

# **GROWING STUDENT MIGRATION FROM KERALA**



**ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE  
(AUTONOMOUS)  
ESTD 1925**

**Project submitted to**

**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY**

**In Partial fulfilment of the requirement for the  
award of degree of**

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**

**IN**

**HOME SCIENCE**

**RENJINI MOHANDAS**

**Reg No:AB20HSC030**

**DEPT.OF HOME SCIENCE**

**ST TERESA'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

**ERNAKULAM**

# GROWING STUDENT MIGRATION FROM KERALA



Project Submitted to  
**MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY**  
In partial fulfilment of requirement for the  
Award of Degree of  
**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE**  
IN  
**HOME SCIENCE**  
BY  
**RENJINI MOHANDAS**  
Reg No: AB20HSC030

**Certified as bonafide research work**

*Supriya B  
17/4/23*

Examiner

*Teresa Kandan  
22 March 2023*

Project Guide

22.03.23

Date and Seal



*[Signature]*

Head of the Department

## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Student migration is the movement of students who study outside their country of birth or citizenship for a period of 12 months or more. During the period of globalization, the internationalization of higher education increased dramatically and it has become a market driven activity. With the rapid rise of international education more and more students are seeking higher education in foreign countries and many international students now consider overseas study a stepping-stone to permanent residency within a country .The contributions that foreign students make to host nation economies, both culturally and financially has encouraged major players to implement further initiatives to facilitate the arrival and integration of overseas students, including substantial amendments to immigration and visa policies and procedures. Institutions are competing hard to attract international students at a time when immigration policies in leading destinations like the US and the UK are not enabling transition to work visas.

Migration among students is on the rise today. The way students handle their careers and studies has significantly changed over time. They are choosing to study overseas not only to earn degrees but also as a stepping stone to immigration. The majority of them fantasize about moving overseas. International student migration has increased considerably, particularly from developing nations to developed nations. In developed countries, students frequently talk about leaving their hometowns to pursue higher education in other cities, states, or even foreign nations. India has seen a sharp rise in the number of people moving from rural to urban regions over time. India is now the second-largest exporter of students after a four-fold increase in the previous 14 years in the number of Indian students studying abroad. Poverty and economic hardship are the main causes of lack of access to quality education, which in turn leads individuals to choose migration as a way of improving their lives and finding employment. Similar to China, India is one of the major entry points for students seeking to attend the top universities in the developed world in nations like the United States, Canada, and Australia.

A large number of students in India graduate from high school each year and that there are only a small number of openings for admission and admission to higher education schools is extremely

competitive. Some of India's dream institutions include the Indian Institute of Management, the Indian Institute of Technology, and the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Depending on the degree of training and discipline, the competition for admission becomes much more rigorous. Additionally, when taking entrance examinations for specific fields, such as the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE Mains) for engineering colleges and the National Qualification and Entrance Test (NEET) for medical colleges, students must manage their stress. According to the research, a student's chances of enrolling in a highly regarded IIT are typically less than 50%.

Another reason for educational migration is the caliber of education offered by Indian colleges. The nation's institutions adhere to foreign standards. According to W. Tether and D. Martin's study, one issue is that prestigious Indian universities, such as those that are a part of the group of national institutes of technology and management, face intense competition and are unable to satisfy the nation's current demand for education. Additionally, the level and quality of education at colleges in the second tier can differ greatly because there is no clear system of quality control for education.

Student migration has a direct impact on the economic, social and organizational development of a country. India is renowned worldwide for churning out highly intelligent prodigies that have greatly contributed to the evolution of science, mathematics, and technology amongst other fields. However, the education system of the country hasn't evolved much in accordance with the changing demands of the global economy. Owing to this, most Indian students grow up with a dream of building a life in a foreign country.

International universities provide Indian students with a better infrastructure and access to curriculum & courses that aren't available to them at home. Along with the proposition of offering better amenities, international universities also provide exposure to different cultures, world economics and global opportunities to build a career, that are not always accessible in India. Mapping immigration patterns of Indian students can help in understanding their behaviour, courses and degrees they like to pursue, long term objectives, and etc. This further assists in breaking down why they choose few countries over others and factors that motivate them.

The idea of studying in a foreign country is appealing to Indian students, mainly due to the high standard and holistic approach towards education that is prevalent in these countries. Research depicts that the numbers of international immigrants in first world countries have seen a multi-fold growth over the past seventeen years and host two thirds of the world's immigrant population. The aim of this study is to create awareness amongst aspiring students, families and educators about the current immigration trends in the Indian education scenario; that would help them in making an informed decision. The objectives of the study are as follows.

