

# Internal Migration for Education-Challenges Faced by Young Students Migrated to Delhi NCR

Sudhanshu Arora

Amity Institute of Anthropology, Amity University Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India

## ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Migration is a well-known phenomenon of movement of peoples from one place to another, in India migration of people occurs on a large scale, and there are various reasons of migration, education being one of them, migration of young students for education is increasing day by day as the world-class education facilities are reaching in all countries in times of globalisation. Internal migration is least focused in previous literature and neglected in association with education. In the present study, the social and political exclusion faced by young migrants is also explained.

**Objective:** the objectives of the present study were to find out the reasons for the migration of youth to Delhi NCR and to study the problems and social exclusion faced by them after migrating.

**Methodology:** The present study is a cross-sectional study conducted among 150 young adults, migrated students residing in Delhi NCR data was collected through structured questionnaires.

**Results:** the major findings of the present study are that young students migrate to urban locations like NCR for reasons such as unavailability of courses and in search of better campuses and opportunities. As many as 33.33% of total students migrated from Uttar Pradesh, and 68.7% of total students who migrated to Delhi NCR for educational purposes does not go back for voting in the last elections to their home constituency. Other than this political exclusion, many students also reported discrimination based on caste, race, gender, colour, and ethnicity. **Conclusion:** The government should re-examine the migration policies of our country and try to connect with the booming young population, and implement already existing policies widely for the development of youth. The government and educational institutions also require urgent interventions regarding the exclusion of migrated young students and their mental health.

**How to cite this paper:** Sudhanshu Arora "Internal Migration for Education-Challenges Faced by Young Students Migrated to Delhi NCR" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-5, August 2021, pp.1106-1114, URL: [www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd44967.pdf](http://www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd44967.pdf)



IJTSRD44967

Copyright © 2021 by author (s) and International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development Journal. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY 4.0) (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>)



## Abbreviations:

NCR (National Capital Region),

U.G (UnderGraduate),

P.G (PostGraduate)

NSS (National Service Scheme)

**KEYWORDS:** Internal migration, Education, Youth, Exclusion, Delhi NCR

## INTRODUCTION

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another, and demographically, it is the spatial or geographical mobility between one geographical unit and another. Migration can be permanent, temporary, or semi-permanent. Migration can be internal (within the country) or international (between the countries). There can be various economic, socio-cultural, or political reasons of migration but in developing country like India which have more than 50% of population below 25 years of age (according to National youth policy 2014) education is a major driver of migration and education is also acting as

both push and pull factors for the migration of young individuals to different countries and within the country. International migration has been focused on in various previous works of literature, but internal migration, especially in young adults and education, has received far less attention. New Delhi (NCR) is the capital of India and has many prestigious institutions which attract Thousands of students every year from across the country. Students leave their homes and native places searching for better opportunities for education and high standards of life and later settle in the capital region permanently, or

some of them may return to their hometowns. This type of migration is called rural-urban or urban-urban migration. Different students may have different reasons for migration, and after migrating to Delhi NCR, they face various types of problems, which can be socio-cultural, political, or health and nutrition-related. A cross-sectional study had been conducted among 150 young students residing in Delhi NCR, and various factors influencing young students to move to Delhi NCR and the problems faced by students are included in this paper. According to the present study, people migrated to Delhi NCR from 21 different states and union territories of the country (Uttar Pradesh holds the highest numbers of migrants). People enlisted various reasons for migration, whereas lack of educational institutions and the desired courses were primary reasons and purpose of migration is U.G. courses for more than half of respondents were to prepare for competitive exams. This paper discusses the reasons and problems behind the internal migration of young students, and the lack of political participation and representation of migrated youth is also highlighted in this paper.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study has the following objectives:

1. To understand the reasons for the migration of young students to Delhi NCR.
2. To understand the various problems faced by students during their stay in NCR.
3. To study the social and political exclusion of migrated youth.

### METHODOLOGY

The present study is a cross-sectional study conducted among 150 young, migrated students residing in Delhi NCR. The technique of data collection was a structured Questionnaire designed as an online survey (data was collected in an online survey because of nationwide lockdown due to covid-19 pandemic). Data was collected using Google forms and analysed by using Google spreadsheet and M.S. excel. The focus of the study is to understand the reasons for migration to Delhi NCR and the problems faced by students during their stay in the Delhi NCR and to study the social and political exclusion of migrated youth. The survey was explicitly sent to the students who migrated to Delhi NCR for educational purposes, and the duration of the study was from April to May 2020. The targeted population for the present study is specifically the students who migrated from their hometowns anywhere in India to Delhi NCR for educational purposes and are/were enrolled in any institution/university/college/coaching centre present in Delhi NCR. Delhi NCR here includes any

institution physically present in NOIDA, Ghaziabad, Gurugram, or any part of the NCT of Delhi.

