



THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

YASHAS S DAS

WHAT VILLAGERS WANT - A STUDY OF THE MIND OF RURAL INDIA ON MIGRATION TO URBAN LANDSCAPES

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WORKING PAPER **16**

What Villagers Want- A Study of the Mind of Rural
India on Migration to Urban Landscapes
(India /WP-16 IIMAD)



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July 2026, Working Paper No. 16

Author

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ISBN: 978-81-989962-1-3

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21530852>

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WHAT VILLAGERS WANT -
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TO URBAN LANDSCAPES

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Research Period : Jun 2024 – Jun 2025
Date of Submission : 18 Jun 2025

Abstract

Rural Urban migration in India is driven by various factors like prevailing economic, social, geographic and environmental conditions, availability of infrastructural facilities and effectiveness of state interventions. This research report attempts to investigate the issue from the perspective of people who have not yet migrated by collecting and collating views and aspirations from villages which are places of origin as opposed to cities and towns which form the destinations with an aim to provide a pan India comparative picture for policy makers and other researchers. Fundamental questions of desire for migration, reasons for migration, barriers to migration and type of migration (temporary or permanent) one aspires for are quantitatively surveyed and statistically analysed across different identities of gender, age group, education level, income group, social group, region, religion, and land holding. Proliferation and effectiveness of three major large-scale government interventions are also captured and analysed. Quantitative analysis of responses to key questions mentioned above show a broad similarity across regions and religions, moderate similarity across gender, variance across age groups and strong variance across educational levels, income groups and land holding though with outliers in all of these. These similarities and variances identified can help policymakers with the broad directions at which to target their interventions both in scale and type.

Introduction

Rural-urban migration in India is a defining feature of the country's socio-economic and demographic landscape, driven by a confluence of economic, social, geographic, environmental, and infrastructural factors. State interventions over the years have also shaped its contours. As urban centres expand with opportunities for employment, education, and improved living standards, rural areas often stagnate with limited job prospects, inadequate infrastructure, and environmental challenges. This migration, while a pathway to better livelihoods for some, worsens urban overcrowding and strains rural communities, creating an urgent need for balanced regional development. Unlike most studies that focus on migrant populations in urban destinations, this research report adopts a novel perspective by examining the aspirations, motivations, and constraints of non-migrated populations in source villages. By collecting and analysing quantitative survey data from rural India, the study aims to provide a pan-India comparative framework to guide policymakers and researchers in crafting targeted interventions that address the root causes of migration while fostering sustainable rural livelihoods.

The scale and complexity of rural-urban migration in India are well-documented. The Census of India (2011) indicates that 31% of the population resides in urban areas, a figure projected to reach 40% by 2030 (United Nations, 2018). This shift is fuelled by stark economic disparities: rural areas, home to nearly 70% of India's population, contribute only 46% to the national GDP (Ministry of Rural Development, 2019). Economic push factors, such as unemployment and declining agricultural productivity, are particularly acute in states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, where out-migration rates are high. In contrast, southern states like Kerala, with stronger rural infrastructure, exhibit lower migration flows. These regional variations highlight the need for a granular understanding of migration drivers, which this study addresses by focusing on the perspectives of those who remain in rural areas.

Social dynamics significantly influence migration patterns. Gender plays a critical role, with men, particularly those aged 15–40, migrating primarily for economic reasons, while women, especially in northern India, often relocate due to marriage or familial obligations. Social groups, including Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), face unique pressures due to landlessness and social exclusion, which amplify their migration aspirations. Religion and income levels further shape these dynamics, with lower-income households expressing stronger desires to migrate due to economic necessity, while higher-

income groups may prioritize stability in rural areas. By disaggregating survey responses across these identities, this study uncovers nuanced patterns of similarity and variance, offering insights into the diverse motivations underlying migration decisions.

Geographic and environmental factors add another layer of complexity. India's diverse topography—ranging from arid regions in Rajasthan to flood-prone areas in Assam—interacts with environmental stressors like climate change to drive migration. Droughts, erratic monsoons, and floods have displaced rural populations, particularly in states like Maharashtra, where environmental distress has led to significant urban inflows. These geographic and environmental challenges disproportionately affect marginalized communities, who lack the resources to adapt. This report's focus on source villages allows it to capture how these factors influence the decision to stay or aspire to migrate, providing a critical perspective on rural resilience.

Infrastructural disparities between rural and urban areas are a major driver of migration. Rural India faces significant shortages in healthcare and education facilities, with 76% fewer doctors and 56% fewer hospital beds than required (Rural Health Statistics, 2021–22). Similarly, rural schools often lack qualified teachers and basic amenities, pushing families to seek urban alternatives (ASER, 2022). These gaps are not uniform, with southern states like Tamil Nadu showing better rural connectivity than northern counterparts. By surveying non-migrated populations, this study explores how perceptions of these disparities shape migration aspirations and whether individuals prefer temporary or permanent relocation, offering insights into the type of migration they envision.

The methodological approach of this study is designed to be both comprehensive and inclusive. The quantitative survey targets fundamental questions: the desire for migration, reasons for wanting to migrate, barriers preventing migration, and preferences for temporary versus permanent migration. Responses are analysed across region, religion, gender, age, education, social group, and income, revealing broad similarity across regions and religions, moderate similarity across gender, variance across age groups and significant variance across educational levels, income groups and land holding. For instance, younger and more educated individuals express stronger migration desires, driven by awareness of urban opportunities, while older populations prioritize social ties. These findings underscore the need for tailored interventions that address both universal and identity-specific drivers of migration.

The policy implications of this research are profound. The broad regional similarities suggest that large-scale interventions, such as rural employment schemes, can address common economic push factors. However, variances across age and education call for targeted programs, such as skill development for youth or educational infrastructure improvements to retain families. Land reforms come across as an urgent necessity to stem the outflow of the landless. For marginalized groups, addressing social and economic exclusion is critical. Geographically tailored strategies, such as drought-resistant agriculture in arid regions, can mitigate environmental push factors. By focusing on source villages, this study provides a roadmap for policies that align with rural aspirations, reducing migration pressures and promoting equitable development.

In sum, this research report offers a fresh lens on rural-urban migration by centering the voices of non-migrated rural populations. By providing a pan-India comparative analysis, it complements existing studies and fills a critical gap in understanding the rural perspective. The proposed interventions—enhancing rural infrastructure, promoting agro-based industries, effective implementation of land reforms and improving access to education and healthcare—aim to empower rural communities, alleviate urban strain, and foster sustainable development across India’s diverse landscape.

Literature Review

Existing research on rural-urban migration in India emphasizes economic, social, geographic, environmental, and infrastructural drivers. Bhagat (2017) highlights economic disparities, noting rural areas’ limited contribution to GDP (46%) despite housing 70% of the population, pushing residents toward urban opportunities. Srivastava (2020) identifies regional variations, with high out-migration from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh due to economic stagnation, unlike Kerala’s lower rates tied to robust rural development. Social factors, including gender and caste, shape migration: Keshri and Bhagat (2013) note women migrate for marriage in northern India, while men (aged 15–35) seek economic prospects (NSS, 2007–08). Deshingkar and Start (2003) highlight how landlessness drives migration among Scheduled Castes.

Geographic and environmental factors, such as Maharashtra’s droughts, have increased urban inflows by 20% post-2016 (Gupta, 2018). Infrastructural gaps, including rural healthcare shortages (Rural Health Statistics, 2021–22) and poor schooling (ASER, 2022),

further fuel migration. Most studies, like Tumbe (2018), focus on urban migrants, neglecting non-migrated rural populations. Datta (2019) advocates for source-based research to capture rural aspirations, a gap this study addresses. Kundu and Saraswati (2012) link education to migration desires, while Singh and Aggarwal (2021) note older populations' lower mobility. This literature underscores the need for source-focused, identity-disaggregated analyses to inform targeted policies.

Research Methodology

This section outlines the methodology employed to investigate rural-urban migration aspirations in India from the perspective of non-migrated populations in source villages. The study adopts a quantitative approach, utilizing a structured survey to capture the desires, reasons, barriers, and preferences for migration across diverse identities. The methodology is organized under four key headings: Research Design, Database, Data Collection, and Data Analysis.

Research Design

The research design is crafted to provide a comprehensive, pan-India comparative analysis of rural-urban migration aspirations, focusing on non-migrated populations in rural villages. The study employs a stratified random sampling approach to ensure representativeness across India's diverse geographic, social, and demographic landscape. The target population comprises villages, or cluster of adjacent villages centring around one- or two-Gram Panchayats, remotely located or located outside urban areas or city limits selected from geographically separated districts of each state. This focus on rural areas aligns with the study's objective of understanding the perspectives of those who have not yet migrated, offering a counterpoint to urban-centric migration studies.

The sampling process begins with the stratification of villages by state size and geographic distribution. States are classified into two categories based on area: "big states" (larger than 50,000 square kilometers) and "small states" (smaller than 50,000 square kilometers). Four villages are selected in each big state and two in each small state with the exception of Goa where one village is selected. Within each state, villages are chosen from distinct districts to

represent the state's geographic extent, ensuring that no two villages (or cluster of villages) are from the same district (except for the district of Lahaul & Spiti which covers 25% area of the state where the two selected villages are located in distinct regions of Lahaul & Spiti). This stratification ensures that the sample reflects India's varied socio-economic and environmental contexts, from densely populated states like Uttar Pradesh to smaller states like Goa. This approach mitigates clustering biases and enhances the generalizability of findings.

Within each village or group of villages, the target population is further stratified by age and gender to reflect demographic diversity. The age distribution is set as follows: 0–15 years (10%), 16–40 years (60%), 41–60 years (20%), and above 60 years (10%). This distribution prioritizes the 16–40 age group, which is most likely to exhibit migration aspirations, while still including younger and older cohorts for comparative analysis. Gender stratification ensures that 60% of respondents in each age group are male and 40% are female, acknowledging the gendered nature of migration decisions while maintaining a balanced sample. The sample size per village is fixed at 50 individuals, resulting in a robust dataset that captures diverse perspectives within each community.

The research design leverages random sampling at the individual level to minimize selection bias. Respondents are selected through a combination of opportunistic and systematic strategies, such as engaging individuals in public spaces and conducting house-to-house visits. This multi-pronged approach ensures that the sample includes a cross-section of social and economic groups, enhancing the study's ability to analyse migration aspirations across identities like religion, education level, social group, and income.

Database

The database for this study is constructed from primary data collected through structured questionnaires administered in selected rural villages across India. The questionnaire is designed to address four fundamental aspects: the desire for migration, reasons for wanting to migrate, barriers preventing migration, and preferences for temporary versus permanent migration. Questions are tailored to capture quantitative responses, allowing for statistical analysis of migration aspirations and their variations across gender, age, education, income, region, religion, social group, and land holding.

The database encompasses data from a total of 50 respondents per village/group of villages, with districts selected based on the stratified sampling framework described above. For big states, four villages contribute 200 respondents per state, while for small states, two villages contribute 100 respondents per state. Given the spread of 28 states and 2 Union Territories surveyed, the total sample size is substantial, covering a diverse range of rural contexts. For instance, large states like Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh contribute data from arid and forested regions, respectively, while small states like Sikkim provide insights from hilly terrains. This geographic diversity ensures that the database reflects India's complex environmental and socio-economic landscape. UTs in mainland India have not been included except for J&K and Ladakh due to their comparative sizes and urban orientation while access was the limiting factor for Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep. In Goa, only one village has been sampled.

To ensure data quality, respondents' personal details are kept anonymous, fostering trust and encouraging candid responses. The database is structured to facilitate disaggregated analysis, with variables coded to capture demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender), socio-economic status (e.g., education, income, land holding), and migration-related responses (e.g., desire, reasons, barriers). This structure enables the identification of patterns, such as broad similarities across regions or strong variances across educational levels, which are critical for policy recommendations.

Data Collection

Data collection is conducted through in-person interviews using a pre-prepared questionnaire, administered by the researcher and an assistant, with support from locally sourced guides. These guides play a crucial role in translation and identifying diverse social and economic groups within each village, ensuring that the sample reflects the community's heterogeneity. Data is collected and stored digitally using Kobo Toolbox software in which the questionnaire is prepared in the local language. The survey locations are digitally mapped and date time-stamped using the GPS facility of the software. The data collection process follows a random sampling approach, with respondents selected through multiple strategies to maximize coverage and minimize bias.

The primary strategy involves engaging individuals in public spaces, such as village squares, playgrounds, work sites, markets, and bus stops. These locations are chosen for their accessibility and likelihood of encountering a diverse cross-section of the population, including farmers, labourers, and students. To complement this approach, house-to-house visits are conducted to reach individuals who may not frequent public spaces, such as elderly residents or women with domestic responsibilities. This dual strategy ensures that the sample includes respondents from varied age groups, genders, and socio-economic backgrounds, aligning with the study's stratification criteria.

Each interview is based on a structured questionnaire, which includes closed-ended questions to facilitate quantitative analysis. The questionnaire is designed to be concise yet comprehensive, covering the four key research aspects while allowing respondents to express their aspirations and constraints. The use of local guides ensures that questions are communicated effectively, particularly in linguistically diverse regions where Hindi or English may not be widely spoken. To maintain consistency, the researcher and assistant follow a standardized protocol for administering the questionnaire, recording responses accurately, and addressing any clarifications needed by respondents.

The data collection process is labour-intensive but yields rich, context-specific data. The process was completed over a period of 10 months from June 2024 to March 2025. By conducting 50 interviews per village, the study captures a snapshot of migration aspirations within each community, which, when aggregated across states, provides a pan-India perspective.

Data Analysis

The analysis of survey data employs descriptive statistics to summarize and interpret respondents' migration aspirations. This approach is chosen for its ability to provide clear, interpretable insights into the patterns and variations observed across the sample. Key metrics, such as the percentage of respondents expressing a desire to migrate or the frequency of specific barriers, are calculated to highlight trends and differences across demographic and socio-economic groups.

Microsoft Excel is utilized as the primary tool for data analysis and visualization. Responses are entered into spreadsheets, with variables organized by demographic characteristics (e.g., age, gender, education) and migration-related questions (e.g., reasons, barriers). Descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages, are computed to summarize the data. For instance, the proportion of respondents in the 16–40 age group desiring migration is compared with that of the above-60 group to assess age-based variances. Similarly, cross-tabulations are used to examine how migration preferences vary by gender, region, or education level. By disaggregating the data across multiple identities, the analysis provides a nuanced understanding of how migration aspirations are shaped by intersecting factors, informing the scale and type of policy interventions needed.

In conclusion, the research methodology combines a stratified random sampling design, a robust primary database, rigorous data collection procedures, and descriptive statistical analysis to investigate rural-urban migration aspirations in India. By focusing on non-migrated populations and capturing their perspectives through a pan-India lens, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers aiming to address the causes of increased migration and promote sustainable rural development.

Findings

The findings are based on responses to six key questions which were posed to the respondents. The key questions are:-

1. Which life do you think is better, Village Life or City Life?
2. Do you wish to stay in a city or a town?
3. Is it agreeable for you to leave your village? If not what is the main reason?
4. Given an option will you settle in a city? If yes, why would you and if no, why would you not?
5. Do you think you can achieve your ambition/life desires while staying in the village? If no, why not?
6. If you ever migrate to a city and settle down there, will you ever choose to come back to stay in the village?

Three additional questions are included to capture the effectiveness and proliferation of three of the major existing central schemes aimed at development of rural living standards. The schemes are Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDUGKY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – Grameen (PMAY-G)

The questions are posed in the order listed above. The responses are collated below.

Question : Which life do you think is better, Village Life or City Life?

Response : This question is intended to check the opinion of the villager about city life which she has not seen closely or not seen at all in comparison to village life which is her lived experience. The responses overwhelmingly were on the side of a known Village Life (87%) in comparison to an unknown City Life (13%). While the opinion was similar across genders, there was a discernible inverse relation across age groups with the younger people expressing more liking for City Life than older people (19% below 15yrs to 8% above 60yrs). People with no income or very less income felt City Life was better (17%) compared to people with higher incomes (8%). People with higher education levels showed more liking for City Life (17% post graduates) compared to those with lower education levels 12% without schooling). Across regions, Mizoram (31%), Madhya Pradesh (23%), Jammu and Kashmir (23%), Bihar (19%), and Arunachal Pradesh (18%) showed higher liking for city life, while Haryana (3%), Karnataka (5%), and Meghalaya (6%) showed the least, with no clear regional pattern. Religion or Social Group also is found not to affect this opinion. Across land holding, those with no land (14%) or less than 1 hectare (14%) showed slightly higher preference for city life compared to those with larger holdings (e.g. 7% for 3-5 hectares).

Question : Do you wish to stay in a city?

Answer : Answer to this question, if inferred from the previous question should yield similar results. But it is observed that a considerably larger population wishes to settle in a city even though they felt village life was better than city life. While only 13% preferred city life, a significantly larger group (34%) expressed a desire to settle in a city, indicating practical aspirations outweigh emotional preferences. Females (36%) showed slightly more desire than males (33%). A strong inverse relationship was observed across age groups, with 43 % below 15 years and 40% aged 16–40 wishing to settle in cities, compared to 15% above 60. The desire decreased with income, from 40% with no income to 20% above Rs 50000. Education showed a positive correlation, with 43% of graduates and 43% of postgraduates desiring city life compared to 25% of those not schooled. Regionally, Mizoram (59%), Bihar (55%), Uttar Pradesh (47%), and Madhya Pradesh (45%) showed the highest desire, while Karnataka (11%), Tamil Nadu (13%), and Ladakh (15%) showed the least. Christians (43%)

had the highest desire, while Sikhs (21%) had the least. Social groups showed no clear pattern. Across land holding, those with no land (35%) or less than 1 hectare (35%) showed higher desire to settle in cities compared to those with larger holdings (e.g., 20% for 3-5 hectares).

Questions : Is it agreeable for you to leave your village? Why not?

Answer : This pair of questions attempts to find out how the social, familial, land or other traditional ties affect a villager's view on migration by presenting upfront the prospect of having to leave one's village as the primary fallout of a decision to migrate. 70% people are not amenable to leaving their village. Males and Females have same non amenability (70%) with the primary reason for females being separation from family and for males being attachment to the place of birth. Contentment with the village life also figures as a major reason for both genders. While separation from family figures as most important reason for females, attachment to the place figures third in their order of preference. Age group shows inverse relation in amenability with 60 % below 15yrs showing non amenability while 86% above 60yrs are non-amenable to leave their village. Primary reason for those under 15 yrs is contentment, for those between 16-40yrs and 41-60yrs is separation from family and for those above 60 is attachment to the place. Income levels also show inverse relation in amenability with 65% people without income not amenable to leave compared to 79% people with income greater than Rs 50000/month not amenable to leave. Separation from family dominates the reason among lower income groups while attachment to place dominates the reason among higher income groups. Educational levels show a positive relation to amenity to leave. Only 24% of those not schooled are amenable to leave while 38% of graduates and postgraduates are amenable to leave. Primary reason for non-amenable to leave varies from separation from family for less educated to attachment to place for the more educated. Contentment figures equally among all. When compared across states, Mizoram, Bihar, UP & Arunachal Pradesh showed highest amenability to leave while Haryana, Karnataka, Ladakh & Goa showed least amenability. Sikhs (13%) show the least amenability to leave with Christians (42%) being most amenable with reasons for non-amenable to leave being attachment to place and contentment with the place respectively. In social groups General category shows amenability to leave narrowly above the others with primary reason for non-amenable being attachment to place. Across land holding, amenability decreased with larger holdings: 31% with no land were amenable compared to 17% with 3-5 hectares. Reasons for non-amenable included family ties, land and contentment.

Question : Given an option, will you settle in a city? Why? Why not?

Answer : These questions try to capture the innermost feelings of a villager by presenting her (hypothetically) with the one thing which she is denied the most – an option to migrate. When presented with this option a substantially large proportion of people (60%) choose to migrate. Females (62%) display larger desire to migrate than males (59%) when given an option. Males see promise of better wages in city while females give equal weightage to better education and better wages. Propensity to migrate when given a chance decreases with age – 75% in 0-15yrs to 35% in those above 60 yrs. Those below 15 yrs cite better education and those between 16 to 60 yrs cite better wages while those above 60 yrs cite better facilities as reasons for their choice. With increase in income also the desire to migrate when given a chance decrease. Better income is the reason across income groups except for those with no income for whom education is the primary reason. People with school level education choose most (65%) to migrate whereas postgraduates chose least (53%). Reason among the not schooled is primarily better education while for others it is a mix of better education & better income. People from Bihar, Mizoram, UP & Tripura again show maximum propensity towards migration whereas Haryana, Karnataka and Goa again figure in the lower bracket in their choice for migration even when given a chance. People from all states give better income as the reason except Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Rajasthan, Telangana, Tripura & UP where better education is more or equally important. Sikh religion this time becomes an exception as the only religion where more people choose not to migrate even when given a choice with 59% choosing no. In social groups, general category shows least propensity (53%) while SC shows the most (67%). Across land holding, the propensity to migrate decreases with land held. 62% of those without land opted to migrate while it was 49% of those with land above 5 hectares. Wages are the primary reasons for those with less/no land while education figures high for those with more land. The reasons for choosing not to migrate even when given a chance also varied differently across different identities. Among females the choice is driven primarily by the hesitance to leave home and relatives behind whereas among males, pollution in cities also played an important role in the choice. Across age groups those below 15hrs and those above 60yrs cite family ties as very important while those between 16-60 yrs consider pollution in cities also as a significant factor affecting the choice. Across income groups lower income groups predominantly cite family ties for their choice while among higher income groups pollution and worse lifestyle of cities also influence the choice considerably. Comparing education levels, the primary reason for not choosing to migrate even when given a chance changes significantly from family ties among the less educated to pollution and worse lifestyle among the more educated. Across regions, except for the states of Uttarakhand, J & K, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab and Sikkim which shows pollution as the main reason, all other states show family ties as the primary reason behind the choice. Tripuris and people of West Bengal cited more hardship in cities as an important reason.

Across social groups, people belonging to General category cited pollution whereas all other groups cited family ties as the primary reason for the choice. Across land holding, family ties ranked first with pollution second, but notable people with land above 5 acres felt worse lifestyle in cities too as a prominent reason.

Question : Do you think you can achieve/fulfil your ambition/life desire while staying in the village?

Answer : This question tries to capture the expectations people have from their native place of stay. Majority (63%) felt that their life desires can be fulfilled in the village itself while 36% felt it is not possible. More males (65%) feel so than females (59%). Lesser the age, lesser one feels village will be able to meet their ambition or desires. 47% below 15 yrs and 90% above 60 believe it is possible in villages. With increase in educational level, proportion of people who believe in villages to fulfil their desire decreases. 73% of those not schooled believe their ambitions can be met in the village itself against 60% of graduates & postgraduates who believe so. 82% of people earning more than Rs 50000/month believe so while only 53% of those without any income believe in it. Mizoram (41%), Bihar (45%), Arunachal Pradesh (48%) and Odisha (48%) figure lowest in their people believing in villages to fulfil their desires whereas Haryana (83%), Andhra Pradesh (82%), Karnataka (80%) and Telangana (79%) figured highest. Sikhs believed most (74%) in their ability to fulfil their life desires in villages itself while Christians thought so the least (54%). Among socials groups, people from ST community believe least (57%) and General category most (67%) that they will be able to achieve their ambition or fulfil their desires in the village itself. In all the groupings, lack of facilities is cited as the primary reason with lack of opportunities next. However, across regions, in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Uttarakhand, lack of opportunities was cited by equal numbers if not more as the primary reason for believing that they will not be able to fulfil their desires in the village. Land holding shows a positive correlation with belief in villages to fulfil desires. It increases from 61% in landless to 75% in those with more than 5 hectares. Lack of facilities is most important with more land holders believing in its share while share of lack of opportunities increases as you move down the land holding ladder.

Question : If you ever migrate to a city and settle down there, will you ever choose to come back to stay in the village?

Answer : This question intends to find out the preference of people for temporary migration vis-a-vis permanent migration if given an option. 44% people preferred not to come back to stay in the village if they got an opportunity to settle in the city whereas 53% said they would return to their village eventually after a temporary city life. 47% females chose permanent migration while 43% males chose so. 48 % below 15yrs and 49% between 16-40

yrs of age chose permanent migration while only 39% between 41-60 yrs and 28% above 60 yrs chose permanent migration. Across income groups, the choice for permanent migration reduced with increase in income. 48% of those with no income chose not to return to their village while among those with income above Rs 50000, only 32% chose permanent migration. Across education levels preference for permanent migration increased from those not schooled (42%) to those who qualified inter (12th grade) (52%), it reduces again among graduates (41%) and postgraduates (33%). Regionally Goa (19%), Manipur (20%), Karnataka (23%) and Himachal Pradesh (24%) shows least preference for permanent migration whereas Bihar (70%), Rajasthan (66%), Madhya Pradesh (64%) and Uttar Pradesh (61%) shows most preference. When seen across religions Hindus (47%) prefer permanent migration most while Sikhs prefer it the least (33%). Among social groups people belonging to SC community showed most interest (55%) in staying back in the city they migrate to when given an option while people in ST category preferred permanent migration the least (40%). Preference for permanent migration reduces from 47% among landless to 37% among those with 3-5 hectares.

Questions : Are you aware of the Govt Schemes Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushalya Yojna (DDUGKY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS) and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna – Grameen (PMAY-G)? Have you availed its benefits? If Not, why?

Answers : Through the responses to these questions it is attempted to capture a sense of the effectiveness and proliferation of three existing major large-scale interventions by the govt aimed at development of rural living standards. Only 68% people were aware of a scheme called MNREGS. The reasons for non-utilisation of this scheme by those surveyed are 'Not Aware of the Scheme' (32%), 'Not Aware How to Avail' (3%), 'No Help' (1%), 'Not Eligible' (16%), 'Non-Cooperative Officials' (2%), Corruption (1%), 'Did Not Opt for It' (19%) and Others (6%). Only 63% people were aware of the scheme called PMAY-G. Reasons for not availing this scheme are 'Not Aware of the Scheme' (37%), 'Not Aware How to Avail' (5%), 'No Help' (5%), 'Not Eligible' (13%), 'Non-Cooperative Officials' (5%), Corruption (2%), 'Did Not Opt for It' (12%) and Others (5%). When it comes to DDUGKY, non-awareness was a massive 96% highlighting no proliferation of the scheme. Only 1% of the total population surveyed has availed its benefits.

Discussion

This study's findings provide a comprehensive view of rural-urban migration aspirations among non-migrated populations in India, based on a stratified random sample of 4,931 respondents across 28 states and 2 Union Territories surveyed. The results reveal the complex interplay of emotional attachment, economic aspirations, and structural barriers shaping rural India's migration mindsets. The discussion interprets these findings, compares them with existing literature, explores policy implications, offers recommendations, and concludes with the study's contributions to migration scholarship and rural development policy.

Interpretation of Findings

The findings, centred on six key questions and three supplementary questions about government schemes, highlight a strong preference for village life (87%) tempered by significant urban aspirations (34% desire to settle in cities, 60% willing to migrate when given an option). The question sequence, designed to capture both emotional and aspirational dimensions, effectively highlights the tension between lived rural experiences and imagined urban opportunities.

Preference for Village Life vs. City Life

The overwhelming preference for village life (87%) aligns with the study's design intent to contrast lived rural experiences with unfamiliar urban environments. This preference, consistent across genders, reflects deep cultural and emotional ties to rural communities, as respondents likely anchor their opinions in known realities (Jokha, 2018). The inverse age relationship, with more younger respondents favouring city life, suggests exposure to urban narratives through media or education, a factor considered during questionnaire design to probe generational differences. The income-based trend, where lower-income groups (<5,000: 16%) show greater city preference, indicates economic push factors, while higher-income groups (>50,000: 92% village preference) benefit from rural stability. Land holding data shows that those with no land (14%) or small holdings (<1 hectare: 14%) prefer city life more than those with larger holdings (7% for 3-5 hectares), indicating that land ownership anchors rural attachment, possibly due to economic stability from agriculture (Deshingkar & Start, 2003). The lack of regional patterns, except for outliers like Mizoram (31%) and Haryana (2%), underscores the study's success in capturing diverse geographic contexts, with Mizoram's urban inclination potentially tied to its hilly terrain limiting rural opportunities (Srivastava, 2020).

Desire to Settle in a City

The increase from 13% preferring city life to 34% desiring to stay in cities reveals a critical insight: emotional attachment to villages does not preclude urban aspirations. This shift, anticipated in the study's design to probe beyond preferences, suggests that respondents weigh practical benefits (e.g., jobs, education) over idealized rural life when considering relocation. The slight female preference (37% vs. 33% males) aligns with marriage-related migration patterns, a consideration at the design stage to capture gendered motivations (Keshri & Bhagat, 2013). The strong inverse age (43% below 15 years) and education (43% graduates) relationships reflect youth's economic ambitions and awareness of urban opportunities, respectively, reinforcing the study's focus on demographic drivers. Regional variations, with Bihar (55%) and Mizoram (58%) showing high desire, point to economic stagnation, while Karnataka's low desire (11%) reflects robust rural infrastructure, as intended in the study's state-wise sampling (Gupta, 2018). The religious disparity, with Sikhs (20%) least inclined and Christians (42%) most inclined, may stem from Punjab's agricultural prosperity versus Northeast's urbanizing trends, a nuance captured through diverse respondent profiles. Land holding further clarifies this dynamic, with landless (35%) and small landholders (<1 hectare: 35%) showing higher desire than larger landholders (20% for 3-5 hectares), suggesting land ownership reduces economic push factors

Amenability to Leave Village

The low amenability to leave villages (31%) underscores the emotional and social barriers to migration, a core focus of the study's design to probe ties to family, land, and place. The gender similarity (70% non-amenable) highlights universal rural attachment, with females prioritizing family separation and males emphasizing birthplace attachment, reflecting gendered roles considered during question framing. The age-based inverse trend (86% above 60 non-amenable) and reasons (contentment for youth, place attachment for elderly) align with life-stage priorities, as intended in the stratified sampling. Income and education trends—higher-income (79% non-amenable) and less-educated (76% non-amenable)—suggest that economic security and limited urban exposure reinforce rural ties, a hypothesis tested through the study's demographic breakdown. Regional outliers (Bihar: 55% amenable, Haryana: low amenability) reflect economic push versus rural satisfaction, while religious patterns (Sikhs least amenable, Christians most) tie to cultural and geographic contexts, enriching the study's pan-India perspective. Amenability decreases with land size (31% no land vs 17% 3-5 hectares). Land as a reason for non-amenable appears prominently as the land size increases (8% no land vs 24% above 5 Hectares).

Willingness to Settle in a City When Given an Option

The jump to 60% willingness to settle in cities when given an option reveals suppressed aspirations, a key insight from the hypothetical framing designed to elicit innermost desires. The slight female edge (62% vs. 59% males) and reasons (education for females, wages for males) reflect gendered priorities, aligning with the study's gender-sensitive approach. The age decline (75% below 15 years to 35% above 60) and reasons (education for youth, facilities for elderly) highlight life-stage needs, while income trends (68% for low-income) underscore economic drivers, as anticipated in the question's design. Regional patterns (Bihar: 84%, Karnataka: 36%) and reasons (wages vs. education) mirror economic disparities, with Maharashtra's education focus potentially linked to environmental distress (Gupta, 2018). The Sikh exception (59% choose not to migrate) reflects Punjab's rural prosperity, a cultural nuance captured through religious disaggregation. The social group variation (SC: 67%, General: 53%) suggests marginalization drives migration, a factor considered in the study's inclusive sampling. Land holding based variation (62% landless and small landholders, 50% 3-5 and above 5 hectares) in willingness to migrate suggests that land ownership mitigates economic push factors.

Fulfilment of Ambition/Life Desire in Village

The 63% believing ambitions can be fulfilled in villages reflects cautious optimism, tempered by 36% citing barriers like lack of facilities (74%) and opportunities (28%). The male optimism (65% vs. 59% females) and age trend (90% above 60 vs. 47% below 15) suggest experience-based contentment versus youthful ambition, as designed to capture expectation gaps. Education's negative correlation (73% non-schooled vs. 60% graduates) indicates urban opportunity awareness, while income optimism (82% above 50,000) ties to resource access, aligning with the study's socioeconomic focus. Regional disparities (Haryana: 83%, Mizoram: 41%) reflect infrastructural variations, with opportunity-focused states (e.g., Andhra Pradesh) highlighting specific deficits, a nuance captured through state-wise analysis. Religious and social group patterns (Sikhs: 74%, ST: 57%) tie to community resilience and marginalization, enriching the study's intersectional insights. Optimism about village life increasing with increase in land holding (61% no land vs 75% above 5 hectares) with cited barriers - lack of facilities and lack of facilities varying positively and inversely respectively indicates that land ownership enhances perceived rural viability.

Preference for Temporary vs. Permanent Migration

The 53% preferring temporary migration (returning to villages) over 44% choosing permanent migration underscores circular migration tendencies, a key design consideration to probe long-term intentions. The slight male preference for return (57% vs. 53% females) and age trend (72% above 60 return) reflect stronger rural ties among men and elderly, as intended in

the question's framing. Income's inverse effect (32% above 50,000 choose permanent migration) and education's non-linear pattern (52% intermediates vs. 33% postgraduates) suggest complex motivations, possibly tied to land ownership and urban integration, respectively. Regional extremes (Bihar: 70% permanent, Goa: 19%) reflect economic push versus rural satisfaction, while religious patterns (Sikhs: 67% return, Hindus: 47% permanent) tie to cultural values, a nuance captured through diverse respondent profiles. Social group variations (SC: 55% permanent, ST: 40%) highlight marginalization's role, aligning with the study's inclusive approach. Increase in preference for temporary migration with land holding (50% no land vs 63% 3-5 hectares) and land being the deciding factor increasingly highlights land's role in fostering rural return.

