTs by providing Central Assistance under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban (PMAY-U) to provide pucca house with basic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers.

(d) The Government has adopted a multi-dimensional strategy to check the distressed migration from rural areas towards urban areas. This includes provision of improved infrastructural facilities, equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, imparting of skills, encouraging entrepreneurial activity, undertaking land reforms, enhancing literacy, and providing easy access to financial assistance & credit facilities etc. Ministry of Rural Development is implementing various rural development schemes viz., Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country. These schemes/programmes aim to alleviate poverty and to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas of the country.