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

Young Students having 15-30 years of age and migrated to Delhi NCR from any city/ town/village in India and enrolled in any educational institution present in Delhi NCR.

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

Individuals are having less than 15 years of age and more than 30 years of age. Individuals never migrated to Delhi NCR for education.

### RESULTS

#### HOME STATE/ STATE OF ORIGIN

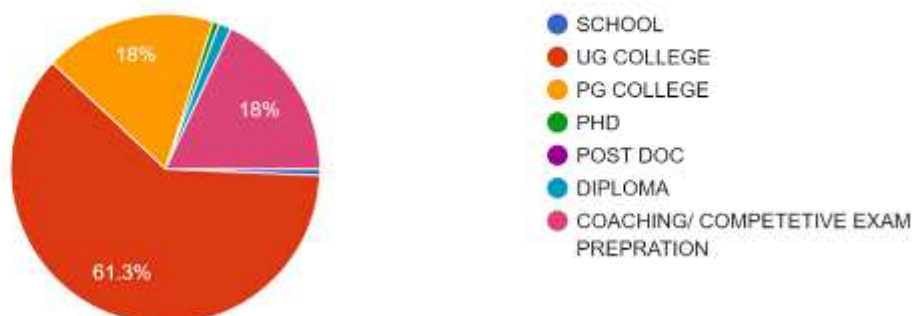
STATE/UNION TERRITORY	NO. OF RESPONDENTS
Andhra Pradesh	01
Assam	02
Bihar	06
Chandigarh	01
Chhattisgarh	03
Haryana	16
Himachal Pradesh	02
Jammu & Kashmir	05
Jharkhand	04
Kerala	01
Madhya Pradesh	07
Maharashtra	03
Manipur	12
Nagaland	01
Odisha	01
Punjab	04
Rajasthan	10
Tamil Nadu	01
Tripura	02
Uttar Pradesh	50
Uttarakhand	10
West Bengal	02
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>144</b>

**Figure: This table shows the home states of the respondents who migrated to Delhi NCR.**

This table shows the home states or state of origin of the respondents 144 respondents responded to this question. These states are can also be considered as the state of the last residence. NCR welcomes migrants from all over the country, but according to the present study, 33.33 % of students who migrated to Delhi NCR are from Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, every third migrant who migrated to Delhi NCR for education is from Uttar Pradesh. Haryana stands on the second number as 11% of migrants belong from Haryana.

the reason for students attracting to Delhi NCR. The next state is Rajasthan, as 6.94% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR are from Rajasthan. According to our study, students migrated from 21 states and union territories to Delhi NCR for educational purposes. There are five students out of 144 respondents from Jammu and Kashmir, and there is one student each from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. These results show that students from the northern state and southern states come to Delhi NCR for studies. There are also seven migrants from Madhya Pradesh and three migrants from Maharashtra. It reflects students also coming from central parts of India.