Awareness and Utilization of Government Schemes

The low awareness of government schemes—68% for MNREGS, 63% for PMAY-G, and a striking 4% for DDUGKY—reveals significant implementation gaps, a critical finding from the supplementary questions designed to assess rural development interventions. The reasons for non-utilization (e.g., 32% unaware of MNREGS, 37% unaware of PMAY-G) highlight awareness deficits, bureaucratic barriers (non-cooperative officials: 2–5%), and eligibility issues (13–16%), reflecting structural challenges anticipated in the study's design. DDUGKY's near-total non-proliferation (96% unaware) underscores a failure to reach rural youth, a key target group, undermining its skill development goals. These findings, grounded in respondents' personal experiences, emphasize the disconnect between policy intent and grassroots impact, a core focus of the study's supplementary questions.

Comparison with Literature

The findings both align with and extend existing migration literature, offering a source-based perspective that complements urban-centric studies. The 87% preference for village life echoes Jokha's (2018) depiction of rural cultural ties, but the 34% desiring city stays and 60% willingness to settle given an option challenge Tumbe's (2018) focus on committed urban migrants, highlighting aspirational nuances among non-migrated populations. The gender similarity in village preference contrasts with Keshri and Bhagat's (2013) emphasis on male economic migration, suggesting women's aspirations are equally significant when framed hypothetically, as in this study. The age and education trends (43% youth, 43% graduates desire cities) align with Singh and Aggarwal's (2021) findings on mobility drivers, but the elderly's optimism (90% believe ambitions achievable) contradicts their view of low elderly mobility, adding a generational dimension.

Regional patterns, with Bihar and Mizoram's high urban desire, corroborate Srivastava's (2020) linkage to economic stagnation, while Karnataka's low desire aligns with its rural infrastructure strength (Rural Health Statistics, 2021–22). The Sikh resistance to migration (20% city desire, 59% choose not to settle) reflects Punjab's agricultural prosperity, a nuance less explored in literature. The preference for temporary migration (53%) supports Bhagat's (2017) circular migration framework, but the 44% favouring permanent migration suggests stronger urban pull than previously estimated. Land holding findings, showing lower migration propensity among larger landholders, support Deshingkar and Start's (2003) linkage of land ownership to rural stability, adding a critical dimension absent in urban-centric studies. The government scheme findings, particularly DDUGKY's 96% non-awareness, contrast with Ministry of Rural Development (2019) claims of widespread outreach, exposing a gap between policy rhetoric and reality, as noted by Datta (2019).

Implications for Policy

The findings have significant implications for rural development and migration policy, addressing both push factors (economic deficits, lack of facilities) and pull factors (urban wages, education). The broad preference for village life (87%) and temporary migration (53%) suggests policies should prioritize rural retention through large-scale interventions. Expanding MNREGS, despite its 68% awareness, can address economic push factors, but awareness campaigns and streamlined access (addressing 32% unawareness, 3% procedural ignorance) are critical. PMAY-G's 63% awareness indicates housing's role in rural stability, but eligibility barriers (13%) and corruption (2%) require administrative reforms. DDUGKY's failure (96% unaware) demands a complete overhaul, with targeted outreach to youth (43% below 15 desire cities) through digital platforms and local leaders.

The age and education-based urban aspirations (43% youth, 43% graduates) call for targeted interventions: vocational training and agro-based industries for youth to curb migration, and higher education facilities in rural areas to retain graduates, addressing the 31% citing education as a migration reason. Regional disparities necessitate tailored strategies: drought-resistant agriculture in Rajasthan (66% permanent migration) and flood management in Assam (37.95% city desire) to mitigate environmental drivers, as suggested by Gupta (2018). For marginalized groups (SC: 67% willing to settle, ST: 57% low ambition fulfilment), policies must tackle landlessness and exclusion, aligning with Deshingkar and Start's (2003) recommendations. Land holding insights suggest policies must support landless and small landholders (62% migration willingness) through land reforms or alternative livelihoods, while protecting land rights for larger landholders (58% return preference) to encourage circular migration. The 74% citing lack of facilities as a barrier underscores the need for infrastructure investments—healthcare, roads, electricity—as advocated by Rural Health Statistics (2021–22).

Recommendations

To reduce migration pressures and enhance rural living standards, policymakers should adopt a multi-pronged approach:

1. **Enhance Rural Employment:** Expand MNREGS with transparent job allocation and awareness campaigns, targeting the 32% unaware and 3% unsure how to avail. Promote agro-based industries in states like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh (55–84% urban desire) to address the 43% citing better wages as a migration reason, as suggested by Srivastava (2020).
2. **Revamp Skill Development:** Restructure DDUGKY with grassroots outreach, leveraging local NGOs and digital platforms to reach youth (43% below 15 desire cities). Align training with local economies (e.g., handicrafts in Rajasthan, fisheries in Andhra Pradesh) to retain talent, addressing the 96% non-awareness gap.
3. **Improve Rural Infrastructure:** Invest in healthcare, education, and connectivity, particularly in low-optimism states like Mizoram (41%) and Odisha (48%), to address the 74% citing facility deficits. Subsidize rural schools to retain families, targeting the 31% prioritizing education.
4. **Support Circular Migration:** Develop urban housing and social security for temporary migrants (53% prefer return), ensuring rural land rights are protected, as advocated by Bhagat (2017). Pilot programs in high permanent migration states (Bihar: 70%) to test urban integration models.
5. **Address Regional Disparities:** Implement climate-resilient agriculture in Maharashtra and Rajasthan (high migration propensity) and flood-resistant infrastructure in Assam, reducing environmental push factors (Gupta, 2018). Tailor interventions to cultural contexts, such as community-based programs for Sikhs (74% ambition fulfilment).
6. **Address Land Disparities:** Implement land reforms for landless and small landholders (62% migration willingness) to reduce economic push factors. Support agricultural productivity for larger landholders (75% ambition fulfilment) to enhance rural viability.
7. **Future Research:** Conduct longitudinal studies to track aspiration changes, include urban returnees to understand circular migration, and balance gender representation to capture women's unique drivers (Keshri & Bhagat, 2013).

Conclusion

This study achieves its objective of mapping rural-urban migration aspirations in India, offering a source-based perspective that illuminates the mindsets of non-migrated rural populations. The findings reveal a strong attachment to village life (87%) alongside significant urban aspirations (34% desire city stays, 60% willing to migrate and settle given an option), driven by economic needs (43% cite wages), education (31%), and facility deficits (74%). Emotional ties (70% non-amenable to leave) and land ownership (53% prefer temporary migration) underscore the preference for circular migration, while low scheme awareness (e.g., 96% unaware of DDUGKY) highlights policy implementation gaps. The study enriches migration scholarship, complementing urban-focused works like Tumbe (2018) and Bhagat (2017). The results advocate for policies enhancing rural employment, infrastructure, land reforms and skill development to reduce migration pressures and promote sustainable development. Policymakers must leverage these insights to bridge India's urban-rural divide, ensuring equitable growth while preserving rural communities' cultural and emotional fabric.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life

Appendix B: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Desire to Settle in a City

Appendix C: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Amenability to Leave One's Village

Appendix D: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Desire to Migrate When Given an Option

Appendix E: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Fulfilment of Ambitions in Villages

Appendix F: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Type of Migration Preferred – Permanent vs Temporary

Appendix G: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Effectiveness and Proliferation of Selected Existing Govt Schemes

Appendix H: Visual presentation of data - Preference for Village vs. City Life Questionnaire

Appendix I: List of Survey Locations

Appendix J: Survey Locations on Map

VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF FINDINGS OF THE STUDY :
WHAT VILLAGERS WANT -
A STUDY OF THE MIND OF RURAL INDIA ON MIGRATION TO
URBAN LANDSCAPES
BY
YASHAS S DAS
APPENDICES 'A' TO 'G'

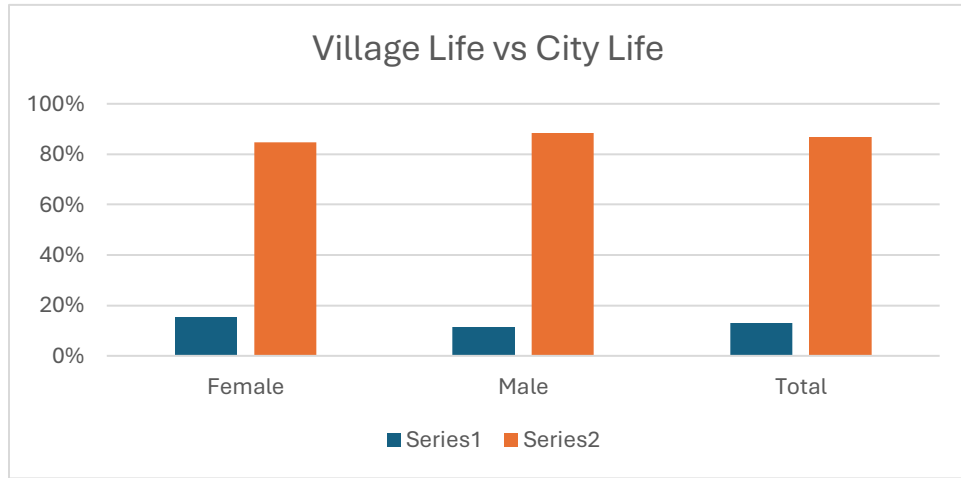
**Appendix A : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

I

PREFERENCE FOR CITY LIFE TO VILLAGE LIFE

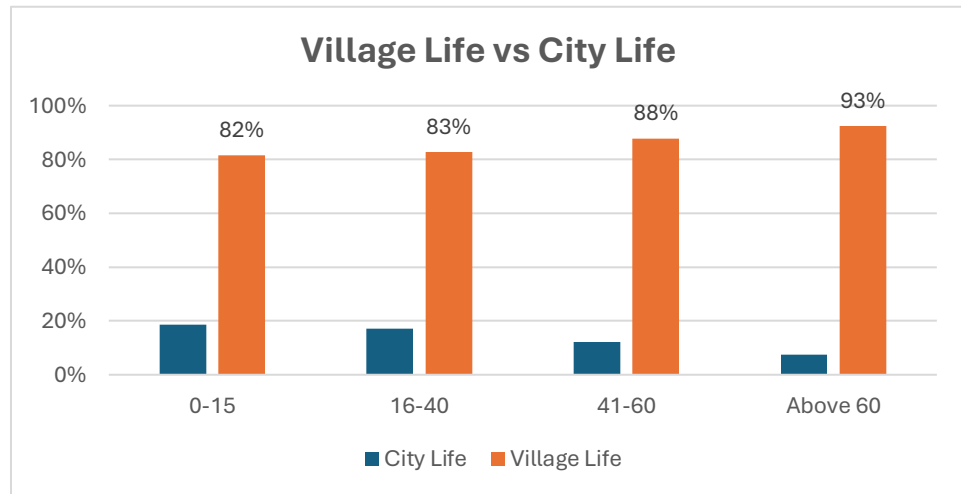
PREFERENCE FOR CITY LIFE TO VILLAGE LIFE

ACROSS GENDERS



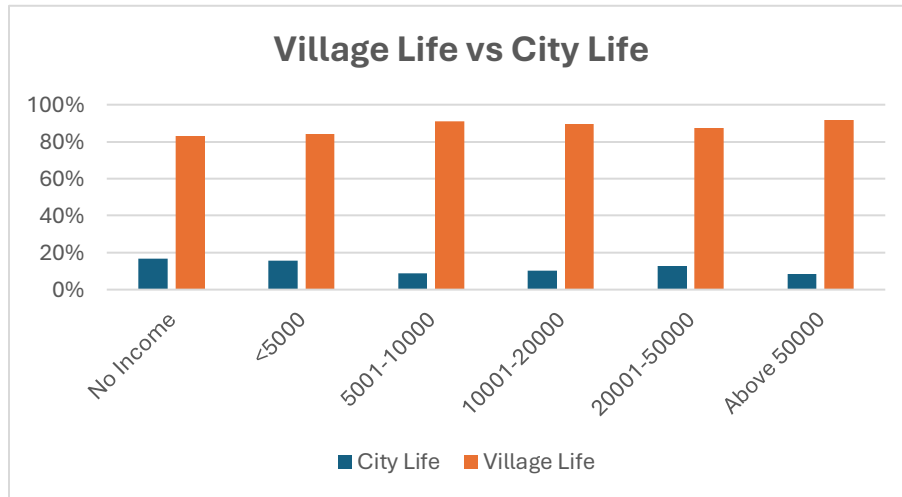
Gender	City Life	Village Life	Total
Female	301	1662	1963
Male	341	2606	2947
Total	642	4268	4910

ACROSS AGE GROUPS



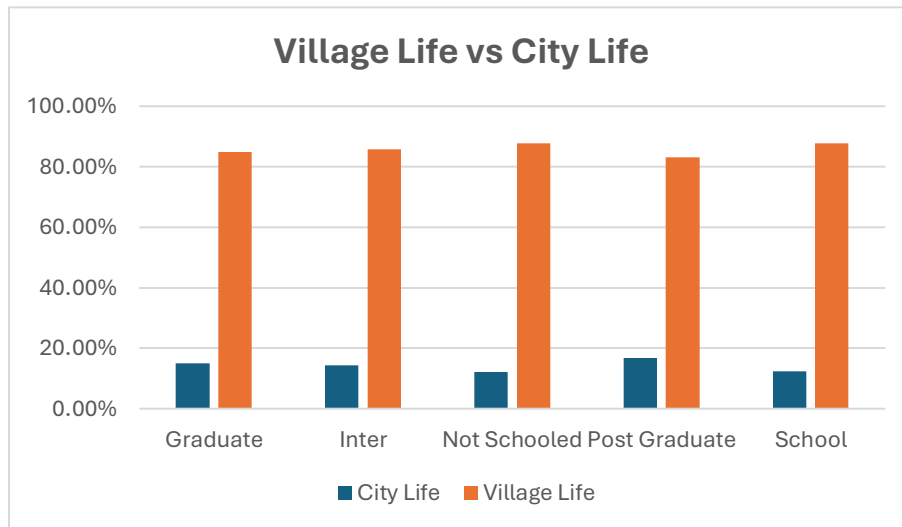
Age Group	City Life	Village Life	Total
0-15	69	420	489
16-40	436	2487	2923
41-60	101	897	998
Above 60	36	465	501
Total	642	4269	4911

ACROSS INCOME GROUP



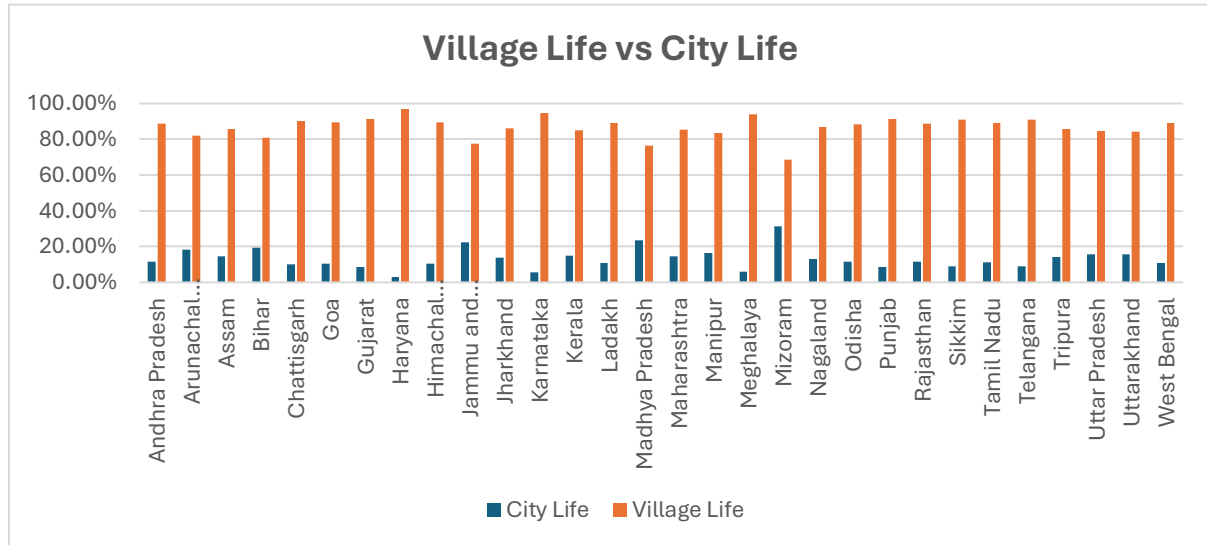
Income Group	City Life	Village Life	Total
No Income	341	1909	2250
<5000	100	683	783
5001-10000	65	643	708
10001-20000	78	622	700
20001-50000	43	312	355
Above 50000	15	100	115
Total	642	4269	4911

ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND



Education Level	City Life	Village Life	Total
Not Schooled	181	1307	1488
School	227	1611	1838
Inter	126	752	878
Graduate	86	485	571
Post Graduate	22	109	131
Total	642	4264	4906

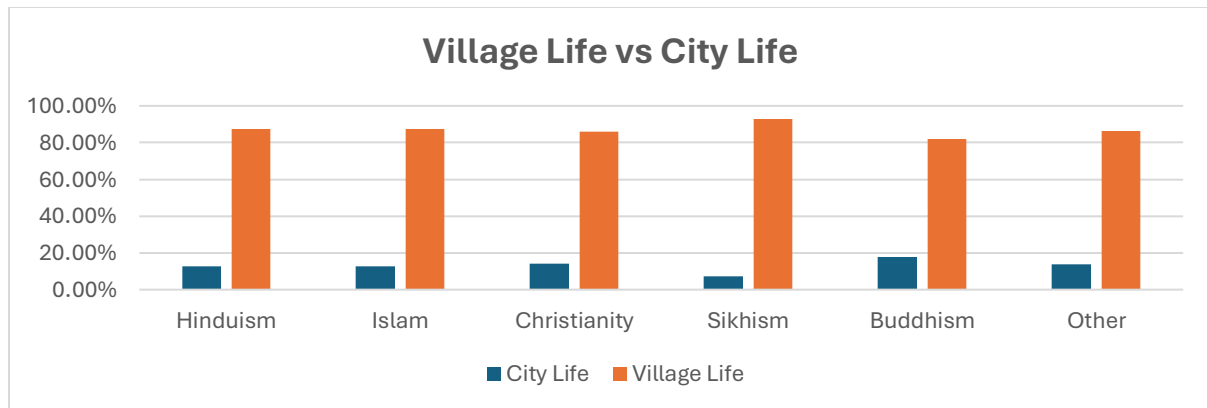
ACROSS REGION



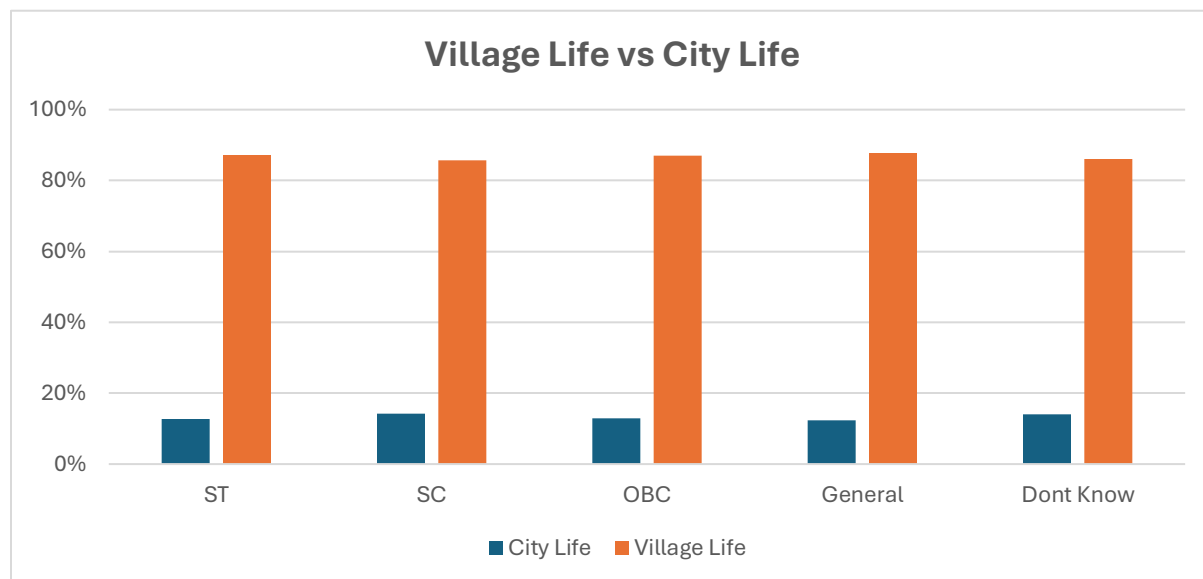
State	Haryana	Goa	Meghalaya	Sikkim	Karnataka	Ladakh	Kerala	Nagaland	Tripura	Manipur	Punjab	Gujarat	Telangana	Chhattisgarh	HP
City Life	3	5	6	9	11	13	13	13	14	16	17	17	18	20	20
Village Life	100	43	94	90	191	108	74	87	84	81	183	179	179	182	171
Total	103	48	100	99	202	121	87	100	98	97	200	196	197	202	191

State	TN	West Bengal	AP	Jammu	Rajasthan	Odisha	Assam	Jharkhand	Mizoram	Uttarakhand	UP	Maharashtra	Arunachal	Bihar	MP
City Life	22	22	23	23	23	26	28	28	31	31	32	33	37	40	48
Village Life	177	180	179	79	178	197	166	174	68	167	174	191	167	168	157
Total	199	202	202	102	201	223	194	202	99	198	206	224	204	208	205

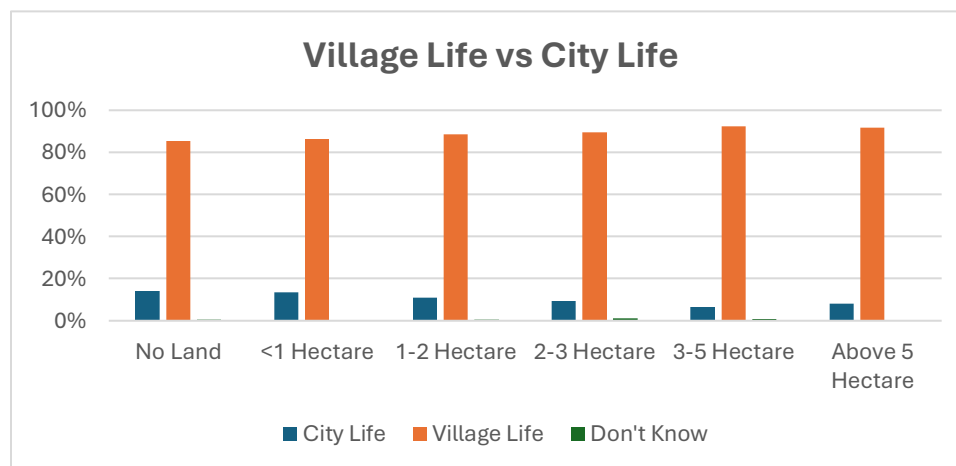
ACROSS RELIGIONS



Religion	City Life	Village Life	Total
Hinduism	455	3130	3585
Islam	35	241	276
Christianity	68	412	480
Sikhism	12	155	167
Buddhism	63	289	352
Other	6	38	44
Total	639	4265	4904

ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS

Social Group	City Life	Village Life	Total
ST	208	1421	1629
SC	110	660	770
OBC	195	1314	1509
General	82	585	667
Dont Know	47	289	336
Total	642	4269	4911

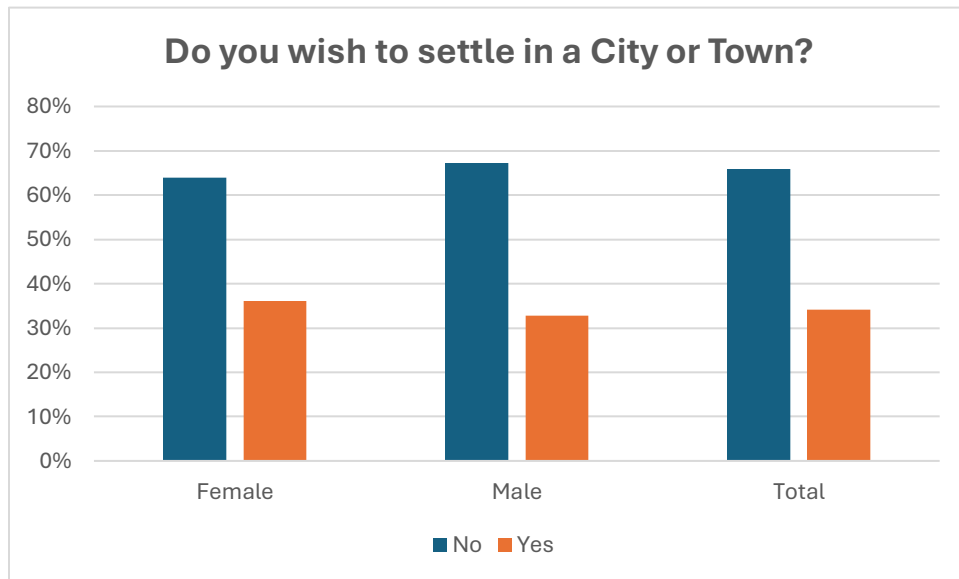
ACROSS LAND HOLDING

Land Holding	City Life	Village Life	Don't Know	Total
No Land	283	1720	13	2016
<1 Hectare	262	1666	3	1931
1-2 Hectare	57	455	2	514
2-3 Hectare	25	242	3	270
3-5 Hectare	7	97	1	105
Above 5 Hectare	8	89		97
Total	642	4269	22	4933

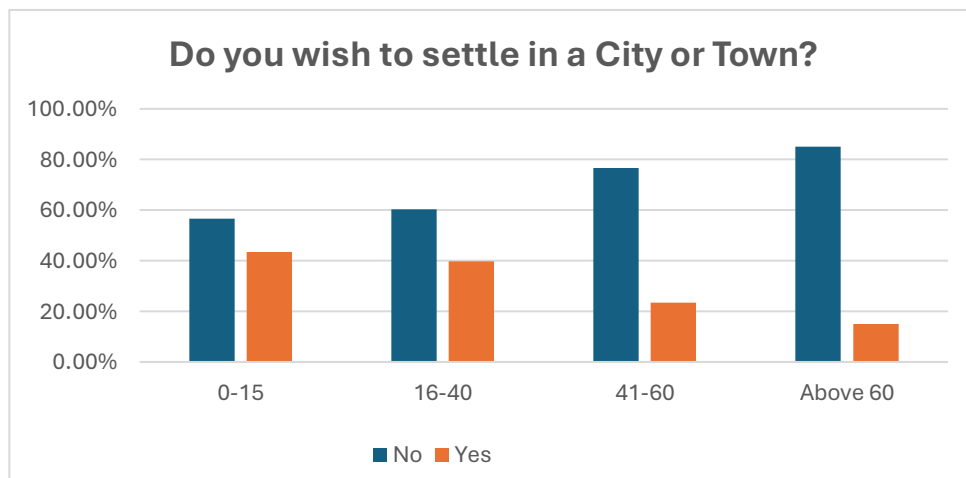
**Appendix B : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

II

DESIRE TO SETTLE IN A CITY

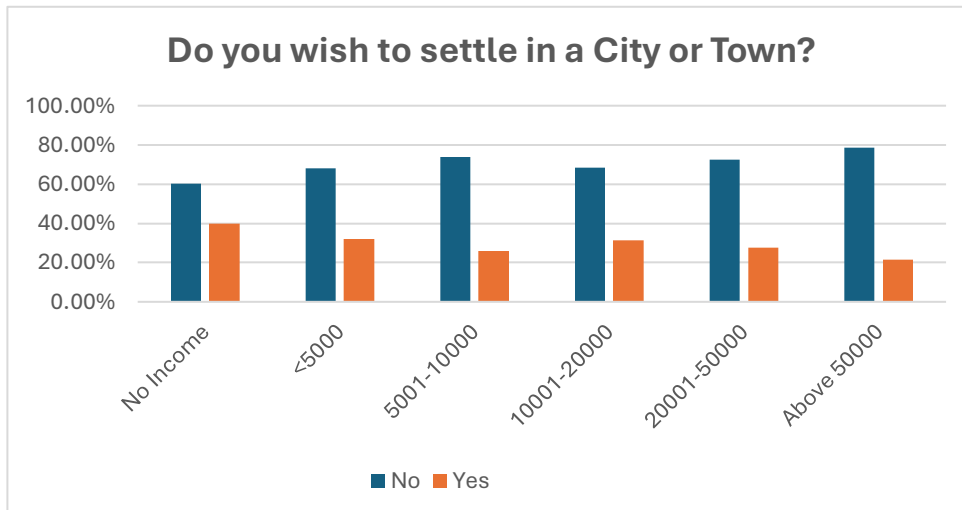
ACROSS GENDERS

Gender	No	Yes	Total
Female	1160	656	1816
Male	1785	869	2654
Total	2945	1525	4470

ACROSS AGE GROUPS

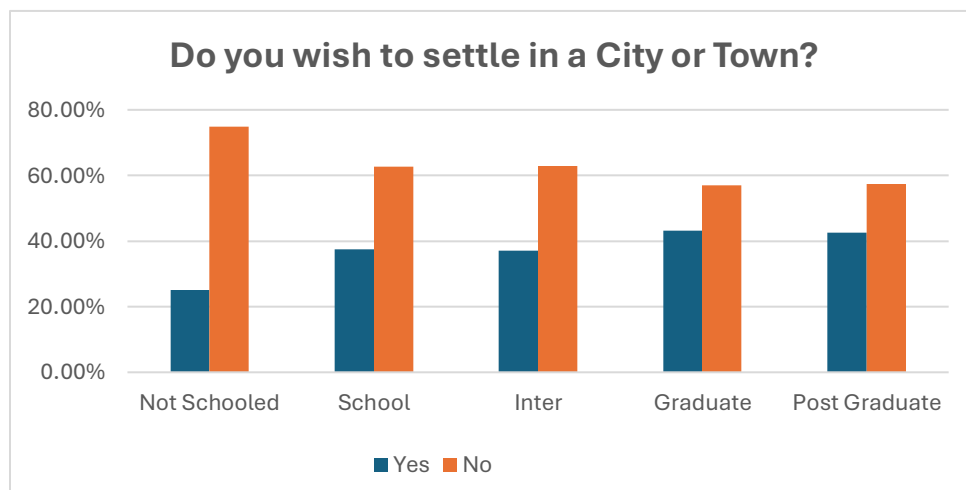
Age Group	No	Yes	Total
0-15	259	198	457
16-40	1572	1039	2611
41-60	710	217	927
Above 60	404	71	475
Total	2945	1525	4470

ACROSS INCOME GROUPS



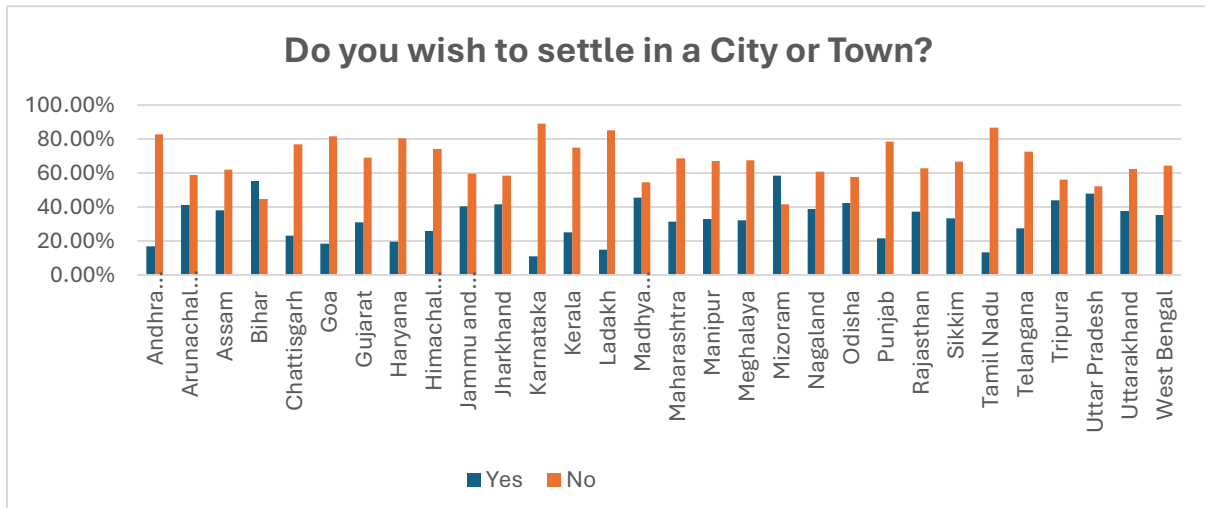
Income Group	No	Yes	Total
No Income	1244	823	2067
<5000	496	232	728
5001-10000	474	167	641
10001-20000	424	195	619
20001-50000	223	85	308
Above 50000	84	23	107
Total	2945	1525	4470

ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS



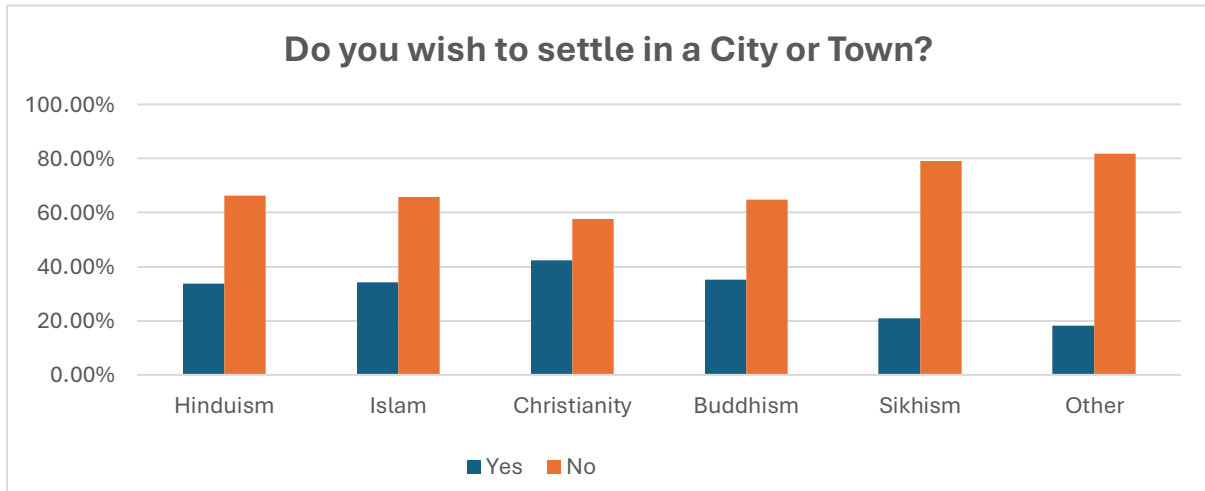
Education	Yes	No	Total
Not Schooled	358	1069	1427
School	630	1054	1684
Inter	291	492	783
Graduate	199	263	462
Post Graduate	46	62	108
Total	1524	2940	4464

ACROSS REGIONS



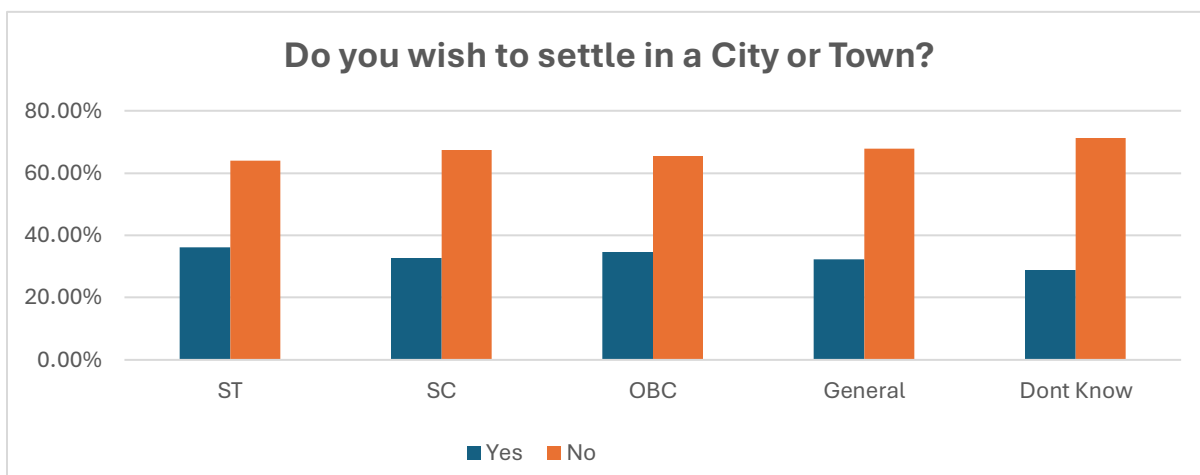
State	AP	Arunachal	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal P	J&K	Jharkha	Karnat	Kerala	Uttarakha	WB	
Yes	22	85	74	115	47	7	61	20	48	40	84	14	13	73	72	
No	107	122	121	93	155	31	136	82	137	59	118	113	39	121	131	
Total	129	207	195	208	202	38	197	102	185	99	202	127	52	194	203	
State	Ladakh	MP	Maharaz	Manip	Meghalay	Mizor	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasth	Sikkim	TN	Telang	Tripura	UP	Total
Yes	18	93	41	32	32	58	39	94	42	75	33	18	33	43	99	1525
No	103	112	90	65	67	41	61	128	153	126	66	118	87	55	108	2945
Total	121	205	131	97	99	99	100	222	195	201	99	136	120	98	207	4470

ACROSS RELIGIONS



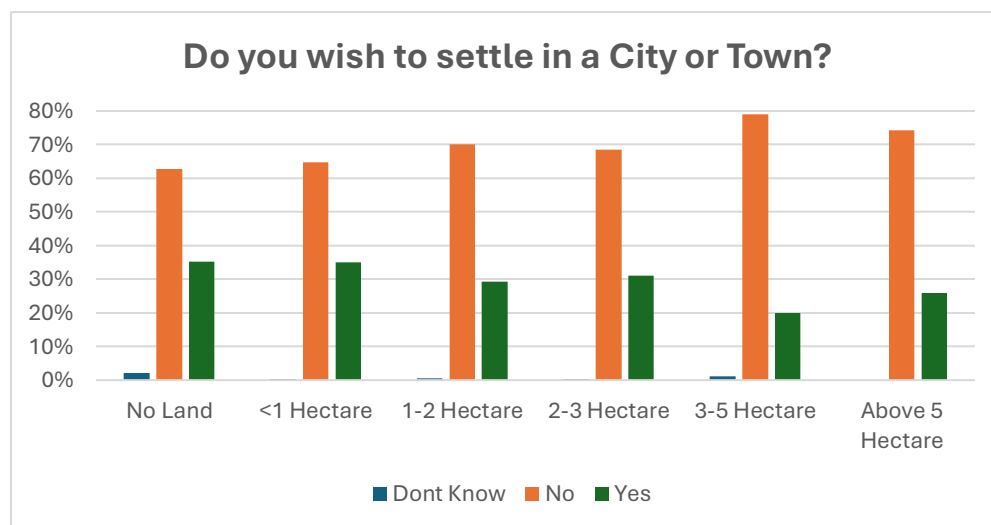
Religion	Yes	No	Total
Hinduism	1081	2126	3207
Islam	86	166	252
Christianity	198	269	467
Buddhism	117	215	332
Sikhism	34	128	162
Other	8	36	44
Total	1524	2940	4464

ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS



Social Group	Yes	No	Total
ST	576	1022	1598
SC	220	453	673
OBC	445	840	1285
General	195	410	605
Dont Know	89	220	309
Total	1525	2945	4470

ACROSS LAND HOLDING

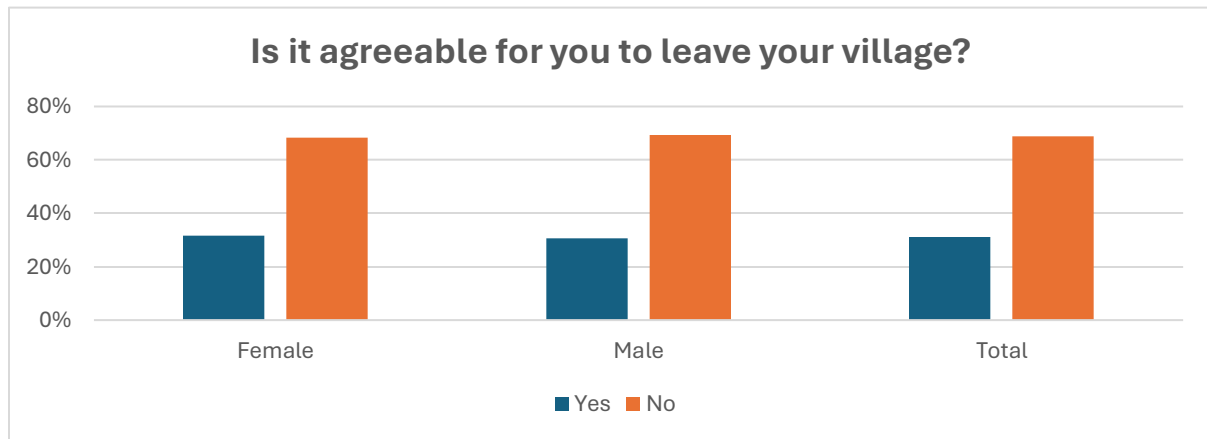


Land Holding	Dont Know	No	Yes	Grand Total
No Land	38	1129	633	1800
<1 Hectare	5	1171	633	1809
1-2 Hectare	3	337	141	481
2-3 Hectare	1	167	76	244
3-5 Hectare	1	75	19	95
Above 5 Hectare		66	23	89
Grand Total	48	2945	1525	4518

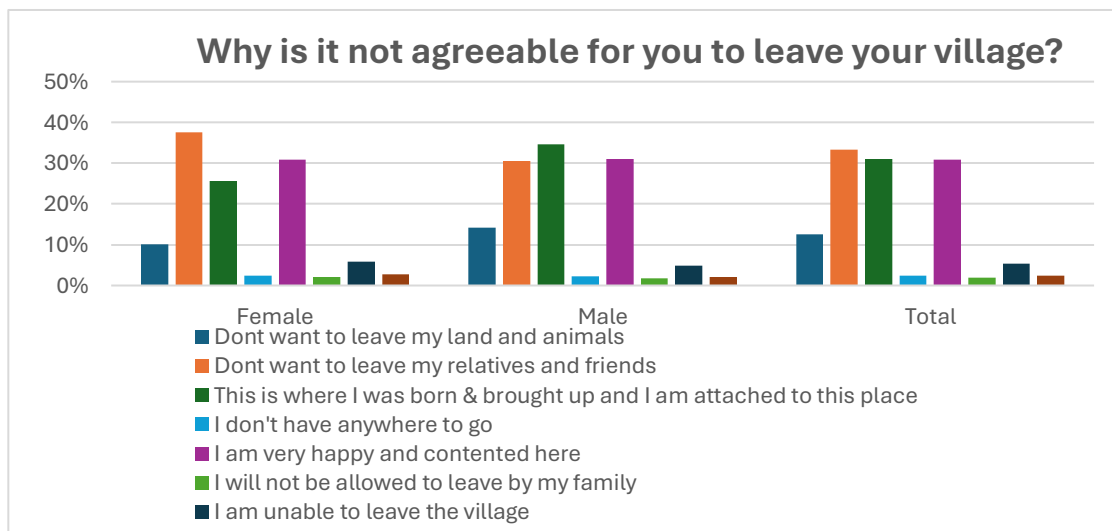
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Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

III

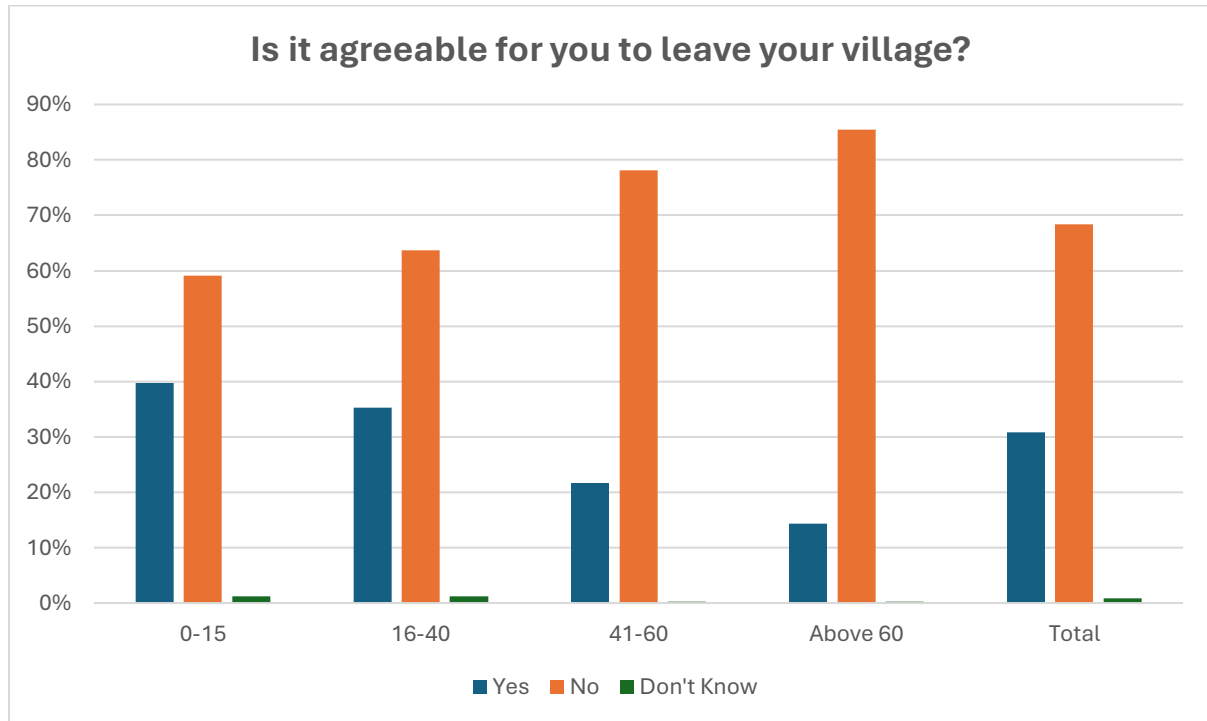
AMENABILITY TO LEAVE ONES VILLAGE

ACROSS GENDERS

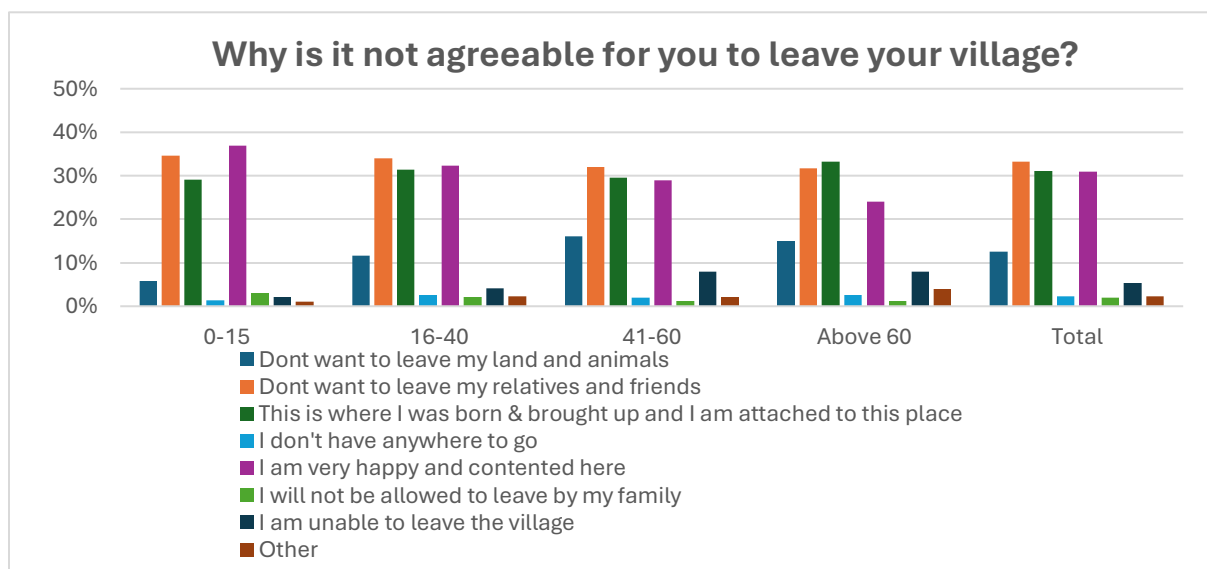
Gender	Female	Male	Total
Don't Know	17	27	44
No	1333	2036	3369
Yes	620	898	1518
Total	1970	2961	4931



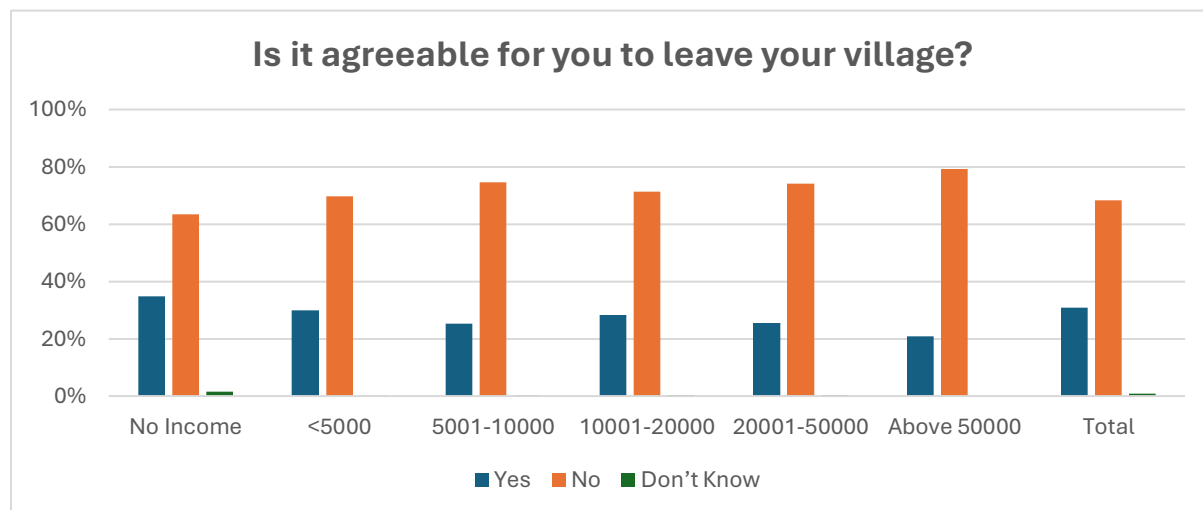
ACROSS AGE GROUPS



Age Group	0-15	16-40	41-60	Above 60	Total
Don't Know	6	34	3	1	44
No	292	1866	783	428	3369
Yes	196	1033	217	72	1518
Total	494	2933	1003	501	4931



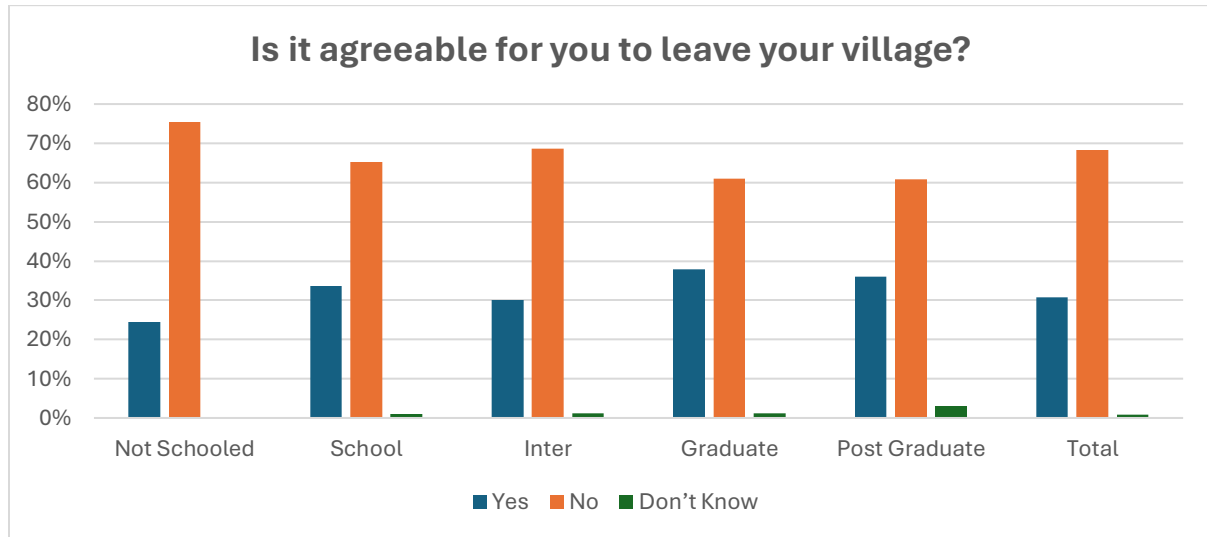
ACROSS INCOME GROUPS



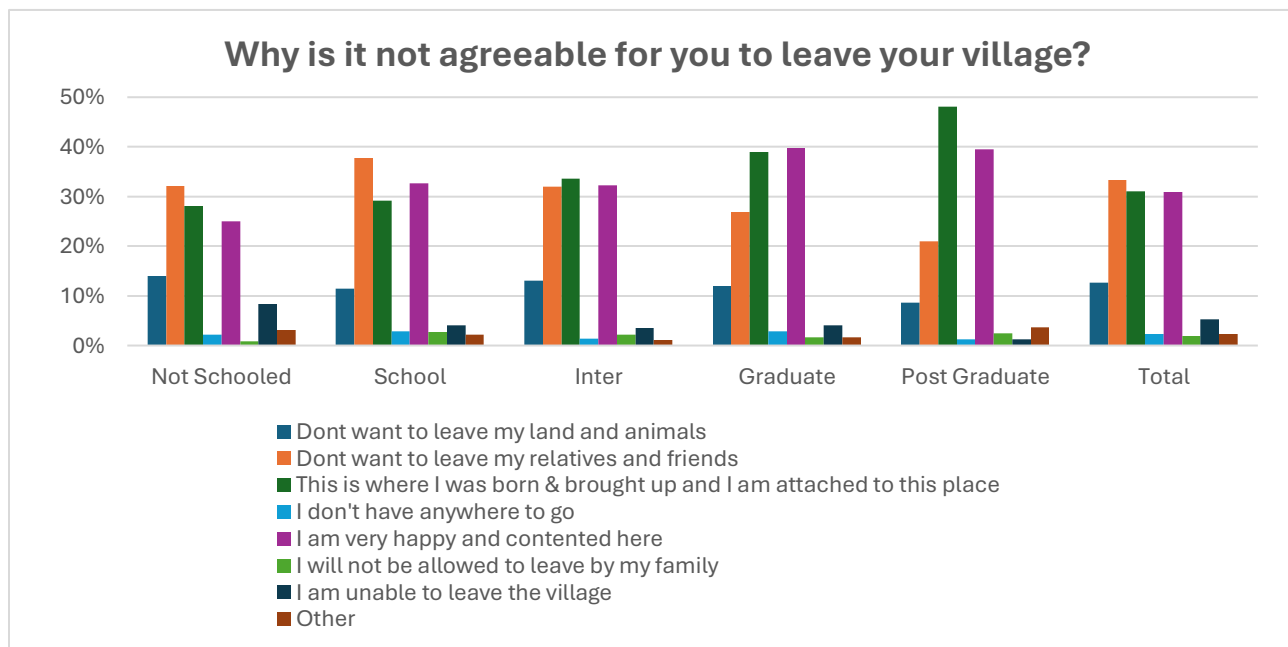
Income	No Income	<5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	Above 50000	Total
Don't Know		37	2	1	3	1	44
No		1435	550	529	500	264	3369
Yes		789	236	179	199	91	1518
Total		2261	788	709	702	356	4931



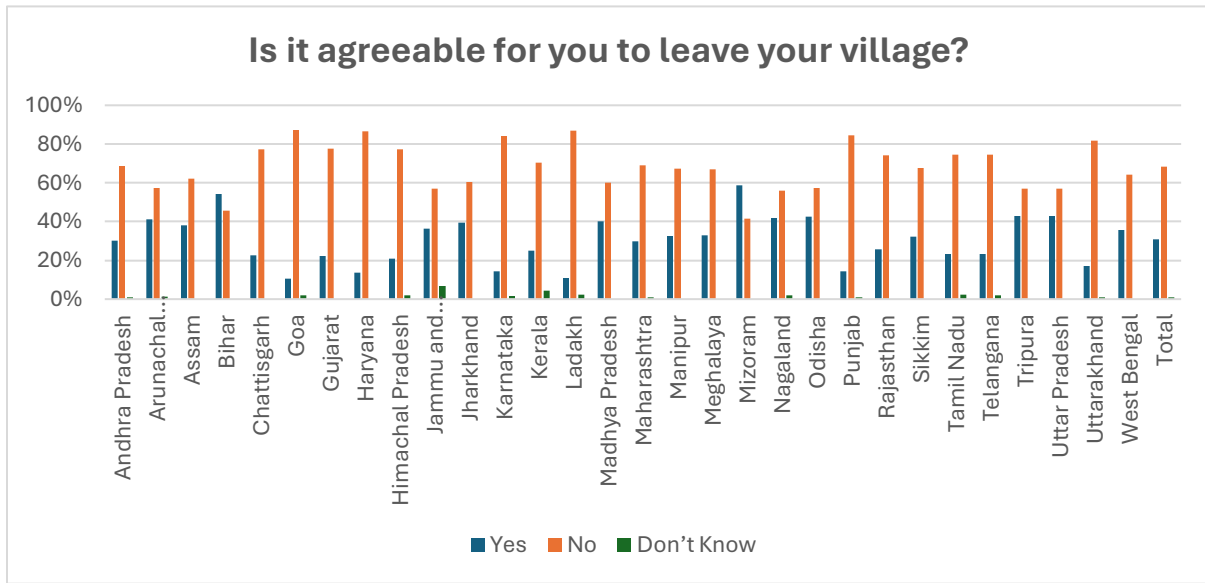
ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS



Education	Not Schooled	School	Inter	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
Don't Know	2	20	11	7	4	44
No	1129	1201	604	349	81	3364
Yes	366	621	265	217	48	1517
Total	1497	1842	880	573	133	4925

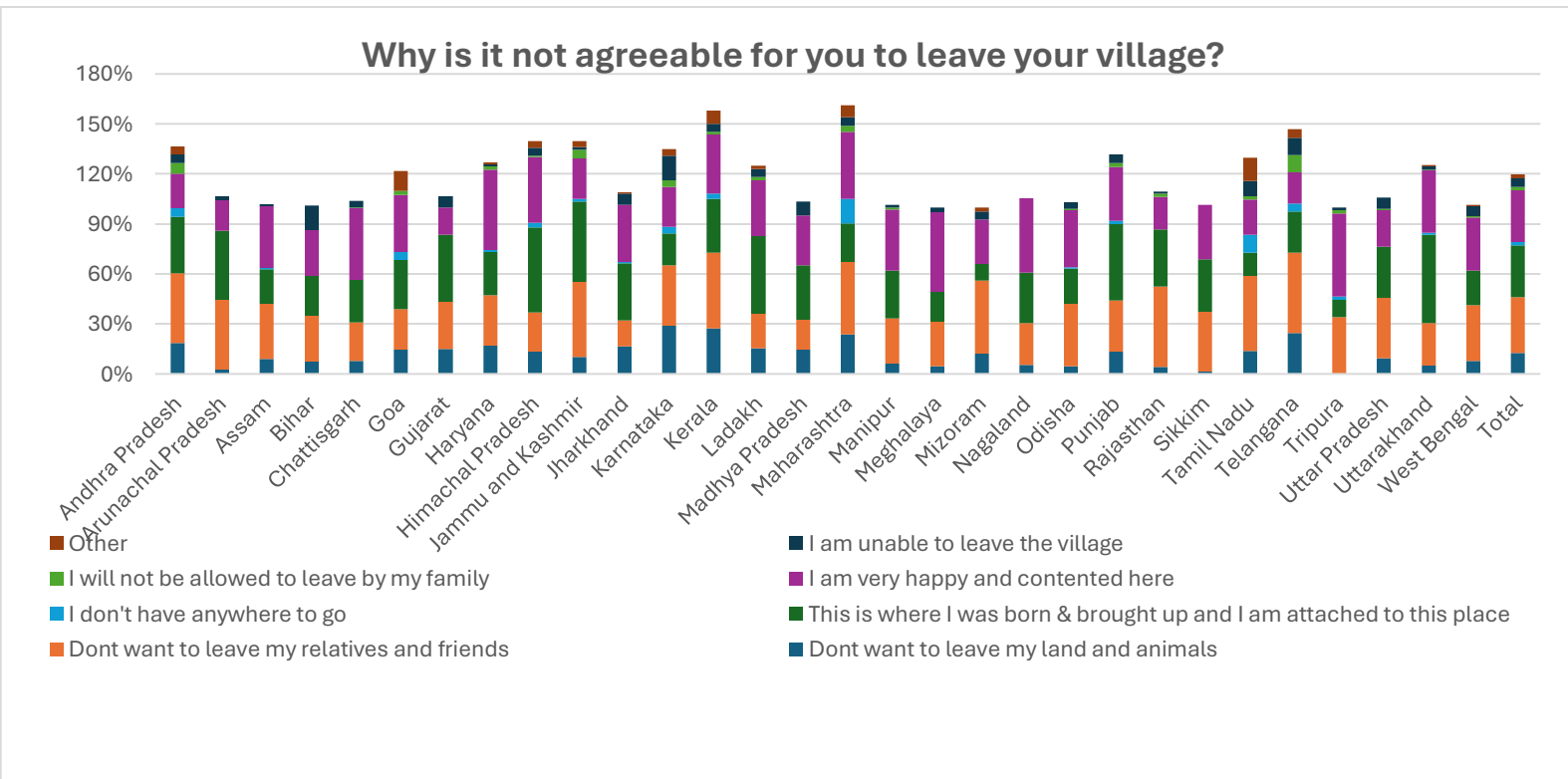


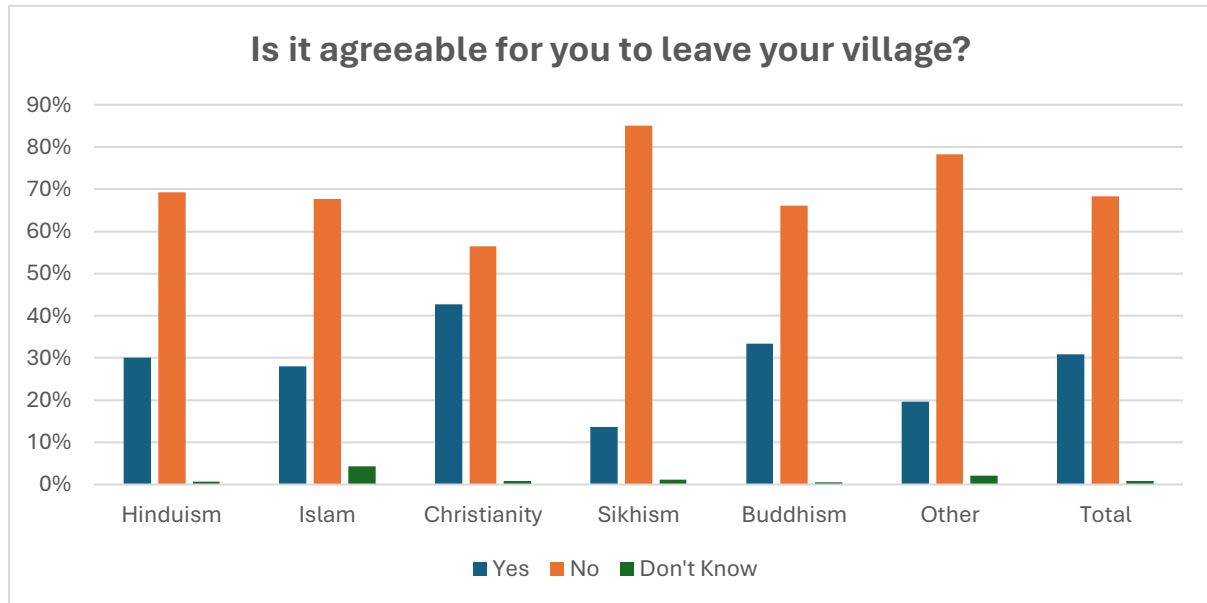
ACROSS REGIONS



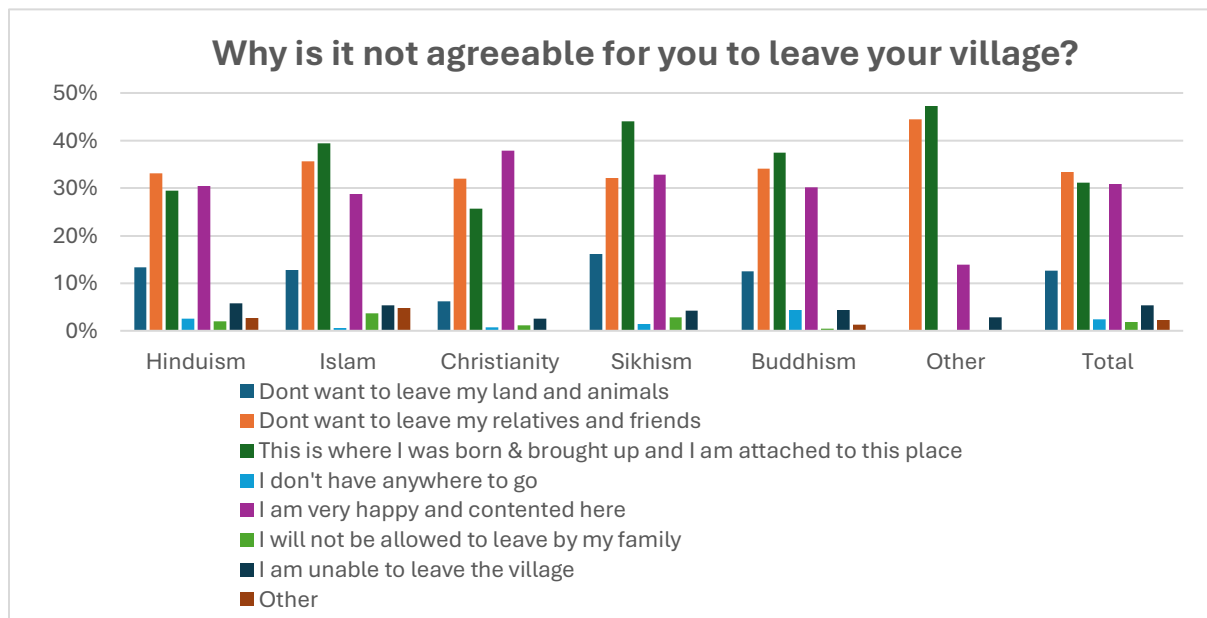
State	AP	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Ladakh	Uttarakhand
Don't Know	2	3				1			4	7		3	4	3	2
No	139	119	121	95	156	41	153	89	149	58	122	172	62	105	163
Yes	61	86	74	113	46	5	44	14	40	37	80	29	22	13	34
Total	202	208	195	208	202	47	197	103	193	102	202	204	88	121	199

