

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2476  
ANSWERED ON 10/12/2024**

**MIGRATION OF PEOPLE**

**2476. SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:  
SMT. RACHNA BANERJEE:**

**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the Government has taken any action to stop migration of rural people in search of better livelihood;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof;**
- (c) the manner in which rural development is used as a tool to address the challenges of rural-to-urban migration and ensure better opportunities at home;**
- (d) the details of measures taken to ensure that rural youth remain in their communities, contributing to local economies and helping to combat urban overcrowding; and**
- (e) whether MGNREGS is helpful to stop migration, if so, the details thereof?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN)**

**(a) to (d): Checking the migration of rural people towards urban areas are sought to be addressed through multi-dimensional course of action such as 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.**

**So far as the Ministry of Rural Development is concerned, it is implementing various rural development schemes for creating employment opportunities and rural infrastructure. All these**

**measures 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 to cities. Some of the schemes that have a positive impact on reducing migration are:**

- i. Under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Mahatma Gandhi NREGS), guaranteed wage employment of 100 days in a financial year is provided 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 on recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.**
- ii. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is aimed at providing connectivity by way of single all-weather road to eligible unconnected habitations in rural areas so that these habitations can have access to basic health services, education and markets for their produce. It has positive impact on education, access to health care facilities, employment generation, better farm prices etc. PMGSY have provided new on farm and off farm opportunities of employment like employment in nearby urban areas where people could commute daily. Hence, PMGSY has been able to arrest the pace of migration to some extent.**
- iii. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f. 1st April, 2016 to provide assistance to eligible rural households for construction of pucca houses with basic amenities to achieve the objective of “Housing for All” in rural areas of country. The total target under the PMAY-G was construction of 4.95 crore pucca houses with basic amenities by March, 2029. The construction activities under PMAY-G focuses on provision of houses to the eligible beneficiaries and also contributes in reducing push factors for migration through direct and indirect employment generation in rural areas of the country. Under PMAY-G, there is a provision of 90/95 person days of un-skilled wage labour under MGNREGS for construction of house, over and above the unit assistance. Further, under the Rural Mason Training program of PMAY-G so far approx 3 lakh mason have been trained. Under PMAY-G, the indirect employment is also**

**generated through the production of building materials and their transportation for the house construction.**

- iv. DeendayalAntyodayaYojana – National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) mobilizes rural poor and vulnerable households into SHGs and link them to sustainable livelihoods opportunities by building their skills and enabling them to access formal sources of finance, entitlements and services from both public and private sectors. It is envisaged that the intensive and continuous capacity building of rural poor women will ensure their social and economic upliftment. The Mission seeks to achieve its objective through investing in four core components viz., (a) social mobilization and promotion of sustainable community institutions of the rural poor; (b) financial inclusion of the rural poor; (c) sustainable livelihoods; and (d) social inclusion, development, and convergence.**
- v. Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs) provides entrepreneurship and skill development training to rural unemployed youth aged 18-45 years, empowering them to pursue self employment. There are 64 approved courses in which RSETIs impart training based on the specific demands of the respective states significantly reducing rural youth migration.**
- vi. Department of Land Resources (DoLR) is implementing Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan MantriKrishiSinchayeeYojana (WDC-PMKSY), which provides employment opportunities through community engagement in soil and water conservation, rainwater harvesting, afforestation, horticulture, pasture development, and livelihood support, thereby providing sustainable income opportunities and skill development.**

**(e): MGNREGS is a demand-driven wage employment Scheme that provides for the enhancement of livelihood security of the households in rural areas of the country by providing at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. It offers rural households fall back livelihood options when better employment opportunities are unavailable. From the FY2019-20 to 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024), a total of 1813.26crore persondays have been generated and a total of 412.09 durable assets have beencreated on rural areas under this scheme.**

Several initiatives have been taken to provide employment opportunity to rural household under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS which include:

- Initiating appropriate Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns including wall paintings for the wide dissemination of the provisions of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (Mahatma Gandhi NREGA), 2005
- Expanding scope and coverage of demand registration system to ensure that demand for work under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA does not go unregistered,
- Prepare plans in a participatory mode and approve them in the Gram Sabha.
- Organization of 'Rozgar Diwas'.
- Creation of productive assets at individual and community level for sustained income of the beneficiaries

Details of person days generated and number of durable assets created on rural areas under Mahatma Gandhi NREGS for the last five financial years from 2019-20 to 2023-24 and in the current financial year 2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024) are as under:

<b>Financial year</b>	<b>Person days generated (in crore)</b>	<b>No. of durable assets created</b>
<b>2019-20</b>	<b>265.35</b>	<b>74.67</b>
<b>2020-21</b>	<b>389.09</b>	<b>84.35</b>
<b>2021-22</b>	<b>363.19</b>	<b>89.96</b>
<b>2022-23</b>	<b>293.70</b>	<b>94.45</b>
<b>2023-24</b>	<b>308.91</b>	<b>84.24</b>
<b>2024-25 (as on 06.12.2024)</b>	<b>193.02</b>	<b>59.09</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1813.26</b>	<b>412.09</b>

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