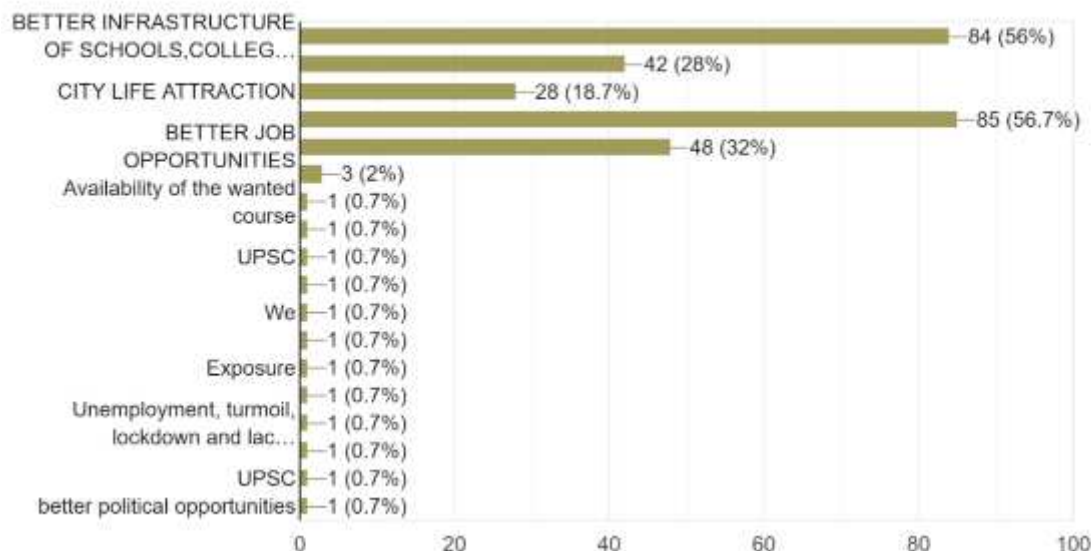
## 150 responses



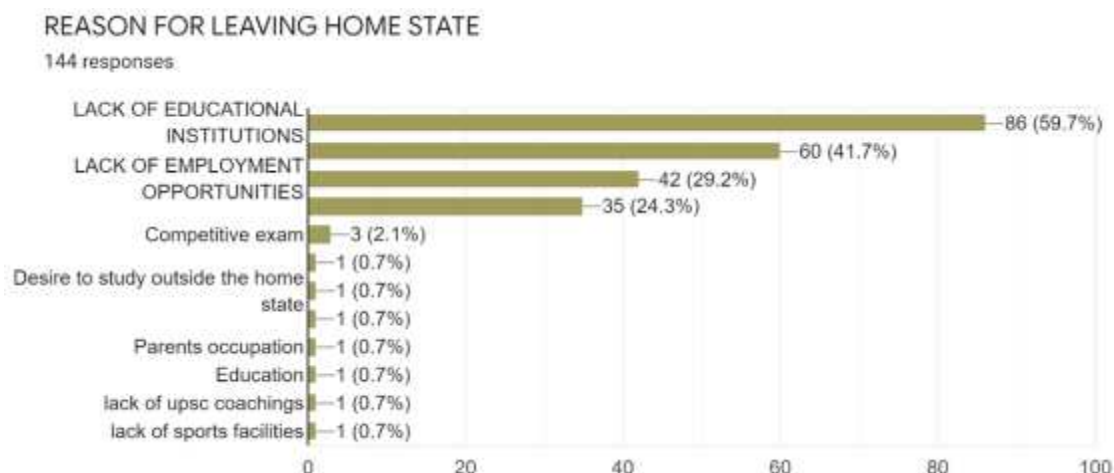
**Figure: This chart shows the purpose of migration of young students migrated to Delhi NCR for education.**

According to present study UG (undergraduate) courses is the primary purpose of migration for 61.3% of young students who migrated to Delhi NCR for educational purposes after U.G. courses, P.G. (postgraduate) courses are the purpose of migration for 18% of the student migrated to Delhi NCR after this lies preparation of competitive exams coaching this is the purpose of migration for 18% students who migrated to Delhi NCR for education there are also some responses for diploma courses and PhD or doctorate courses. School is also the purpose of migration for one of the respondents.

## 150 responses



**Figure: This graph shows different reasons for the migration of young students to Delhi NCR.**

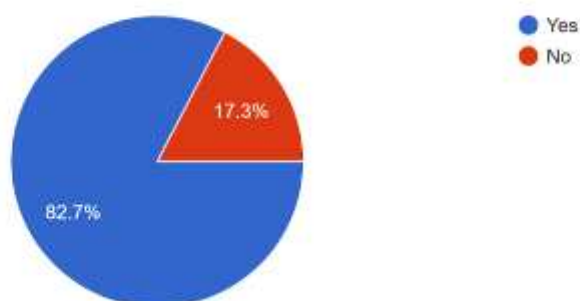


**Figure: This graph shows the reasons for leaving the home states of migrated young students.**

There are various reasons for migration depending upon the nature of migration, but according to the present study, migration is educationally oriented. As reflected in figure 8 the primary reason for choosing Delhi NCR is the better infrastructure of colleges and institutions according to 56% of respondents and higher standards of life lies the reason for migration enlisted by 28% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR for migration better job opportunities is another reason selected by 56% of total respondents. According to figure 9, the various reasons enlisted by migrated students for leaving the home state are lack of educational institutions selected by 59.7% of respondents and lack of desired subject options by 41.7% also lack employment opportunities 29.2% and other various reasons enlisted by the students who migrated to Delhi NCR for educational opportunities such as lack of sports infrastructure, lack of political opportunities and other reasons reflecting in figure 8 & figure 9 respectively.