- To understand the background of students who have migrated
- To identify the factors prevalent in home country which induced migration
- To identify the positive aspects abroad which motivated students to migrate
- To identify the difficulties faced by the migrant students

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

The literature pertaining to the study on ‘Growing student migration from Kerala’ is reviewed under the following heads.

2.1 Youth seeking education and employment

2.2 The reality of student migration

2.3 Educational facilities and opportunities abroad

2.1 Youth seeking education and employment

The youth comprised 18.5 to 19 percent of the population of the country in the early 1990s, and there were about 159 million of them as of the 1991 Census, based on the best figures available at the time. 85 million of them, or more than 53 percent, were working. The forecasts provided by various organisations, like the Office of the Registrar General, on behalf of the Planning Commission and the United Nations also vary in terms of the total population size and the relative percentage of young people. The youth, however, comprised 18.5 to 19 percent of the population of the country in the early 1990s, and there were about 159 million of them as of the 1991 Census, based on the best figures available at the time. 85 million of them, or more than 53 percent, were working. According to projections, there will be 212 million adolescents by 2001, and 107 million of them will be working (almost 23.6 percent of the projected total labour force of 453 million) (Pravin Visaria, 1998).

From 8.3% in December 2022 to 7.1% in January 2023, India's unemployment percentage decreased. This represents a sharp decline from both the December level and the values of the two months prior, which averaged around 8%. Despite this significant decline in January, the unemployment percentage is still very high. In India, an unemployment figure of over 7% appears to be the new standard. This is rather high for a nation that prides itself on having one of the world's fastest expanding economies. The Economist's table compares India's 7.1% January 2023 estimate with the most recent statistics from other nations. Most other nations' most recent data is for December 2022. Only five nations would have had unemployment rates worse than India, and those were Greece, Spain, Turkey, Colombia, and South Africa. India's unemployment rate in December 2022 was 8.3%. Incidentally, India was the nation to disclose the

unemployment rate for the month of January 2023 in the shortest amount of time. Because a significant portion of employment in India is performed informally in mainly unorganised sectors, monthly estimates of the unemployment rate are a little unpredictable. In December 2022, there were 8.1 million more people employed.

Since the demonetisation of currency in November 2016, the three highest monthly employment numbers have been 410.5 million in January 2020, 410.2 million in December 2022, and 409.3 million in January 2023. Even though employment fell in January 2023, it has increased more than ever in the previous two months. At 409.3 million, employment in January 2023 is similar to the pre-pandemic figure of 410.5 million in January 2020. Additionally, it has one of the best rates of employment in the years following demonetization. Despite the decline in employment in January 2023, employment over the previous two months has exceeded both the majority of the post-demonetization era and any point in the post-pandemic period. In January, there were 5.7 million fewer jobless people than in December (Vyas, 2023).

According to statistics released on Sunday by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), India's unemployment rate increased to 8.30% in December, the highest level in 16 months, from 8.00% in November. According to the statistics, the unemployment rate in urban areas increased to 10.09% in December from 8.96% the previous month while the rate in rural areas decreased to 7.44% from 7.55% (The Hindu, Jan 2023)

The rate of growth, nine of the top 11 economies in the world—which together account for more than 70% of global GDP—would face a skilled labour shortage by 2030. By 2030, the skill gap in countries like Germany—where it is currently about 4%—would have drastically increased to 23%. China, which currently has the largest population and had a one-child policy until lately, would still have a 3% labour shortage. India would hardly survive, but it would be difficult to secure the availability of a highly skilled population for own-business operations. This situation is anticipated to promote migration from densely populated areas to areas where jobs are available.

## 2.2 The reality of student migration

The number of Indian students studying overseas has increased four times in the past 14 years, making India the second largest student exporter in the world after China. Such large-scale student movement is now a significant source of capital and brain drain for India while greatly

enhancing the economies of developed nations. Ninety percent of Indian students travel abroad, with five countries receiving the majority of them. The United States receives more than half of them, followed by Australia and the United Kingdom.

In 2019, 30,948 students from Kerala travelled to the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, China, Germany, Poland, and the Ukraine to pursue higher education. The awareness that India's educational standards have significantly declined is the cause of this. According to UGC data, India has 1055 colleges, of which 456 are state universities, 126 are deemed universities, 54 are central universities, and 419 are private institutions (Mathrubhumi 2023).

