

THE IMPACT OF YOUTH MIGRATION

Project Report

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BACHELOR OF COMMERCE



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COLLEGE WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE

Nationally Re-Accredited with A++ Grade

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ST. TERESA'S COLLEGE, ERNAKULAM (AUTONOMOUS)

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project titled "**A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF YOUTH MIGRATION**" submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Degree of Bachelor in Commerce is a record of the original work done by **Ms. Rose Mariya Tomy, Ms. Devika Suresh, Ms. Havva Hashim Nasir, Ms. Joshila Joy** under my supervision and guidance during the academic year 2024-25.

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DECLARATION

We, Ms. Rose Mariya Tomy, Ms. Devika Suresh, Ms. Havva Hashim Nasir, Ms. Joshila Joy final year B.Com students Taxation, Department of Commerce (SF), St. Teresa's College (Autonomous) do hereby declare that the project report entitled "A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF YOUTH MIGRATION" submitted to Mahatma Gandhi University is a bonafide record of the work done under the supervision and guidance of Ms. Nima Dominic, Assistant Professor of Department of Commerce (SF), St. Teresa's College (Autonomous) and this work has not previously formed the basis for the award of any academic qualification, fellowship, or other similar title of any other university or board.

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CHAPTER – I

INTRODUCTION

1.1) INTRODUCTION

Migration has been a significant phenomenon throughout human history, and in recent years, the movement of young people across borders has gained increasing attention. This project aims to explore and analyse the underlying reasons for migration among youth, focusing on international migration patterns. Youth migration is a complex issue driven by various socio-economic, political, educational, and personal factors. By examining these drivers, we seek to understand the motivations behind youth migration and the challenges it presents to both the migrants and the societies they move to and from.

While international migration represents an opportunity for youth to provide a better life for themselves and their families, pursue educational aspirations, improve their professional skills and prospects, or satisfy a desire for personal development through the adventures and challenges that come with living abroad, the migration of young people takes place in the context of high youth unemployment and the lack of decent work creation at home.

This study will delve into key factors such as the search for better education and employment opportunities, escaping conflict or persecution, social and cultural aspirations, and the impact of globalization and technological advancements on mobility. Understanding the causes of youth migration is critical for developing informed policies that address the needs of young migrants and the communities they affect.

The findings from this project will contribute to a deeper understanding of the migration patterns among young people.

1.2) STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Youth migration, both within a country and to other countries, has become a major social and economic issue in recent years. Young people from countries like India are moving to more developed nations for better education, job opportunities, or living conditions. This migration affects not only the individuals themselves but also the countries they leave and the countries they move to. While the host countries benefit from new skills and cultural diversity, the countries of origin may face problems like losing skilled workers, labour shortages, and a decline in innovation.

This project aims to look at the different ways youth migration impacts the economic and social growth of both the home and host countries. It will focus on issues like the loss of human talent in the home country, how money sent back by migrants (remittances) helps the economy, the challenges young migrants face in adjusting to new cultures, and the role of government policies in managing migration. Although youth migration can have benefits, the long-term effects on the development of the countries losing their young workers are a concern. There is a need to examine the social, economic, and policy aspects of youth migration to develop better strategies for managing migration and making sure both the home and host countries benefit.

1.3) OBJECTIVE

- a) Analyse the social, economic, political, and environmental factors that influence migration decisions among youth.
- b) Impact of youth migration on individuals.
- c) Understanding the motivation for youth migration.
- d) Analysing existing policies and frameworks for addressing youth migration.
- e) Developing evidence-based recommendations for youth migration.

1.4) SCOPE

- a) Migration can be driven by social factors including family reunification, marriage and the desire for a better quality of life.
- b) Advance technology and communication have made easier for youth to explore migration options, stay connected with home countries and find support networks abroad.
- c) Many young people migrate in search of better jobs, higher wages and improved living conditions.
- d) Youth often move for higher education, seeking access to better universities and specialized programs.
- e) Migration allows for cultural exchange and blending of ideas which can enhance personal development and global understanding.

1.5) RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) RESEARCH DESIGN

This study follows a descriptive research design, aiming to analyse the factors influencing youth migration decisions. The research focuses on gathering quantitative data to understand migration trends, motivations, and challenges.

b) COLLECTION OF DATA

The primary data for this study was collected using Google Forms, an online survey tool. The questionnaire was designed to be simple, clear, and structured, ensuring that respondents could easily provide their answers. The survey was distributed through online platforms such as Whatsapp, Instagram.

c) SAMPLING METHOD AND RESPONDENTS

A random sampling method was used to reach young individuals interested in migration. The total sample size consisted of 150 respondents, with varying age groups and backgrounds. The majority of respondents were between 18-23 years old, with a higher participation of female respondents (84.8%).

d) QUESTIONNAIRE STRUCTURE

The Google Forms survey included multiple-choice questions and check boxes to collect insights on:

- Demographic details (age, gender)
- Migration preferences (whether they plan to migrate or not)
- Key reasons for migration (economic, educational, family, etc.)
- Challenges faced by migrants (language barriers, homesickness, cultural shock)
- Expectations from migration (career prospects, salary, scholarships)
- Role of government and support networks in migration decisions

e) DATA ANALYSIS

The collected data was automatically compiled by Google Forms and analysed using percentages and frequency distributions. Graphs and charts were generated to

visually represent the findings. Key insights were drawn based on response trends, and interpretations were made to understand the most influential factors in youth migration.

1.6) LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

- a) The study is limited to 150 respondents, which may not fully represent the broader population.
- b) A high percentage of respondents (84.8%) are female, which leads to demographic imbalance.
- c) The study does not specify if respondents are from different places, so the results may not apply to everyone.
- d) While salary and job opportunities are discussed, other important money-related issues like living costs are not fully covered.
- e) Challenges like homesickness and culture shock affect people differently, so the results may not apply to everyone.

1.7) CHAPTER OUTLINE

This research study has been presented in five chapters. Each part of the study has a significant role in the completion of the study. Here are the chapter segregation followed for the study:

1.7.1 Introduction

1.7.2 Literature Review

1.7.3 Theoretical Framework

1.7.4 Data Analysis and Interpretation

1.7.5 Findings, Recommendations and Conclusions

CHAPTER – II
LITERATURE REVIEW

Youth migration from India has become a common trend, affecting the economy, society, and population in many ways. As young people move abroad for better opportunities, their migration impacts international, national, and state levels. This review looks at these three areas. At the international level, young Indians help the global job market and the economies of the countries they move to, but India faces the problem of losing skilled workers, known as "brain drain". At the national level, India benefits from the money migrants send home (remittances), but faces shortages of skilled workers. Youth migration affects jobs, education, and overall development in India. At the state level, some regions, like Kerala and Punjab, benefit from remittances but face a shortage of workers, especially in important sectors like healthcare and education.