## SOCIO-CULTURAL

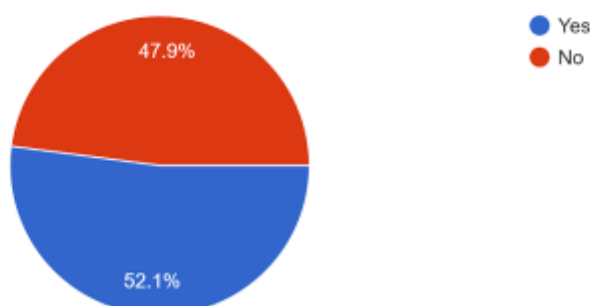
2. DO YOU KEEP PRACTICING YOUR CUSTOMS ,TRADITIONS AND FESTIVALS DURING YOUR TIME IN DELHI:  
150 responses



**Figure: This chart shows the customs traditions followed by migrated students.**

According to the present study, 82.7% of migrated students keep practising their customs, traditions, and festivals during their stay in Delhi NCR.

3. DO YOU FELT CULTURALLY SEPARATED FROM YOUR COMMUNITY AND FAMILY DURING YOUR STAY IN DELHI NCR  
146 responses

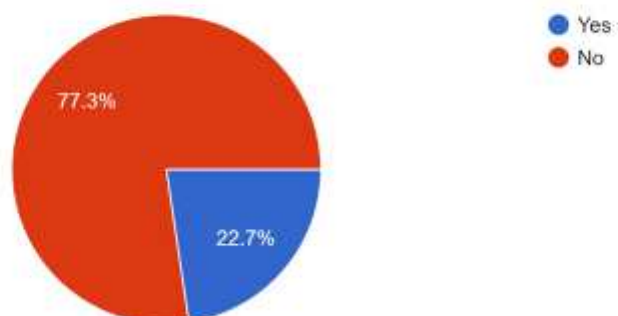


**Figure: This chart represents the migrated students who felt culturally separated from their families.**



According to the present study, 52.1% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR felt culturally separated from their community/family during their stay in Delhi NCR.

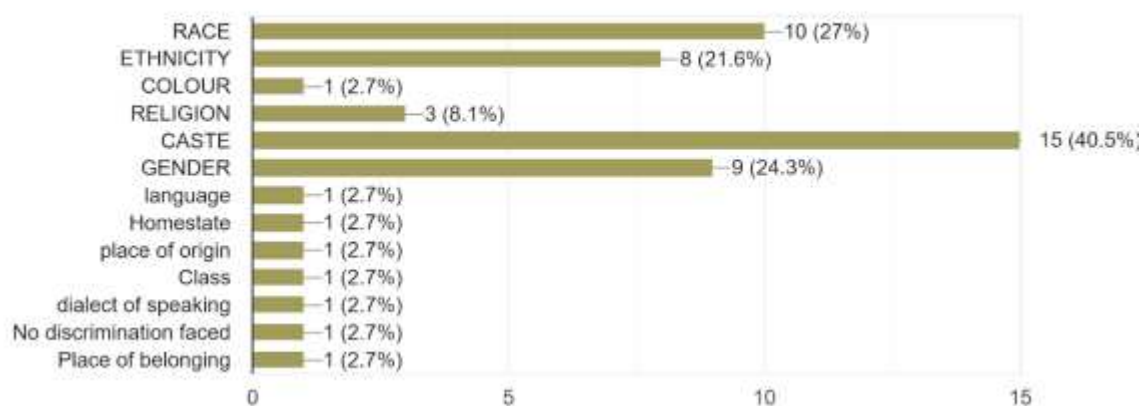
4. DO YOU EXPERIENCED ANY KIND OF DISCRIMINATION DURING YOUR STAY IN DELHI NCR  
150 responses



**Figure: This chart shows the discrimination faced by migrated students in Delhi NCR.**

According to the present study, 22.7% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR faced discrimination.