State	MP	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Tripura	UP	West Bengal	Total
Don't Know		2				2		2			5	4				44
No	123	155	66	67	41	56	128	170	149	67	151	147	56	118	131	3369
Yes	82	67	32	33	58	42	95	29	52	32	47	46	42	89	73	1517
Total	205	224	98	100	99	100	223	201	201	99	203	197	98	207	204	4930

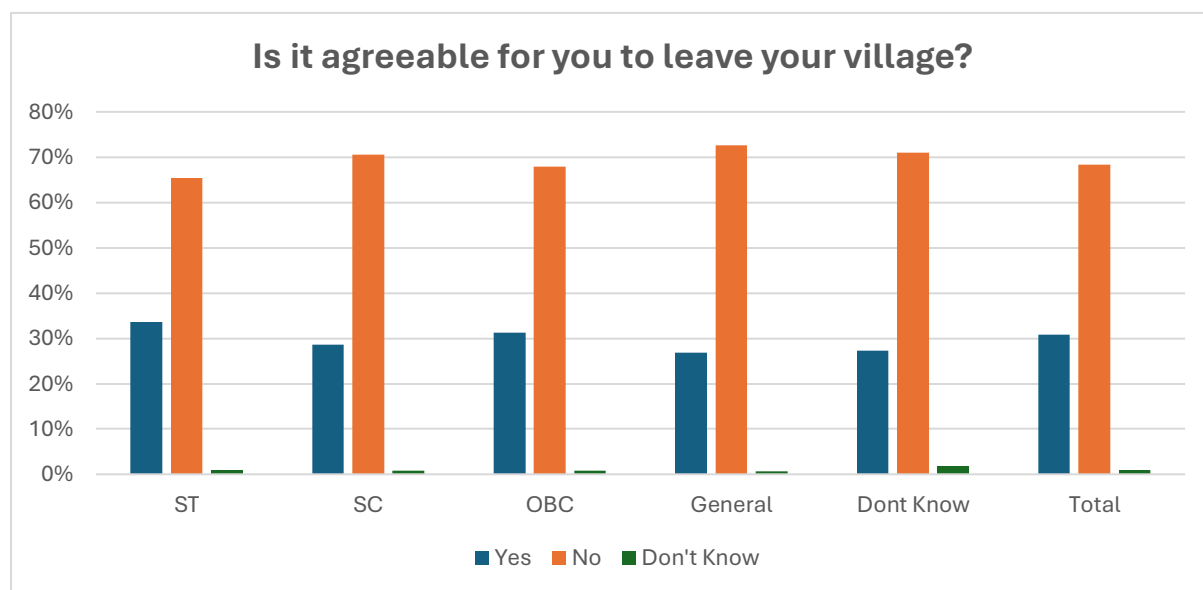


ACROSS RELIGIONS

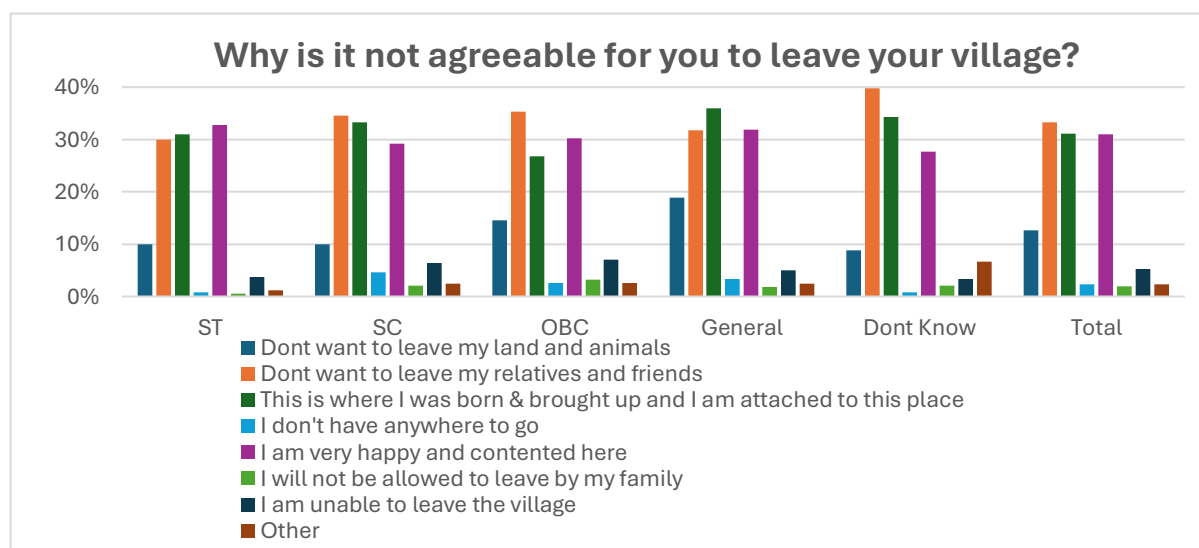
Religion	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism	Buddhism	Other	Total
Don't Know	23	12	4	2	2	1	44
No	2492	188	272	143	232	36	3363
Yes	1084	78	206	23	117	9	1517
Total	3599	278	482	168	351	46	4924



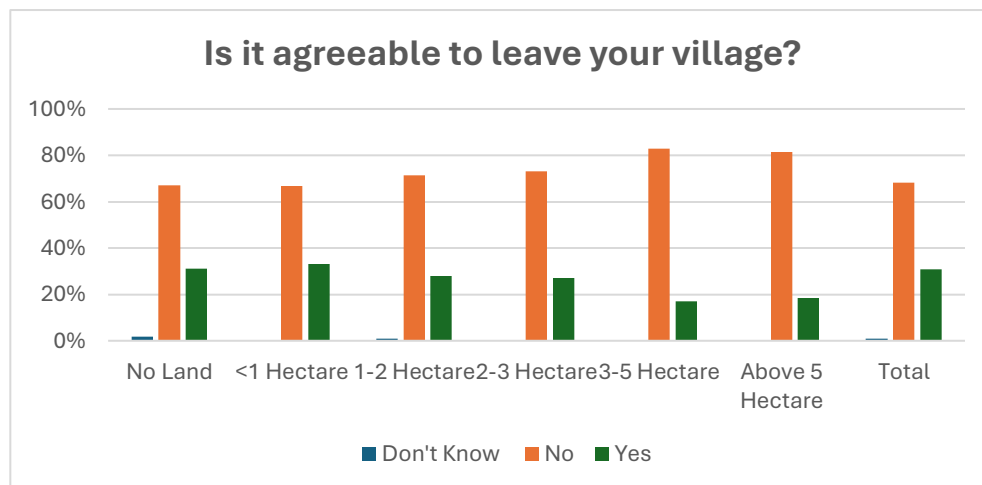
ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS



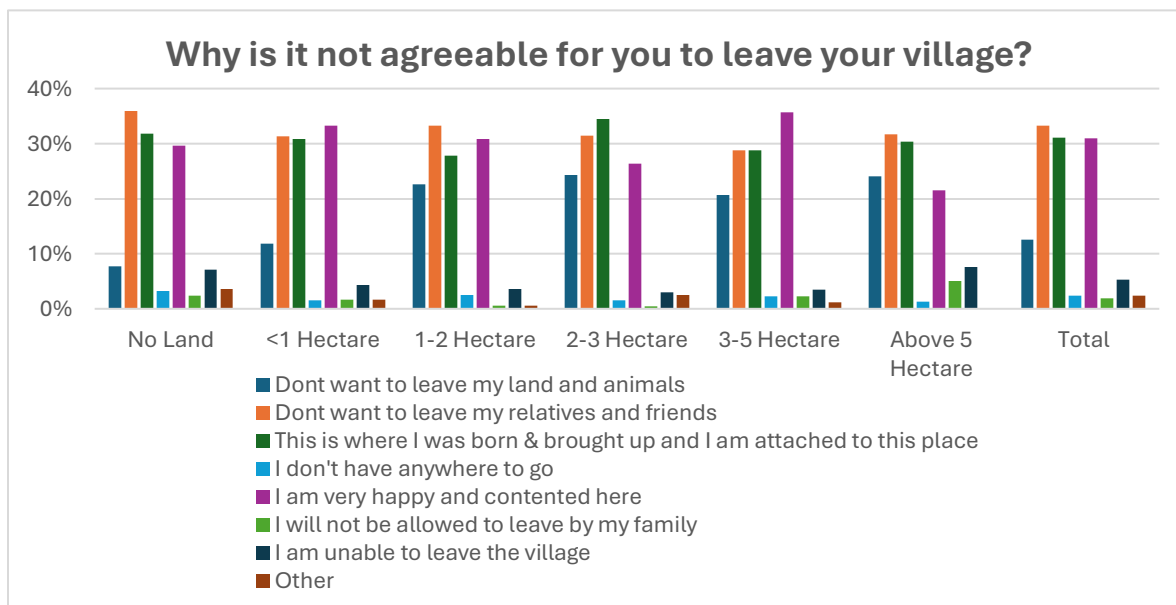
Social Group	ST	SC	OBC	General	Dont Know	Total
Don't Know	15	6	13	4	6	44
No	1071	544	1029	486	239	3369
Yes	551	221	474	180	92	1518
Total	1637	771	1516	670	337	4931



ACROSS LAND HOLDING



Land Holding	No Land	<1 Hect	1-2 Hect	2-3 Hect	3-5 Hect	Above 5 Hect	Total
Don't Know	33	7	4	0	0	0	44
No	1351	1288	367	197	87	79	3369
Yes	628	638	143	73	18	18	1518
Total	2012	1933	514	270	105	97	4931



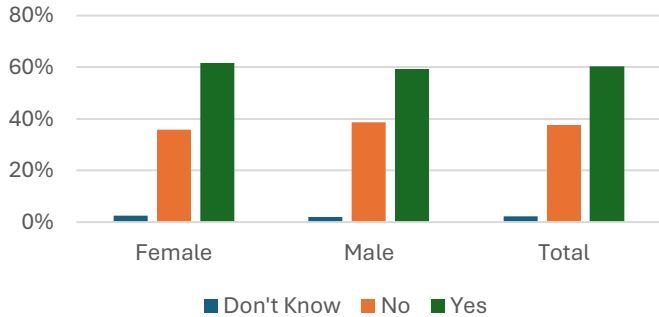
**Appendix D : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

IV

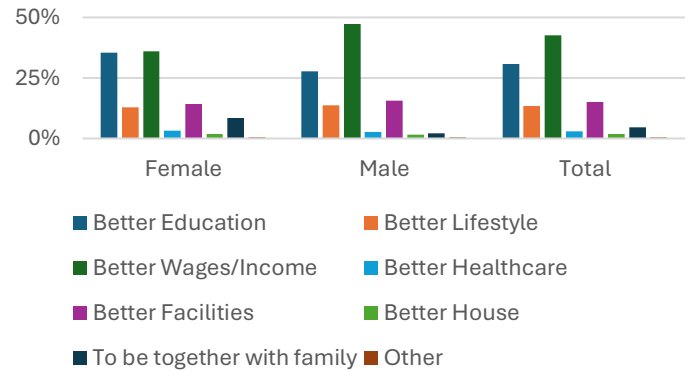
DESIRE TO MIGRATE WHEN GIVEN A CHANCE

ACROSS GENDERS

Given an option, will you settle in a city?

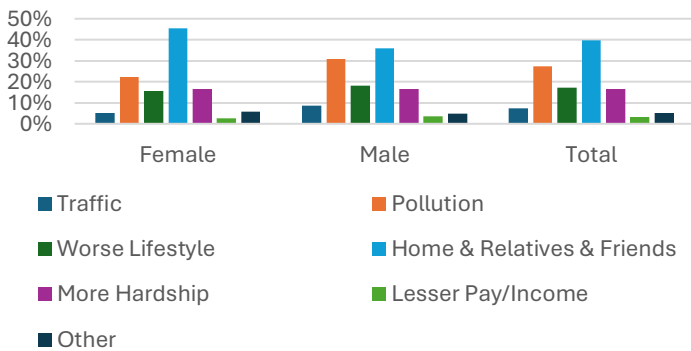


Why will you settle in a city?

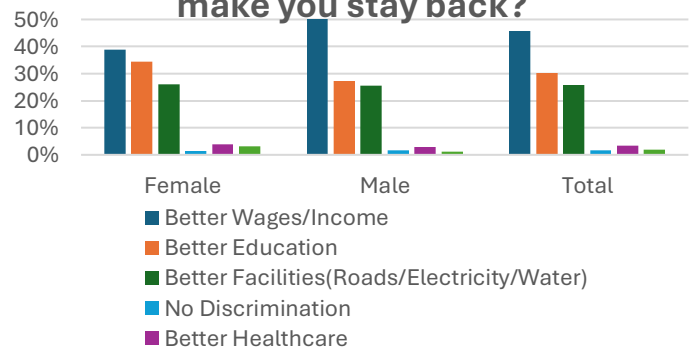


Gender	Female	Male	Total
Don't Know	48	56	104
No	706	1148	1854
Yes	1214	1758	2972
Total	1968	2962	4930

Why will you not settle in a city?

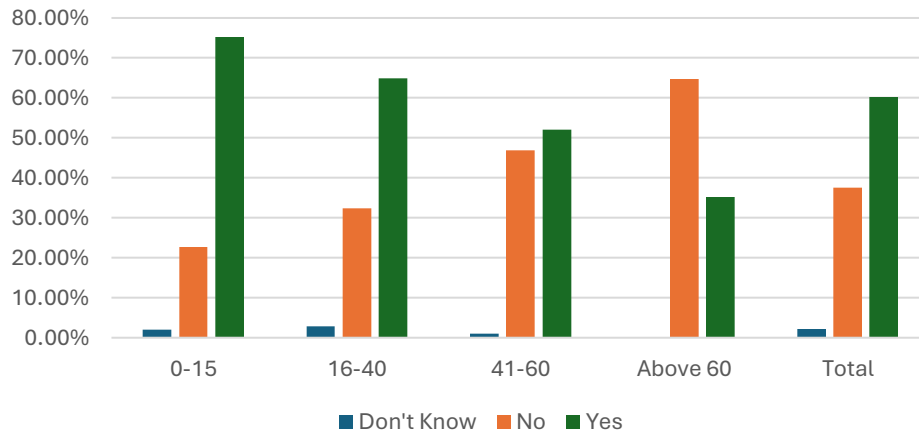


What changes in your city will make you stay back?



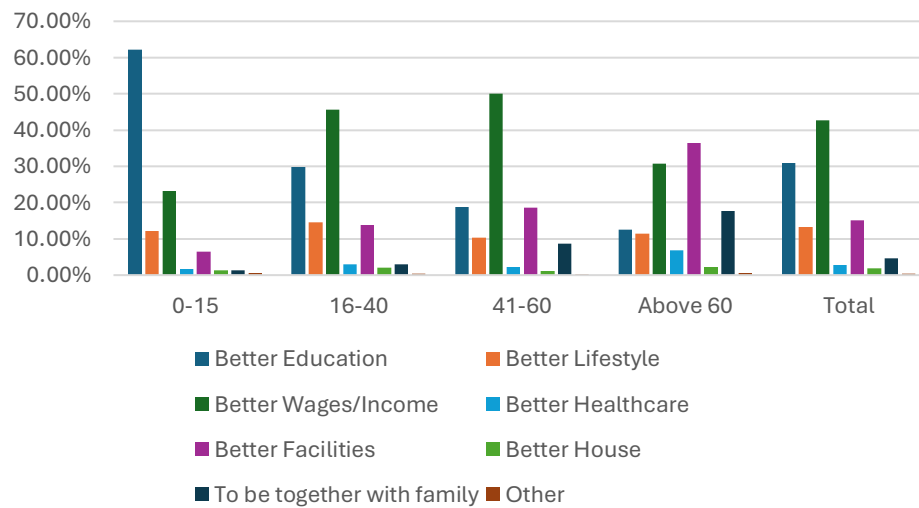
ACROSS AGE GROUPS

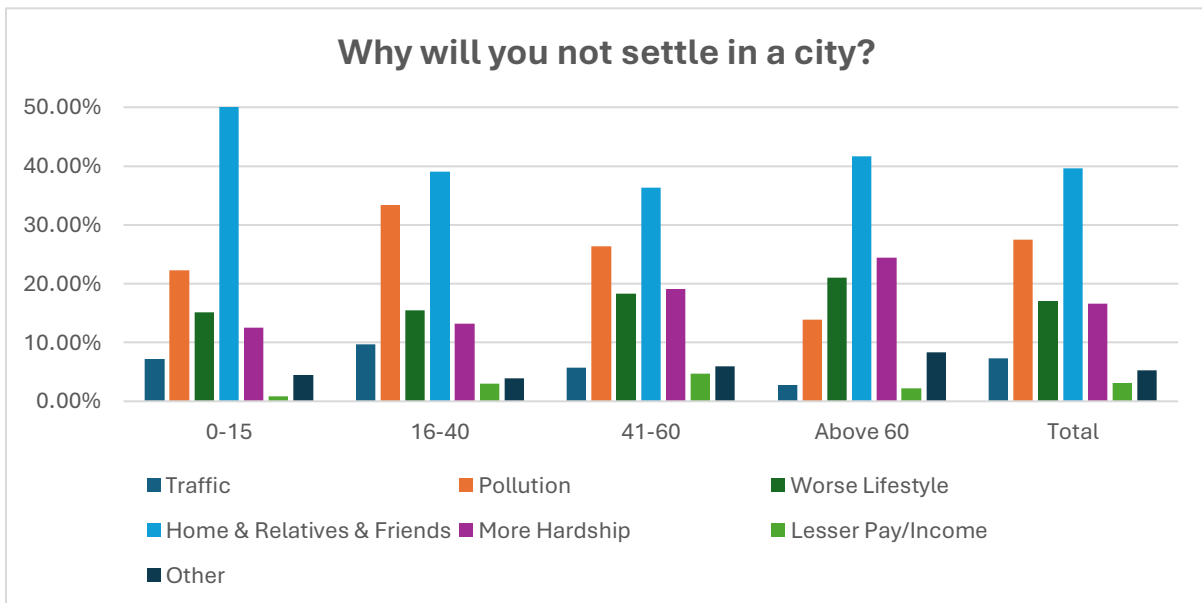
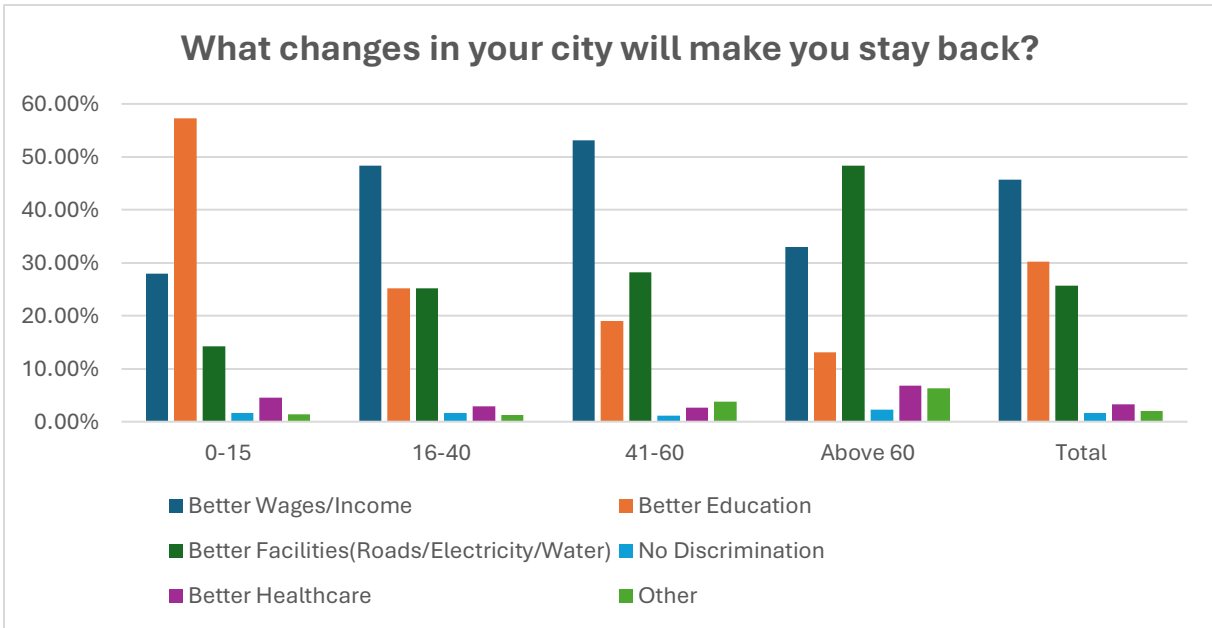
Given an option, will you settle in a city?



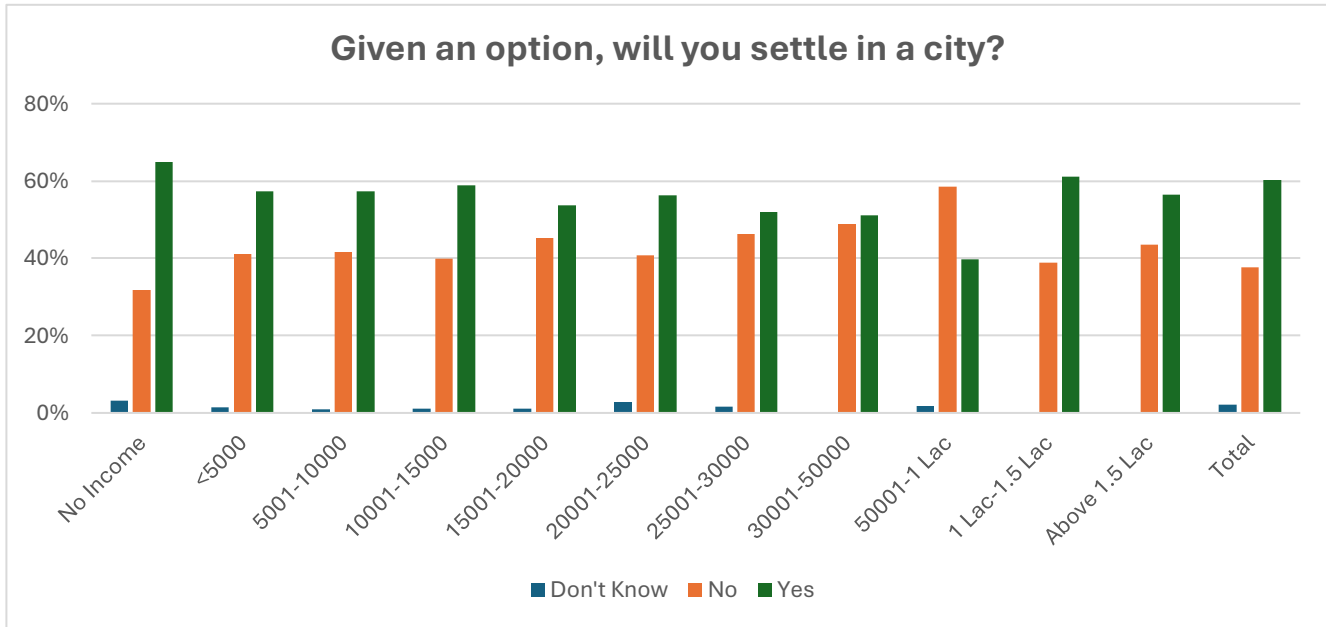
Age Group	0-15	16-40	41-60	Above 60	Total
Don't Know	10	83	10	1	104
No	112	947	471	324	1854
Yes	372	1902	522	176	2972
Total	494	2932	1003	501	4930

Why will you settle in a city?

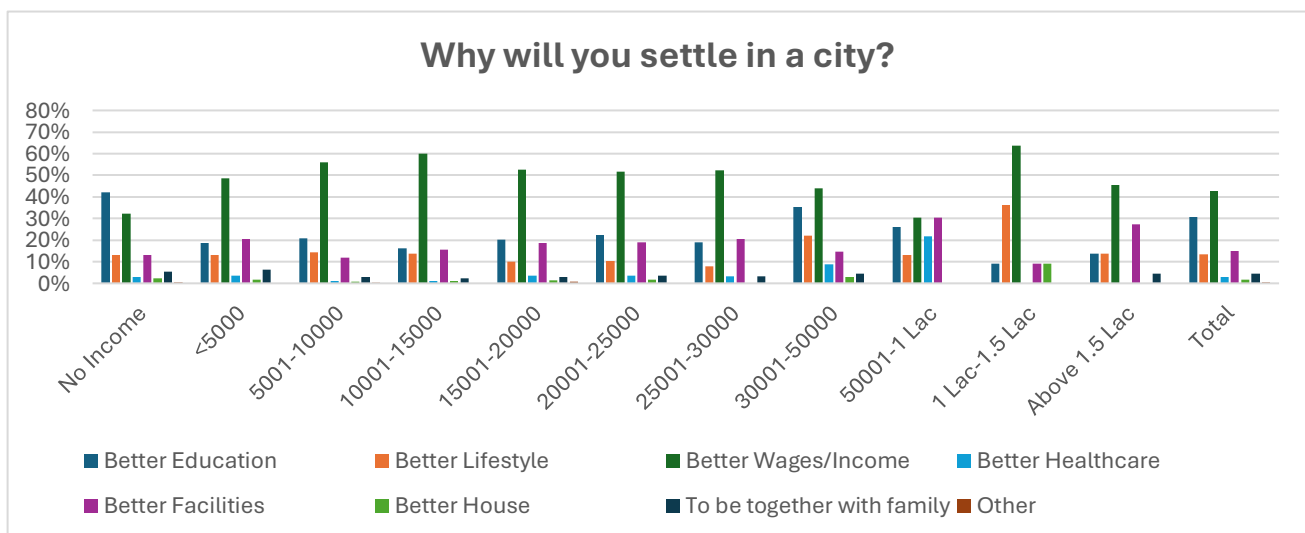




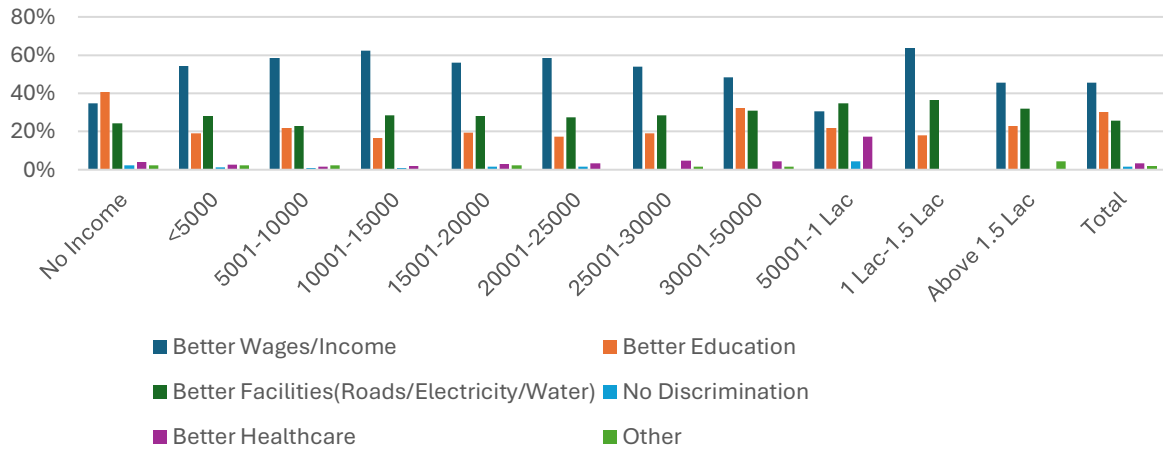
ACROSS INCOME GROUPS



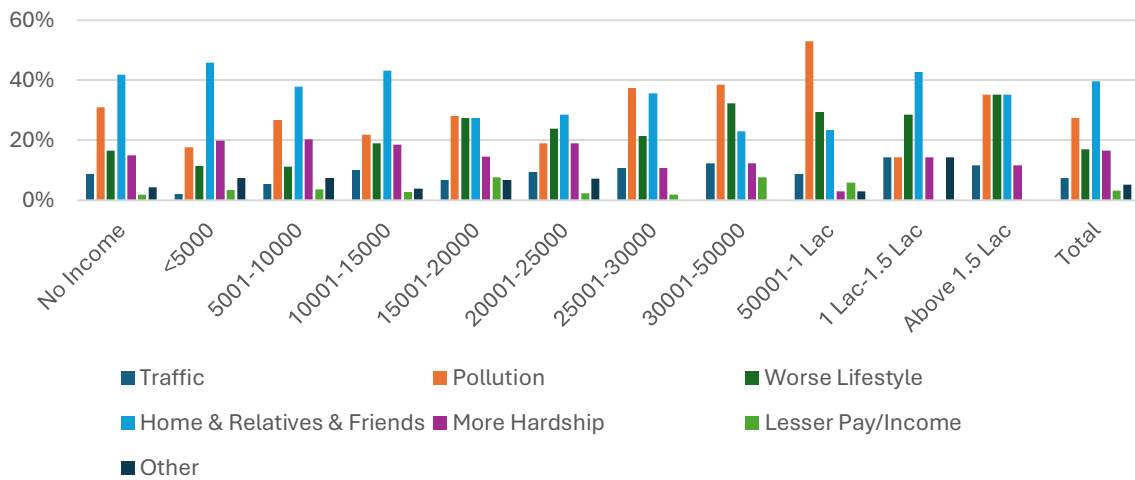
Income Group	No Income	<5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-25000	25001-30000	30001-50000	50001-1 Lac	1 Lac-1.5 Lac	Above 1.5 Lac	Total
Don't Know	71	12	7	5	3	3	2	0	1	0	0	104
No	721	321	296	178	117	42	56	65	34	7	17	1854
Yes	1469	448	408	263	139	58	63	68	23	11	22	2972
Total	2261	781	711	446	259	103	121	133	58	18	39	4930



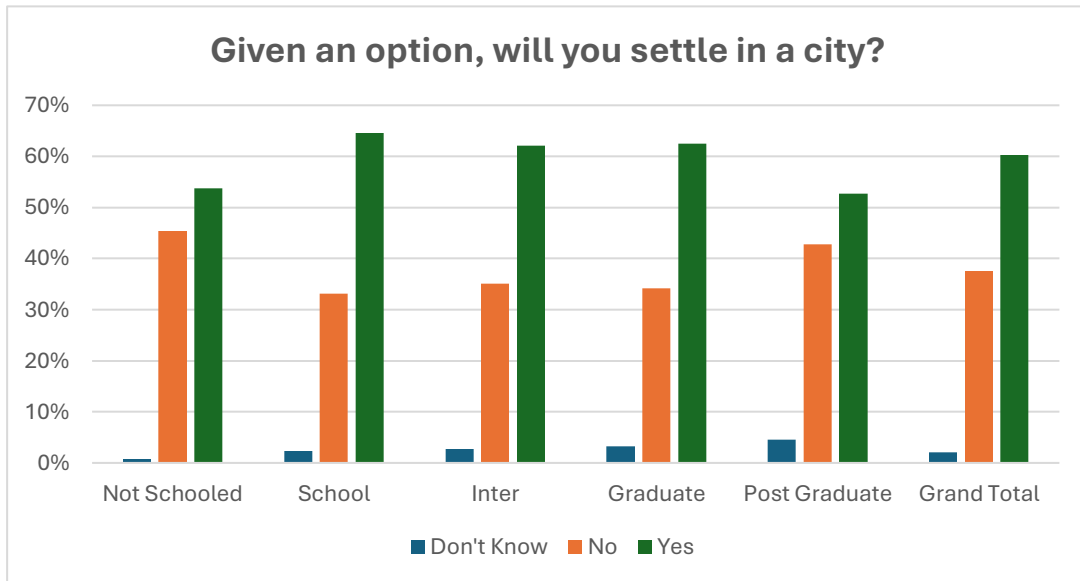
What changes in your village will make you stay back?



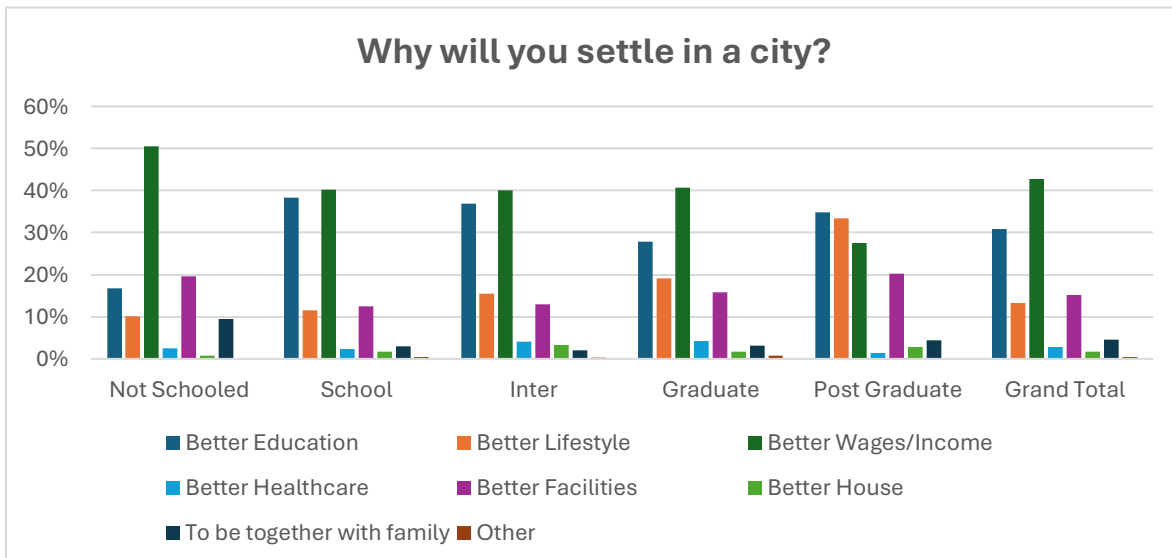
Why will you not settle in a city?