This review will highlight how youth migration impacts the world, India, and individual states

2.1) INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Gonzalez (2017) focused on youth migration in Sub-Saharan Africa, highlighting how youth are increasingly migrating to urban areas and abroad in search of better job prospects. Gonzalez noted that regional disparities in development and employment opportunities significantly influenced these migration patterns. The study emphasized the need for policies that address youth unemployment to reduce the pressures of migration.

Zhou et al (2022) focused on the migration of youth from Asia to Western countries, exploring the interplay of globalization and local contexts. Their research highlighted how globalization has created new opportunities for young people, while local socio-economic conditions often dictate the feasibility of migration. Zhou et al. emphasized the need for comprehensive migration policies that address both global trends and local realities.

Bettina T. Schneider (2015) highlights that young individuals often migrate in search of better job prospects and higher wages. Countries with high unemployment rates among youth tend to see higher rates of emigration, as these individuals seek to improve their living standards.

M. A. Hossain (2019) notes that young people often flee from countries experiencing conflict, violence, or oppressive regimes. These conditions compel youth to seek safety and stability in other nations.

Khadria. B (2001) discusses the phenomenon of "brain drain" where highly educated and skilled youth migrate from India to developed countries for better opportunities. This migration benefits the host countries, as they acquire a skilled workforce, but can negatively impact India's economic development and innovation. Khadria emphasizes the need for policies to retain talent or encourage the return of emigrants.

Chauhan C.P.S(2014) examines the increasing trend of Indian youth migrating for higher education. This migration has an international dimension, as Indian students contribute to the economies of countries like the U.S., the U.K., and Australia. The study highlights how this mobility fosters cross-cultural exchanges and increases India's influence in global academia, though it often results in a "brain drain" for India unless these students return.

2.2) NATIONAL LEVEL

Dr. Vishal, P. Deshmukh & Mrs. Sankpal S.V. (2022) this study focuses different factors which influences for migration to Indian students. This is based on secondary research and highlights the different reasons for migration to Indian students. 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. They also examined that family influence is the factor which led the student to study overseas. The study shows that 37% of the International Under-Graduate students says that friends and parents are their main source for migration to Australia and United Kingdom. If there are friends studying in different countries in different institutions, they also encourage others for cross border education.

Mishra (2016) focused on the role of education in shaping youth migration patterns. The study found that many young Indians migrate for higher education, particularly

to countries like the USA, Canada, and Australia. Mishra argued that the global recognition of Indian qualifications enhances employability and encourages youth to seek opportunities abroad.

S. Irudaya Rajan and P. Sivakumar (2018) this examines the causes and impacts of youth migration in India, analysing both internal and international movements for education and employment.

G. Gorur and M. Rudra (2016) this study explores the factors influencing Indian student's decisions to pursue education abroad, considering personal aspirations and external constraints.

Asma Khan and H. Arokkiaraj (2021) this study analyses the challenges faced by migrant workers returning to India during the COVID-19 pandemic, comparing internal and international migrants.

Amba Pande (2013) this paper critically analyses the migration of Indian students for higher education abroad, exploring the factors influencing their decisions and the implications for India.

S. Irudaya Rajan (2011) this paper discusses the impact of youth migration on India's development, analysing both the benefits and challenges associated with this phenomenon.

Ravi Srivastava (2015) This paper evaluates how youth migration has led to social transformation in India. Srivastava discusses the dual impacts of youth migration: the opportunity for upward mobility abroad and the social and economic vacuum left in India due to the loss of skilled and educated young people.

Amitabh Kundu (2013) Kundu's study examines the Indian diaspora's role in the development of India. It assesses how youth migration contributes to both remittances and the loss of talent, exploring its implications for long-term national development.

Nisha Mukherjee (2021) This research investigates the economic implications of youth migration from India, particularly how it affects the country's labour market and GDP. Mukherjee argues that youth migration can lead to both economic growth through remittances and economic strain due to a loss of young, innovative minds.

2.3) STATE LEVEL

Benjamin John Paul, Vinson bijou & Visakh P.S focuses this thesis on the migration of students from Kerala seeking education abroad, driven by both economic and educational factors .This study enables us to understand the migration of students for studies abroad, identify the current migration rate from Kerala, and analyse reasons for this trend. The study concludes that while migration offers opportunities for students, it poses significant challenges for Kerala's economy and workforce sustainability. Enhanced initiatives by the government could mitigate the outflow.

Saskia Sassen's (1991) work on youth migration examines the complex interplay of global processes and local contexts that influence young people's migration decisions. Sassen discusses how global economic shifts and urbanization create both push and pull factors for youth migration. Young people are drawn to urban centres for opportunities but may also be fleeing precarious conditions in their home regions. She emphasizes the importance of transnational networks, where youth maintain connections with their home countries while navigating new social landscapes abroad. This dual identity can shape their experiences and opportunity Sassen's analysis includes how socioeconomic status affects migration patterns. Disparities in education and employment drive youth to seek better prospects, often leading to uneven access to resources in host countries. Her work critiques immigration policies that often overlook the specific needs of young migrants, advocating for more inclusive approaches that recognize their potential contributions to society. Sassen highlights how factors such as gender, race, and class intersect to influence the experiences of youth migrants, affecting their integration and social mobility.

S. M. Thomas (2018) investigated the role of education in youth migration from Kerala to Western countries, specifically the United States and Canada. The study found that many young Keralites migrate to pursue advanced degrees in fields such as engineering and healthcare. The allure of high-quality education and the potential for better career prospects upon graduation were highlighted as significant motivating factors.

Zachariah and Rajan (2011) highlighted that approximately 2.28 million Keralites were working abroad at that time. This trend has continued, with the "Kerala Migration Survey 2014" indicating that migration remained significant due to limited local employment opportunities for the educated youth. The study noted that many young Keralites, despite their education, sought low-skilled jobs abroad, driven by higher wages and the allure associated with Gulf migration.