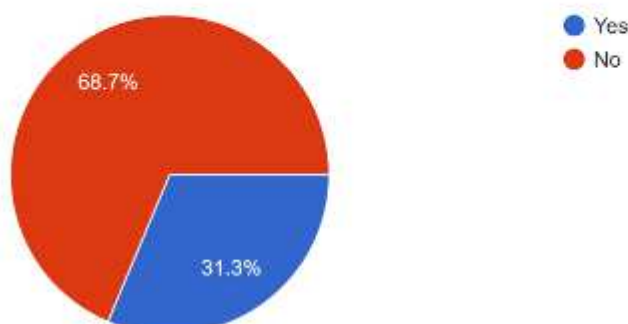
IF YES, ON WHAT BASIS  
37 responses



**Figure 1: This figure shows the type of discrimination faced by students who migrated to Delhi NCR.**

The students who faced discrimination enlisted the different bases of discrimination, as shown in figure 20. 40.5% of students who faced discrimination were based on caste, whereas 27% of students who faced discrimination were based on race, and 21% were based on ethnicity. There are also various other bases of discrimination enlisted in figure 20, such as gender-24.3%, place of origin, and language.

1. DO YOU WENT BACK TO YOUR HOMETOWN CONSTITUENCY FOR VOTING IN LAST LOKSABHA, VIDHANSABHA, GRAMPANCHAYAT ELECTIONS  
150 responses

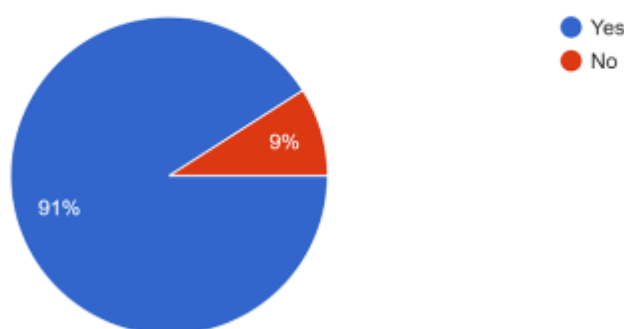


**Figure: This chart shows the participation of migrated youth in the elections.**

According to the present study, 68.7% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR for educational purposes does not go back for voting in the last elections to their home constituency, as shown in figure 23, and only 31% of students voted in the last elections this shows very clearly the lack of participation of migrated youth and political exclusion of youth residing away from home for educational purposes.

## 2. DO YOU THINK THERE SHOULD BE ONLINE/ PROXY/ POSTAL VOTING FOR MIGRATED YOUTH RESIDING AWAY FROM HOME CONSTITUENCY

144 responses



**Figure: This chart shows the response of migrated students for proxy/postal/online voting.**

As shown in the figure, 91% of migrated students think there should be an online or proxy or postal voting system for the migrated youth residing away from their home constituency.

As the results show that the gender ratio in-migration of young students for education is 3:1 and every third migrant, according to the present study, is a female and this number is increased from 2001 to 2011 census as of before the main purpose of female migration was only marriages but now with globalisation and liberal policies for education is the reason that females are now migrating for both education and employment. Enrollment of female Children in primary education by elementary education policies is also increasing female migration as the more educated individual is more likely to migrate for higher studies and employment. Next, the results show the home state of every migrant as young students from all over India migrate to Delhi NCR, and 50 migrants from Uttar Pradesh moved to Delhi NCR for education, which is approximately 33.33% of total students who migrated to Delhi. So we can conclude that every third migrant who migrated to Delhi NCR for education is from Uttar Pradesh. Haryana comes after Uttar Pradesh as 11% of students migrated was from Haryana. it can also be said that Haryana and U.P share a maximum geographical border with Delhi. It could be the reason for such migration. The other region which is geographically away from the Delhi NCR is the northeastern states of India. According to the present study, 8.3% of students migrated from Manipur, and there are also students from Assam and Tripura. The Delhi university special hostels for students from northeastern states can be the reason for an increase in the number of students migrating to Delhi for education. Many prestigious institutions in Delhi NCR attract thousands of students from all over India. In the present study, 25 different institutions were enlisted by the student's University of Delhi is most