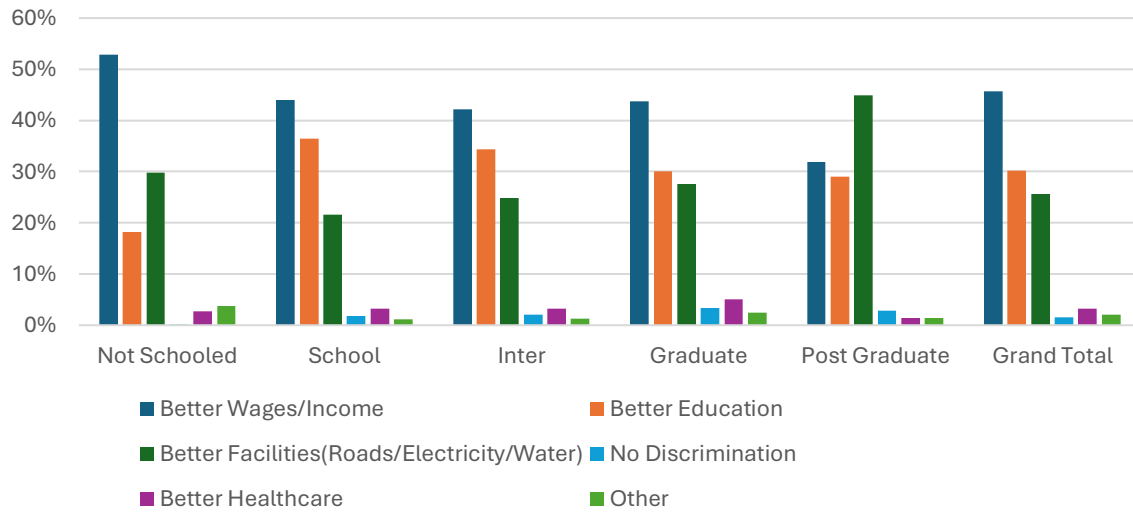
ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS



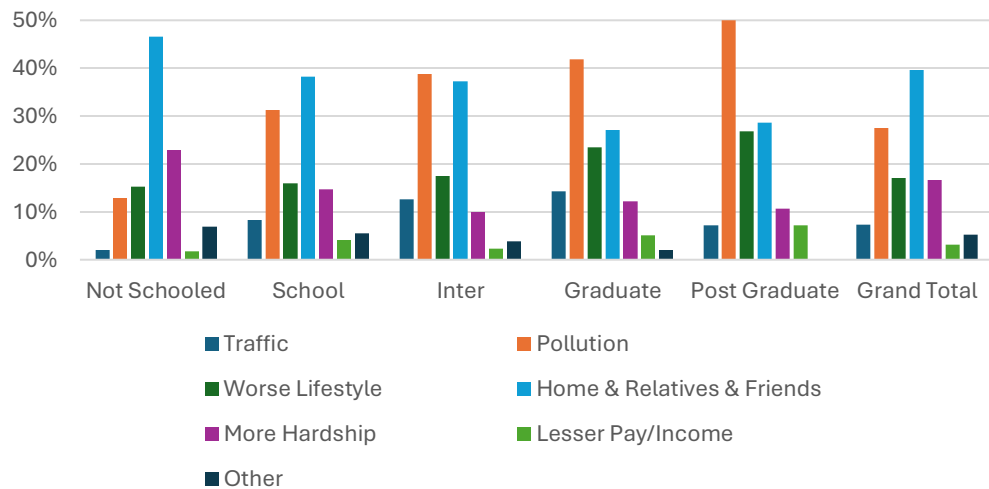
Education	Not Schooled	School	Inter	Graduate	Post Graduate	Grand Total
Don't Know	11	44	24	19	6	104
No	680	610	309	196	56	1851
Yes	805	1189	547	359	69	2969
Grand Total	1496	1843	880	574	131	4924



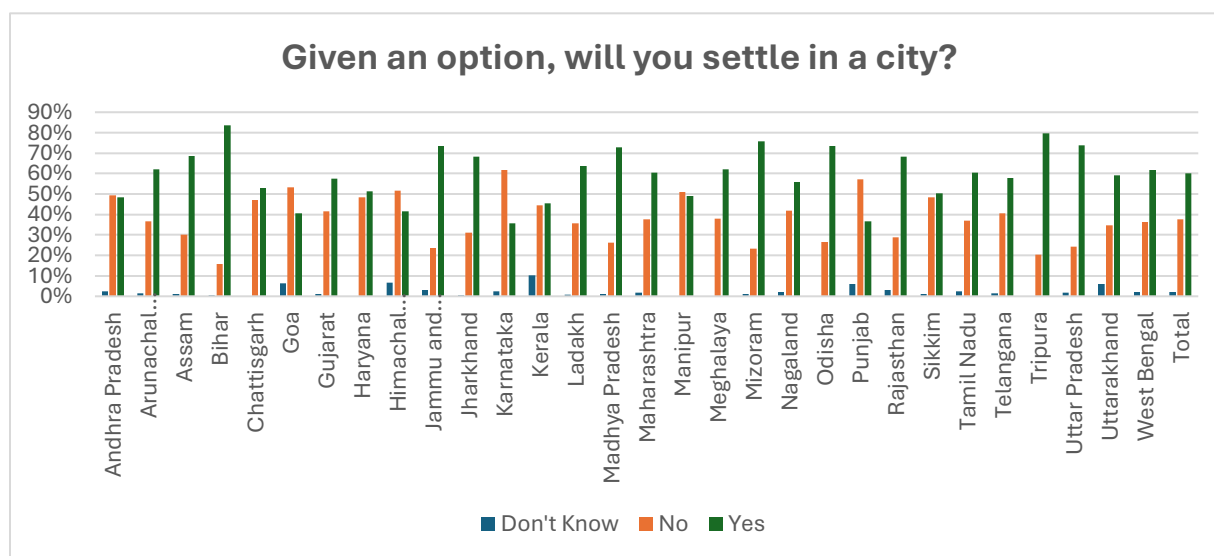
What changes in your village will make you stay back?



Why will you not settle in a city?

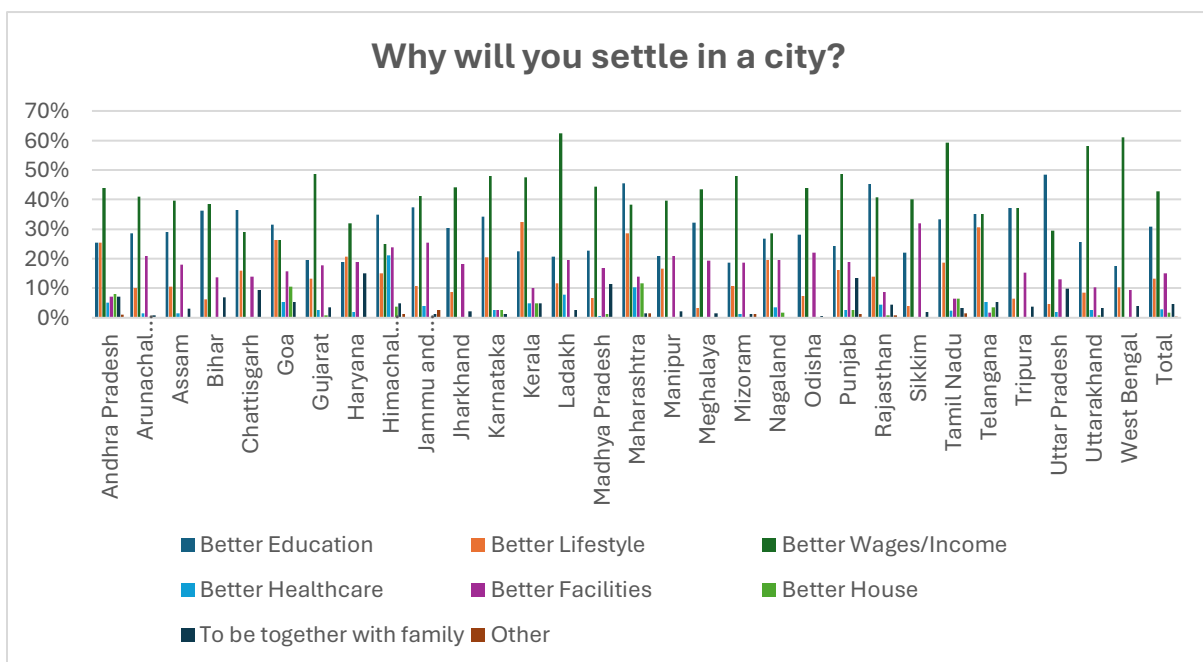


ACROSS REGIONS

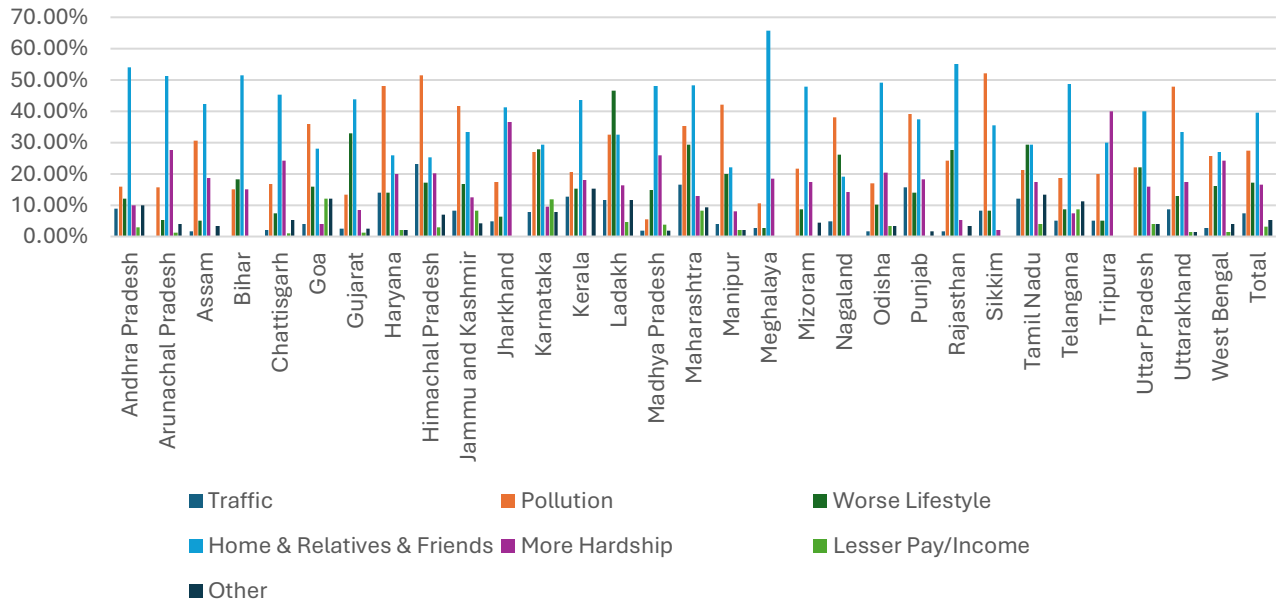


State	AP	Arunachal	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal	JK	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Ladakh	MP	
Don't Know	5	3	2	1		3	2		13	3	1	5	9	1	2	
No	100	76	59	33	95	25	82	50	99	24	63	126	39	43	54	
Yes	98	129	134	174	107	19	113	53	80	75	138	73	40	77	149	
Total	203	208	195	208	202	47	197	103	192	102	202	204	88	121	205	

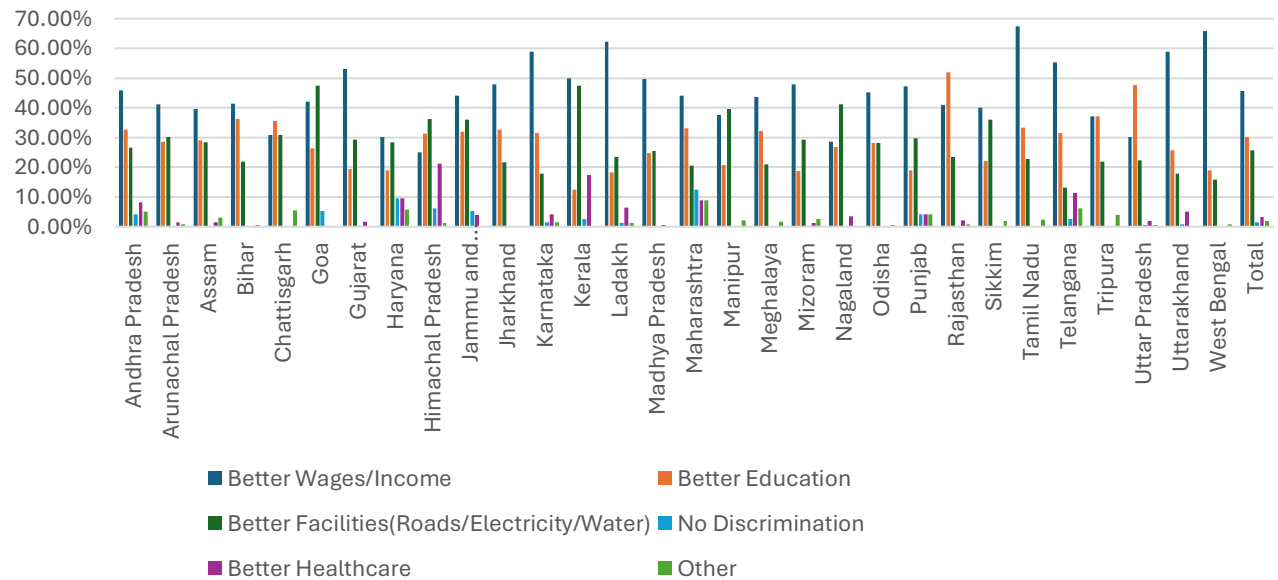
State	Maharashtra	Manipur	Meghalaya	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	TN	Telangana	Tripura	UP	Uttarakhand	WB	Total
Don't Know	4			1	2		12	6	1	5	3			4	12	104
No	85	50	38	23	42	59	115	58	48	75	80	20	50	69	74	1854
Yes	136	48	62	75	56	164	74	137	50	123	114	78	153	117	126	2972
Total	225	98	100	99	100	223	201	201	99	203	197	98	207	198	204	4930



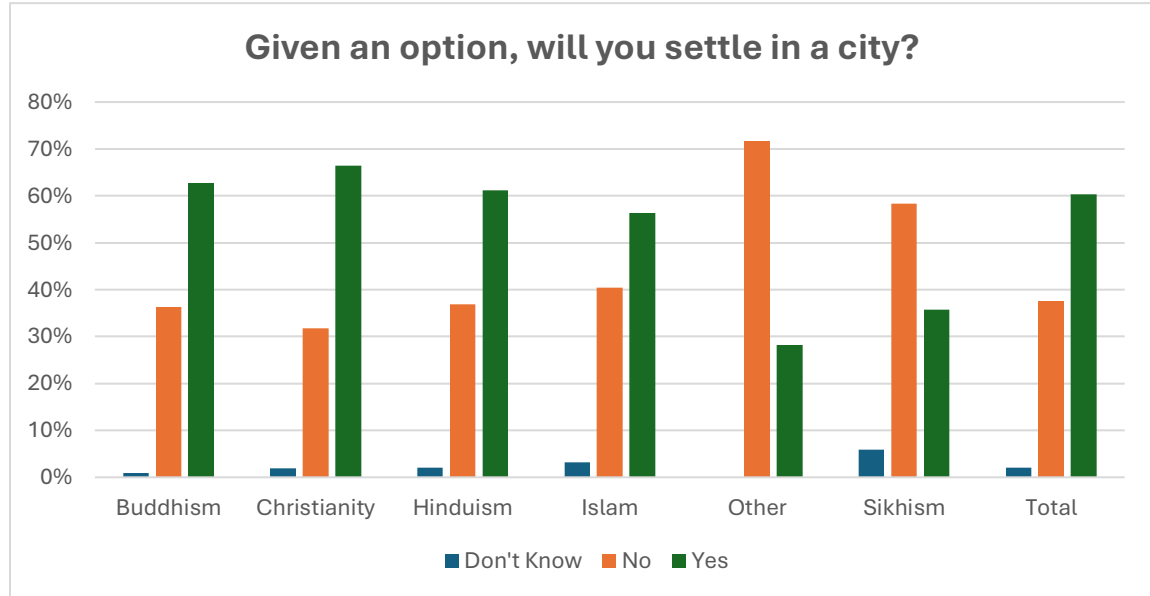
Why will you not settle in a city?



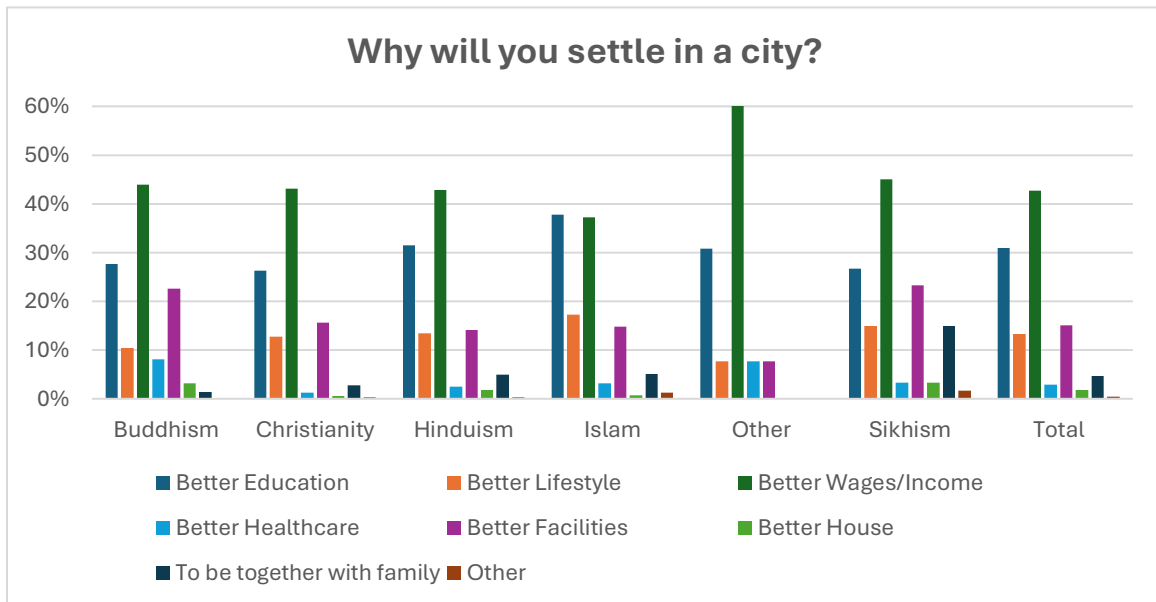
What changes in your village will make you stay back?



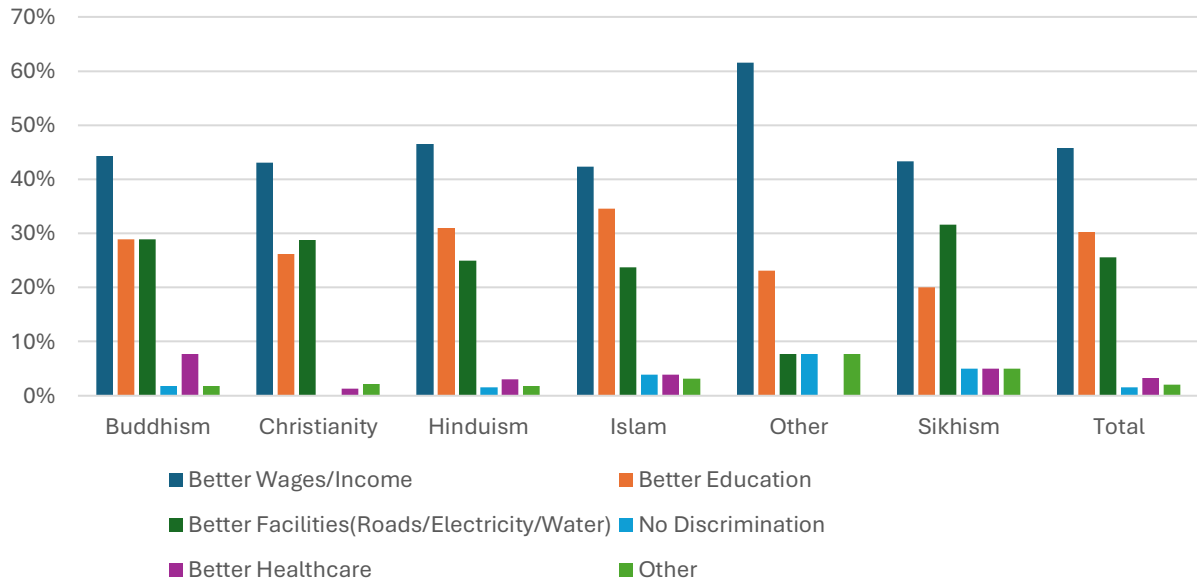
ACROSS RELIGIONS



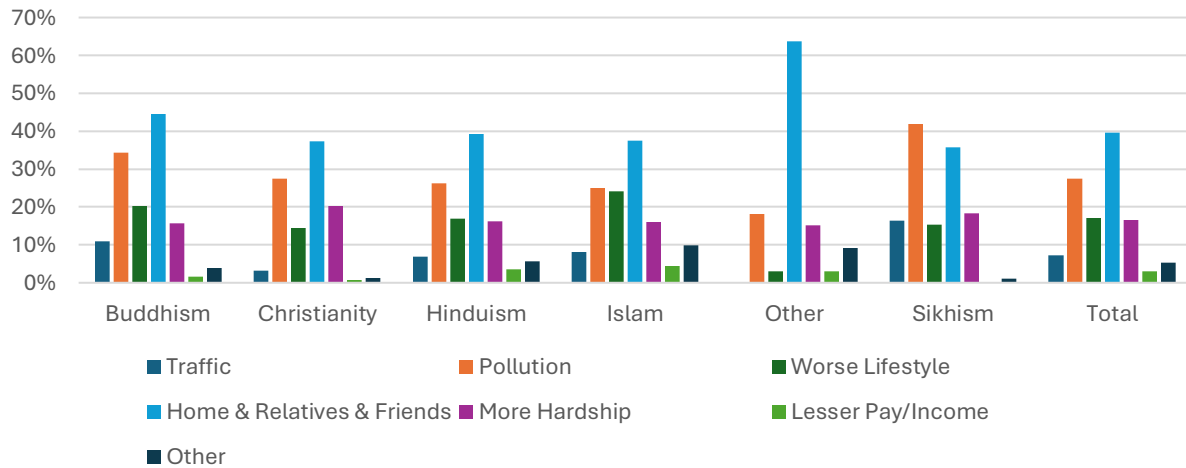
Religion	Hinduism	Christianit	Islam	Sikhism	Buddhis	Other	Total
Don't Know	73	9	9	10	3		104
No	1325	153	112	98	128	33	1849
Yes	2200	320	156	60	221	13	2970
Total	3598	482	277	168	352	46	4923



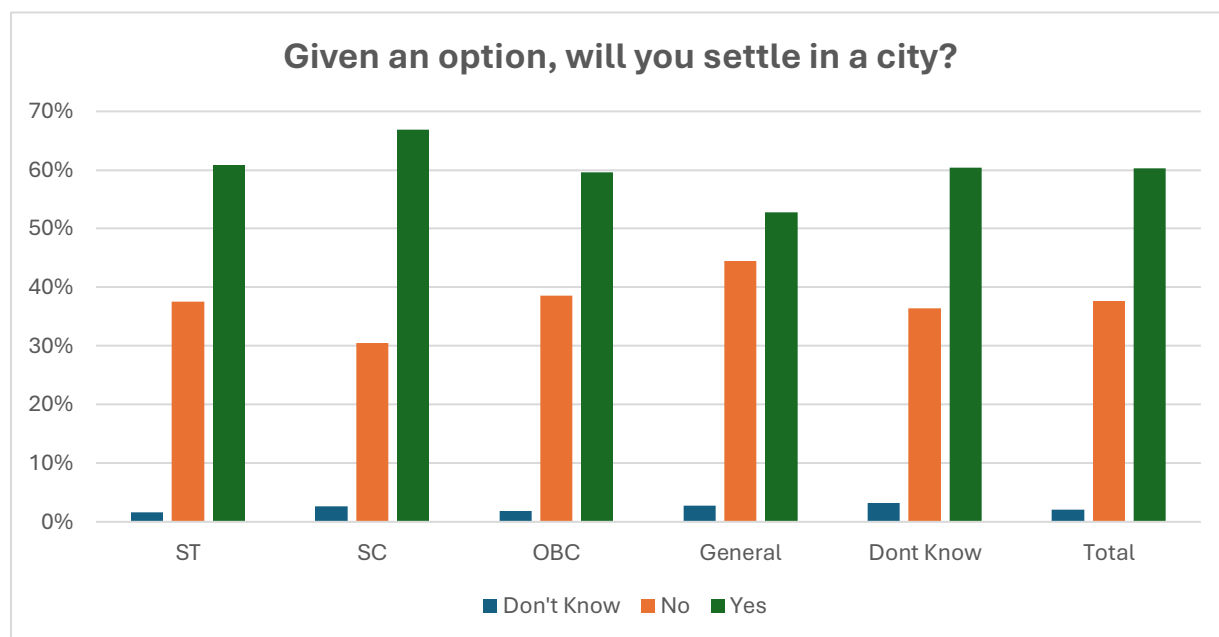
What changes in your village will make you stay back?



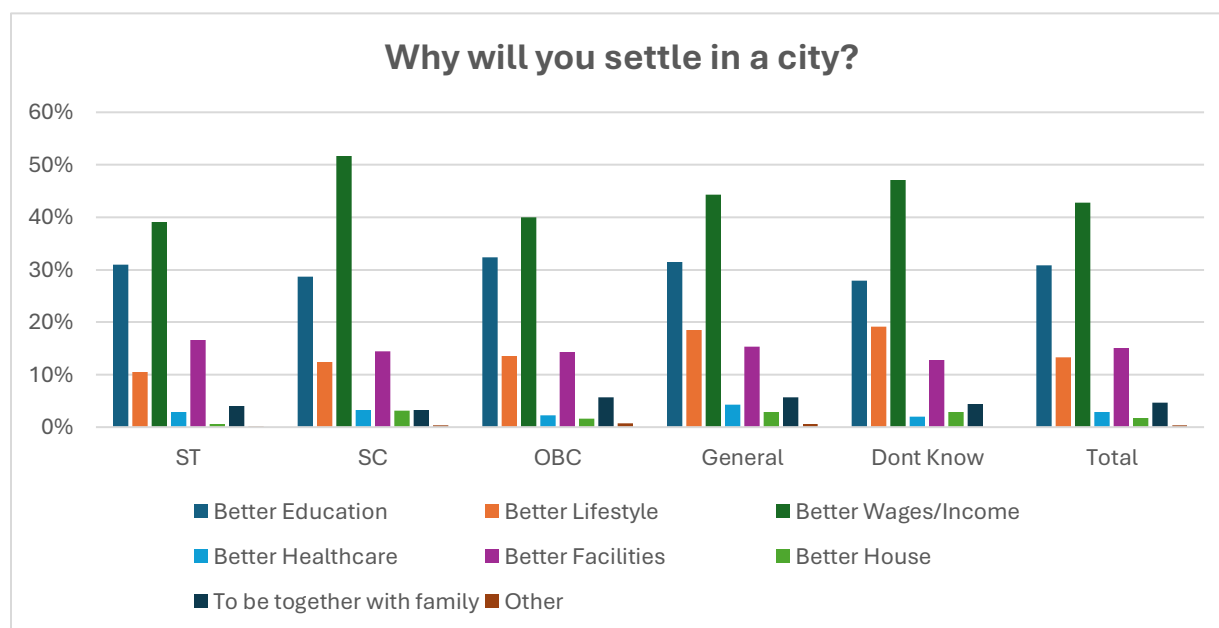
Why will you not settle in a city?

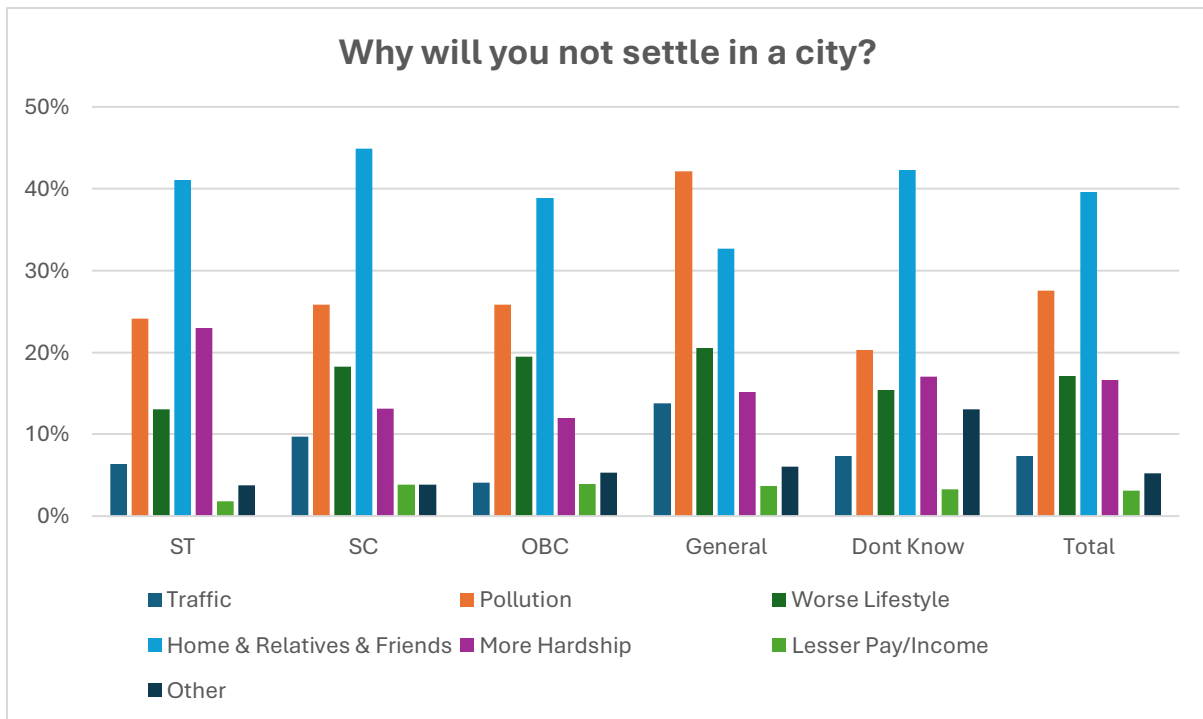
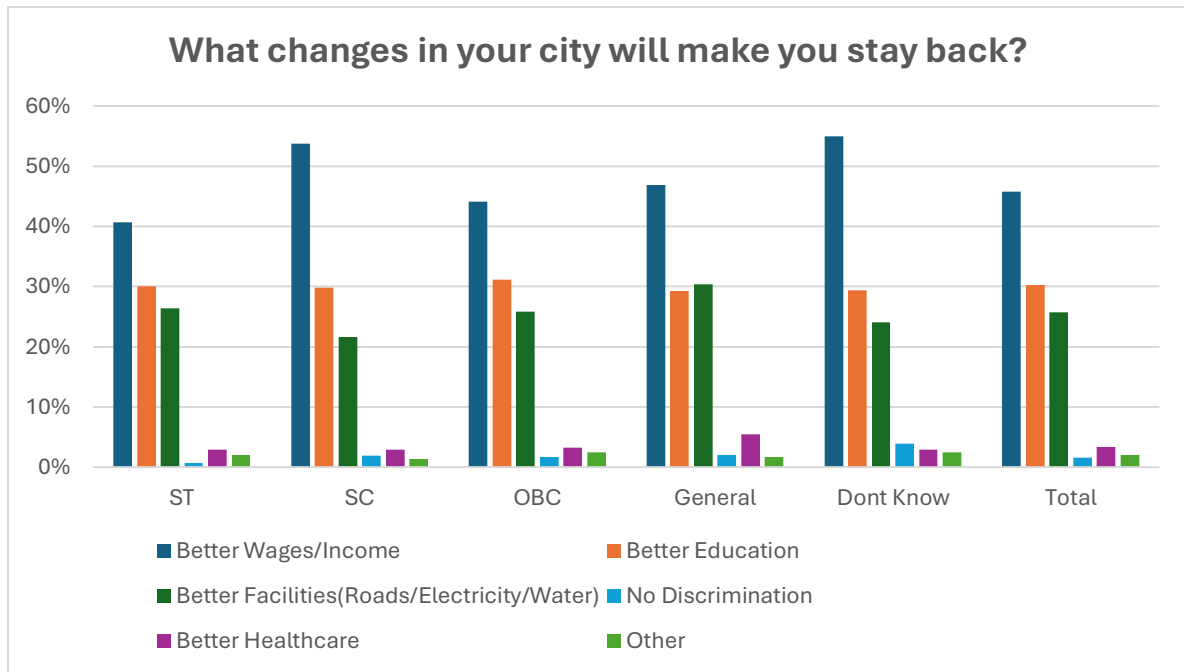


ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS

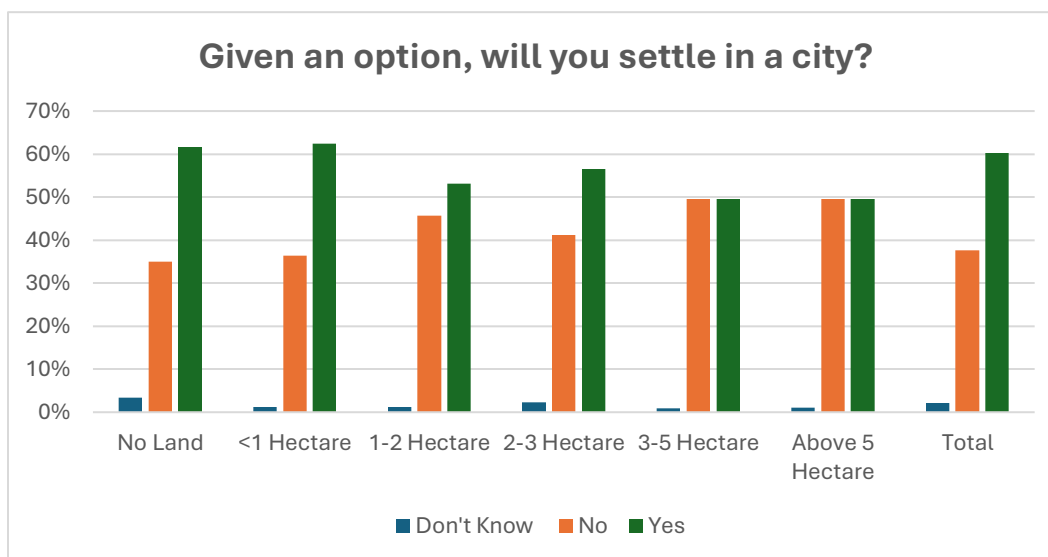


Social Group	ST	SC	OBC	General	Dont Kn	Total
Don't Know	27	20	28	18	11	104
No	614	236	584	297	123	1854
Yes	995	517	904	352	204	2972
Total	1636	773	1516	667	338	4930

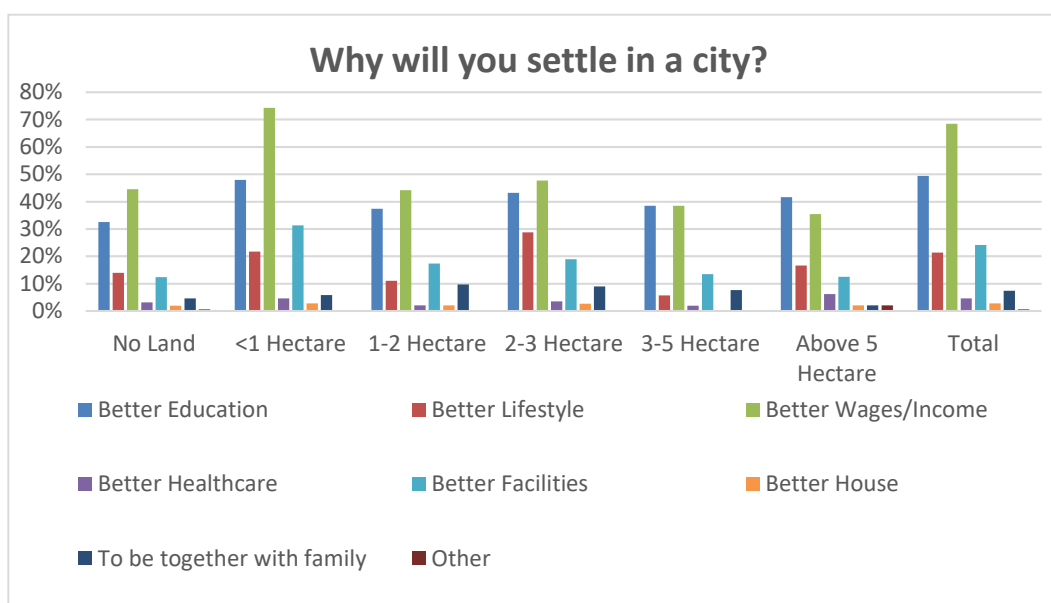


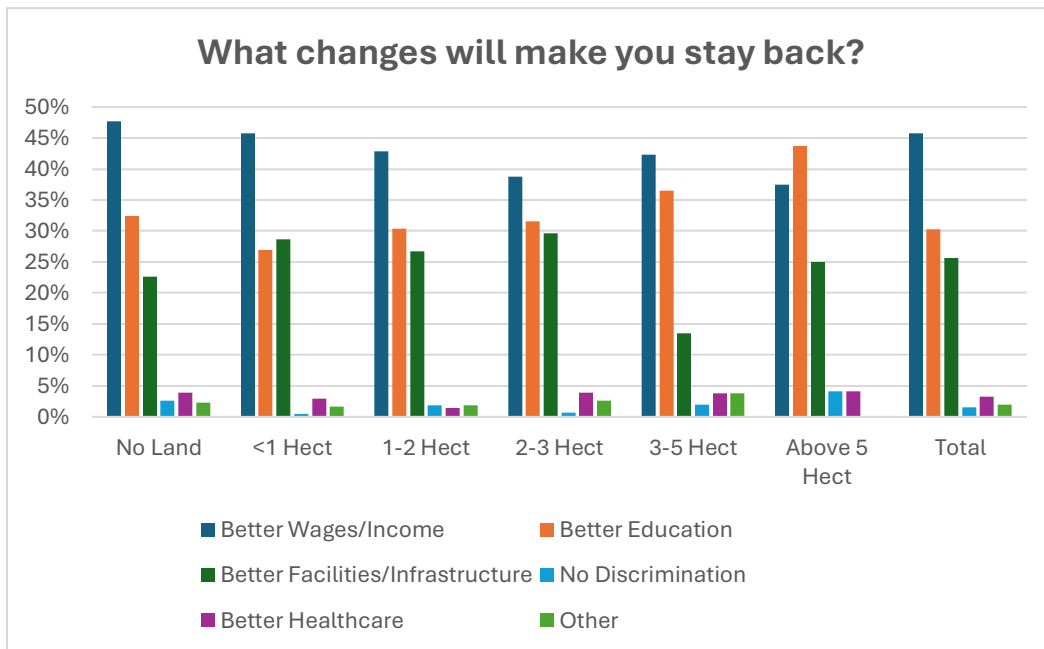
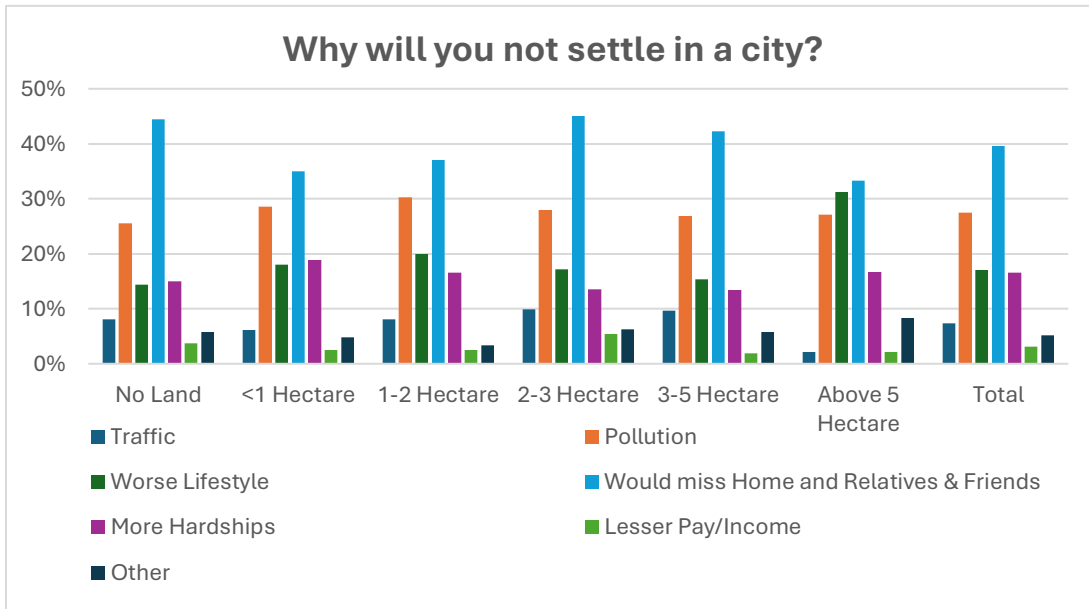


ACROSS LAND HOLDING



Land Holding	No Land	<1 Hect	1-2 Hect	2-3 Hect	3-5 Hect	Above 5 Hect	Total
Don't Know	67	23	6	6	1	1	104
No	705	703	235	111	52	48	1854
Yes	1242	1205	273	152	52	48	2972
Total	2014	1931	514	269	105	97	4930

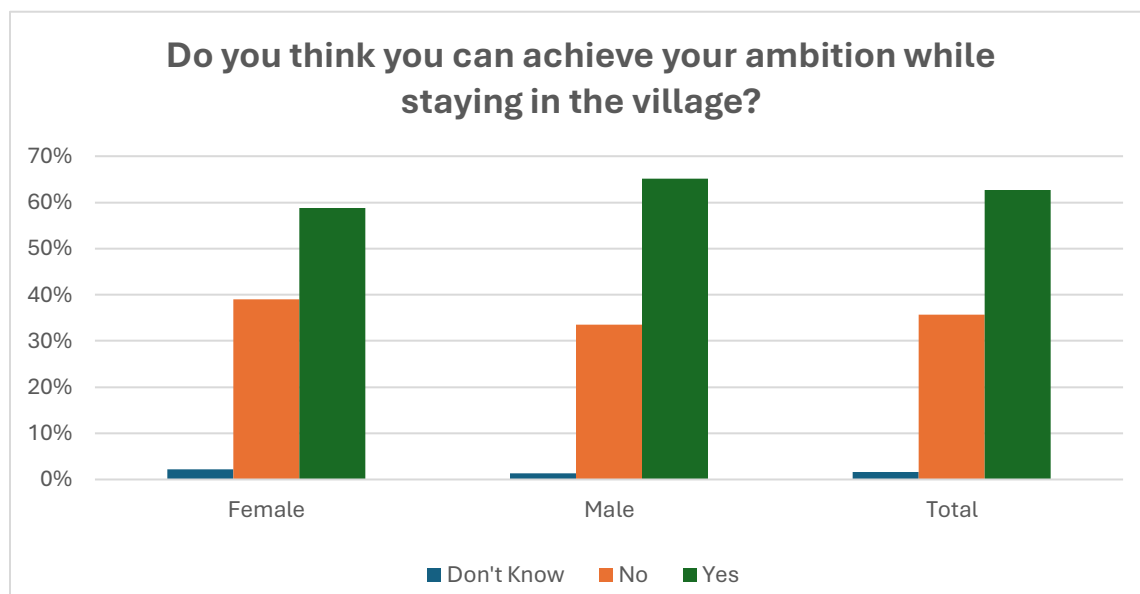




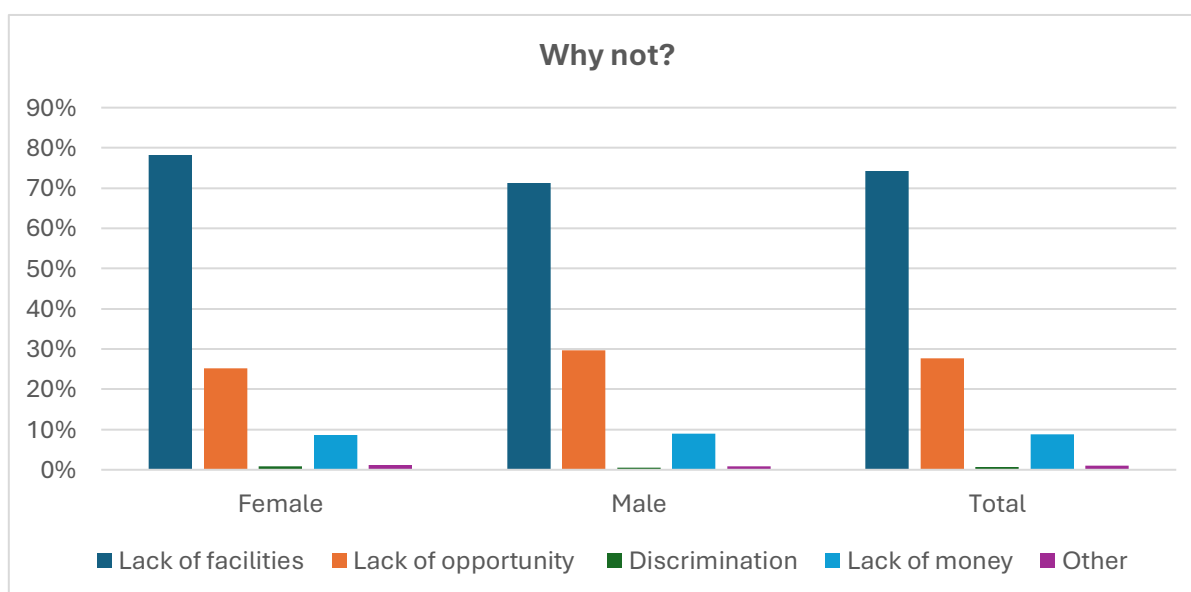
**Appendix E : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

V

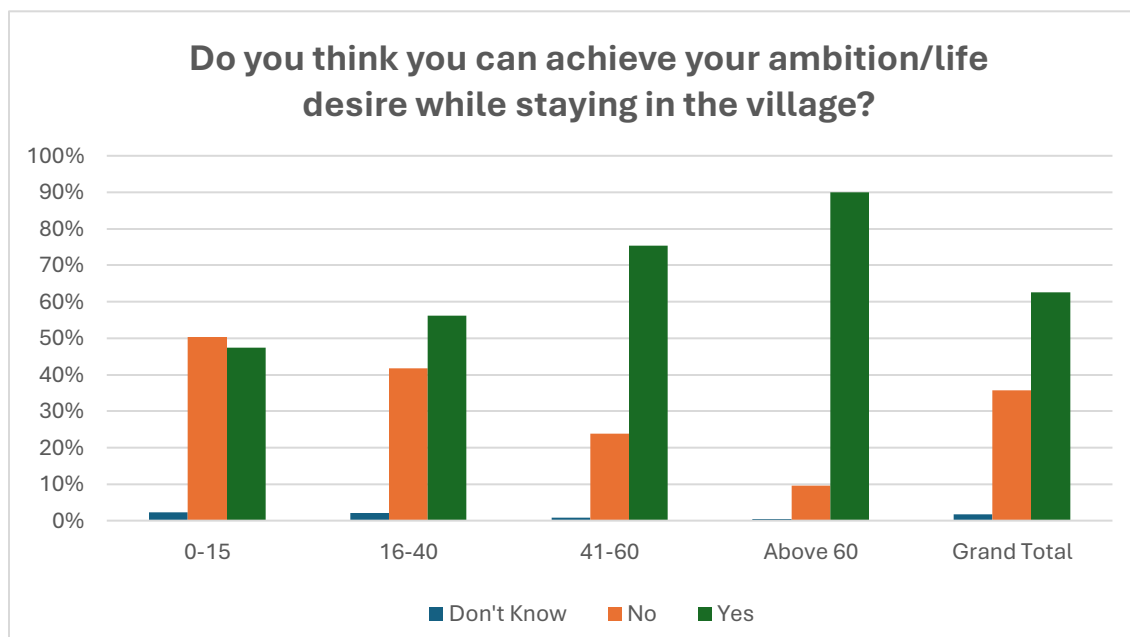
FULFILLMENT OF AMBITION/LIFE DESIRES IN VILLAGES

ACROSS GENDERS

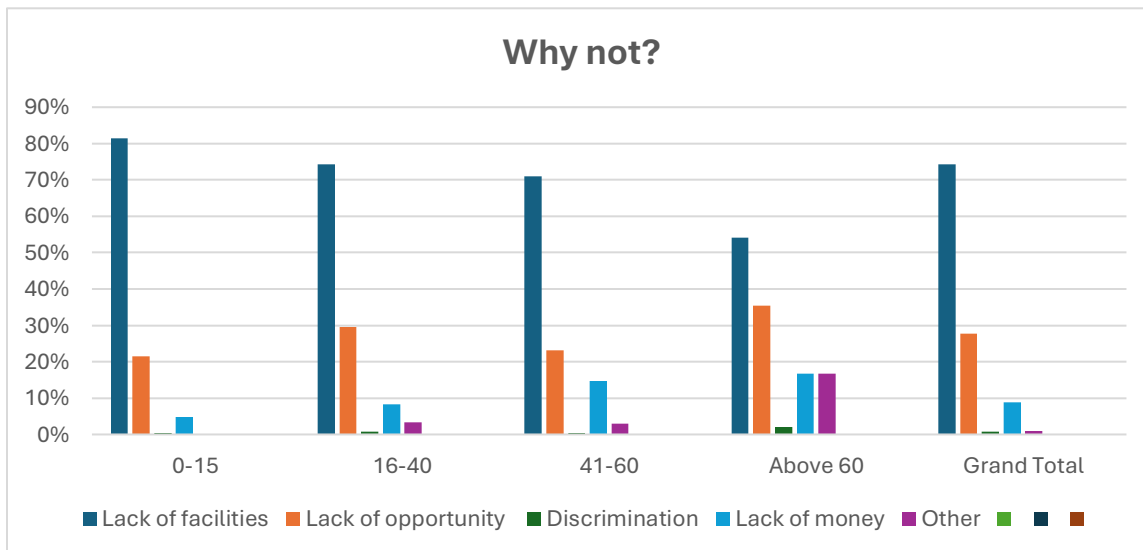
Gender	Female	Male	Total
Don't Know	42	39	81
No	768	988	1756
Yes	1157	1923	3080
Total	1967	2950	4917



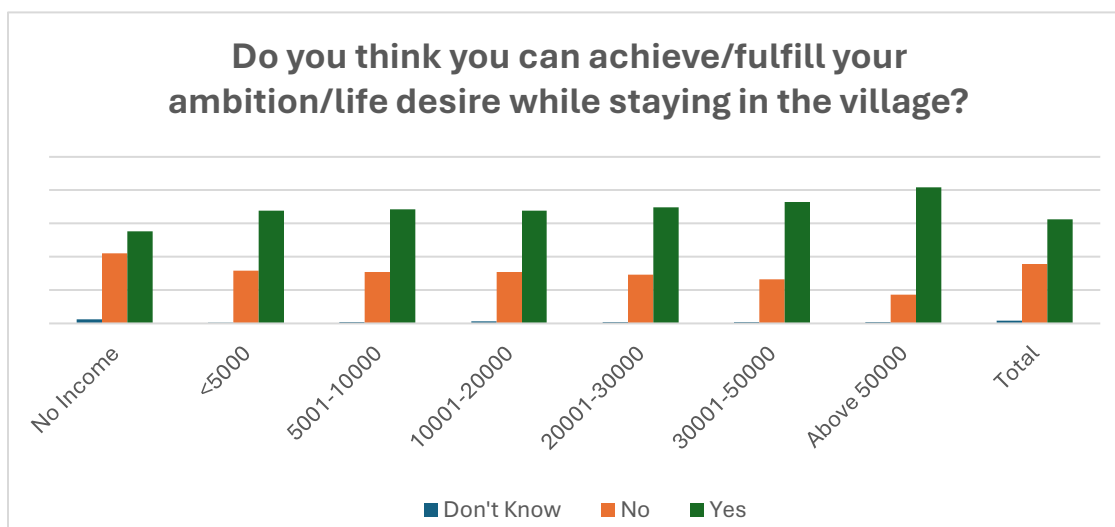
ACROSS AGE GROUPS



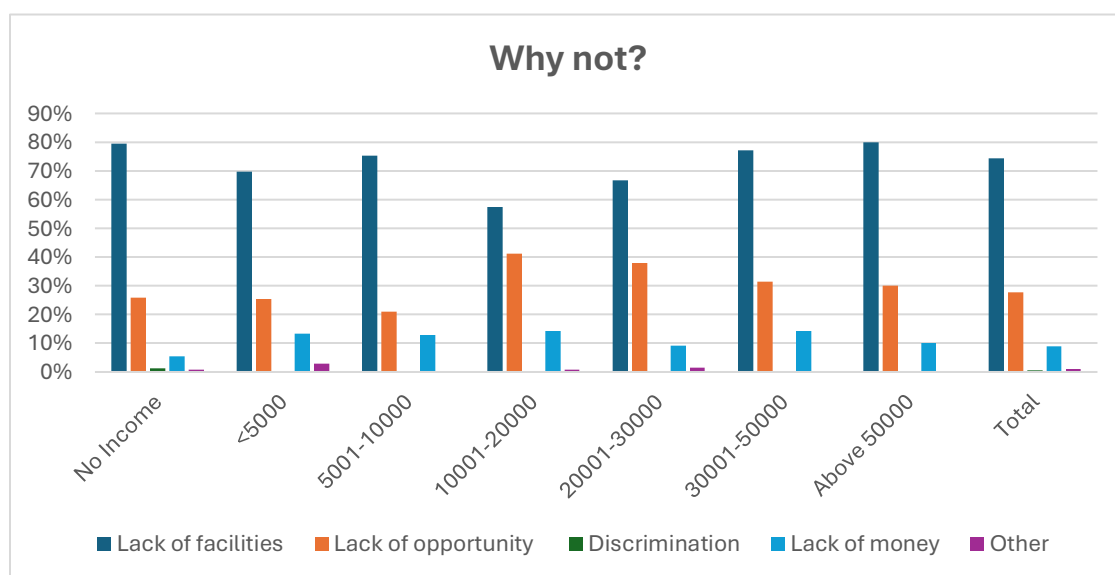
Age Group	0-15	16-40	41-60	Above 60	Total
Don't Know	11	60	8	2	81
No	247	1223	238	48	1756
Yes	233	1643	753	451	3080
Total	491	2926	999	501	4917



ACROSS INCOME GROUPS

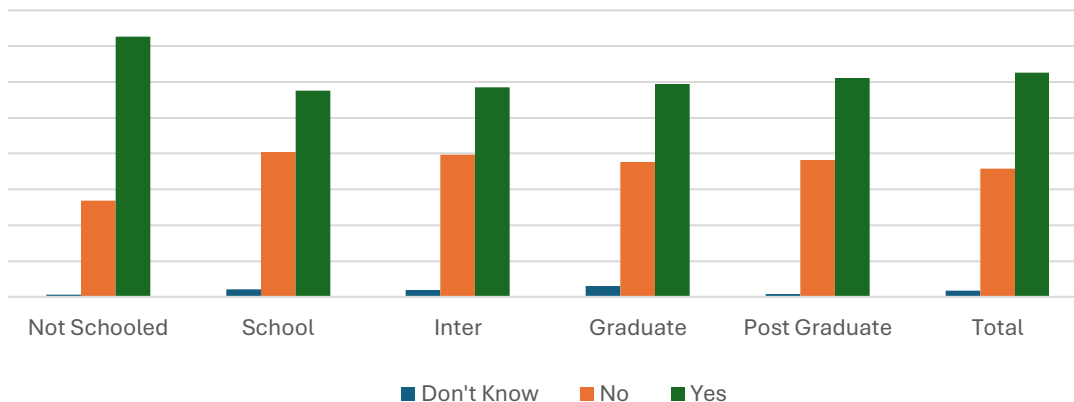


Income Group	No Income	<5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-30000	30001-50000	Above 50000	Total
Don't Know	60	4	5	8	2	1	1	81
No	951	248	218	218	66	35	20	1756
Yes	1245	526	487	476	156	96	94	3080
Total	2256	778	710	702	224	132	115	4917



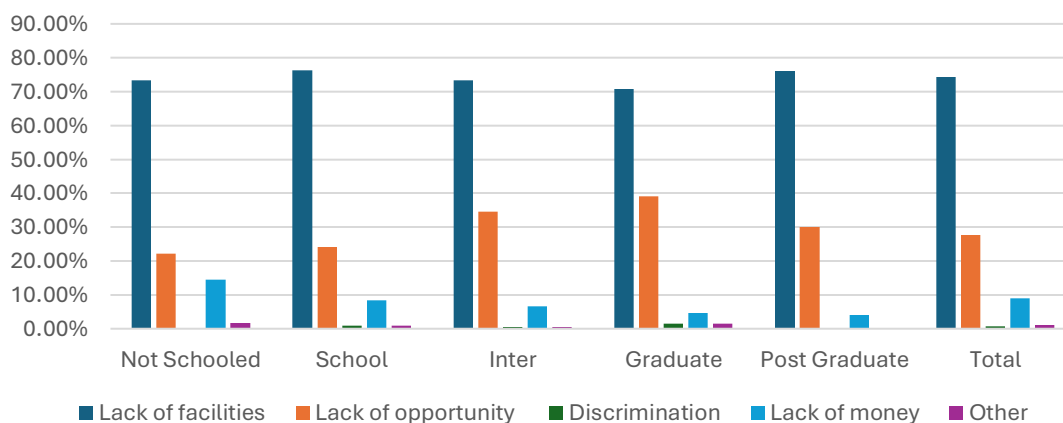
ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS

Do you think you can achieve/fulfill your ambition/life desire while staying in the village?



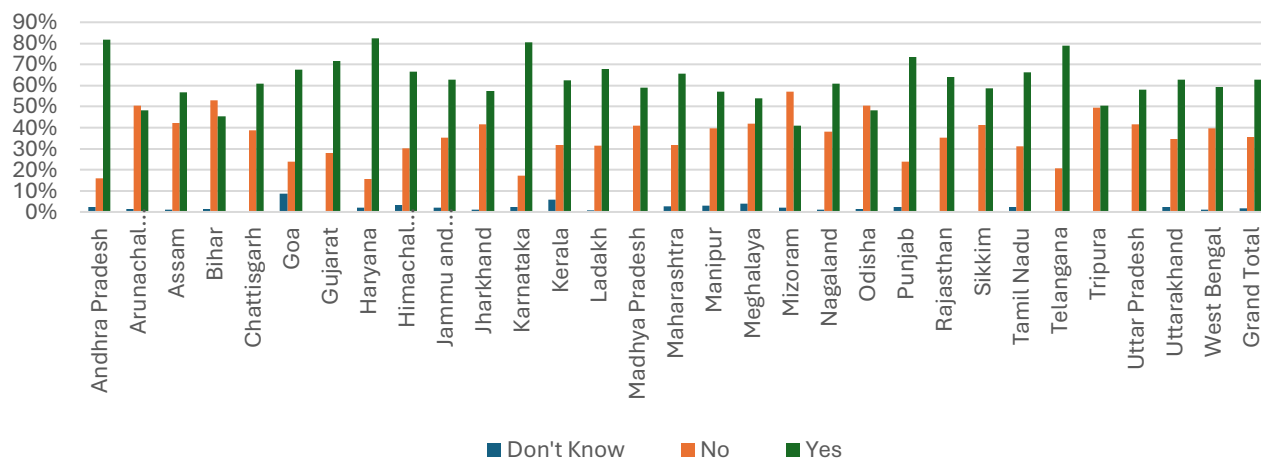
Education	Not Schooled	School	Inter	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
Don't Know	9	37	16	17	1	80
No	400	743	348	215	50	1756
Yes	1085	1057	513	340	80	3075
Total	1494	1837	877	572	131	4911

Why not?



ACROSS REGIONS

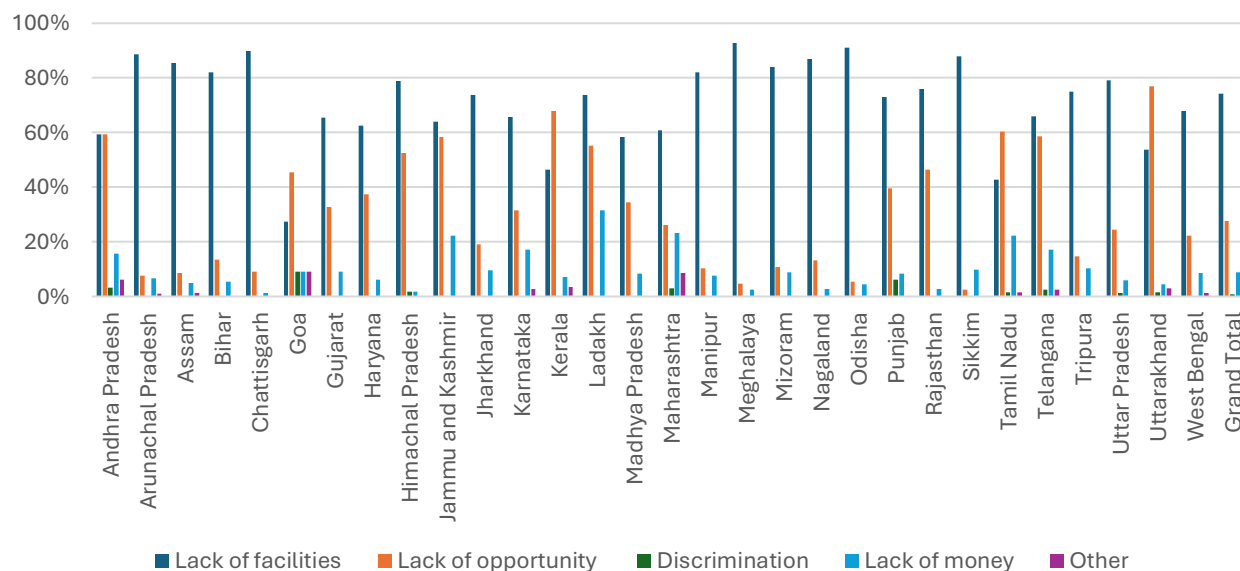
Do you think you can achieve/fulfill your ambition/life desire while staying in the village?



State	AP	Arunachal	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal	J & K	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Ladakh	MP	
Don't Know	5	3	2	3	1	4	1	2	6	2	2	5	5	1		
No	32	105	82	111	78	11	55	16	57	36	84	35	28	38	84	
Yes	165	100	110	95	123	31	141	85	126	64	116	164	55	82	121	
Total	202	208	194	209	202	46	197	103	189	102	202	204	88	121	205	

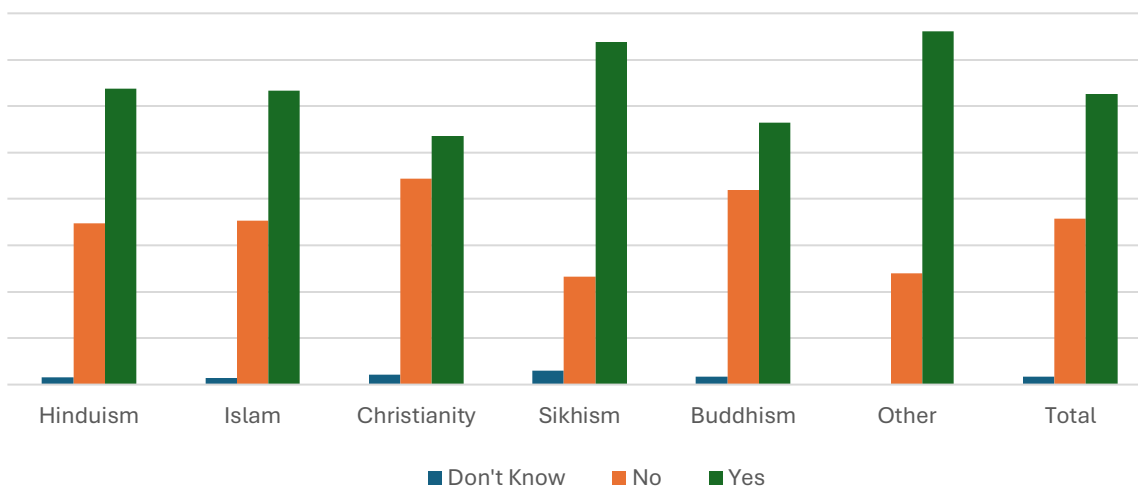
State	Maharash	Manipur	Meghalay	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	TN	Telangana	Tripura	UP	Uttarakha	WB	Total
Don't Know	6	3	4	2	1	3	5	1	5	1	1	1	5	2	81	
No	69	39	42	56	38	112	48	71	41	63	41	48	86	69	81	1756
Yes	143	56	54	40	61	107	148	129	58	134	157	49	120	125	121	3080
Total	218	98	100	98	100	222	201	201	99	202	199	97	207	199	204	4917

Why not?



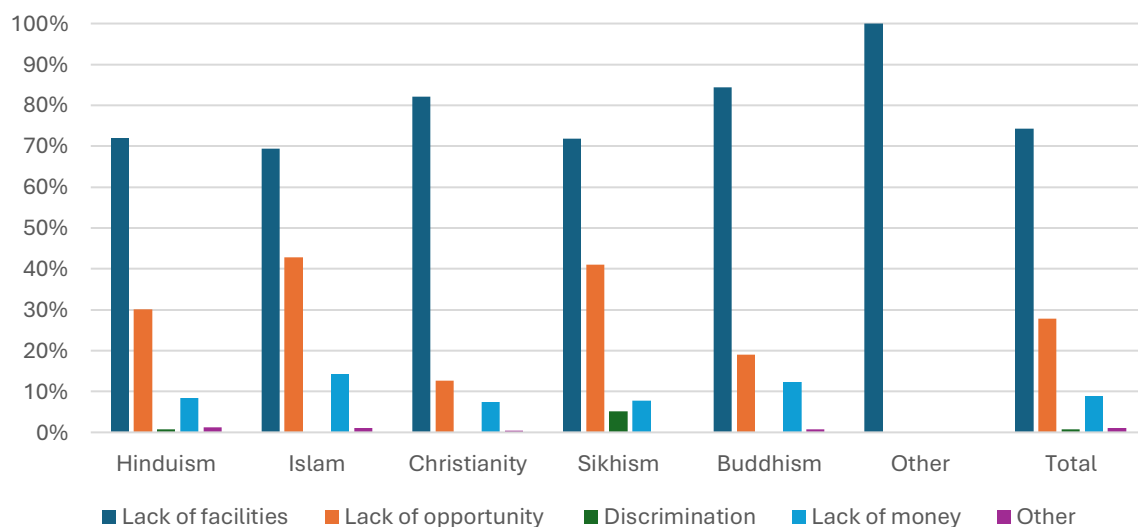
ACROSS RELIGIONS

Do you think you can achieve/fulfill your ambition/life desire while staying in the village?