Kaur. H & Kaur. S (2018) The authors examine the effects of youth migration from Kerala, one of the most migratory states in India. The study reveals that while remittances play a crucial role in improving living standards, the migration of skilled youth leads to a brain drain. The local job market, especially in healthcare and IT, faces challenges in sustaining talent. The state also experiences demographic shifts, with an aging population and reduced youth presence in the workforce.

2.4) CONCLUSION

The literature on youth migration highlights its profound impact on international, national, and state levels, affecting various dimensions such as economic development, social structure, and labour markets. At the international level, migration benefits host countries through the contribution of skilled labour, while simultaneously causing a brain drain in India. Nationally, India enjoys the economic advantages of remittances, but it faces challenges such as a shortage of skilled professionals and the long-term effects on local industries. At the state level, regions like Kerala and others experience both the positive effects of remittances and the negative consequences of talent loss, leading to labour shortages in key sectors like healthcare and education.

Migration is primarily driven by opportunities for better education and economic prospects, while factors such as unemployment, career advancement, and quality of life play key roles in motivating youth to move abroad. However, migrants also face challenges like language barriers, homesickness, and cultural shock, which affect their adaptation process.

Overall, youth migration presents both opportunities and challenges, offering financial and personal growth for individuals but also creating gaps in home countries that require careful management. The findings emphasize the need for

balanced policies that support migrants while mitigating the negative impacts on local economies and communities.

CHAPTER – III
THEORETICAL REVIEW

3.1) INTRODUCTION ON YOUTH MIGRATION

Migration is a complex phenomenon that involves the movement of individuals or groups from one geographical location to another, often driven by a variety of social, economic, political, or environmental factors. At its core, migration can be classified into two primary categories: voluntary and involuntary. Voluntary migration occurs when individuals choose to relocate, typically in search of better opportunities, such as employment, education, or a higher quality of life. In contrast, involuntary migration, often referred to as forced migration, occurs when individuals are compelled to leave their homes due to circumstances such as conflict, persecution, natural disasters, or economic instability. This distinction is crucial for understanding the diverse motivations and experiences associated with migration. The impact of migration extends beyond the individual level, influencing communities, economies, and cultures. In host countries, migrants often contribute to the labor force, filling gaps in various sectors and stimulating economic growth. They bring diverse skills, perspectives, and cultural practices, enriching the social fabric of their new environments. However, migration can also lead to challenges, such as tension between different cultural groups, competition for jobs, and strain on public services. These dynamics necessitate thoughtful policies that balance the benefits of migration with the need for social cohesion and integration. Moreover, migration is not a static process but rather a dynamic interplay of factors that evolve over time. Globalization, technological advancements, and changing political landscapes have all reshaped migration patterns, making it a relevant topic in contemporary discourse. Issues such as climate change are increasingly recognized as significant drivers of migration, as individuals and communities seek refuge from environmental degradation and its consequences. Understanding migration in this multifaceted context is essential for policymakers, researchers, and society as a whole, as it informs strategies for managing migration effectively and compassionately, ensuring that the rights and needs of migrants are respected and addressed.

3.2) MEANING OF YOUTH MIGRATION

Youth migration means the movement of young people, usually between the ages of 15 and 29, from one place to another. They often migrate to find better

opportunities, education, or an improved quality of life. Young people are more likely to move because they want to study, get a good job, or explore new experiences. Most youth migration is voluntary, as many leave their homes to pursue higher education or jobs that match their skills and ambitions. However, some young people migrate because they have no choice, such as in cases of war, economic problems, or environmental disasters. Youth migration has both positive and negative effects on the places they leave and the places they move to. In the countries they leave, skilled and educated young people moving away can slow down economic growth, which is known as "brain drain." But migration can also bring benefits if young people send money back home to support their families and communities. In the countries they move to, youth migrants can help by filling job shortages, adding to cultural diversity, and bringing new ideas and skills. However, they may also struggle with challenges like discrimination, adjusting to a new society, and finding jobs or education opportunities. Understanding youth migration requires looking at their goals, challenges, and contributions. As the world becomes more connected, reasons for youth migration keep changing due to globalization, technology, and job market shifts. Governments and organizations need to understand the needs of young migrants and ensure they get access to education, jobs, and support. By including and supporting young migrants, societies can benefit from their energy and creativity, turning migration into a positive factor for both individuals and communities.

3.3) OBJECTIVES OF YOUTH MIGRATION

The objectives of migration among youth can vary widely, but some common goals include:

- a. **Economic Opportunities:** Seeking better job prospects and higher wages in urban or foreign markets.
- b. **Education:** Pursuing higher education or specialized training that may not be available locally.
- c. **Social Mobility:** Improving living standards and achieving a better quality of life for themselves and their families.
- d. **Adventure and Exploration:** Desire for new experiences and cultural exposure.

- e. **Political Stability:** Escaping conflict, persecution, or unstable political environments in their home countries.
- f. **Family Reunification:** Joining family members who have already migrated for work or safety.
- g. **Personal Growth:** Gaining independence and developing new skills through diverse experiences.

These objectives often reflect a combination of individual aspirations and broader socioeconomic factors.

3.4) SIGNIFICANCE

Youth migration is very important in today's world, affecting social, economic, and cultural aspects of society. When young people move to different places for better education and jobs, they bring energy and growth to both their home and host countries. Their migration not only shows their dreams for a better future but also helps bring changes in society. By studying or working in other countries, young migrants gain important skills and knowledge that can improve their future and benefit their communities when they return. The economic impact of youth migration can be both good and bad for the countries they leave. On one side, when skilled young people leave, it can slow down local development and innovation, which is called "brain drain." On the other side, these migrants send money back home, which helps support their families, strengthens the economy, and even funds small businesses. This financial support can fill gaps in resources and improve infrastructure, helping their home countries grow. Because of this, it is important to understand the economic effects of youth migration to make policies that increase the benefits and reduce the disadvantages. In the countries where they move, young migrants help by filling job shortages and boosting the economy. Their different backgrounds and new ideas bring creativity and innovation to different industries. They also add cultural richness, making societies more diverse and helping people understand and accept different cultures. This cultural exchange can lead to a more inclusive society. However, to make sure youth migrants adjust well to their new communities, governments need good policies that support social harmony, such as language classes and access to education. Youth migration is also affected by big global issues like climate change, political problems, and economic differences. Young people often lead movements for social and environmental justice, and their

migration shows the bigger trend of searching for safety and better opportunities in difficult times. Because of this, youth migration is not just about personal goals—it is also connected to worldwide problems that need teamwork to solve. By understanding and dealing with the challenges of youth migration, governments and organizations can create systems that support young migrants, use their talents, and encourage growth in both their home and host countries.

