India has 54% of all internal migrants. 

1/3rd of India population are internal migrants. 

7,00,000 - 1,20,000 crore is estimated remittances by migrants. 

Migrants are often given the toughest, most hazardous or socially looked-down-upon jobs. 

Face discrimination as “Outsiders”. 

No access to legal rights, public services & social protection programmes. 

15 million are children. 80% of migrants in India are women. About 30% youth (15-29 years). 

During the 1990s, trade, hotels, transport and communication together generated 13.4 million non-agricultural jobs.

There has been a huge decline in agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing sector, the employment has decreased from 32.4 million to -21.1 million. 

Agricultural wages range by activity from Rs. 120 a day for herdsmen to Rs. 218 per day for ploughing for men. 

Highest wages in Kerala – Rs. 588 per day. 

Lowest wages in Madhya Pradesh – Rs. 147 per day. 

MGNREGA employment at all India level is less than 5% of the rural employment. 

The intensity of migration is likely to increase in future in response to economic crises, political instability and global environment change. 

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