

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3376**  
ANSWERED ON 16.03.2021

DISTRESS MIGRATION

3376. DR. UMESH G. JADHAV:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study recently on the levels of distress migration in the country from rural areas and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the rate of distress migration is higher from the rural areas of certain States than the others, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government apart from the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), in order to reduce distress migration?

**ANSWER**  
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR)

(a) & (b) : Government has not conducted any study recently on level of distress migration in the country from rural areas. However, migration of workers from one State to another State is a continuous process and the migrant workers keep on moving from one State to other States in search of work. As per the information provided by Ministry of Labour & Employment, on the basis of data reported by the States/UTs, during the Covid-19 situation, a total of 1,14,30,968 inter-state migrant workers returned to their home states. State-wise break up is enclosed at the **Annexure**.

(c): The Ministry of Rural Development, inter alia, is implementing Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyay – Gramin Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana – Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to bring about overall improvement in the quality of life of the people in rural areas through employment generation, strengthening of livelihood opportunities, development of infrastructure in rural areas, promoting self-employment, skilling of rural youths, provision of social assistance and other basic amenities.

Besides the schemes/ programmes of MoRD mentioned above, major schemes of other Ministries for generating employment and skill development of the rural population are given below:

**(i). Prime Minister's Employment Generation (PMEGP):** The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises has been implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village

Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth.

**(ii) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):** The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) had launched Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) in the year 2015. The objective of this Skill Certification Scheme is to enable a large number of Indian Youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood. Individuals with prior learning experience or skills will also be assessed and certified under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) component of the Scheme. RPL mainly focuses on the individuals engaged in unregulated sectors.

All these measures encourage people in rural areas to earn their livelihood and raise their quality of life near their places of residence and hence, act as a deterrent to migration of rural population to cities.

Apart from the above, in order to safeguard the interest of the migrant workers, the Central Government had enacted the Inter-state Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979. This Act has now been subsumed in the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 and the Code has been notified on 29.09.2020. The above mentioned code commonly known as OSH Code, provides for decent working conditions, minimum wages, grievances redressal mechanisms, protection from abuse and exploitation, enhancement of the skills and social security to all category of organized and unorganized workers including Migrant workers. The Code is applicable to every establishment in which 10 or more inter-state migrant workers are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding 12 months.

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Annexure referred in the statement in the reply to part (a) & (b) of Lok Sabha Question No. 3376 due for answer on 16.03.2021 regarding 'Distress Migration'

SL No	Name of the State	No. of Migrant workers belonging to the State who have returned to their home State *
1	Andhra Pradesh	32,571
2	Andaman and Nicobar	4,960
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2,871
4	Assam	4,26,441
5	Bihar	15,00,612
6	Chandigarh	39230
7	Chhattisgarh	526900
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	43,747
9	Delhi	2,047
10	Goa	85620
11	Gujarat	0
12	Haryana	1,289
13	Himachal Pradesh	18,652
14	Jammu & Kashmir	48,780
15	Jharkhand	5,30,047
16	Karnataka	1,34,438
17	Kerala	3,11,124
18	Ladakh	50
19	Lakshadweep	456
20	Madhya Pradesh	7,53,581
21	Maharashtra	1,82,990
22	Manipur	12,338
23	Meghalaya	4,266
24	Mizoram	8446
25	Nagaland	11,750
26	Odisha	853,777
27	Puducherry	1,694
28	Punjab	5,15,642
29	Rajasthan	13,08,130
30	Sikkim	33,015
31	Tamil Nadu	72,145
32	Telangana	37,050
33	Tripura	34,247
34	Uttar Pradesh	32,49,638
35	Uttarakhand	1,97,128
36	West Bengal	13,84,693
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,14,30,968</b>

\* As per the data received from the States/UTs till 11.03.2021