Indian government has begun to recognize the issue of the widespread departure of students. The Twelfth Five-Year Plan (2012–17) and the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (2007–2012) both make note of this, stating that higher education in India is undergoing a phase of unprecedented expansion, marked by an explosion in the number of students, a substantial expansion in the number of institutions, and a quantum leap in the level of public funding (Government of India, 2012). Recently, some state administrations have entered the edu-business fray, including those of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, and Haryana. The establishment of "Educational Cities" and "Special Education Zones" is a priority for these governments. Additionally, the government has promoted private school participation (Pande, 2018). Over one-third of all students today are enrolled in the private sector, and about four out of every five students enrolled in professional education come from the private sector. About 90% of the seats in engineering colleges and business schools are filled by the private industry. In medical school, the percentage of seats from the private industry has increased to about 55% in 2013. Since 2002, the number of private deemed universities has increased by more than 100%, but as of right now, the government no longer grants any school the title of deemed university. Additionally, the number of private colleges founded under state (province) law has increased dramatically, from zero to 200 in 2014. It appears that over the past ten years, about 20 colleges have been allowed to open in Indian states (UGC, 2015).

In addition to having access to high-quality education, students travel overseas for a variety of reasons, including the desire for a better lifestyle and the conviction that studying abroad is a ticket to success. One of the causes for Indians is the appalling quality of their home institutions, which have poor infrastructure, a dearth of qualified teachers, a jaded curriculum, and a disconnect with business. Despite having lofty goals, India's higher education system lags



behind; in a well-known ranking, only three Indian colleges were among the top 200, and ten were among the top 700. Contrast that with New Zealand, a tiny nation with only eight institutions that are all ranked in the top 100. With 140 million individuals in the college-age group, our country will be among the youngest by 2030. The government's resolve is demonstrated by recent policy changes, including the creation of a super regulator for running colleges( The Financial Express,2018)

A survey by INTO University partnership found that 76% of Indian students are considering studying abroad with the hesitation of finding employment and relocating abroad once they earned their foreign degree. According to topic experts and students many people who view foreign degrees as a stepping stone for immigration to another nation may not like Indian campuses of foreign universities. The University Grant Commission (UGC) announced draft regulations that will permit International universities to establish campuses in India for the first time with the freedom to choose their own admission policies and tuition rates. Several subject experts and students who want to study abroad believe that attending a foreign institution involves much more than merely obtaining a diploma from a different country (Indian Express 2023).

Young people from Kerala are moving abroad in increasing number for higher education and mainly students can be found all over the globe. In reality, students from Kerala are even present in Curacao, Caribbean with a population of just 1.5 lakh and an area of 444 square kilometres. Previously they travelled abroad to look for work but now many do so to pursue their academic interest. The South Indian state frequently host 4 in education fairs IELTS training centers and advertisements in the media as well as the public places attracting students to study in places such as Canada,UK,Australia are common among in the South Indian state.Students from Andhra Pradesh,Tamil Nadu witness the highest student migration to foreing countries.However,Kerala leads in the number of students in proportion to the population.As per indication the number of students from Kerala would cross one lakh in the next five years,which is a big figure(Manorama 2022).

### 2.3 Educational facilities and opportunities abroad

Due to many education and professional advantages studying offers overseas is becoming more and more popular. It is suddenly accepted that study enhance skills and increase chance to having a prosperous career. Studying this in fact aid in the development of employability skills, according to a report by the institute of international education (IIE). Students who are studying abroad are given more job opportunies and students studying abroad are skilled. In terms of gaining a deep understanding of property culture tradition and circumstances this can be quite fruitful. Graduates with foreign experience are often preferred by employees because they are better able to function in diverse team. Being multilingual enhances decision making and concentration span according to numerous scientific studies. Companies will hire students with effective communication skills. Students who have done their studies abroad have good communication skills and they will get more job opportunities when compared to students from India.(Economics Times,2022).

In addition to offering students a world-class education, foreign universities, technical schools, and business schools also prepare students for well-paying jobs abroad, which the Indian youth view as an easy way to accelerate their career development. A large number of Indian students have also turned to colleges in the US, UK, and Canada for programmes that will earn them work permits for international technical jobs, despite the fact that nations like Russia, China, and Australia are popular options among them for technical courses. Data from Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada show a staggering 350% rise in the number of Indian students studying there between the academic years 2015–16 and 2019–20. The number of Indian students enrolling in colleges each year has grown by 220 percent, according to statistics from the UK's Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA). However, between 2015–16 and 2019–20, the proportion of Indian students in the US has decreased by 9%. For Indian students looking to advance their careers, the Post-Graduation Work Permit Program (PGWPP), the Optional Training Program (OPT), and the New Graduate Pathway (GR) all give opportunities for successful placements after post graduation.(Economic Times, April 2022).

