

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

LOK SABHA

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 357
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2017**

MIGRATION OF WORKERS

**†*357. SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:**

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a)whether the Government is aware of the migration of workers/unemployed youth from the rural areas of the country;**
- (b)if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the number of migrant workers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and**
- (c)the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent migration of workers/unemployed youth and contain them near their places?**

**ANSWER
MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)**

(a) to (c): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (c) OF THE LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *357 FOR 27.03.2017 RAISED BY SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI AND SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV REGARDING MIGRATION OF WORKERS.

(a) & (b): Yes, Sir. Details of State-wise migration of workers/unemployed youth from the rural areas of the country is placed at Annexure-I. The reasons for such migration are lack of job opportunities in the local market, avenues for better wages or better employment opportunities at the destination states/cities.

(c): To prevent migration of unemployed work force and contain them near their native places, the Government has enacted Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 which aims at enhancing the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing hundred days of wage-employment in a financial year to a rural household, whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. Further the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) with an objective to generate self-employment opportunities in rural as well as urban areas through establishment of microenterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

Number of migrant workers State-wise as per Census 2001.

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT.	No. of Migrant Workers
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,22,02,795
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,25,768
3.	Assam	29,67,253
4.	Bihar	72,01,618
5.	Chhattisgarh	42,67,852
6.	Goa	3,00,067
7.	Gujarat	91,18,394
8.	Haryana	36,19,689
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13,78,996
10.	J&K	7,65,762
11.	Jharkhand	35,27,643
12.	Karnataka	82,47,920
13.	Kerala	28,12,441
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1,01,25,610
15.	Maharashtra	2,06,85,108
16.	Manipur	2,05,885
17.	Meghalaya	1,99,730
18.	Mizoram	1,78,687
19.	Nagaland	1,79,646
20.	Odisha	46,28,673
21.	Punjab	35,43,444
22.	Rajasthan	91,38,707
23.	Sikkim	1,14,009
24.	Tamil Nadu	77,34,609
25.	Tripura	4,02,593
26.	Uttar Pradesh	1,41,07,361
27.	Uttarakhand	15,22,759
28.	West Bengal	96,57,360
29.	Delhi	28,13,920
30.	Andaman & Nikobar Island	87,224
31.	Chandigarh	2,78,187
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50,107
33.	Daman and Diu	43,891
34.	Lakshadweep	7,966
35.	Puducherry	1,65,681
	TOTAL	14,25,07,355