3.5) FACTORS AFFECTING MIGRATION

- a. Unemployment and economic instability: Lack of jobs, low salaries, and an unstable economy make young people move to other places for better opportunities.
- b. Limited education and job opportunities: Poor education systems, few career options, and lack of proper training push young people to migrate for a better future.
- c. Poverty and financial constraints: Financial struggles, debt, and lack of resources force young people to look for a better life.
- d. Conflict, violence, and political instability: War, persecution, and social unrest make young people leave their homes for safety.
- e. Social unrest, persecution, and human rights concerns: Discrimination, inequality, and human rights violations push young people to seek protection.
- f. Environmental degradation and climate change: Natural disasters, pollution, and climate-related problems force young people to move to safer areas.
- g. Cultural and religious restrictions: Lack of freedom in personal choices, cultural expression, and religious practices make young people look for more accepting societies.
- h. Family pressure and expectations: Family responsibilities and expectations influence young people's decision to migrate.
- i. Lack of access to healthcare and social services: Poor healthcare, social support, and welfare services make young people seek better living conditions.
- j. Better job prospects and higher salaries: Well-paying jobs, better career growth, and financial stability attract young people to migrate.

3.6) BENEFITS

- a. **Pursuit of Quality Education:** Many young people are motivated to move abroad for access to better educational opportunities. This includes prestigious universities, specialized programs, and advanced research facilities that may not be available in their home countries, enhancing their academic credentials and career prospects.
- b. **Career Opportunities and Economic Stability:** Youth often seek migration to countries with stronger job markets and higher wages. The desire for economic stability and the chance to secure well-paying jobs drive many to relocate, aiming to improve their financial situation and build a successful career.
- c. **Enhanced Quality of Life:** Aspirations for a better standard of living motivate many young people to migrate. By moving to countries with more stable economies and better infrastructure, they can improve their overall quality of life, including access to healthcare, housing, and social services.
- d. **Entrepreneurial Opportunities:** Young migrants often find environments that are supportive of startups and entrepreneurship, allowing them to pursue their business ideas.
- e. **Research Opportunities in Emerging Fields:** Young researchers may migrate to countries leading in emerging fields like renewable energy, biotechnology, or artificial intelligence. This can provide them with the chance to work on groundbreaking projects and gain valuable experience in cutting-edge industries.
- f. **Personal Development and Growth:** Migration often allows youth to step out of their comfort zones, fostering personal growth. They develop independence, resilience, and adaptability, which can empower them to pursue their dreams and navigate challenges more effectively.

3.7) LIMITATIONS

- a. **Economic Constraints High Costs:** The financial burden of travel, relocation, and settling in a new country can be prohibitive. Young people often lack the financial resources or support to cover these expenses.
- b. **Job Market Uncertainty:** Concerns about securing employment in the destination country can deter aspirations. Many young migrants face job scarcity or may only find low-wage work, which doesn't justify the migration costs.

- c. **Educational Opportunities Access to Information:** Many youth lack awareness of educational opportunities abroad or have limited access to guidance on the application processes.
- d. **Legal and Policy Restrictions Visa Challenges:** Obtaining visas can be complex and time consuming, with many young people facing bureaucratic hurdles that hinder their ability to migrate.
- e. **Restrictive Immigration Policies:** Countries may impose strict immigration controls, making it difficult for young migrants to enter or remain legally.
- f. **Fear of Uncertainty Adaptation Challenges:** Concerns about adjusting to a new culture, language barriers, and the potential for isolation can create anxiety and limit aspirations.
- g. **Discrimination and Prejudice:** Fear of facing racism or xenophobia in the destination country can discourage young people from pursuing migration.
- h. **Political Instability Uncertain Environments:** Political turmoil, conflict, or instability in either home or destination countries can make migration seem risky or unfeasible.
- i. **Policy Changes:** Rapid shifts in immigration policies can create a climate of uncertainty, affecting long-term aspirations.

3.8) MIGRATION IMPACT AMONG YOUTH

Migration has a deep and wide-ranging impact on young people, their families, and communities. It brings both positive and negative effects.

A. Positive Impacts

- a. **Economic Empowerment:** Young migrants often find better jobs, earn more money, and improve their living conditions, helping both themselves and their families.
- b. **Skill Development:** Migration allows access to better education and training, improving skills and job opportunities.
- c. **Cultural Exchange:** Young migrants introduce new ideas, traditions, and perspectives, promoting cultural understanding in their new communities.
- d. **Social Mobility:** Migration can help young people escape poverty and achieve a better future.
- e. **Remittances:** Many young migrants send money back home, supporting their families and boosting their home country's economy.

- f. **Exposure to New Technologies:** Migrants may learn about new technologies and work methods, which they can bring back to their home countries.
- g. **Increased Independence:** Living in a new country helps young people develop confidence, adaptability, and problem-solving skills.

B. Negative Impacts

- a. **Social Isolation:** Migrant youth may feel lonely and disconnected due to cultural differences, language barriers, and being away from family and friends.
- b. **Discrimination:** They may face racism, xenophobia, or unfair treatment, which can harm their mental health.
- c. **Uncertain Legal Status:** Some young migrants struggle with visa issues or fear deportation, limiting their opportunities.
- d. **Brain Drain:** When skilled young people leave, their home country loses talent, which can slow down development.
- e. **Exploitation and Abuse:** Some young migrants face unsafe working conditions, low wages, or even human trafficking.
- f. **Difficult Integration:** Adjusting to a new culture, education system, or work environment can be stressful and challenging.
- g. **Impact on Mental Health:** Migrant youth often face stress, anxiety, or depression due to their struggles in a new country.
- h. **Family Strain:** Long-term separation from family can weaken relationships and create emotional hardships.

Conclusion

Migration offers young people many opportunities, but it also brings challenges. To ensure a positive experience, governments and communities should provide better policies, support systems, and integration programs to help young migrants succeed.

3.9) FACTORS LEADING TO YOUTH MIGRATION

Increasing migration among youth happens due to several key factors:

- a. **Economic Opportunities:** Many young people move to developed countries for better job opportunities and higher wages, especially in places where jobs are scarce.