In order to get the best education possible, students from all over the globe cross oceans. The fad is assisting students in acquiring new languages, appreciating various cultures, overcoming the difficulties of living abroad, and gaining a better grasp of the global community. Modern

businesses and groups look for all of these characteristics when recruiting new team members, and this demand will only grow in the future. One reason to think about studying overseas is the abundance of courses offered in various fields. There are numerous respectable colleges and universities that offer a wide range of programmes in a number of different subject areas.

Most foreign universities offer top-notch programmes and are accredited by numerous international educational groups. Many students hope to attend college overseas, particularly in the US, Canada, Australia, the UK, Ireland, and Germany. These nations have high rankings, well-known institutions with reputable research, and a very hands-on learning style with projects. By applying the information in these projects and extracurricular practical training, students gain practical experience with theoretical learning. These have enormous advantages because they enable students to comprehend how an organization operates, prepare them for the real job market, and develop connections and networks that will open up doors to wonderful possibilities. One of the most significant benefits of studying overseas is the opportunity to experience a variety of cultures. It will help to know about different cultures and traditions as a result.

Additionally, studying abroad can help to discover new aspects. The main reasons for pursuing an education abroad are to earn a degree that is recognized around the world and to increase one's global employment opportunities. Internationally recognised degrees that students who study abroad can use to find employment in both the public and private sectors around the world. For many international students looking to continue higher education in STEM (science, technology, engineering and maths) fields, the US is their top choice. In order to acquire experience in their field of study before filing for H1-B visas or returning to their home countries to further their goals, students who choose to study in the US often take advantage of OPT (Optional Practical Training). Many international students take advantage of the chance to stay in the US for an additional two years after receiving a STEM degree in order to continue working in their field of study.

Another well-liked choice for students looking to enrol in a STEM school is the UK. The new post-study Graduate Route, which opened for registration in July 2021 and replaced the Post Study Work (PSW) route, offers qualified graduates an extended 2-3 years to remain in the UK after they complete their studies. This has further influenced many international students to choose UK as their study abroad destination. Even the Covid epidemic was unable to stop a large number of Indian students from travelling to the UK to complete their higher education.

Canada has been drawing a lot of foreign students and has become one of the most popular locations for the STEM programme due to its simple path to post-study employment opportunities and secure Permanent Residency. Canada is one of the most sought-after locations for study abroad because of its respect for diversity over the years.

Australia has a significantly lower and more affordable expense of living than the United States and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, recent changes to Australian immigration laws have extended the time that international students can stay in the country after finishing their studies by an additional two years, making Australia a more popular choice for international students than the United States and the United Kingdom.

Some of the best colleges in the world are thought to be in Germany. It is rapidly growing in terms of schooling, infrastructure, and economy. The fact that the majority of German colleges are publicly funded and charge little to no tuition is one of the main factors contributing to Germany's rise as the most sought-after destination for international students. In addition to their classes, students in Germany have a variety of opportunities to labour. Numerous universities offer a wide variety of degree programmes, and after completing their studies, students can typically remain back for up to 18 months for employment-related reasons, during which time they should be able to find employment (Times of India July 17, 2022).

Several months prior to departure preparations are made to obtain admission. The majority of students use the service of knowledgeable travel agencies to plan their trip. But visiting a foreign nation is just the beginning. Students still require assistance with establishing housing, banking, phone plans etc. Few study abroad organizations provide office assistance with this step as well (Indian Express, 2022).

Youth migration typically results from the need for a good education or is compelled by local political and social unrest. Globally, 4.6 million students—of whom 53% are from Asia—attend school outside of their native nations. Every year, India ships out 300,000 students, second only to China (800,000). A university education abroad is a choice in today's globalised world. Employers also seek out candidates with international expertise, intercultural competency, and language abilities.

Indian students primarily enroll in international universities because they receive an education that opens up a variety of career options. Any possibility of admission to a prestigious institution

is increased by holding a degree from a recognized international institution. Even when a local student performs better, the colonial mentality in the nation will favour a foreign university student. Comparing Indian universities to those in the United States and Europe, they do not appear in any worldwide rankings. In addition to studies, a global perspective and personality development play a significant role in influencing choices. The emphasis in Indian schooling is more on theory than on application. In contrast, there is a greater emphasis on actual learning abroad. They also permit ingenuity in the classroom. In India, the syllabus only focus on studies co-curricular are not supported. Education is viewed as a learning procedure in other countries. Along with studies, the curriculum of foreign schools includes everything from the arts to athletics. The US curriculum includes arts, athletics, music, and theatre. Australia places more emphasis on athletics; their college curricula include boxing, hockey, and cricket. Indian education, however, only places a strong emphasis on academics. Extracurricular activities have no place in our educational structure (Times of India, June 2022).

