

FACTORS INFLUENCES FOR MIGRATION OF INDIAN STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

We should not stop people from migrating. Migration is not a problem, it is a process. The flow of students has grown very rapidly these last decades, and in some regions, has become twice as important as the flows of those seeking work. The purpose of this study is to explore the elements affecting students' decision on migration. The two main elements affecting migration are wages, and quality of education. It should be stressed that the countries with the highest-quality education are not necessarily those with high wages. Therefore there is a need to explore whether it is quality of higher education or wage levels that determine the direction of student flows. In the past decade, mobility of young people has grown rapidly, and interestingly this flow is not homogenous. On one hand is the flow of individuals who are already skilled and who emigrate to work. On the other hand, are young individuals migrating to acquire education, and this flow is growing rapidly this last decade. In 2006, the flow of individuals who obtain education outside their country of citizenship was nearly five times what it was in 1975. Over time, this flow became larger. We have to give them a better life and better study options at home for that this paper focuses different factors which influences for migration to Indian students. This paper is based on secondary research and highlights the different reasons for migration to Indian students.

Key words: migration, student migration, reasons for migration of youth, India, higher education.

1.1 INTRODUCTION:

There has been a marked increase in the migration of students worldwide, particularly from developing countries to developed countries. In paperwriting about students migrating from their home to another city or state within India or out of country for the sake of quality education. In India the migration of people from the rural areas to urban areas has increased drastically over the years. India is the world's second largest student sending country after China with the number of Indian students abroad having increased four times in the last 14 years. Students' migration of such magnitude has become a major source of capital and brain drain for India while hugely benefitting the

economies of the advanced countries. Ninety percent of student movement from India is concentrated in five countries of which the United States is by far the largest recipient, receiving more than half of the expatriate Indian students, followed by Australia and the United Kingdom.

Lack of access to quality education is a root cause of poverty and economic hardship which in turn drive people to choose migration as a means of seeking job opportunities and improving their lives. Indian students' migration India is a country that, like China, is one of the largest starting points of educational migration to the world's best universities in developed countries such as the United States, Canada and Australia. Various

reasons may be related to such a significant increase in the number of Indian students travelling abroad for higher education.

1. Indian universities are unable to accept all applicants, especially for masters and doctoral studies. In a country of more than 1.3 billion people, there are only 504 universities (more than 50% of India's population under the age of 25 and more than 65% under the age of 35)

2. Admission to higher education institutions in India is very competitive, given that many students leave high school every year, and the places available for admission are quite limited. IIMs (Indian Institute of Management), IITs (Indian Institute of Technology) and AIIMS (all India Institute of Medical Sciences) are some of India's dream schools. The race for admission becomes much more intense depending on the level of training and discipline. In addition, students must deal with stress when taking entrance exams in certain disciplines, such as the joint entrance examination (JEE mains) for engineering colleges and the national qualification and entrance test (NEET) for medical colleges. The study found that on average a student has less than 50% chance of gaining access to a highly professional IIT.

3. The quality of education of Indian universities is also the cause of educational migration. Only a few higher education institutions in the country meet international standards. In their study, W.tether and D. Martin noted: "One of the problems is that prestigious Indian universities – for example, members of the group of national institutes of technology and management – a huge competition, and they simply cannot meet the existing demand for education in the country. And since there is no clear system of quality control of education, universities of the second echelon can vary significantly in the level and quality of education".

4. A common problem of the Indian education system is that its academic institutions focus only on providing popular STEM courses

(science, technology, engineering and mathematics). A segment of Indian students who want to take the road less traveled are constantly looking to promote their higher education abroad just because their desired program is not widely available in the country. Even if the course is available, universities in India do not have the experience and accreditation to prepare talented students for better career growth.

5. There has been a persistent lack of funding in the Indian education system for several decades. In Indian universities, you can notice an acute shortage of teaching staff. There are 24 students per teacher. The state governments of India pay 80% of the cost of public education. However, their main area of responsibility is primary and secondary education, where three quarters of the funding is spent. The cost of education in universities largely depends on the reputation of the universities themselves.

6. The policy of discrimination against students from low-income families and individual castes in higher education in India leaves 50% in the main universities of the country and reaches 69% in the southern state of Tamil Nadu.

Thus, the majority of talented students, from certain castes, cannot get higher education in their areas of interest or go to universities of their choice.

7. A degree obtained in foreign universities is considered more prestigious than a degree obtained in Indian educational institutions and is highly valued on the labor market.