- b. **Educational Aspirations:** Access to quality education and specialized training is a major reason, as students seek degrees or skills that are not available in their home countries.
- c. **Political Instability:** Young people often leave their countries due to conflict, persecution, or unstable governments, looking for safer and more stable places to live.
- d. **Social Networks:** Communities abroad provide support, making migration easier. Family and friends in the destination country can offer guidance and resources.
- e. **Globalization:** Greater global connections through the internet and media expose young people to new opportunities, encouraging them to move abroad.
- f. **Climate Change:** Environmental issues and climate-related problems force young people to migrate to safer and more sustainable places.

These factors together influence youth migration, showing both their hopes for a better life and the difficulties they face in their home countries.

3.10) MIGRATION POLICY

India lacks a well-defined migration policy to regulate both internal and international migration effectively. The absence of structured policies leads to challenges in managing migrant populations, ensuring their rights, and addressing economic impacts.

a. Lack of Comprehensive Policies

While India controls international migration through passport and visa regulations, it does not have a dedicated framework to address the social and economic aspects of migration. As a result, issues like employment security, social integration, and benefits for migrants remain unresolved.

b. Challenges in International Migration

- **Outdated Data:** The lack of updated and accurate statistics makes it difficult to track immigration and emigration patterns, hindering effective policy making.
- **Brain Drain:** Highly educated professionals migrate to developed countries due to better job opportunities, contributing to a loss of skilled talent. This weakens India's workforce and slows technological and economic advancements.

c. Trends in Internal Migration

- **Rural-to-Rural Migration:** Many people migrate between rural areas, especially for agricultural work. However, little research exists on the factors influencing this movement.
- **Seasonal Migration:** Agricultural laborers often migrate seasonally for work, particularly in regions impacted by the Green Revolution. They face job insecurity, low wages, and lack of social protection.
- **Rural-to-Urban Migration:** Cities attract large numbers of migrants seeking better employment, education, and healthcare. However, rapid urban migration leads to overcrowding, unemployment, and pressure on housing and infrastructure

d. Government Efforts to Manage Migration

- **Balanced Economic Development:** Past Five-Year Plans focused on reducing migration pressure on big cities by distributing economic activities more evenly.
- **Promoting Smaller Towns:** To control excessive migration to metropolitan areas, the government encourages the development of small and medium-sized towns as economic hubs.
- **Urbanization Policies:** Efforts are being made to manage city expansion sustainably, preventing unregulated urban sprawl and reducing slum growth.

e. Future Migration Trends

- With increased development, smaller cities and towns may attract more migrants seeking employment and a better quality of life.
- Industrial cities will continue to draw workers, particularly for factory and construction jobs.
- Educated youth may prefer migrating to mid-sized cities rather than overcrowded metros, seeking white-collar job opportunities and affordable living conditions.

3.11) COMPARISON BETWEEN EDUCATION AND JOB AMONG YOUTH

Migration among youth is often driven by two key factors: education and employment. While both contribute to personal and professional growth, they have different motivations, outcomes, and impacts on integration.

Education

- a. **Motivation:** Many young people migrate to access higher-quality education, better learning resources, and specialized training programs not available in their home countries.
- b. **Outcomes:**
 - Enhances skills and qualifications, improving career opportunities.
 - Increases chances of securing high-paying and stable jobs in the future.
 - Expands knowledge, critical thinking, and global perspectives.
- c. **Challenges:**
 - Financial burden due to tuition fees and living costs.
 - Difficulty in adapting to new educational systems and cultural environments.
 - Uncertainty in job placement post-graduation.
- d. **Integration:**
 - Encourages cultural exchange and social adaptability.
 - Allows exposure to diverse perspectives and global networking opportunities.
 - Helps in language acquisition and personal development.

Job

- a. **Motivation:** Many youth migrate for better employment opportunities, higher wages, and career advancement, often escaping economic hardships and unemployment in their home countries.
- b. **Outcomes:**
 - Provides immediate financial stability and the ability to support families.
 - Offers work experience and professional skill development.
 - May lead to long-term settlement and citizenship in host countries.
- c. **Challenges:**
 - Risk of job insecurity, exploitation, and poor working conditions.
 - Limited career growth if job roles do not match qualifications.
 - Work-life balance issues due to demanding job conditions.
- d. **Integration:**
 - Jobs influence social interactions and integration within communities.
 - Workplace environment plays a key role in language learning and cultural adaptation.
 - Migrant workers may face discrimination and workplace biases.

Conclusion

Education-based migration focuses on long-term skill-building and career preparation, whereas job-based migration is driven by immediate financial and professional needs. Both are interconnected, as education enhances employment opportunities. A well-balanced approach to migration policies can help maximize the benefits of both education and job migration, ensuring better prospects for youth.

3.12 INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

A dynamic idea, international education refers to a voyage or movement of people, thoughts, or ideas across political and cultural boundaries. It is made easier by the phenomenon of globalization, which gradually eliminates the geographic limitations on economic, social, and cultural arrangements. The fundamental benefit of an international education is that you can readily adapt to global changes because the knowledge you are learning is regularly examined by worldwide standards. A greater range of courses, some with research opportunities and skill-based training for students, is available when studying abroad. This broadens your perspective and creates a world of fresh educational chances.

The world of international education is a melting pot of individuals, and learning with a global perspective ensures students are exposed to different cultures, ethnic groups, religions, and languages, enriching society in the process and broadening the academic experience for everyone. It also, of course, establishes a multicultural learning environment, which makes it the ideal setting for increasing students' cultural awareness and fostering their understanding and appreciation of those who come from a different background than their own. Education is at the forefront of global development, and with globalization making it easier than ever for families to move abroad for work and study opportunities, it's easy to see the appeal of pursuing an international education.

3.13) COMPARISON OF INDIAN EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: REASONS FOR YOUTH MIGRATION

Introduction

The pursuit of quality education is one of the primary reasons for youth migration from India to other countries. While the Indian education system has made

significant strides, many young people seek educational opportunities abroad for various reasons. This comparison examines the key differences between Indian education and international education, highlighting factors that influence youth migration.

a. Educational Structure

Indian Education System: The Indian education system is characterized by a centralized structure, predominantly governed by the Ministry of Education. The system includes primary, secondary, and higher education, with a strong emphasis on rote learning and standardized testing. Indian universities are often crowded, leading to intense competition for limited seats, particularly in prestigious institutions. While there are renowned universities, the overall quality can vary significantly across the country.