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **METHODOLOGY**

The study entitled "Growing Student Migration from Kerala" is conducted using the following methodology

#### **3.1 Selection of area**

#### **3.2 Selection of method**

#### **3.3 Selection of sample**

#### **3.4 Selection of tool**

#### **3.5 Collection of data**

#### **3.6 Analysis of data**

#### **3.1 Selection of area**

The area selected for the study was the various districts of Kerala. The number of students who migrate abroad is seen to be increasing, following this trend, the study was based in Kerala.

#### **3.2 Selection of method**

The method selected for the study was survey method. Survey is the method of gathering data for a study by asking people questions related to the research.

#### **3.3 Selection of sample**

Sample used for the survey were students studying abroad. Snowball sampling was done for the study. This is a means of recruitment technique in which research participants are asked to assist researchers in identifying other potential subjects. Seventy one students were thus selected for the survey.

#### **3.4 Selection of tool**

The tool selected for the survey was an online questionnaire (Google form) prepared by the investigator. Google Forms is a free online tool from Google which allows users to create forms, surveys, and quizzes as well as to collaboratively edit and share the forms with other people. There were 19 questions, with multiple choice and short answer type ones.

### **3.5 Collection of data**

The data was collected by sending google forms to the samples. The google form link was circulated to all the respondents, and responses were collected back online.

### **3.6 Analysis of data**

The data received was analysed, presented and discussed under results and discussion

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results of the study on 'Growing student migration from India' is discussed under the following heads

- 4.1 General information of the respondents**
- 4.2 Source of finance to study abroad**
- 4.3 Stay back facility offered after education**
- 4.4 Motivating factors in migration**
- 4.5 Factors prevalent in home country which induced migration**
- 4.6 Positive aspects noted abroad**
- 4.7 Health facilities provided abroad**
- 4.8 Availability of part time jobs**
- 4.9 Living expenditure incurred**
- 4.10 Scholarship availability**
- 4.11 Acceptance of migrant population**
- 4.12 Difficulties associated with relocation**

#### **4.1 General information of the respondents**

The results obtained shows that the many respondents were of 25 years of age (29.6%) followed by 18.3% who were 24 years. A minority (1.4%) were 21 years and 30 years. The results shows that 42.3% were females and 57% were males.

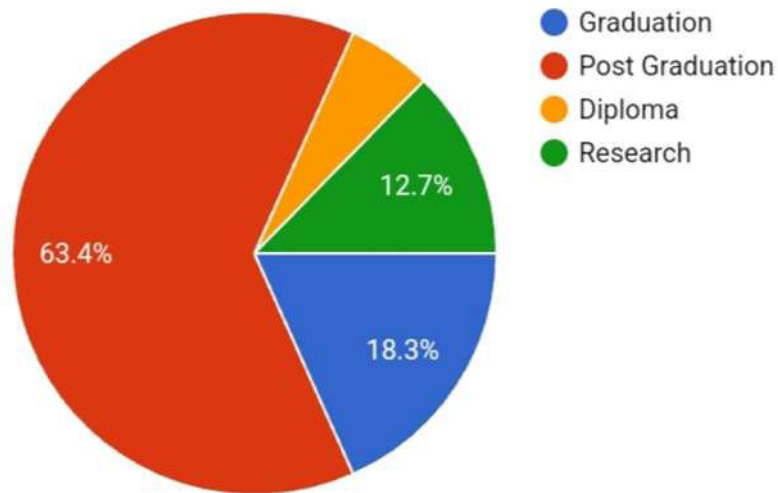
##### **4.1.1 Native Place \_ HOW COME ALL ARE SO SAME**

From the study we can find that 7.6% is students were from Kottayam. 6.1% students were from Kollam, 4.5% students were from Alappuzha and Ernakulam. 4.5% sKannur. 4.5% from Thiruvananthapuram. 4.5% students were from Palakkad. 4.5% students were from Pathanamthitta .4.5% students were from Wayanad. Only 1% students were from Kasaragod.

##### **4. 1.2 Educational qualification at the time of migration**

Majority (63.4%) were post graduates at the time of migration, followed by 18.3% who were graduates , 12.7% students were research scholars and only 5.6% were diploma students.





