

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

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3723
ANSWERED ON 11/08/2026**

STUDY ON MIGRATION

3723. Smt. Smita Uday Wagh:

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any study on rural-to-urban migration and reverse migration during the last five years, if so, the details and major findings thereof;**
- (b) whether the Government maintains data on migration-prone districts and reverse migration trends, if so, the details thereof, State and district-wise, particularly for Maharashtra including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency;**
- (c) whether the Government has launched targeted interventions for generating sustainable livelihoods, promoting rural enterprises, skill development and employment in migration-prone districts, if so, the details thereof;**
- (d) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rural development programmes including Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) on reducing distress migration and improving rural incomes, if so, the details thereof; and**
- (e) whether the Government proposes to introduce special livelihood and employment generation initiatives to reduce distress migration and encourage sustainable rural development in Maharashtra particularly in Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency, if so, the details thereof?**

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): The Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) does not maintain data pertaining to migration prone areas or migration trends. However, with a view to *inter alia* address issues of migration

of rural people, the Government has adopted a multi-dimensional course of action such as, provision of improved infrastructural facilities (i.e; roads, drinking water supply, housing, sanitation and connectivity), equitable dispersal of resources to remove regional disparities, employment generation, imparting of skills, encouraging entrepreneurial activity and providing easy access to financial assistance & credit facilities etc.

In this direction, Ministry of Rural Development(MoRD) is implementing various rural development schemes/programmes such as Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin) (VB-G RAM G), Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDUGKY), Rural Self Employment Training Institutes(RSETIs), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and Watershed Development Component (WDC) of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (WDC-PMKSY) for overall development of rural areas of the country.

(d): The Government undertakes regular assessment and reviews of the progress of implementation of rural development programmes towards ensuring effective achievement of defined objectives. Details of persondays generated, Self Help Groups (SHGs) formed and houses completed under MGNREGS, DAY-NRLM and PMAY-G respectively are given below: -

Name of programme	Major benefit accrued
MGNREGS	Since inception of programme in 2006, a total of 4994.17 crore persondays have been generated as on 30.06.2026
DAY-NRLM	The programme launched in 2011 has mobilized a total of 10.08 crore women into 92 lakhs Self Help Groups as on 30.06.2026
PMAY-G	A total of 3.11 crore houses have been completed since 2016 to till present

(e): The Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Aajeevika Mission (Gramin): VB–G RAM G Act, 2025 come into force with effect from 1st July, 2026, provides a statutory guarantee of 125 days of wage employment to every willing rural household and focuses on creation of durable assets and strengthening sustainable rural livelihoods. The Programme includes a dedicated thematic area on Livelihood Infrastructure, covering agriculture and allied activities, rural

enterprises, Self Help Groups and other income-generating activities, thereby creating and strengthening sustainable livelihood opportunities in rural areas. Further, works under Water Security, including water conservation, watershed development, groundwater recharge and source sustainability, support agricultural activities by improving the availability and sustainability of water resources, thereby contributing to enhanced agricultural productivity and rural livelihoods.

Similarly, works under Mitigation of Extreme Weather Events and Disaster Preparedness, including measures for drought, floods and other extreme weather events, help protect agricultural and rural livelihood assets and strengthen the resilience of rural communities. Thus, the combined focus on livelihood infrastructure, water security, climate resilience and rural infrastructure is intended to enhance rural employment opportunities, strengthen agricultural and allied livelihoods and promote sustainable rural development. These provisions are applicable across all rural areas of the country, including Jalgaon Lok Sabha Constituency in Maharashtra, and are aimed at strengthening livelihoods and reducing vulnerability to seasonal and climate-related livelihood distress.