8. Middle-class students' parents are ready to support their children in their quest to study at universities abroad, and banks in India are ready to provide educational loans at low interest rates.

9. Another motivation for studying abroad is the opportunity to continue scientific research and obtain a doctorate or PhD (for doctoral and undergraduates). Better working conditions and more equipped laboratories in

foreign universities are a factor in the departure of young scientists abroad. Students pursuing subjects, especially in research centric areas like biology or pharmacy, do not receive enough support from Indian colleges in terms of infrastructure and resources. Colleges in America, Canada and the UK offer rich resources to provide students with modern technology, equipment and infrastructure to conduct in-depth research. Indian students also particularly choose research courses abroad due to favorable climatic conditions, habitat, and in some cases flora and fauna exclusively in these specific locations.

10. Immigration is one of the main reasons why Indian students, especially at the graduate level, seek a degree abroad. Countries such as the United States and Canada offer attractive employment prospects after graduation, and their flexible immigration policies allow students to seek employment upon graduation. A survey by the U.S. National science Foundation shows that about 80% of students from India and other Asian countries prefer to stay in America after completing their graduate and doctoral studies. Many countries note that the number of students from India is growing rapidly, even though the number of students from other countries, such as South Korea, China and Saudi Arabia, has either slowed or fallen. India's demographic dynamics and economic growth trajectory mean that the number of young people leaving the country for higher education will only increase. Historically, Indian educational migration has been linked to productivity and perceptions of safety. These are factors that vary in varying degrees due to changes in political leadership, immigration policy, etc. in key destination countries such as the US, Canada and the UK. Understanding the dynamics of student mobility from India, its main directions and factors contributing to its changes is

important in predicting further educational migration from India.

1.2 SEVERAL FACTORS APPEAR TO BE FORCING THE HUGE FLOW OF INDIAN STUDENTS THEY ARE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL FACTORS.

1. 'Pull' and 'Push' Factors:

Urban centers provide vast scope for employment in industries, transport, trade and other services. They also offer modern facilities of life. Thus, they act as 'magnets' for the migrant population and attract people from outside. In other words, cities pull people from other areas. This is known as "pull factor".

Students also migrate due to 'push factors' such as unemployment, hunger and starvation. When they do not find means of livelihood in their home villages, they are 'pushed' out to the nearby or distant towns.

2. Marriage:

Marriage is a very important social factor of migration. Every girl has to migrate to her in-law's place of residence after marriage. Thus, the entire female population of India has to migrate over short or long distance. Among the people who shifted their residence more than half (56.1%) moved due to marriage in 1991.

3. Employment:

People migrate in large number from rural to urban areas in search of employment. The agricultural base of rural areas does not provide employment to all the people living there. Even the small-scale and cottage industries of the villages fail to provide employment to the entire rural folk. Contrary to this, urban areas provide vast scope for employment in industries, trade, transport and services. About 8.8 per cent of migrants migrated for employment in 1991.

4. Education:

This is the main reason which grabs the students out of their comfort of home and move to a new place to seek better and quality

education. There are several places in India like many places in states like Bihar and UP which lack quality education, contributing to one of the backdrops and poor functioning of these states. Rural areas, by and large, lack educational facilities, especially those of higher education and rural people have to migrate to the urban centers for this purpose. Many of them settle down in the cities for earning a livelihood after completing their education.

5. Accessibility to admission:

In India, millions of students compete fiercely to obtain their dream course and later their dream jobs because of a massive population. Admissions to top-tier colleges with far fewer seats are extremely competitive.

These days they have the option to avoid this rat race and pursue their dream course abroad if they have the academic credentials and are financially secure. As the process for admission is relatively simpler, *Indian students nowadays prefer to study abroad.*

6. Immigration:

Most Indian students pursue a foreign course primarily because they want to settle outside the country. Countries like *Canada* and the *US* are welcoming more immigrants into their homeland these days by giving them lucrative prospects of jobs. A recent study has shown that, after completing their graduate studies, 80 per cent of students from Asian countries choose to continue living outside. Studying abroad is considered as a golden opportunity by most Indians to stay ahead in the game.

7. Research opportunities:

One significant career path taken by those Indians who go abroad is research. Indian students with a degree from a top global school, find that research opportunities open up tremendously. First, the best research institutes around the world will be happy to admit them. Second, studying abroad will also give them a chance to work in the research

sector of top companies such as Microsoft, Google or Apple.

8. Better career growth:

Students who come back to India after doing their studies abroad have better job prospects. A 2-year graduate degree abroad or a 4-year undergraduate degree helps them start their career at the point in a job without an education abroad after 4-8 years of working.

