

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. 370
TO BE ANSWERED ON 27.03.2023**

MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

**†*370. SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:
SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA:**

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken a joint initiative with the State Governments to control the migration for employment and if so, the details thereof, State-wise particularly of Bundelkhand;**
- (b) the details of the efforts being made for employment generation in Bundelkhand;**
- (c) whether the Government is aware of the migration of labourers/unemployed youth from rural areas of the country, if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;**
- (d) the number of labourers migrated during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise/UT-wise; and**
- (e) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to prevent the migration of labourers/ unemployed youths and to provide work to them near their place of residence?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV)**

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

*

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 370* FOR REPLY ON 27/03/2023 RAISED BY SHRI KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL & SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA REGARDING MIGRATION FOR EMPLOYMENT.

(a) to (e): The Central Government in coordination with State Governments is implementing various developmental schemes for creating employment opportunities and improving rural infrastructure to encourage people to stay in rural areas, earn their livelihood and raise their quality of life near their places of residence and hence act as a deterrent to distress migration of rural population. Some of such schemes being implemented including in Bundelkhand are:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), provides for guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year to a rural household whose adult members are willing to take up manual work. Further, an additional 50 days of wage employment is provided over and above 100 days in the notified drought affected areas or natural calamity affected areas in the country.

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) is implemented with the objective of providing self-employment to the women members of the rural poor families by mobilizing them into Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) provides for skill development programme for self-employment. This training with access to Bank loans helps in creating self-employment opportunities at local level.

Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (SPMRM) is aimed at developing 300 rural growth clusters called ‘Rurban Clusters’ which have latent potential for growth, in all States and UTs. These clusters were conceptualized with the objective to bridge the rural-urban divide, reduce migration from rural to urban areas and eventually facilitate reverse migration.

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) was launched by the Government for facilitating self-employment. Under PMMY, collateral free loans upto Rs. 10 lakh, are extended to micro/small business enterprises and to individuals to enable them to setup or expand their business activities.

The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is being implemented by the Government with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore, for a period of 5 years starting from 2021-22 which have potential for creating 60 lakh new jobs.

PM GatiShakti is a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by seven engines, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. This approach is powered by Clean Energy and Sabka Prayas leading to huge job and entrepreneurial opportunities for all.

Besides these initiatives, various flagship programmes of the Government such as Make in India, Start-up India, Stand-up India, Digital India, Housing for All etc. are also oriented towards generating employment opportunities in the country including the State of Uttar Pradesh. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.

As per the Report Migration in India, 2020-21, based on PLFS 2020-21, released by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the total migration rate in India was 28.9% and in rural was 26.5%. Out of the total migrant persons, around 10.8% persons were migrated due to employment related reasons. The employment related reasons include in search of employment/better employment, for employment/ work (to take up employment/ to take up better employment/ business/ proximity to place of work/ transfer) and loss of job/closure of unit/lack of employment opportunities.