International Education System: International education systems, particularly in countries like the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, emphasize a holistic approach to learning. This includes critical thinking, creativity, and practical applications. Students often engage in interactive learning environments that encourage discussions, group projects, and real-world experiences. Many international institutions also offer flexible curricula, allowing students to explore diverse fields of study, which fosters a more well-rounded education.

b. Quality of Education

Indian Education Quality: While India has several world-class institutions, such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), access to quality education remains uneven. Many regions still lack basic educational facilities, and the emphasis on examination performance can stifle innovation and creativity among students. Moreover, graduates often face challenges in gaining employment that matches their qualifications due to a skills gap in the job market.

International Education Quality: In contrast, international education systems often rank higher in global assessments. Institutions such as Harvard, Oxford, and Stanford consistently provide high-quality education and resources, including

experienced faculty, modern infrastructure, and extensive research opportunities. Graduates from these institutions are generally more competitive in the global job market, as they acquire not only academic knowledge but also practical skills that are highly valued by employers.

c. Career Opportunities

Indian Job Market: The Indian job market has grown significantly in recent years, particularly in sectors like IT, healthcare, and finance. However, many graduates struggle to find jobs that utilize their skills effectively. The intense competition for limited opportunities often leads young people to seek employment abroad, where they believe they will have better prospects.

Global Job Market: International education often provides graduates with broader career opportunities. Many countries actively seek skilled professionals, especially in fields like technology, engineering, and healthcare. Additionally, graduates from reputable international institutions often have access to global networks, internships, and job placements that enhance their employability.

d. Cultural Exposure and Experience

Indian Cultural Context: While Indian education provides a solid foundation, it may not offer the same level of cultural exposure as international institutions. Students may find it challenging to interact with diverse populations and gain insights into global perspectives, which are increasingly important in a connected world.

International Cultural Experience: Studying abroad immerses students in diverse cultures and environments, enhancing their adaptability and global awareness. Exposure to different teaching styles and peer interactions fosters critical thinking and prepares students for a multicultural workplace. This experience is often a significant factor for youth migration, as students seek not just education but also personal growth and cultural enrichment.

3.14) MIGRATION OF STUDENTS FROM KERALA

In the 2023 budget statement on February 3, Kerala's Finance Minister KN Balagopal stated that the state is focusing on keeping the youth in the state by providing more job opportunities and improved facilities. The Kerala High Court has cited the lack of infrastructure and aesthetic appeal in Kerala's cities as the cause of the trend of young people moving away.

In 2012, there were 40 lakh Indian students studying abroad; by 2025, that number is anticipated to reach 75 lakh. The number of students travelling overseas for higher education has increased by 68%, according to data that the Ministry of Education presented to the Parliament in February of this year. From 4,44,553 in 2021 to 7,50,365 in 2022, the number rose. Over the years, this increase has remained consistent, rising from 4,54,009 in 2017 to 5,17,998 in 2018 and 5,86,337 in 2019.

Harilal Madhavan, a professor at the School of Humanities at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (ISER) Thiruvananthapuram, refers to this upward trend in migration as brain circulation whereas many see it as a brain drain. We use brain circulation to access the knowledge, expertise, and other experiences our migrants have acquired abroad, whether or not they have returned, Harilal continues.

These highly qualified academic and technical migrants are able to build social and professional networks that can mobilize human, financial, skill, and information capital to enable technology transfer, provide start-up ideas, and collaborative business plans, and occasionally act as cross-country linkages for opportunities. In the globalized labour markets, these skill migrations offer openings for business concepts, entrepreneurial chances, and

investment. The key to realizing the advantages of brain circulation is to modify our labour and technology policies.

According to Kerala's Higher Education Minister R Bindu, such storytelling is a little bit overstated and student migration is not a significant issue. "Student migration is a worldwide phenomenon. According to information provided by the

Union government, 6,46,206 students left the nation up until November of the previous academic year. Only 4% of this came from Kerala, with 12% coming from Andhra Pradesh, 12% from Punjab, and 11% coming from Maharashtra.

Additionally, there has been an increase in the number of students enrolling in higher education in Kerala.

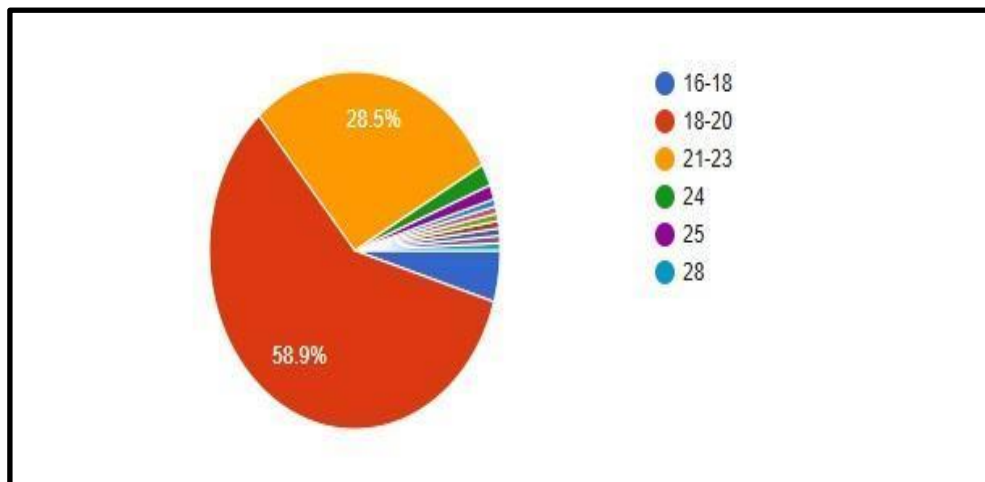
CHAPTER – IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION

4.1 AGE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.1 Age of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
16 - 18	6	4.6
18 - 20	89	58.9
21 - 23	43	28.5
24 - 26	6	4
27 - 30	6	4
Total	150	100