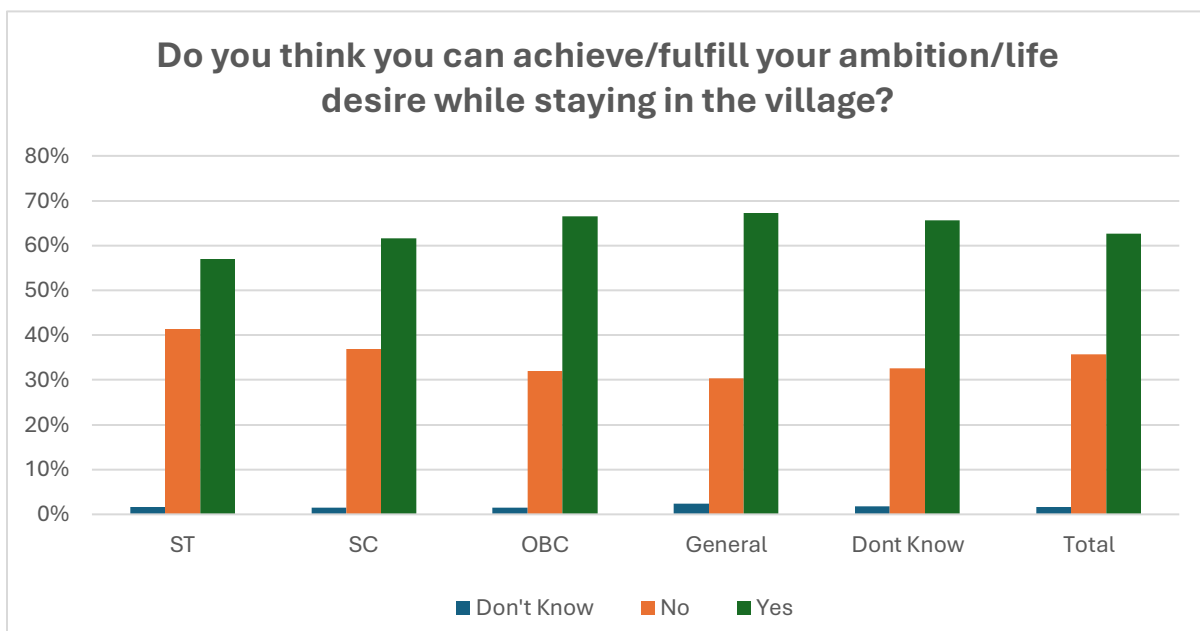


Religion	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism	Buddhism	Other	Total
Don't Know	56	4	10	5	6		81
No	1246	98	213	39	147	11	1754
Yes	2285	176	257	124	198	35	3075
Total	3587	278	480	168	351	46	4910

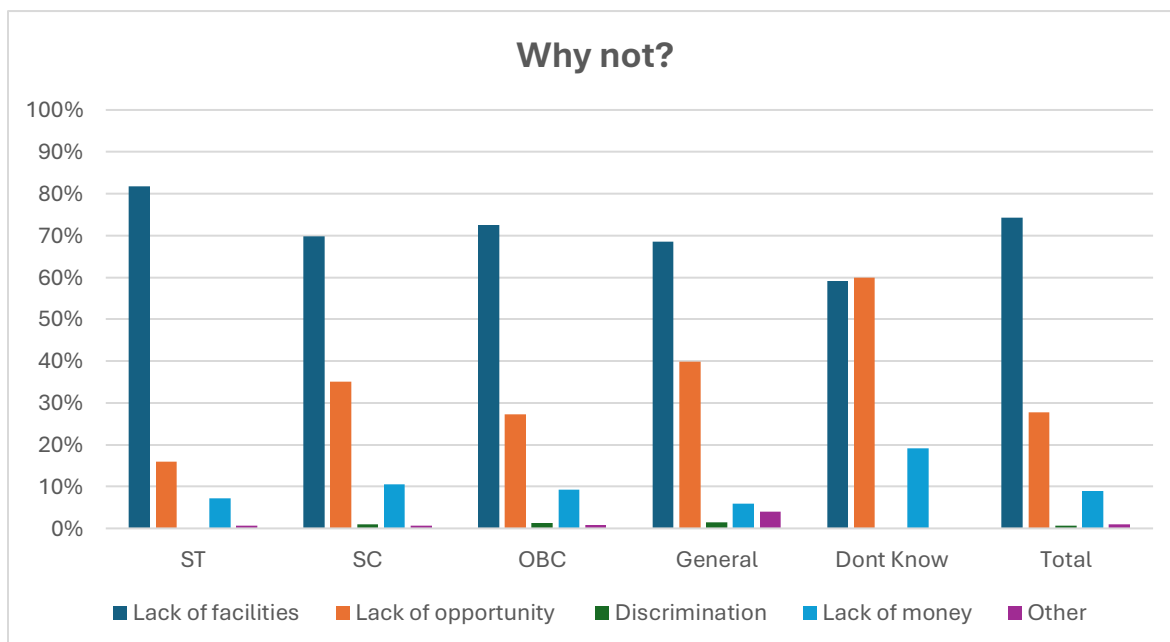
Why not?



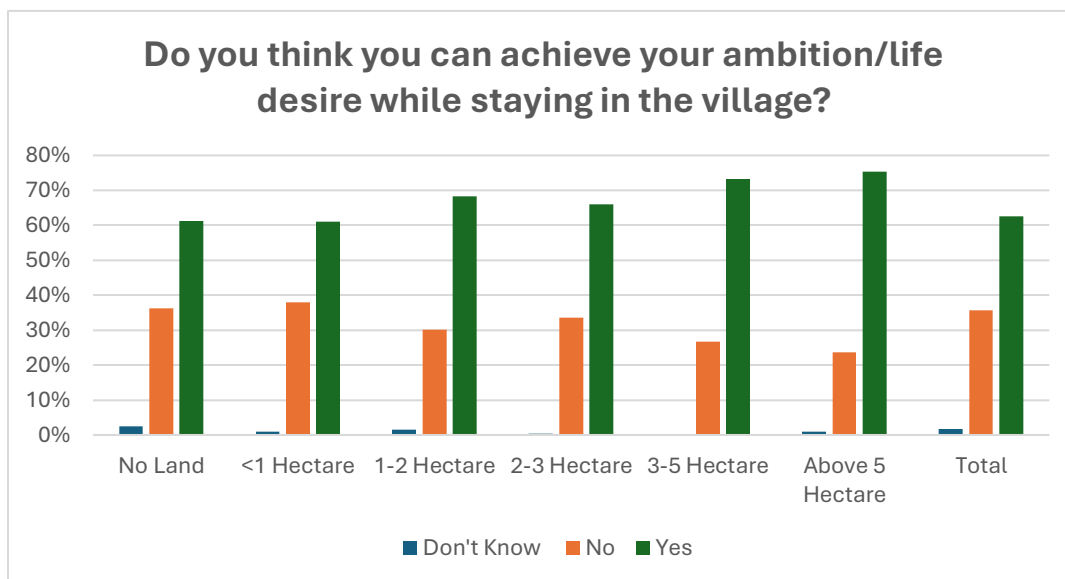
ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS



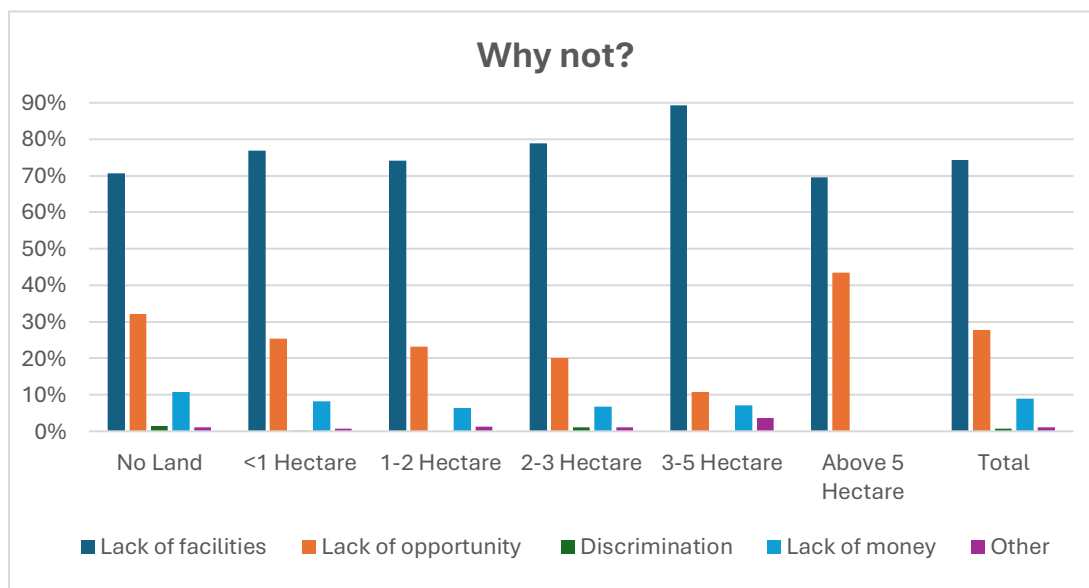
Social Group	ST	SC	OBC	General	Dont Know	Total
Don't Know	26	11	22	16	6	81
No	675	285	483	203	110	1756
Yes	928	475	1005	450	222	3080
Total	1629	771	1510	669	338	4917



ACROSS LAND HOLDING



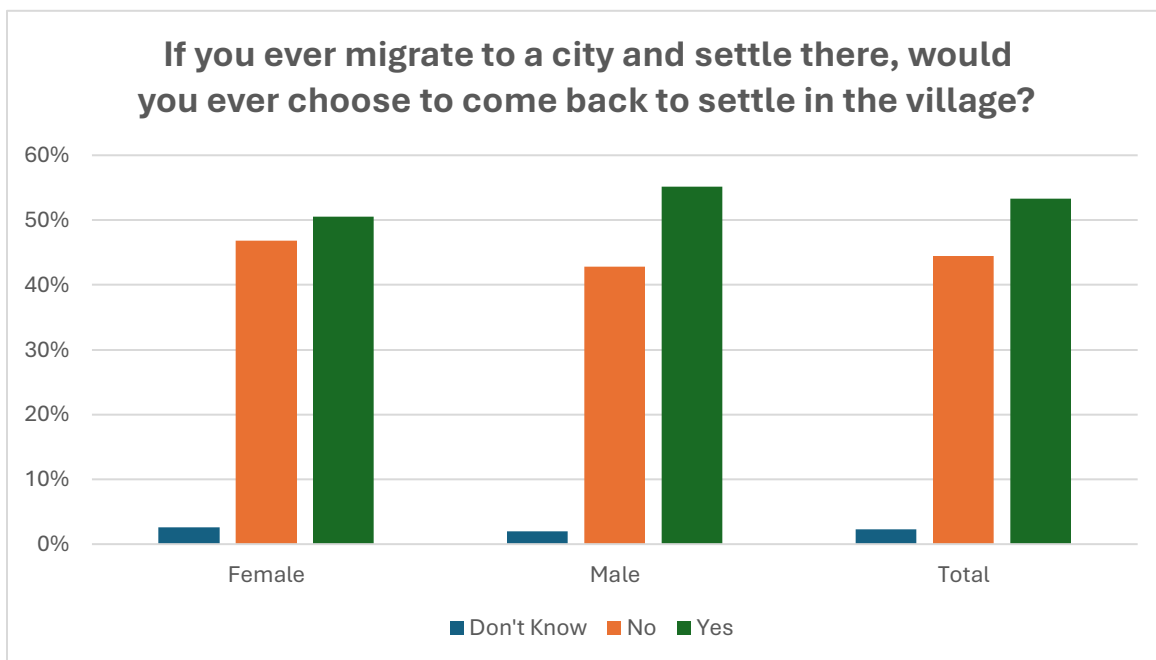
Row Labels	No Land	<1 Hect	1-2 Hect	2-3 Hect	3-5 Hect	Above 5 Hect	Total
Don't Know	51	20	8	1		1	81
No	727	732	155	90	28	23	1755
Yes	1226	1173	350	177	77	73	3076
Total	2004	1925	513	268	105	97	4912



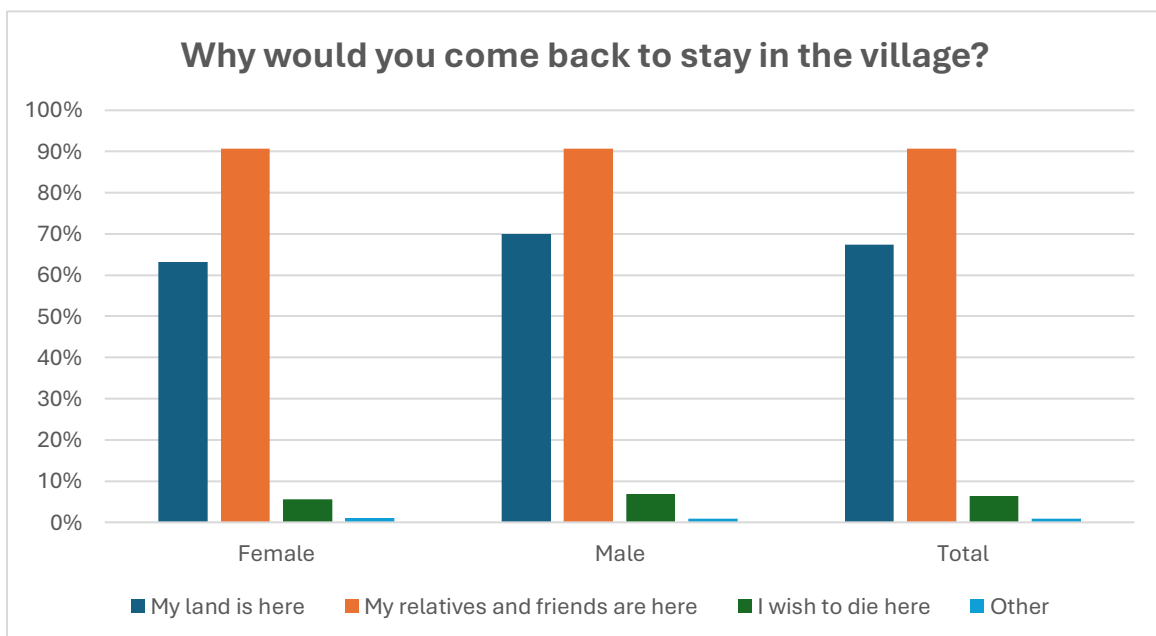
**Appendix F : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

VI

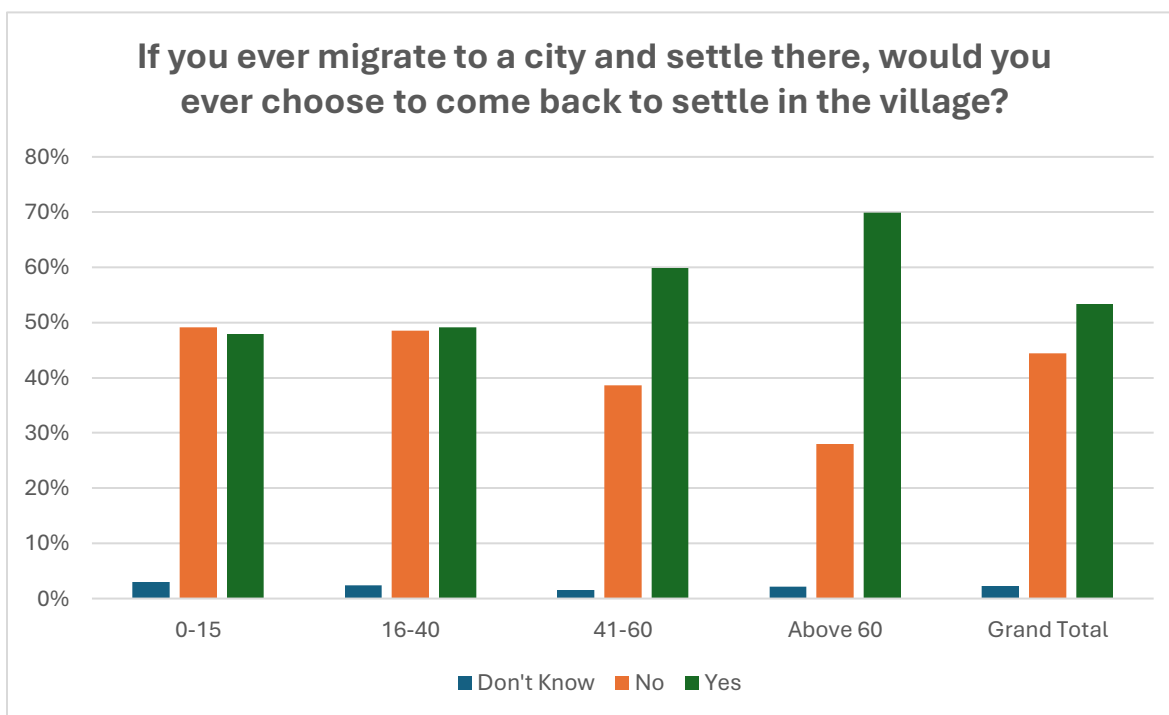
**TYPE OF MIGRATION PREFERRED: TEMPORARY vs
PERMANENT**

ACROSS GENDERS

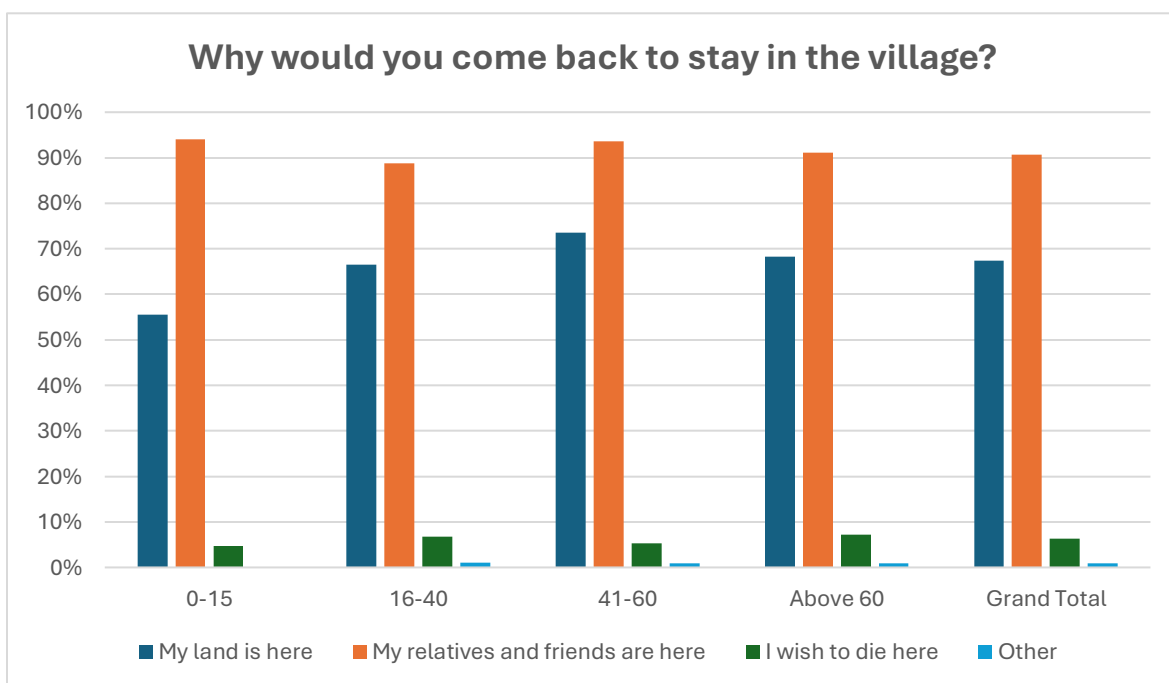
Gender	Female	Male	Total
Don't Know	52	59	111
No	923	1266	2189
Yes	994	1632	2626
Total	1969	2957	4926



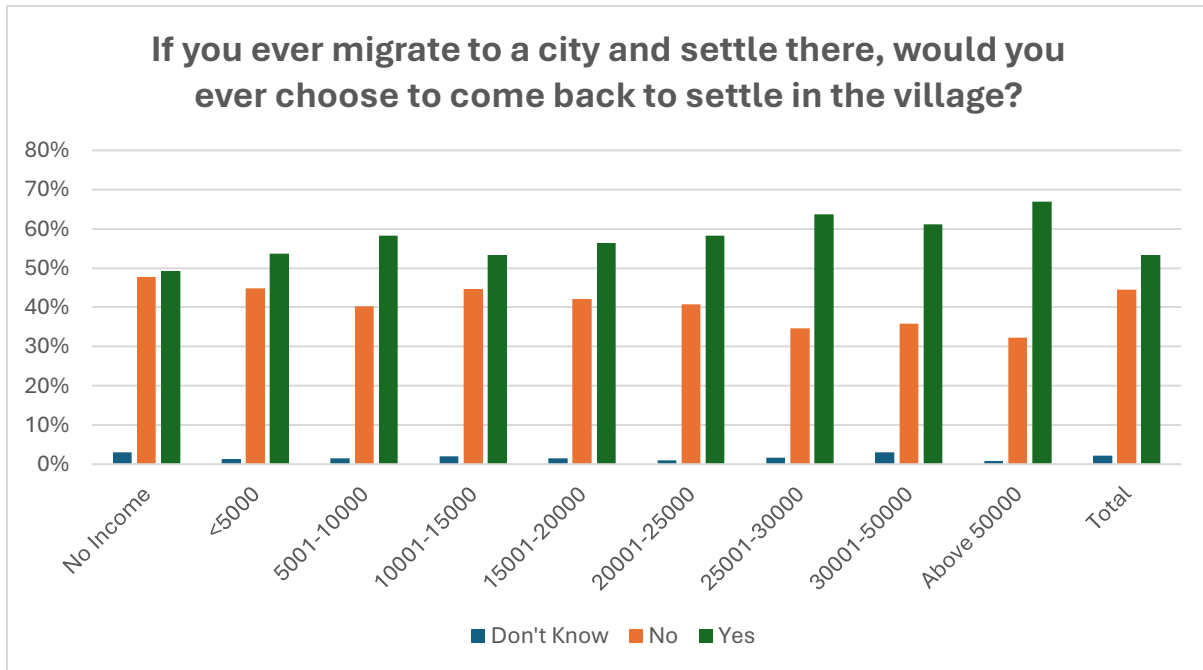
ACROSS AGE GROUPS



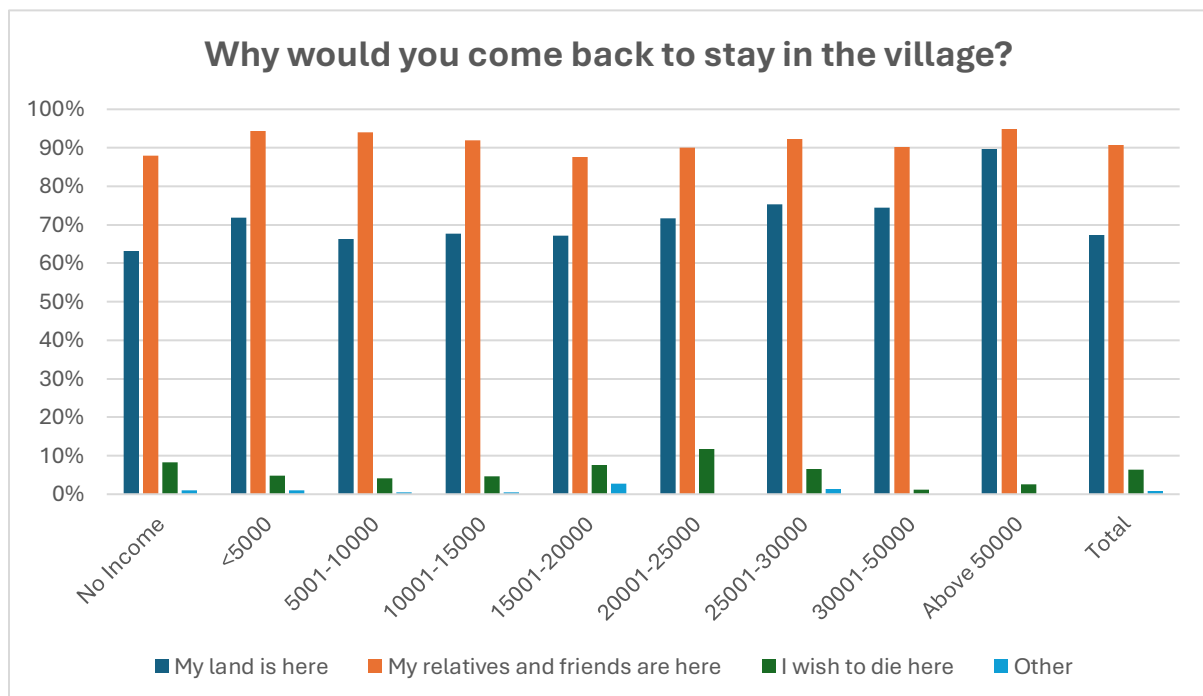
Age Group	0-15	16-40	41-60	Above 60	Total
Don't Know	15	70	15	11	111
No	242	1420	387	140	2189
Yes	236	1440	600	350	2626
Total	493	2930	1002	501	4926



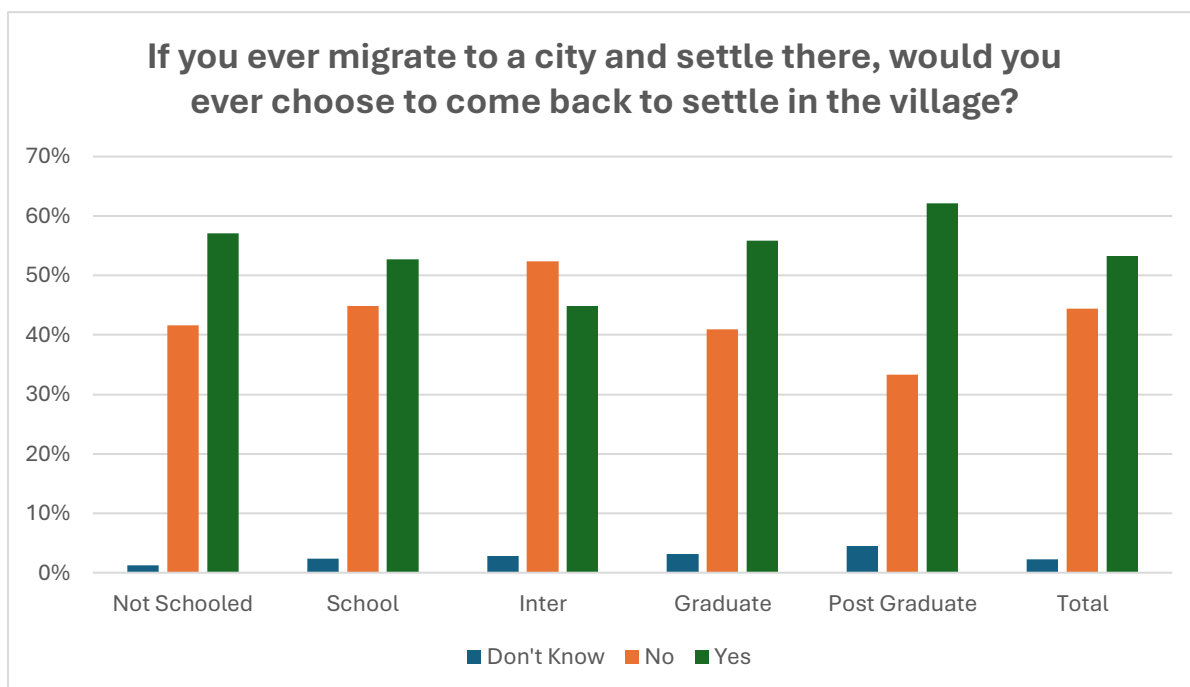
ACROSS INCOME GROUPS



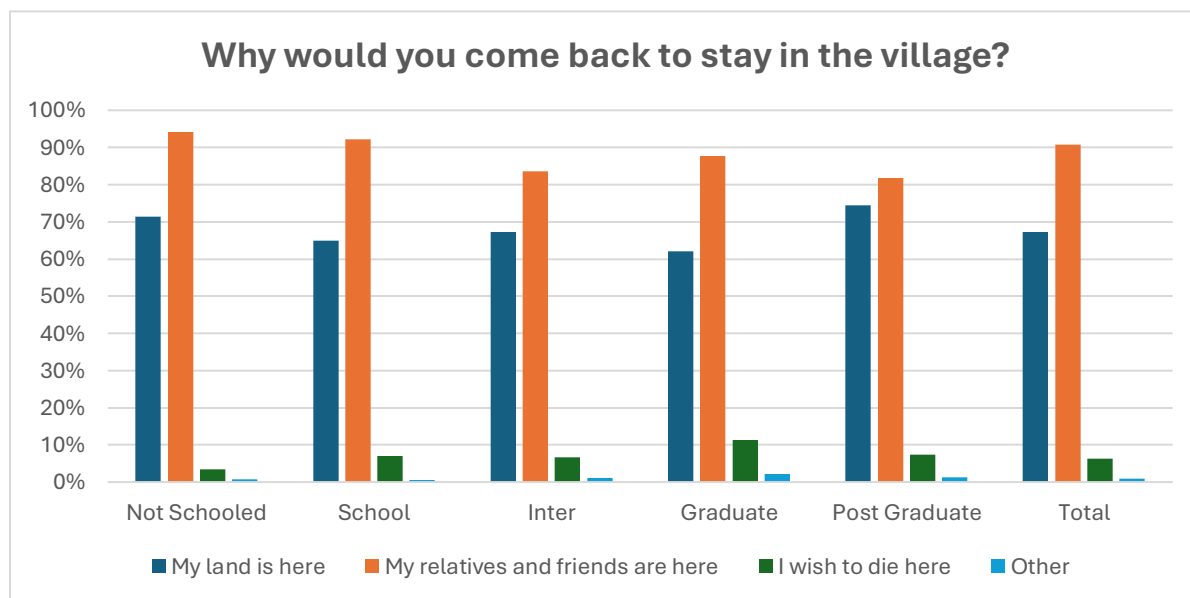
Income	No Income	<5000	5001-10000	10001-20000	20001-50000	Above 50000	Total
Don't Know	68	11	11	13	7	1	111
No	1076	351	285	308	132	37	2189
Yes	1113	420	413	384	219	77	2626
Total	2257	782	709	705	358	115	4926



ACROSS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUNDS

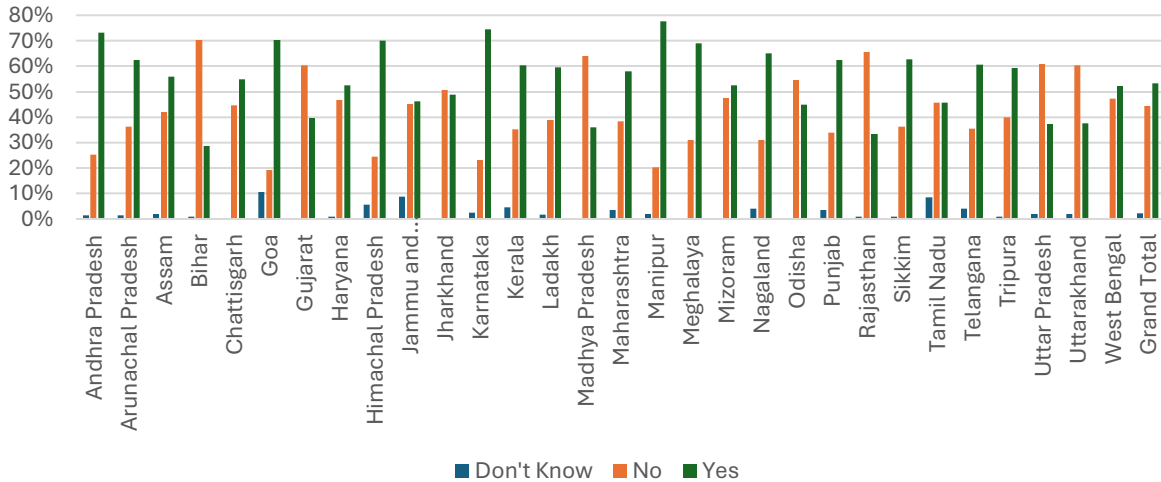


Education	Not Schooled	School	Inter	Graduate	Post Graduate	Total
Don't Know	19	43	25	18	6	111
No	623	826	461	234	44	2188
Yes	854	971	395	319	82	2621
Total	1496	1840	881	571	132	4920



ACROSS REGIONS

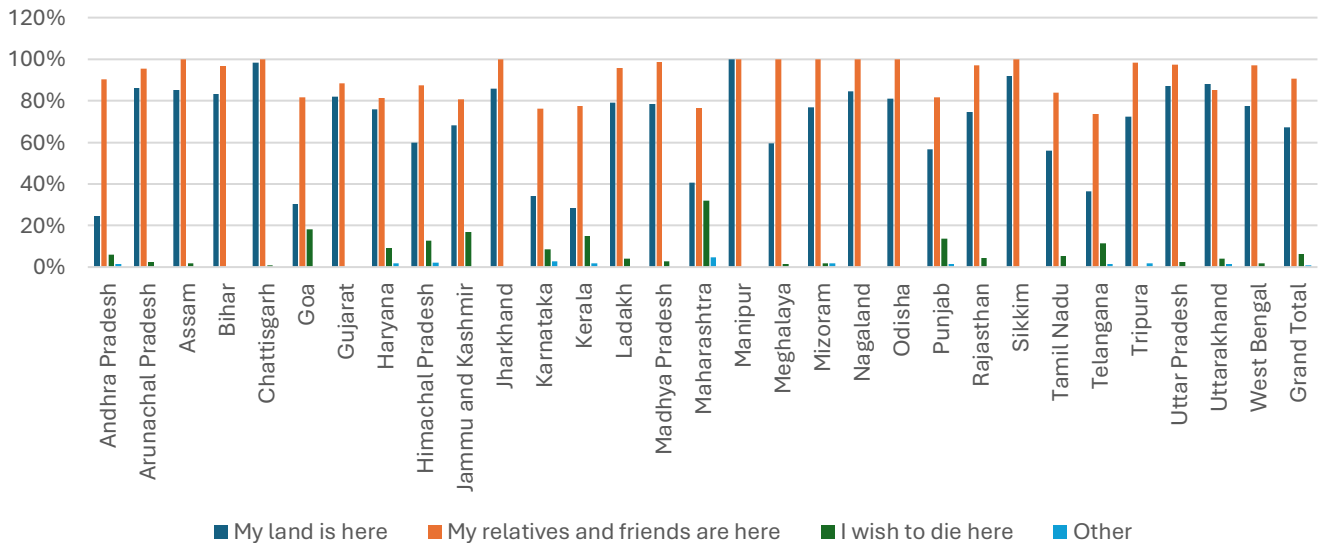
If you ever migrate to a city and settle there, would you ever choose to come back to settle in the village?



