

ABSTRACT

This paper works with the migration data from the Indian Census data of 2011 to look at the trends in inter and intra state internal student migration in India. It then tries to infer regional and gender inequality aspects from the unequal spread of student migrants across the country, specifically the college migrants.

Migrant rates were calculated for each state (separately for rural and urban areas) and each gender. They signify the percentage of student migrants in a specific state's urban or rural area for each gender. These percentages are different from the absolute percentages which tell a different story. Findings which are discussed, prove to be interesting enough for further analysis and research.

Further, a linear regression analysis was done to understand which factor affects college migration the most. It was found that the number of colleges in a state significantly affects the number of migrants it gets out of all the other variables that were taken like employment or the number of people enrolled in colleges in that state. A heatmap of India which shows the inequality in receiving college migrants and the number of colleges also is presented.

Then, a Lorenz curve (or a concentration curve) type of analysis was used to detect the inequality in the distribution of colleges and migrants. There are some states which were found to have more colleges but they did not attract as many college migrants as other states. Similarly, there were some states which should increase the number of colleges, or at least the number of seats for migrants because they attract a lot of them.

Key words: Inequality, education, migration

JEL Codes: I240; I250; J110