**Figure 1**

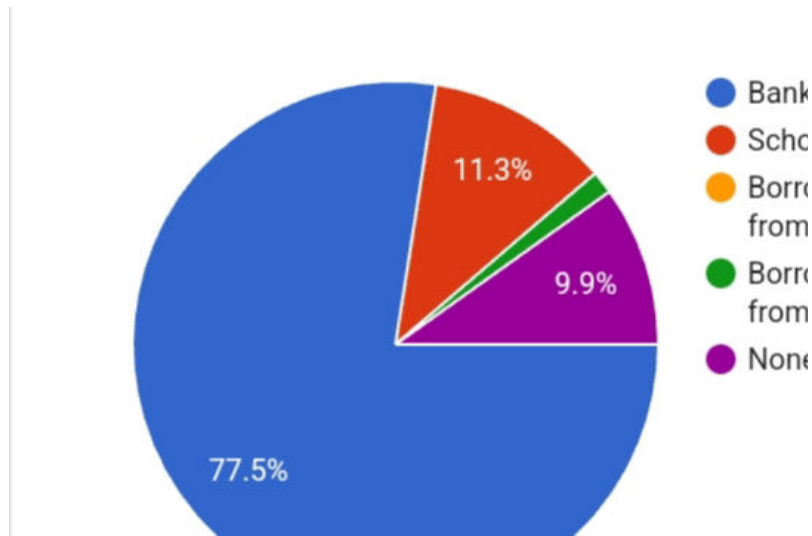
**Educational qualification**

**4.1.3 Present University/Country of study**

From the study we can find that 21.4% were pursuing their course at Canada followed by 11.4% who were doing their course at Australia and only 1% were doing their course at Jacob University Bremen(Germany)

**4.2 Source of finance to study abroad**

The result shows that 77.5% of students were studying in abroad by taking bank loans ,11.3% are studying with scholarship and only 1.4% students by borrowing money from relatives as shown in figure 2

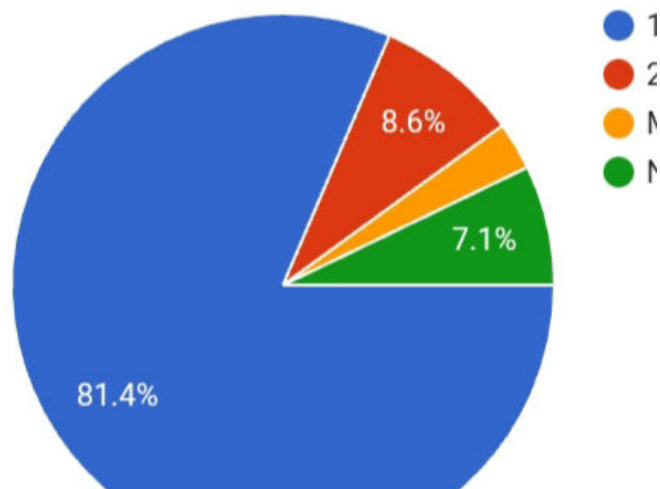


**Figure 2**

**Source of finance to study abroad**

**4.3 Stay back facility offered after education**

The responses shows that 81.4% students were offered 1 to 2 years of stay back, 8.6% were offered 2 to 4 years of stay back. Only 2.9% students were not allowed stay back opportunity after education. This is shown figure 3



**Figure 3**

**Stay back facility offered after education**

#### 4.4 Motivating factors in migration

The survey revealed that 37.1% of students have migrated in search of good job security followed by 32.9% who have migrated because of the freedom to pursue their own interest and 5.7% migrated because of the highly paid jobs in their country of choice. This is shown figure 4

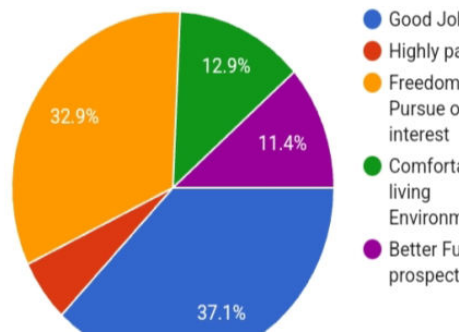


Figure 4

#### Motivating factors in migration

#### 4.5 Factors prevalent in home country which induced migration

The factors that promoted students to leave their home country were low available jobs (32.9%) followed by (31.4%) who stated the high cost of living. A few (10%) felt that the Govt was not providing new schemes to overcome unemployment. This is detailed in figure 5

