



## EAC-PM Report on Domestic Migration

**For Prelims:** [Migration](#), [Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana](#), [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana](#), [Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme](#), [One Nation One Ration Card](#)

**For Mains:** Declining domestic migration and its implications, migration in India, Welfare schemes in Addressing Migrants in India.

[Source:TH](#)

### Why in News?

The [Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister \(EAC-PM\)](#) released a working paper titled "**400 Million Dreams!**" which highlights a **12% decline in domestic migration** since 2011.

- This shift, reflecting broader socio-economic changes, is attributed to improved economic opportunities and infrastructure in traditionally high migration source areas.

### What are the Key Highlights of the EAC-PM Report on Domestic Migration?

- **Reduction in Migration:** The number of domestic migrants in India has decreased by **12%** since 2011, with the estimated number of migrants in 2023 standing at **40.20 crore**.
  - This is an **11.78% decline** from the 45.58 crore migrants reported in [Census 2011](#).
  - The [migration rate](#) (difference between the number of persons entering and leaving) has fallen from **37.64%** of the total population in 2011 to **28.88%** in 2023, indicating a slowdown in migration.
- **Migration Dynamics:**
  - **Migrant States:** **West Bengal, Rajasthan, and Karnataka** have experienced the **highest growth** in attracting migrants.
    - **Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh** have seen a reduction in their percentage share of total migrants.
  - **Urban Concentration of Migration:** Major urban agglomerations like **Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, and Kolkata** continue to be the primary destinations for migrants.
    - **Mumbai, Bengaluru Urban, and Howrah** are among the top districts attracting the most migrant arrivals.
  - **Emerging Migration Routes:** Primary migration corridors include **Uttar Pradesh-Delhi, Gujarat-Maharashtra, Telangana-Andhra Pradesh, and Bihar-Delhi**.
  - **Seasonal Migration Trends:** Migration is most frequent during **April to June**, with secondary peaks in **November-December**, likely due to festivals and marriages.
    - **January** experiences the lowest levels of migration, suggesting a seasonal pattern.
- **Reasons for Decline in Migration:** The decline in domestic migration is attributed to improved local economic opportunities through schemes like [Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana \(PMMY\)](#), enhanced infrastructure via [Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana \(PMGSY\)](#), better healthcare through [Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana \(PM-JAY\)](#), and

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## TRACKING INTERNAL MIGRATION





**Overall non**-suburban unreserved second class passenger numbers in 2023 are 11.78% lower.



**Report hypothesises** that lower migration is due to availability of improved public services and economic opportunities

**Telecom data** suggests April-June is the high period for movement with November-December witnessing secondary highs

### **MIGRANTS IN INDIA** (in cr)

2011*		45.57
2023**		40.2

### **MIGRATION RATE (%)**

2011*		37.64
2023**		28.88

\*Based on 2011 census data, \*\* EAC-PM paper estimates

Source: EAC-PM working paper titled '400 Million Dreams!'

## Migration

- Migration refers to the **movement of people from their usual place of residence to a new one**, either across international borders or within a state.
  - While there is no universally agreed definition, the [United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs](#) defines a **long-term migrant as someone who lives outside their country of origin for at least 12 months.**
- **Two Primary Types of Migration:** International migration involves **crossing state boundaries to live in another country for a minimum duration**, while internal migration occurs **within the same country.**
  - **Urbanization is a specific form of internal migration**, where people move from rural to urban areas.

## What are the Implications of Decreased Domestic Migration?

- **Economic Implications:** Reduced migration can lead to **labor shortages in certain**

**regions**, especially in industries that rely heavily on migrant workers.

- This can increase wages in those areas but may also lead to **higher production costs and reduced competitiveness**.
- Improved economic opportunities in smaller cities may reduce **income inequality** between urban and rural areas. **Boost to local economies** as the workforce stays in their home regions.
- **Social Implications:** Reduced migration can lead to increased demand for **quality education, healthcare, and infrastructure in rural and semi-urban areas**.
  - However, it limits access to better employment and education opportunities in urban centers.
  - Women who traditionally stay back may face prolonged economic dependence if migration opportunities for male family members shrink.
- **Demographic Implications:** Reduced inflow of migrants to urban areas could **slow down urbanization**, impacting cities' economic dynamism.
  - Decline in population growth in metro cities might affect their **consumer base and economic activities**.
- **Policy and Governance Implications:** Lower migration rates can reduce the pressure on urban areas, potentially easing issues like **overcrowding, housing shortages, and strain on public services**.
  - National employment schemes like **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** may need to scale up to address reduced employment migration.
  - Staying in rural areas might increase **pressure on local land and water resources**, leading to **unsustainable agricultural practices**.

## India's Initiatives for the Welfare of Migrants

- [PM Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi \(PM SVANidhi\)](#)
- [Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Yojana \(PMSYM\)](#)
- [Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana \(PMGKY\)](#)
- [One Nation One Ration Card \(ONORC\)](#)
- [Mera Ration App](#)

## Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM)

- The EAC-PM is an independent advisory body providing economic and related advice to the Government of India, specifically the Prime Minister.
  - Its **Terms of Reference** include analyzing and advising on issues referred by the Prime Minister, addressing macroeconomic matters, and performing tasks assigned by the Prime Minister.
- The EAC-PM's role is **advisory and non-binding**, with additional efforts to foster economic understanding among the public through reports, presentations, and stakeholder interactions.
- The [NITI Aayog \(National Institution for Transforming India\)](#) acts as its nodal agency for administrative and logistical support.

### Drishti Mains Question:

Critically analyze the socio-economic implications of declining domestic migration in India. How does it affect regional development and urbanization trends?

## UPSC Civil Services Exam, Previous Year Questions (PYQ)

### Mains

**Q.** What are the main socio-economic implications arising out of the development of IT industries in major cities of India? (2021)

**Q.** Discuss the changes in the trends of labour migration within and outside India in the last four decades. **(2015)**

PDF Refernece URL: <https://www.drishtias.com/printpdf/eac-pm-report-on-domestic-migration>