State	AP	Arunachal	Assam	Bihar	Chattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal IJ&K	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Ladakh	MP	
Don't Know	3	3	4	2	1	5		1	11	9	1	5	4	2	
No	51	75	82	147	90	9	119	48	47	46	102	47	31	47	131
Yes	147	129	109	60	111	33	78	54	135	47	98	152	53	72	74
Total	201	207	195	209	202	47	197	103	193	102	201	204	88	121	205

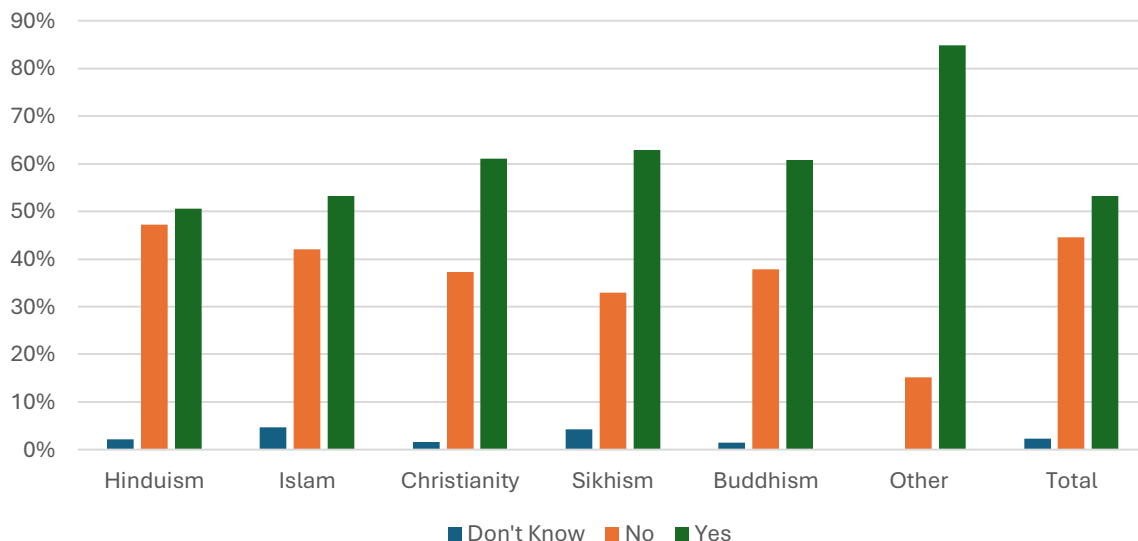
State	Maharash	Manipur	Meghalay.	Mizoram	Nagaland	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	TN	Telangana	Tripura	UP	Uttarakha	WB	Total
Don't Know	8	2			4	1	7	2	1	17	8	1	4	4	1	111
No	85	20	31	47	31	122	68	132	36	93	71	39	126	120	96	2189
Yes	128	76	69	52	65	100	125	67	62	93	121	58	77	75	106	2626
Total	221	98	100	99	100	223	200	201	99	203	200	98	207	199	203	4926

Why would you come back to stay in the village?



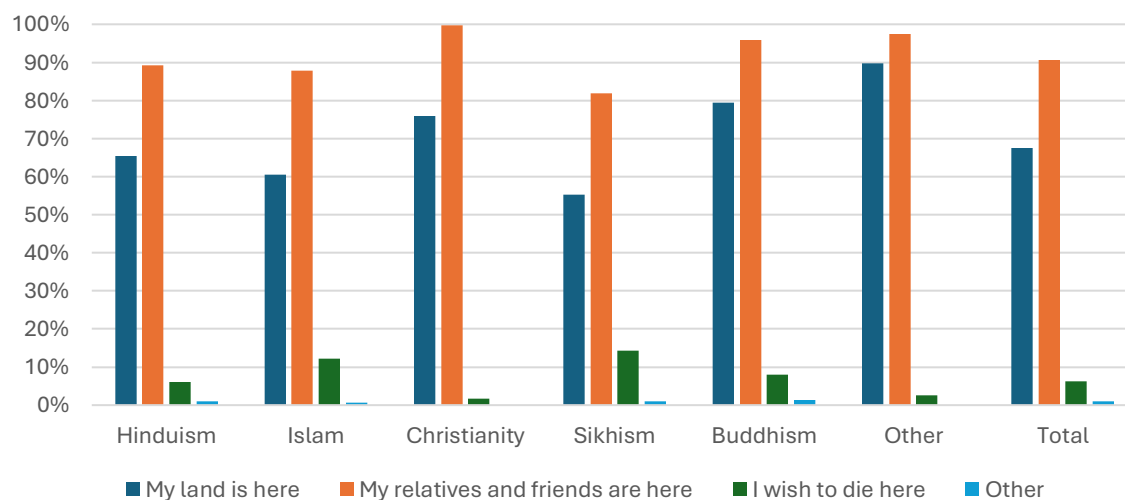
ACROSS RELIGIONS

If you ever migrate to a city and settle there, would you ever choose to come back to settle in the village?

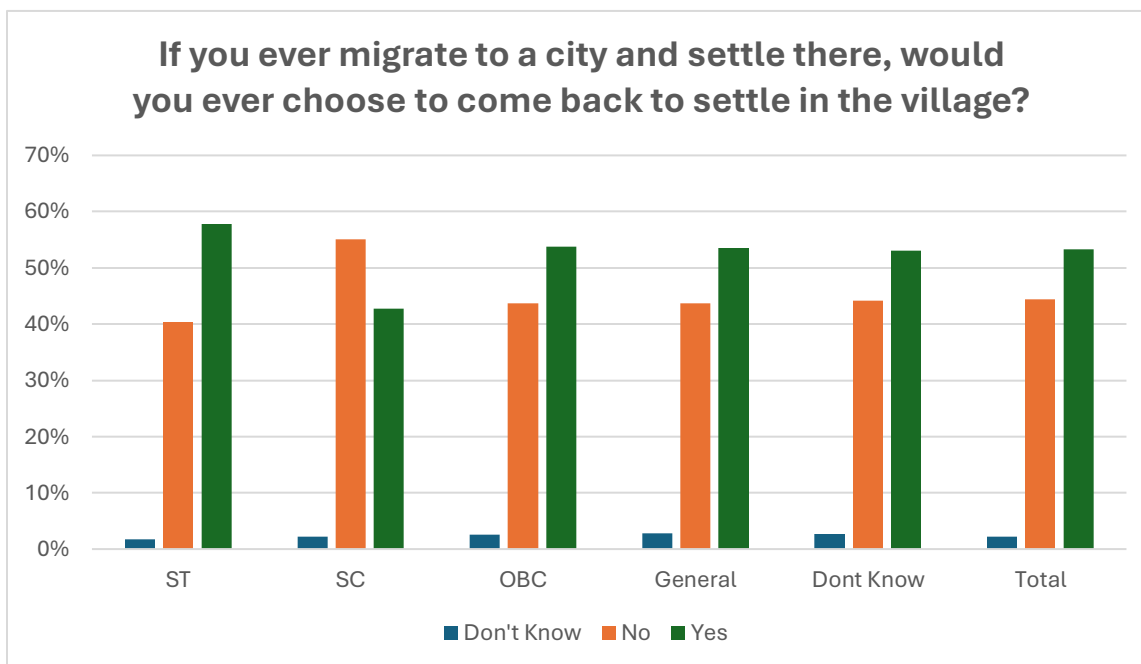


Religion	Hinduism	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism	Buddhism	Other	Total
Don't Know	78	13	8	7	5		111
No	1698	116	179	55	133	7	2188
Yes	1821	147	294	105	214	39	2620
Total	3597	276	481	167	352	46	4919

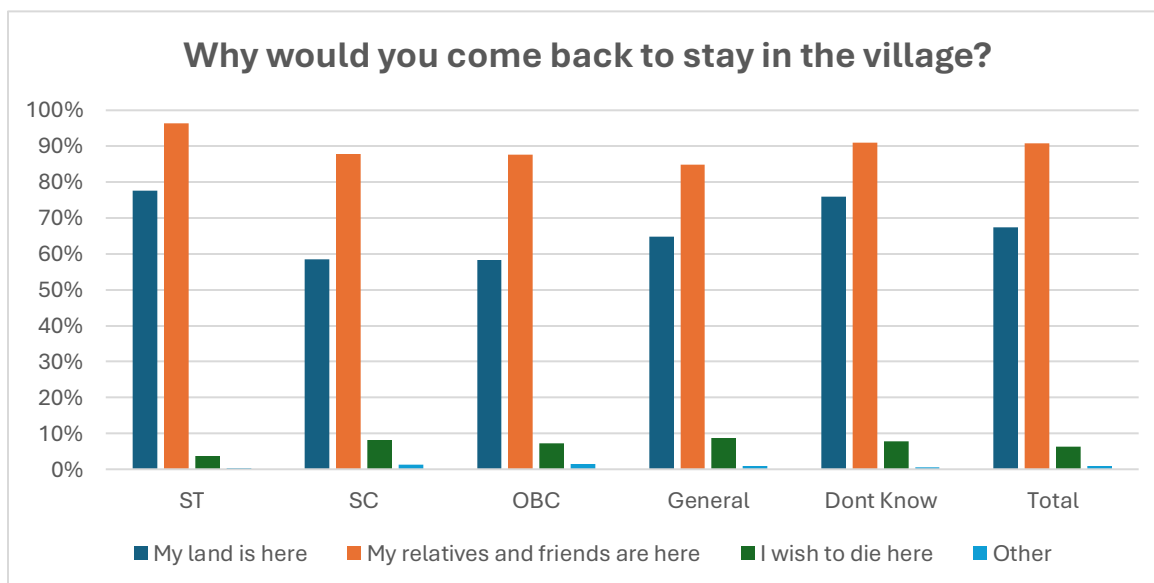
Why would you come back to stay in the village?



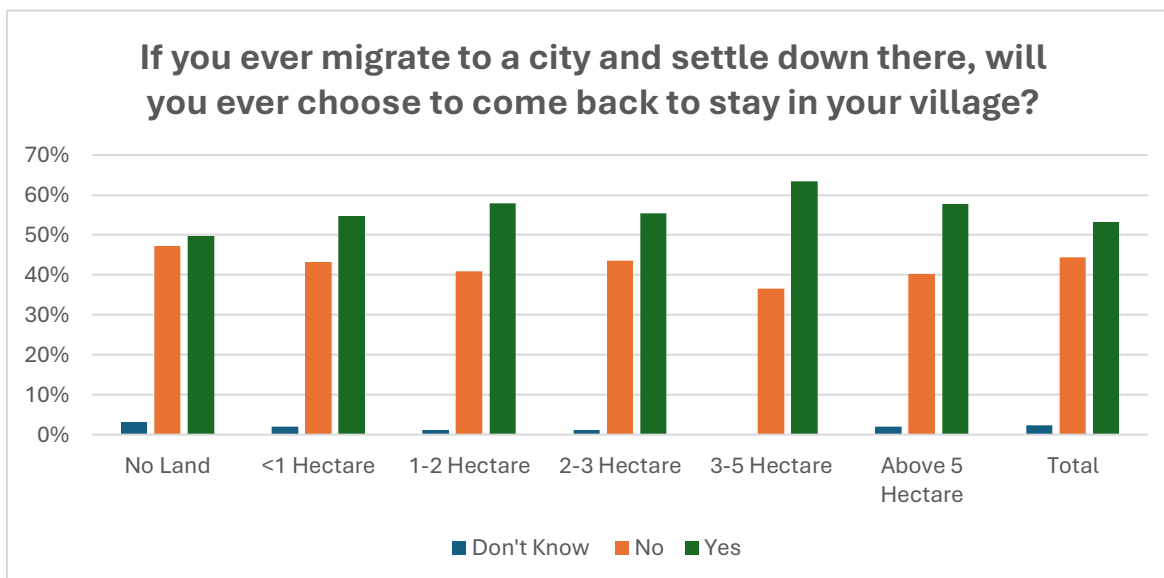
ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS



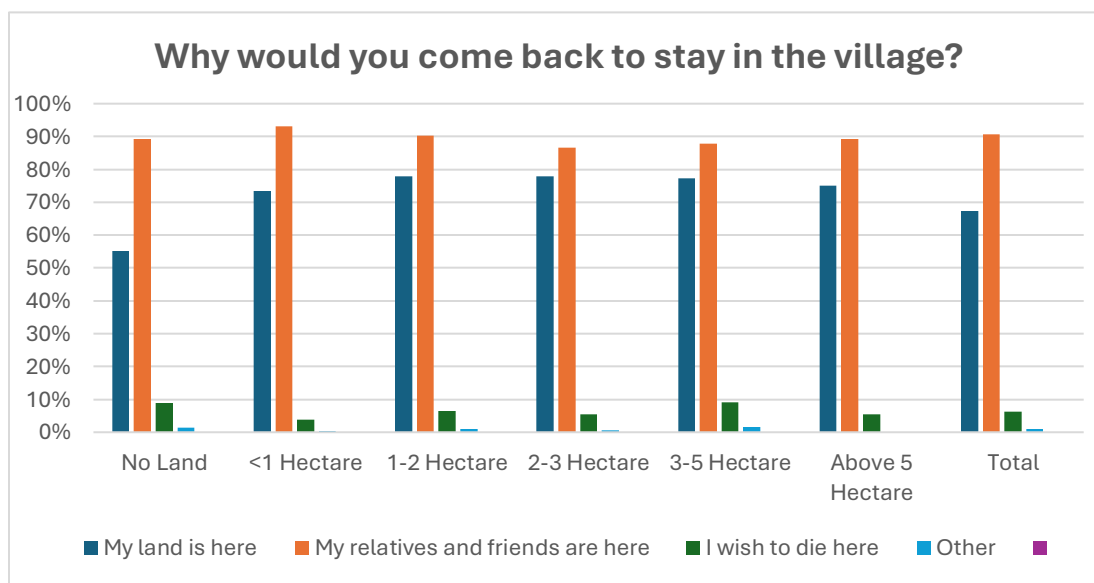
Social Group	ST	SC	OBC	General	Dont Know	Total
Don't Know	28	17	38	19	9	111
No	661	425	662	292	149	2189
Yes	946	330	813	358	179	2626
Total	1635	772	1513	669	337	4926



ACROSS LAND HOLDING



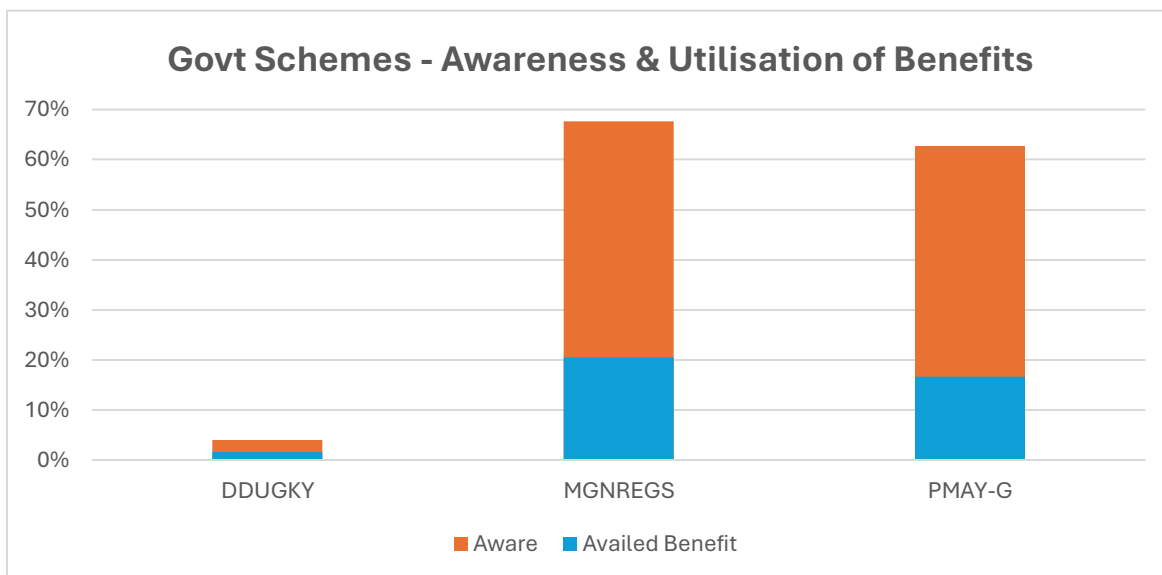
Land Holding	No Land	<1 Hect	1-2 Hect	2-3 Hect	3-5 Hect	Above 5 Hect	Total
Don't Know	62	38	6	3	0	2	111
No	948	837	210	117	38	39	2189
Yes	999	1058	298	149	66	56	2626
Total	2009	1933	514	269	104	97	4926



**Appendix G : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

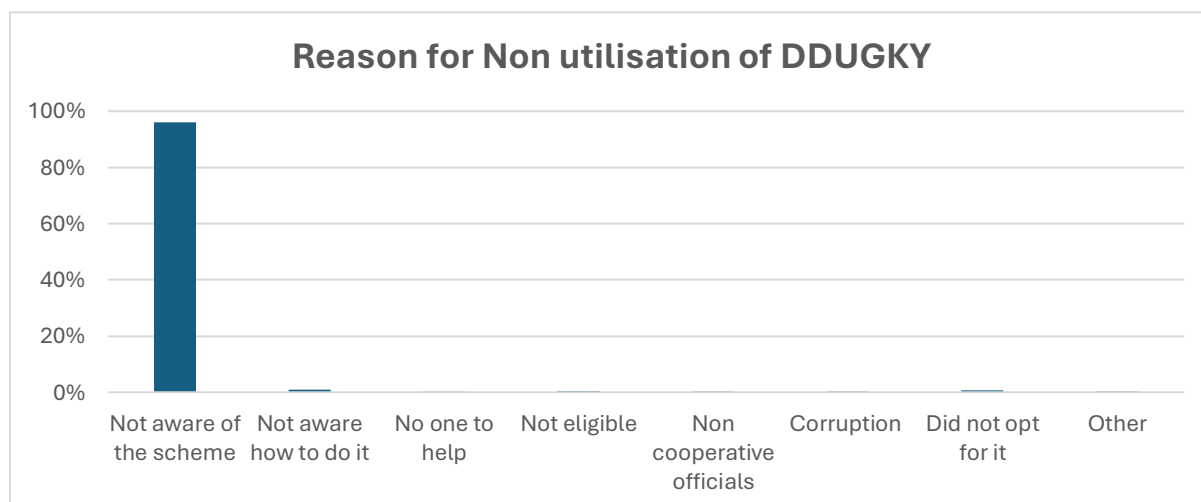
VII

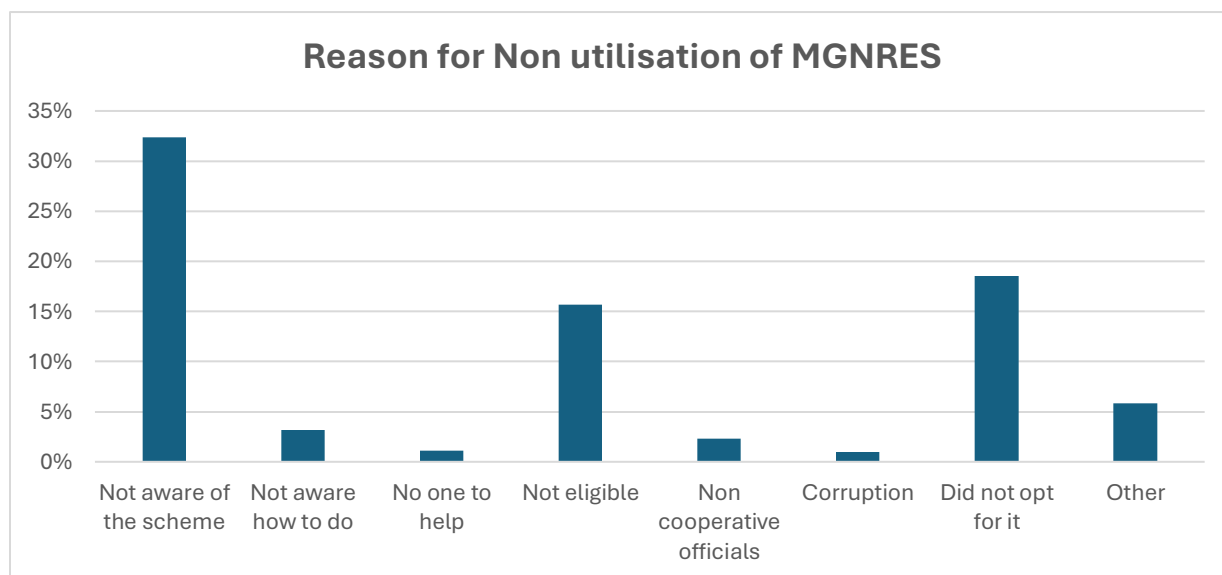
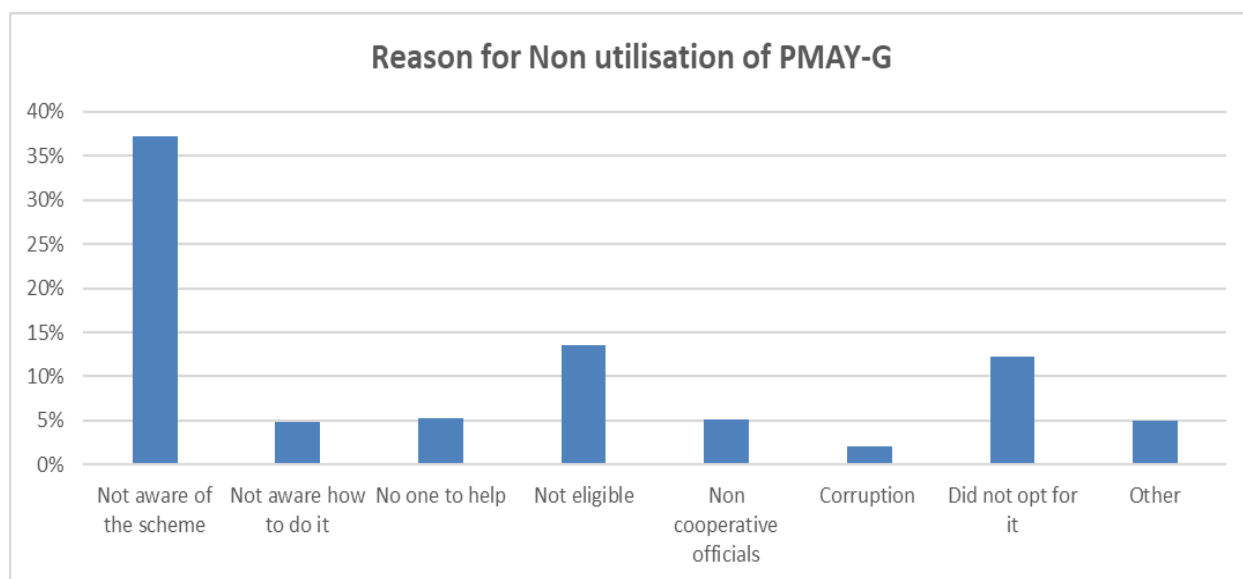
PROLIFERATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING GOVT SCHEMES



Are you aware of various Govt Schemes?			
Scheme	DDUGKY	MGNREG	PMAY-G
No	4717	1595	1833
Yes	197	3332	3093
Total	4914	4927	4926

Have you availed benefits?			
Scheme	DDUGKY	MGNREG	PMAY-G
No	116	2324	2276
Yes	75	1007	817
Total	191	3331	3093





NB: The above analyses can be carried out across different subgroups in all possible permutations and combinations as required.

Appendix H (Refers to Research Report - What Villagers Want: A Study of the Mind of Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)

QUESTIONNAIRE	
Questions	Answer Options
State	
District	
Village	
Name	
Age in years	
Gender	
Are you generally happy with life at present?	
If No, what is the major reason for your unhappiness?	Unemployment
	Lack of Amusement/Entertainment
	Less Money
	Family & Friends related
If Other, pl specify	
Which life do you think is better? Village life or City Life?	City Life
	Village Life
What is your educational qualification?	School
	Intermediate (12th)
	Graduate
	Post Graduate
	Not Schooled
What do you do?	Study
	Work
	Home maker
	Study and work
	Unemployed
	Other
	Pensioner
If other, pl specify	
Do you earn money?	
What is your monthly income?	
What do you do to earn?	Farm Cultivator (owns land)
	Raising of Livestock (owns cattle)
	Usurer
	Service Provider Physical -
	Barber/Dhobi/Masalchi/Waiter/Mason/Carpenter/Driver etc
	Farm Labour (does not own land/cattle , but work for others)
	Service Provider Office - Teacher/Doctor/Nurse/Office Staff etc
	Shop Keeper
	Other
If other, specify	
Do you own any land?	
How much land do you own?	
How is the land being utilised?	Agriculture
	Raising of Livestock
	Commercial activity
	Barren/unutilised
	Living only
	Other
If other, pl specify	
What is the main source of income for your village?/ What activity are most people in your village involved in?	Agriculture
	Raising Livestock
	Mining
	Factory
	Other
If Other, Specify	
What does your father do?	Agriculture
	Raising Livestock
	Non-farm labour
	Shopkeeper
If other, pl specify	
What does your mother do?	Agriculture
	Raising Livestock
	Homemaker
	Domestic help
If other, Pl specify	

Which religion do you follow?	
	Hinduism
	Islam
	Christianity
	Buddhism
	Jainism
	Sikhism
If Other, Specify	
Which caste do you belong to?	
How long have you stayed in this village (in years)?	
Have you ever stayed in a city or town?	
Which City or Town?	
For how long (in years)?	
Do you wish to stay in a city or town?	
Which is the city you would like to stay?	
How far is it(in km)?	
Is it agreeable for you to leave your village?	
Why is it not agreeable for you to leave your village?	
	Dont want to leave my land and animals
	Dont want to leave my relatives and friends
	This is where I was born & brought up and I am attached to this place
	I don't have anywhere to go
	I am very happy and contented here
	I will not be allowed to leave by my family
	Other
	I am unable to leave the village
If Other, Specify	
Given an option, will you settle in a city?	
When given an option, Why would you settle in a city?	
	Better education
	Better Lifestyle
	Better income/wages
	Better Healthcare
	Better Infrastructure (Roads, Electricity, Water)
	Better house to live
	To be with my family member/spouse
Given an option, why would you not settle in a city?	
	Traffic
	Pollution
	Worse lifestyle
	Will miss home and relatives and friends
	More hardship
	Less wage/pay/income
	If Other, Specify
What changes in the village will make you continue to stay back?	
	Better Wages/Income
	Better Education
	Better Facilities/Infrastructure (Roads/Electricity/Water)
	Better Healthcare
	No Discrimination
	If Other, Specify
You wish to settle in a city, but you are unable to. What stops you from settling in a city?	
	Lack of Money
	Lack of Knowledge or Awareness
	Unfamiliarity
	Fear
If Other, Specify	
What is your ambition? / What do you want to be in life?	
Do you think it can be achieved while staying in the village?	
Why don't you think you can achieve your ambition while staying in the village?	
	Lack of facilities
	Lack of opportunity
	Discrimination
	Lack of money
If other, pl specify	
If ever you settle in a city, will you miss your village?	
What will you miss most in your village if you settle in a city?	
	Freedom
	Identity/Individuality
	Family & Friends
	Weather
	Whole village environment
	Animals(livestock)
	If other, specify

What are the things existing in your village that you don't like and you feel you won't face in a city if you settled there?	
	Discrimination
	Liquor menace
	Gundatism
If other, pl specify	
Do you watch TV?	
How many hours?	
Do you have a mobile or watch mobile phones?	
How many hours per day?	
What is your favourite food?	
What food do you like to have which is not available in your village?	
How often do you visit the city?	
	Once in a month
	Once in three months
	Once in six months
	Once in a year
	Less than Once in a year
	Never Visited a city
Do you have a hospital/clinic in your village?	
How is the quality?	
Do you have a high school in your village?	
How is the quality?	
Which of the following other facilities do you have in your village?	
	Bank
	Post Office
	Bus Stop
	Railway Station
	Playground
	Primary School
	Anganwadi
	Cinema Hall
Which of the following facilities do you have in your house?	
	Electricity
	Drinking water connection / Watered Well
	Toilet
	Gas connection
	Two wheeler
What facility is lacking in the village which you would like to see come up in your village?	
	Healthcare
	Education
	Infrastructure (Roads/Electricity/Water) etc
	Support for agriculture
	Support for raising livestock
	Sports
	If Other, Specify
Are you aware of Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDUGKY)?	
Have you availed its benefits?	
Why Not?	
	Not aware how to do it
	No one to help
	Not eligible
	Non cooperative officials
	Corruption
	Did not opt for it
	If Other, Specify
Are you aware of MGNREGA?	
Have you got employment under MNREGA?	
How many days employment have you got under MNRGEA in the past one year?	
Why not?	
	Not aware how to do it
	No one to help
	Not eligible
	Non cooperative officials
	Corruption
	Did not opt for it
	If Other, Specify
Are you aware of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY-G)?	
Have you availed its benefits?	
Why Not?	
	Not aware how to do it
	No one to help
	Not eligible
	Non cooperative officials
	Corruption
	Did not opt for it
	If Other, Specify

[illegible]

Appendix I (Refers to Research Report - What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)

LIST OF SURVEY LOCATIONS

BIG STATES		
State	District	Village
Andhra Pradesh	Bapatla	Pyaparru
	Nellore	Koruturu
	Prakasam	Pedakandlagunta
	Vizianagaram	Chintapalli
Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Anini
	Shi Yomi	Mechuka
	Tawang	Seru
	Tirap	Kheti
Assam	Goalpara	Derek
	Golaghat	Sialsuburi
	Karimganj	Balia Punjee
	Tinsukia	Namhollong
Bihar	Begusarai	Gorgama
	East Champaran	Jakhra
	Gaya	Ladu
	Purnia	Abhayapur
Chattisgarh	Bemetara	Mohgaon
	Kondagaon	Honhed
	Korba	Fulsar
	Sukma	Burdi
Gujarat	Banaskantha	Pengiya
	Junagadh	Bhalchhel
	Kutch	Khavda
	Panch Mahal	Talavdi
Himachal Pradesh	Kinnaur	Rakchham
	Lahaul and Spiti	Tindi
	Lahaul and Spiti	Sagnam
	Mandi	Padhiun
Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Asnachuan
	Palamu	Nawadih
	Sahibganj	Borio Santhali
	West Singhbhum	Kansora
Karnataka	Ballari	Lingadevanahalli
	Gadag	Hullur
	Kalaburagi	Sumbad
	Kodagu	Gonimarur

Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Gundrai
	Khargone	Mundiya
	Rewa	Rimari
	Vidisha	Barej
Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Shelwad
	Latur	Madansuri
	Raigad	Thal
	Yavatmal	Kotha
Odisha	Balangir	Gulmi
	Ganjam	Golabandha
	Koraput	Chitra
	Mayurbhanj	Gopinathpur
	Puri	Chhenua
Punjab	Barnala	Uggoke
	Gurdaspur	Sekhwan
	Fazilka	Rana
	Fatehgarh Sahib	Mahadian
Rajasthan	Banaswada	Sagwa
	Jaipur	Malikpura
	Jaisalmer	Loonar
	Sri Ganganagar	Gopalsar
Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Pottaiyandiporambu
	Ramanathapuram	Vikkiramapandiapuram
	Tenkasi	Veerakeralampudur
	Tirupattur	Perumapattu
Telangana	Adilabad	Warthamanoor
	Khammam	Golthanda
	Medak	Kothwalpally
	Wanaparthy	Kistagiri
Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Nagla jasola
	Deoria	Chilvan Mohan
	Lakhimpur Kheri	Amanlala
	Sultanpur	Mahmoodpur Semri Bazaar
Uttarakhand	Almora	Dwarson
	Chamoli	Kandai
	Pithoragarh	Lelu
	Uttarkashi	Kafnaul
West Bengal	Darjeeling	Simulbari Tea Garden
	Nadia	Pulsunda
	Purulia	Tumba
	South 24 Parganas	Maipith Baikhunthpur

SMALL STATES		
Haryana	Bhiwani	Kohar
	Gurugram	Nanu Khurd
Kerala	Kasargod	Badoor
	Pathanamthitta	Vallicode
Tripura	Dhalai	Sikaribari
	South Tripura	Siddhinagar
Sikkim	East Sikkim	Dochum
	Mangan	Lachung
Manipur	Bishnupur	Ishok
	Ukhrul	Shirui
Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Mawmihthied
	South West Garo Hills	Sulguri
Mizoram	Kolasib	Rengtekawn
	Lawngtlai	Nalbonya
Nagaland	Mokokchung	Mopungchuket
	Phek	Chizami
Goa	North Goa	Cudcem
UNION TERRITORIES		
Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Kralpora
	Udhampur	Ladda C
Ladakh	Kargil	Sanjak
	Leh	Hemis Shukpachan
	Leh	Karzok

**Appendix J : (Refers to Research Report –
What Villagers Want : A Study of the Mind of
Rural India on Migration to Urban Landscapes)**

SURVEY LOCATIONS - GEOMAPPED