famous as 48.6% of the total respondents are enrolled under it there are also other institutions, but D.U. is the main attraction for the students. Migrated students prefer government institutions. Purpose of migration when asked by the students as shown in results more than 60% of students migrated of U.G. courses and 18% for competitive exam preparation so young students migrate in search of degree and students who migrate after completing their degree moves for preparation of competitive exams. As shown in results, reasons for migration are different for everyone as people coming from U.P and Bihar enlisted mainly lack of institutions and better job opportunities in fact lack of desired subject options were enlisted by the majority of students. Other than some basic reasons, some students enlisted different reasons as students from Jammu & Kashmir enlisted that lockdown in their home state led to the migration to Delhi NCR. Students while residing in Delhi NCR faced a different type of problems in aspects of their place of stay as 90% of students enlisted high rent and lack of space as problems and many students also enlisted problems related to food as when student migrates to a different place different food is the problem and many students found poor quality of food provided by P.G.s and hostels. In terms of health and nutrition, many students faced normal viral cold and cough while some students faced pollution-related issues when migrated, and the majority of them preferred private health care facilities instead of government and institution-based healthcare. Many non-Hindi speaking and writing people faced problems in language and communication, and most of them faced non-fluency in Hindi or English problems. More than 50% of students felt culturally separated from their families and community as while their stay in Delhi, they could not perform their customs and traditions. Many students also faced discrimination based on caste, race, ethnicity, gender, place of belonging, the dialect speaking. According to

the present study, students coming from northeastern states of India experienced discrimination based on race and ethnicity, which is a challenge for providing an educational atmosphere for the colleges/universities as well as the state and central government. Political exclusion is one of the objectives of the present study, and this is very clear in our results that more than 68% of students do not go back for voting. Only 17% of them are aware of any government scheme and policy. Only 25% of them participated in any political event/campaign. These results show the lack of political participation of youth. In terms of social security, students rated Delhi 7 on average on the scale of 1-10 and physical security six on average on the scale of 10. It shows that students feel safer in Delhi, which is why they choose NCR for their studies. However, only some of them permanently want to settle in Delhi, and many of them are not sure, and some want to return after completing their courses. Many studies on migration show a relation between education and migration, the present cross-sectional study was focused on students who migrated to Delhi for education.

## DISCUSSION

The previous studies highlight various aspects of migration, education, and youth, but migrated youth for education have received very little attention. Neither any studies have focused on the political exclusion of migrated youth in particular. Reasons for migration in terms of education were also neglected, and most of the literature is focused only on migration for employment and marriage also. Internal migration as a whole received far less attention. Delhi NCR is the capital of India and has many renowned and prestigious educational institutions, but not many research studies are focused on student migration to Delhi NCR instead of thousands of students migrate to the capital region every year. India is a country with a substantial internal migration occurring daily, but India's migration policy focuses on international migration, and policymakers do not prioritise internal migration. India constitutes a large number of floating populations which is invisible and always moving between source and destination. This vulnerable group is not provided any social or legal protection by the government. There is a severe data gap between the macro database, and natural numbers as the census fail to count these flows of short term migration and also census does not record secondary reasons of migration such as youth migration for education. The Constitution of India (Article 19) gives the right to all citizens to "to move freely throughout the territory of India; to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. Besides our constitutional right to move freely, the government

has developed various programs that constitute migration, but there is a prominent policy gap between employment programs and actual migration policies. The different minimum wages act and employment guarantee acts cover some economic welfare for internal migrants, but these acts should provide equal minimum wages for migrants all over the country like some other developed countries like the USA, U.K New Zealand, and Canada. There should be a national minimum social security package and pensions for migrants in the United States of America and other developing and developed countries. There is also a need for strong laws for the children of migrants residing in cities for work, and education policies for migrants should be designed according to the need of the day. Female migrants all over the country mainly belong to rural areas. There should be policies and awareness programs for state government, municipality corporations, and local bureaucracy for social integration and physical security for female migrants in key destination states of migrants like Delhi NCR. Government and policymakers in India today need to revise the existing policies and programs by including the gaps and by comparing them to other developing and developed countries.