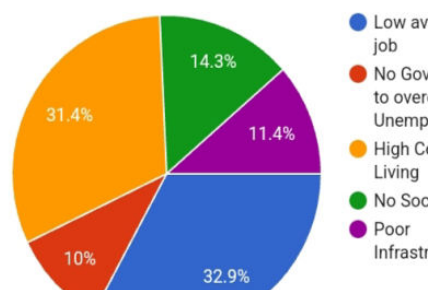


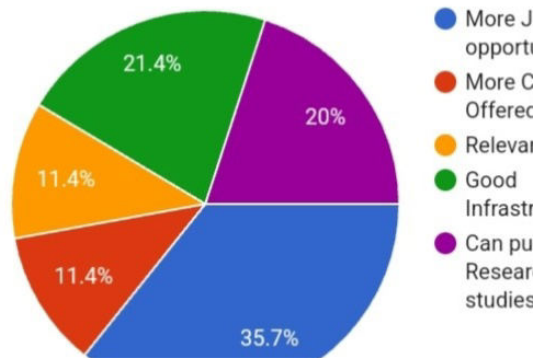
Figure 5

#### Factors prevalent in home country induced migration

#### 4.6 Positive factors noted abroad

Responses show that 35.7% of students migrated because they felt they had better opportunities abroad, 21.4% of students migrated because of the good environment that other countries offered and

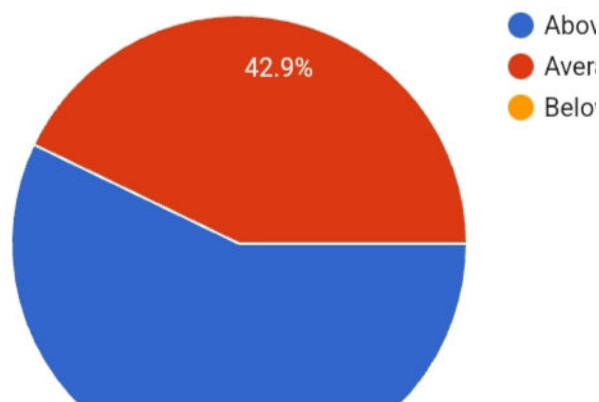
only 11.4% students had migrated because of the courses offered and relevant syllabus. This is shown in figure 6.



**Figure 6**  
**Positive factors noted abroad**

#### 4.7 Health facilities provided abroad

Responses show that 57.1% respondents felt that there was an above average health facility available.



**Figure 7**  
**Health facilities provided abroad**

#### **4.8 Availability of part time jobs**

From the results it could be seen that 39% students were not affected by the availability of part time jobs, 22% students felt they had limited job opportunities. It was seen that 9% were not getting part time jobs that were convenient for them.

#### **4.9 Living expenditure**

Nearly half the respondents (45%) were facing high expenditure for food .Only 6% faced no issue with regard to living expenditure. With regard to purchase of seasonal clothes, 44% students felt that it incurred high expenditure. More than half the respondents (53% )were facing difficulty of high rent, 13 % had moderate issues and only 4% were not having any issue with rent.

#### **4.10 Scholarship availability**

From the survey it can be seen that 32% of students were not getting scholarships, 28% said they were having a moderate amount of scholarship and only 10% were getting good scholarships.

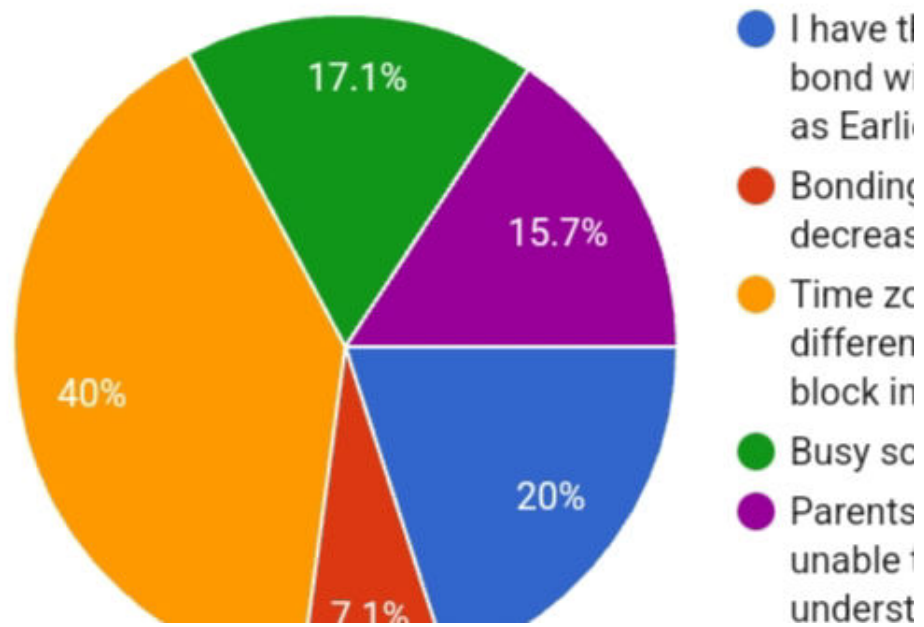
#### **4.11 Acceptance of Migrant Population**

Nearly half (44% ) of the migrant population felt that they were not accepted by the local citizens,22% felt that the migrants were not supported much and only 4% felt that the migrant population felt accepted.