Figure 4.1 Age of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

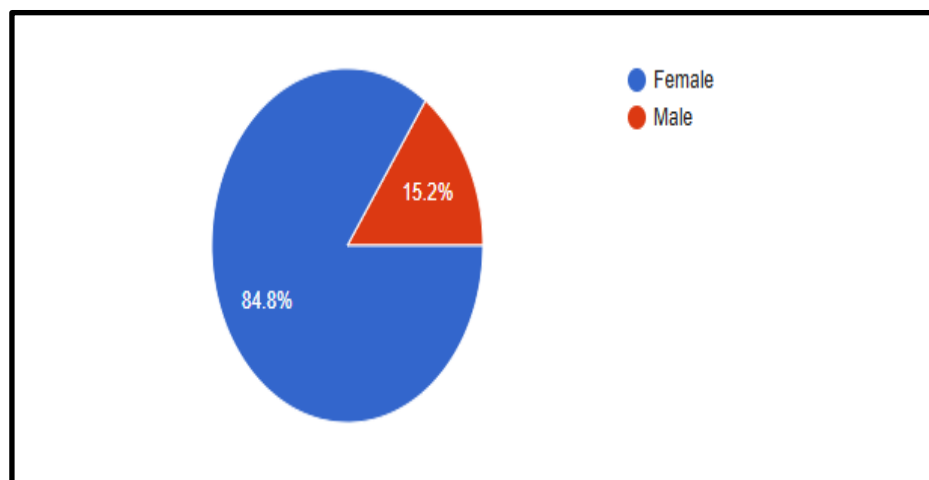
Table 4.1 shows that 4.6% (6) of the respondents are 16-18 years old, 58.9% (89) are 18-20 years old, 28.5% (43) are 21-23 years old, 4% (6) are 24-26 years old, and 4% (6) are 27-30 years old.

4.2 GENDER PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

Table 4.2 Gender profile of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Female	128	84.8
Male	22	15.2
Total	150	100

Figure 4.2 Gender profile of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

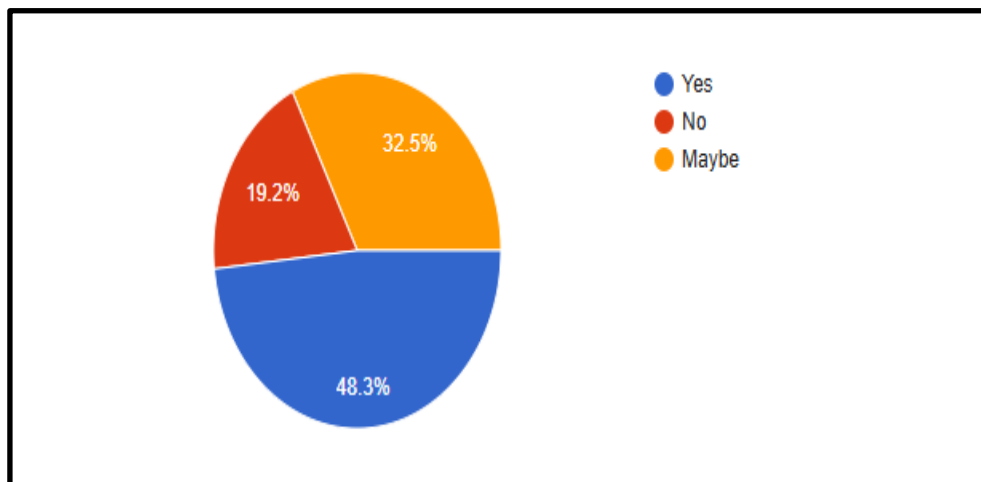
Table 4.2 shows that 84.8% (128) of the respondents are female and 15.2% (22) are male. We can see the graphical data for the same in chart 4.2

4.3 MIGRATION INTENTION

Table 4.3 Migration intentions of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	73	48.3
No	29	19.2
Maybe	48	32.5
Total	150	100

Figure 4.3 Migration intentions of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

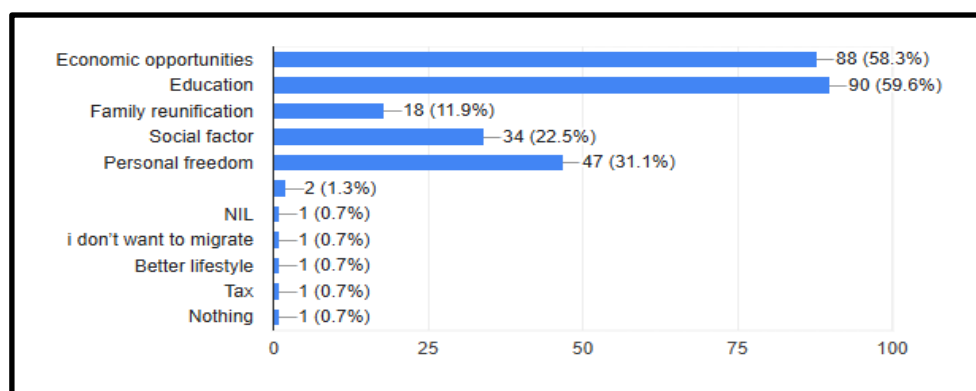
From the above table 4.3 we found that 48.3% of the respondents have thought about migrating, 19.2% have ruled it out, and 32.5% are uncertain.

4.4 PRIMARY REASONS FOR MIGRATION

Table 4.4 Reasons for migration of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage%
Economic opportunities	58	58.3
Education	52	59.6
Family reunification	18	11.9
Social factor	8	22.5
Personal freedom	12	31.1
Others	2	4.8
Total	150	100

Figure 4.4 Reasons for migration of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

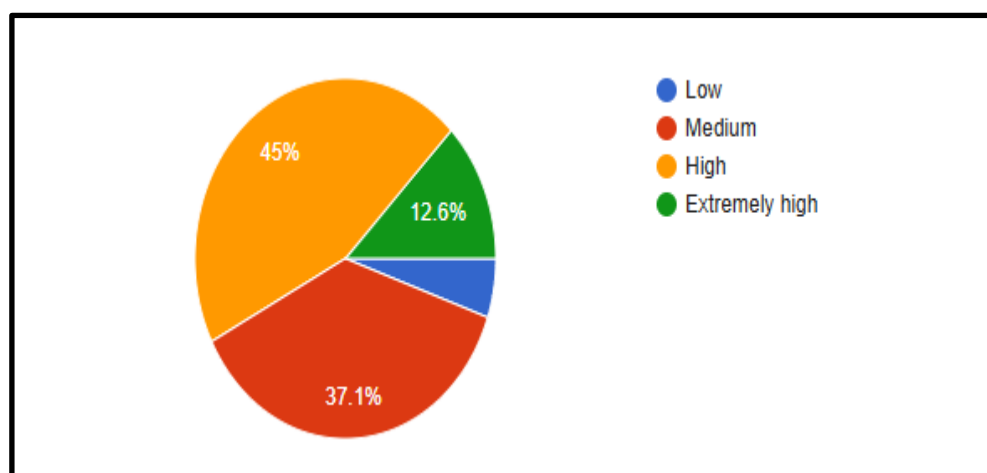
The majority of respondents cited economic opportunities (58.3%) and education (59.6%) as the main reasons for migration, indicating a strong focus on financial stability and access to better education. Fewer respondents mentioned family reunification (11.9%), social factors (22.5%), or personal freedom (31.1%). A small group (4.8%) listed other reasons. Overall, economic and educational opportunities were the key motivations for migration.

