

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2800  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023**

**MIGRANT LABOURERS FROM MADHYA PRADESH AND CHHATTISGARH  
TO OTHER STATES**

**†2800. SHRIMATI HIMADRI SINGH:**

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

- (a) the number of people migrated from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to other States of the country during the last three years;**
- (b) whether people have to migrate for employment in other States, if so, the number of such people, the details thereof, State-wise; and**
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to provide employment in their home State and to prevent their migration?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT  
(SHRI RAMESWAR TELI)**

**(a) & (b): Migration of workers from one state to another state is a continuous process and dynamic in nature. As per Census 2011, Migrants by place of last residence in respect of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are 24,15,635 and 10,21,077 respectively. As per Census -2011, State-wise Number of Migrants are given in Annexure.**

**(c): 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. Brief on some of such schemes are given below:**

**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.**

**Contd..2/-**

**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. All these initiatives are expected to collectively generate employment in the medium to long term through multiplier-effects.**

**In order to provide old age protection, the Government of India launched Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan (PM-SYM) pension scheme in 2019. It provides monthly pension of Rs.3,000/- after attaining the age of 60 years. The workers in the age group of 18-40 years whose monthly income is Rs.15,000/- or less and not a member of EPFO/ESIC/NPS(Govt. funded) can join the PM-SYM Scheme under this Scheme. 50% monthly contribution is payable by the beneficiary and equal matching contribution is paid by Central Government. Under the Scheme , the fund towards Government’s contribution is provided to LIC being fund manager.**

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2800 for 07.08.2023 raised by Shrimati Himadri Singh MP (LS) regarding Migrant Labourers from Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh to other States.

| State wise Number of Migrants by place of last residence |                           |                    |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|
| S. No.   | States/UTs                | Persons            |
| 1  | ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS | 52,129             |
| 2  | ANDHRA PRADESH            | 37,37,316          |
| 3  | ARUNACHAL PRADESH         | 1,19,244           |
| 4  | ASSAM                     | 5,72,064           |
| 5  | BIHAR                     | 7,06,557           |
| 6  | CHANDIGARH                | 2,06,642           |
| <b>7</b>   | <b>CHHATTISGARH</b>       | <b>10,21,077</b>   |
| 8  | DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI      | 63,779             |
| 9  | DAMAN & DIU               | 73,782             |
| 10   | GOA                       | 1,15,870           |
| 11   | GUJARAT                   | 30,41,779          |
| 12   | HARYANA                   | 13,33,644          |
| 13   | HIMACHAL PRADESH          | 2,96,268           |
| 14   | JAMMU & KASHMIR           | 1,22,587           |
| 15   | JHARKHAND                 | 8,24,259           |
| 16   | KARNATAKA                 | 28,87,216          |
| 17   | KERALA                    | 7,13,934           |
| 18   | LAKSHADWEEP               | 6,135              |
| <b>19</b>  | <b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>     | <b>24,15,635</b>   |
| 20   | MAHARASHTRA               | 79,01,819          |
| 21   | MANIPUR                   | 22,750             |
| 22   | MEGHALAYA                 | 52,797             |
| 23   | MIZORAM                   | 62,828             |
| 24   | NAGALAND                  | 1,10,779           |
| 25   | NCT OF DELHI              | 20,29,489          |
| 26   | ODISHA                    | 8,51,363           |
| 27   | PUDUCHERRY                | 70,721             |
| 28   | PUNJAB                    | 12,44,056          |
| 29   | RAJASTHAN                 | 17,09,602          |
| 30   | SIKKIM                    | 46,554             |
| 31   | TAMIL NADU                | 34,87,974          |
| 32   | TRIPURA                   | 92,097             |
| 33   | UTTAR PRADESH             | 31,56,125          |
| 34   | UTTARAKHAND               | 6,17,094           |
| 35   | WEST BENGAL               | 16,56,952          |
|  | <b>INDIA</b>              | <b>4,14,22,917</b> |

Source: Census Data-2011.

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