#### **4.12 Difficulties associated with relocation**

The study shows that nearly half (45%) of the respondents felt that the migrant population were not supported much by the Universities/at the work place. Almost one third of respondents (23%) felt that migrants are not accepted. Only 2% felt that the migrant population was accepted well at Universities/ at workplace.

Many of the respondents (40%) pointed out that the time zone difference had created a block in contact with their family members at home country. A few (17.1%) felt that the bonding with family members at home also decreased.



**Figure 8**  
**Bonding with family after migration**

## **Chapter -5**

### **Summary and Conclusion**

The present study entitled "Growing Student Migration From Kerala" was conducted with the aim of studying the nature of student migration from Kerala. The sample chosen for the present study consisted of 71 students pursuing various courses abroad. The sampling was done by snowball sampling with the help of google forms. The results can be summarized as follows.

- Most of the students were 25yrs of age (29.6%) and hailed mainly from Kottayam district (7.6%) followed by 6.5% from Kollam district.
- Majority (63.4%) of students were pursuing post-graduation followed by 18.3% students pursuing graduation.
- Majority of students chose Canada for their higher education followed by Germany, Australia, UK and USA.
- Majority of students (77.5%) were studying abroad by taking bank loans.
- Most students (81.4 %) have stay back facility of 1 - 2 years.
- Most of the students are going abroad because of highly paid jobs.
- Responses shows that 57.1% respondents felt that there was an above average health facility available.
- 37.1% of students have migrated in search of good job security
- However the negative aspects were that 44% felt that migrant populations were not accepted abroad, 45% of migrant students felt they were not supported at University and 40% felt that the zone difference had created a communication block with their family,
- Nearly half the respondents (45%) faced high expenditure for food.
- Around one third of students (32%) were not getting suitable part time jobs.

#### **Conclusion**

Now a days students are focused about their career. The lack of job opportunities, low paid jobs etc in the home country are the factors that lead them to migrate abroad. Most students were going abroad to complete their post-graduation, secure a job and settle there. More courses

offered, highly paid jobs, more job opportunities, availability of part time jobs, etc were seen as factors promoting student migration.



## CHAPTER -6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Journal of Positive Psychology and Wellbeing  
<https://journalppw.com> › jpspPDF FACTORS INFLUENCES FOR MIGRATION OF INDIAN ...
2. ResearchGate  
<https://www.researchgate.net> › 3341... (PDF) Migration of Students- A Comparative Study among ...
3. The Economic Times  
<https://m.economictimes.com> › study Indian students flock to foreign universities as global jobs beckon
4. Hindustan Times  
[www.hindustantimes.com](http://www.hindustantimes.com) Making sense of the patterns revealed by modern-day student ...
5. Times of India  
<https://m.timesofindia.com> › world India has 4.36 lakh students in Oecd-member countries, second to ...
6. The Indian Express  
<https://indianexpress.com> › education Indian students abroad most likely to stay back in developed countries
7. Global Research Forum on Diaspora and Transnationalism  
<https://grfdt.com> › PublicationDetails Migration of Students from India: An Overview
8. The Indian Express  
<https://indianexpress.com> › education Indian students abroad most likely to stay back in developed countries
9. Onmanorama  
[www.onmanorama.com](http://www.onmanorama.com) Migration of youths for foreign education to have lasting impact ...
10. UGC. University Grants Commission. Government of India, <http://www.ugc.ac.in/>
11. The Financial Express  
[www.financialexpress.com](http://www.financialexpress.com) Student migration: An economic opportunity or a challenge
12. The Indian Express  
<https://indianexpress.com> › cities Only 4% of Indian students abroad from Kerala, says Education ...
13. The Economic Times  
<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com> › ...Latest News & Videos, Photos about education migration services
14. Times of India  
<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com> › ... Indians overtake Chinese as largest group of foreign students in UK

15.India Today

[www.indiatoday.in](http://www.indiatoday.in) Indian group urges UK to remove overseas students from migration ...



This document was created with the Win2PDF "print to PDF" printer available at <http://www.win2pdf.com>

This version of Win2PDF 10 is for evaluation and non-commercial use only.

This page will not be added after purchasing Win2PDF.

<http://www.win2pdf.com/purchase/>