Their career will grow at an exponential rate.

9. Lack of Security:

Political disturbances and interethnic conflicts drive people away from their homes. Large number of people has migrated out of Jammu and Kashmir and Assam during the last few years due to disturbed conditions there.

10. Lack of infrastructure:

Students usually migrate from one place to another within India is because of the lack of infrastructure at their home place. As mentioned above students from most of the North-Indian states move to Karnataka and other places because these states can provide them with better educational infrastructure and better facilities.

11. Preferred educational courses:

Many of the institutions in India do not have wide variety of courses which serves as one of the reasons for the students to move out of their home place and learn their preferred subject or course at another place far from their hometown.

12. Developments in the city:

This contribute as one of the major reasons why students migrate for education. The developments in the cities usually tempt the students to move out to new cities to seek quality education, get better placements, better facilities and employment opportunities in the city.

13. More exposure:

Students are tempted to explore the world by themselves. They do not want to always be

under the guidance and control of their parent and guardian and this is one of the main factors for students to move out of their home town and seek education at other places within the country. Usually female students come in this type, because they wish to have more freedom from their orthodox families and aspire to get more educated being independent.

14. Financial barriers:

There are many students who move to other places because of the hiked expenses for education at their hometown. These students usually try to compromise with their education and move to places where the cost of living and education is lower than that of their birth place. This happens because of the poor financial background of the family.

15. Crime rates:

Many students move out of their home town to learn at another city, district, state or country because they want to be disturbed during their learning period. There are many states in India which have increasing crime rates, which is a reason which pushes the students having security issues as the main reason. People from poor performing states as far as crime is concerned migrate more than any other states.

16. International Developments include factors such as technological revolution; globalization of education; global demographic trend; and most importantly policy changes to aggressively recruit foreign students who are preferred over the immigration of already skilled labor force because the additional revenue earned in terms of fees that significantly contributes to the cross-subsidization of education of domestic students in the developed countries. This scenario is expected to encourage migration from populated countries to where jobs exist. Traditionally, migration of the youth triggers from the need for quality education or forced due to domestic political and social unrest. About 4.6 million students

globally study away from their home countries, of which 53% are from Asia. India sends out 300,000 students annually.

1.3 AN OVERVIEW OF LITERATURE:

Factors: Different studies have proven that family influence is the major factor which encourages the student to study abroad. (Quintal, Shank and Taylor 2005; Soutar and Mazzarol 2002; Pimpa 2003) examine that family influence is the biggest factor which led the student to study overseas. The mindset of the family members affects the students' behavior (Etzel and Bearden 1982). The recommendation of the family influences the student to decide the host country and institution (Bourke 2000; Baron, Harris and Moogan 1999). A paper by Pope, Aki-Knight and Shanka (2009) examine that 37% of the International Under-Graduate students says that friends and parents are their main source of data for Australia and United Kingdom. If there are friends studying in different countries in different institutions, they also encourage others for cross border education. The sources of family and friends are easily reliable and trusted because they are not profit oriented. Another factor is the financial situation of the student to go abroad and chooses specific university or college (Shank 2005; Reed, Lahey and Downey 1984). Financial situation is the most important factor (Gorman 1974). (Pitlik, Vaugh and Hansotia 1978) they ranked the cost of the universities at 10th place in the list of factors. However, other researchers like (Bourke 2000, Conard and Conard 2000) take it as a most important factor while taking a decision to study overseas. Beside the above factors, students can also gather information themselves via: internet, newspapers, reviews, educational agents etc. Despite having so much sources for getting information, the researcher like (James 1999) examine that international students have limited information to decide that which course they have to choose for their career. On internet,

there is limited information about the teaching and study pattern of the universities. (Murphy and Groms 2003) indicated that there must be sufficient information on internet so that students can take correct decisions about host countries and the various global universities. There are various reasons that why the demand for international students are higher. The first and foremost reason is that higher the international students, higher the financial resources in the host country and higher the funds are provided for the smooth functioning of the private institutions. (Khadria, 2001) indicated that they increase the standards of performance of the Universities, which attracts the foreign students as well as it also mark positive effect on the global ranking. The increasing number of International students also increases the FDI's (Foreign Direct Investment) and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) of the country,

impacting the country to grow and develop more.

CONCLUSION:

A study of the foreign experience of India shows that trends in educational migration, the outflow of talented youth are relevant issues for these countries. Only a competitive economy, financial and professional incentives can retain the best specialists in their country.

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