## CONCLUSIONS

Migration of young students to Delhi NCR has many social, cultural, and political aspects of the study and this present study focuses on these aspects and analyses the reasons for migration and problems faced by students. There are different reasons for every student to migrate, but overall the common reasons for migration are lack of educational institutions in rural India and lack of desired subject options in existing colleges and universities in different parts of India. City life of Delhi NCR also attracts many students to come and live in the city. Every student who enrolls under an institution desires a job or a set of skills to develop at the end of their degree/ course, so lack of job opportunities in other parts of the country and ample job opportunities in the Delhi NCR also became a reason for migration. Affordable education in government colleges of Delhi (University of Delhi) is also a reason for the migration of young students to Delhi NCR. The various problems faced by students during their studies in Delhi NCR are mostly high rent of flats/apartments and rooms. P.G.s also acquire high rent, and lack of space is a major problem faced by most students. Students prefer to live in rented flats and apartments instead of hostels due to restrictions implied by the institutions. Health and nutrition-related problems faced by migrated students are lack of desired food options, poor quality of food in P.G.s



and hostel mess, lack of nutrition. Many students face dengue and food poisoning in terms of health, pollution-related problems such as asthma and other breathing problems are also faced by students living in Delhi NCR in terms of health. Students also enlisted mental health issues that come with higher studies and different pressures by parents and career goals. Generally, people do not talk about mental health, but according to the present study, 18.7% of students who migrated to Delhi NCR for education faced mental health issues which are pretty different as not many studies have focused on this issue. Migrated students prefer private health care facilities due to poor sanitation and long queues at government health care facilities, and lack of doctors in institution-based health care. Social and cultural separation from their family and community is common among migrated students as they are miles away from their homes, but many students keep practising their customs and traditions and try to mix with the existing society. Social exclusion of migrants is a widespread phenomenon when we observe migration, so the discrimination based on caste, race, gender, place of origin, language, and dialect by students residing in Delhi NCR shows the social exclusion and reflects the needs of some education-oriented policies by both state and central government and university controlling bodies so that a discrimination-free and education filled environment is created according to present study students coming from northeastern states of India faced discrimination based on race and ethnicity which is a challenge for both institutions and government. Political exclusion is also a part of social exclusion and is very common among migrants all over the country as internal migration is a widely neglected phenomenon, and other studies do not highlight the political exclusion of young migrants. The present study throws light on the political exclusion of young migrants residing in cities away from their home constituencies for educational purposes. As shown in the present study young migrants, neither participates in the elections of the largest democracy of the world, nor they are aware of any policy or scheme for the welfare of youth instead of having so many youth policies such as National Youth policy, NSS, UDAAN, PradhanMantri Kaushal Vikas Yojna, skill India, entrepreneurship, STARTUP INDIA and various international programs by UNO. The government should re-examine the policies and do amendments regarding youth and include essential factors such as migration of youth for education and try to connect with a young population and implement already existing policies widely for youth development. The present study suggested that urgent interventions must

be introduced by the Government of India and educational institutions concerning the exclusion of migrated youth and the mental health of young students who migrated for education.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Baryla, E. A., &Dotterweich, D. (2001). Student migration: do significant factors vary by region? *Education economics*, 9(3), 269-280.
- [2] Kundu, Amitabh & Sarangi, Niranjana. (2007). Migration, Employment Status and Poverty: An Analysis across Urban Centres. *Economic and Political Weekly*. 42. 299-306. 10.2307/4419187.
- [3] R. B. Bhagat, "Internal Migration in India: Are the Privileged Migrating More," *Asia Pacific Population Journal*, Vol-25, Issue-!, p. n.d, 2010.
- [4] S IrudayaRajan. (2013). Internal Migration and Youth in India: Main Features, Trends and Emerging Challenges. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
- [5] A Special Report Of UNESCO' Social Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India' with the support of Tata Trust Migrant Support Program in India. (2013).
- [6] Chandrasekhar, S & Sharma, Ajay. (2013). Internal Migration for Education and Employment Among Youth. *State of the Urban Youth, India 2012*. 79.
- [7] Malhotra, N. and Devi, P. (2016), "Analysis of Factors Affecting Internal Migration in India", *Amity Journal of Economics*, Vol. 1 No. 2, P.P. 34-51.
- [8] S. Mohanakumar, 2018. "Deepak K. Mishra (Ed.): Internal Migration in Contemporary India," *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, Springer; *The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)*, vol. 61(1), pages 181-185, March.
- [9] Bernard, A., Bell, M. and Cooper, J. 2018. Internal Migration and Education: A Cross-National Comparison. Paris, Background paper for Global Education Monitoring Report 2019.
- [10] GOI (2011). Census of India 2011: Migration data. Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, India.



- [11] Youth in India (2017) Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation(social statistics division)West Block-8, Wing-6, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
- [12] National youth policy (2014) Ministry of youth affairs and sports Government of India.
- [13] For a better Inclusion of Internal Migrants in India Policy Briefs (2012), internal migration in India initiative by UNESCO.