4.5 ROLE OF EDUCATION IN MIGRATION DECISIONS

Table 4.5 Role of education in migration decisions of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage%
Low	8	5.3
Medium	55	37.1
High	68	45
Extremely high	19	12.6
Total	150	100

Figure 4.5 Role of education in migration decisions of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation

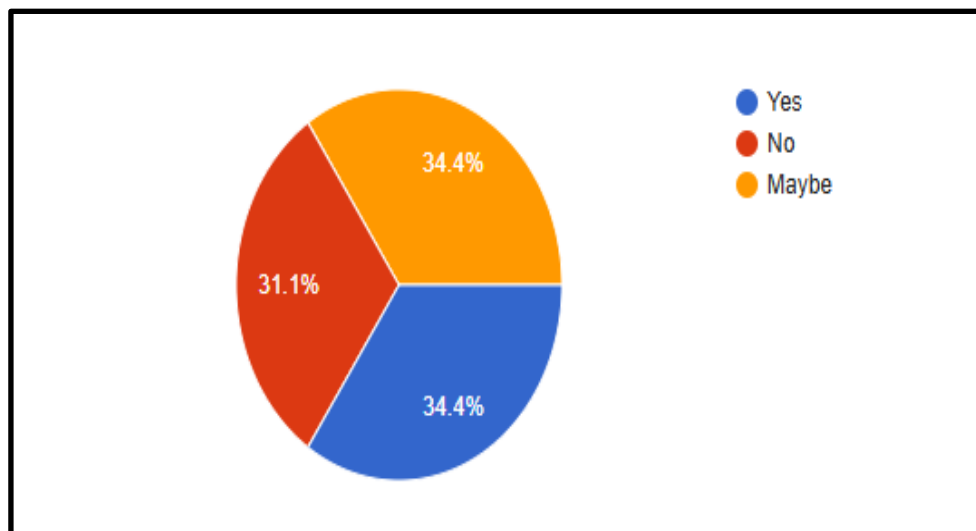
According to this table and chart 4.5, respondents' views on the importance of quality education in migration decisions vary, with 5.3% (8) considering it low, 37.1% (55) medium, 45% (68) high, 12.6% (19) extremely high.

4.6 POST- GRADUATION MIGRATION INTENTIONS

Table 4.6 Post-graduation migration intentions of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage%
Yes	52	34.4
No	46	31.1
Maybe	52	34.4
Total	150	100

Figure 4.6 Post-graduation migration intentions of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

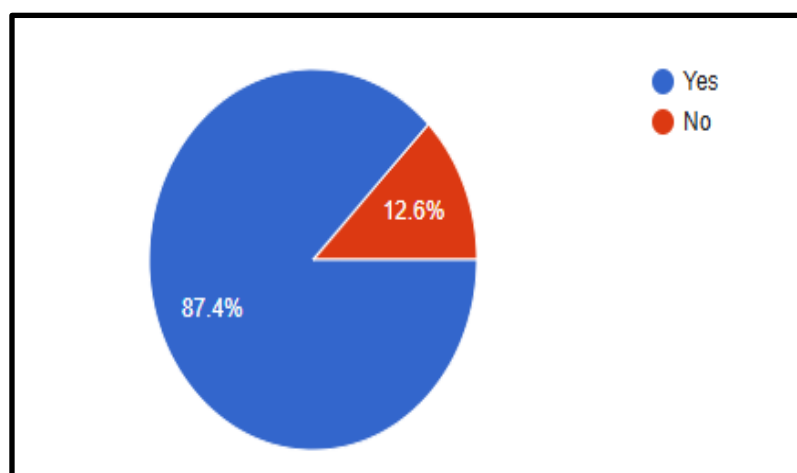
This table shows that 34.4% (52) of the respondents consider living in another country after their graduation, 31.1% (46) are not willing to move to another country and 34.4% (52) are uncertain.

4.7 INTERNATIONAL FAMILY TIES

Table 4.7 International family ties of respondent

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	132	87.4
No	18	12.6
Total	150	100

Figure 4.7 International family ties of respondent



Source: primary data

Interpretation:

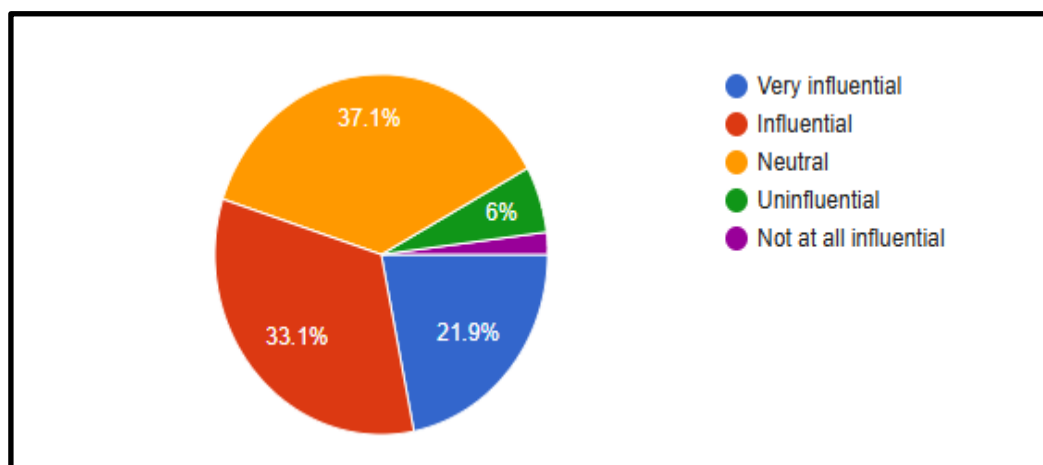
This table shows that 87.4% (132) of the respondents are moving due to international family ties and 12.6% (18) of the respondents are unwilling.

4.8 INFLUENCE OF OVERSEAS SUPPORT NETWORK ON MIGRATION

Table 4.8 Influence of network on the migration of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Very influential	33	21.9
Influential	50	33.1
Neutral	56	37.1
Uninfluential	8	6
Not at all influential	3	2
Total	150	100

Figure 4.8 Influence of network on the migration of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

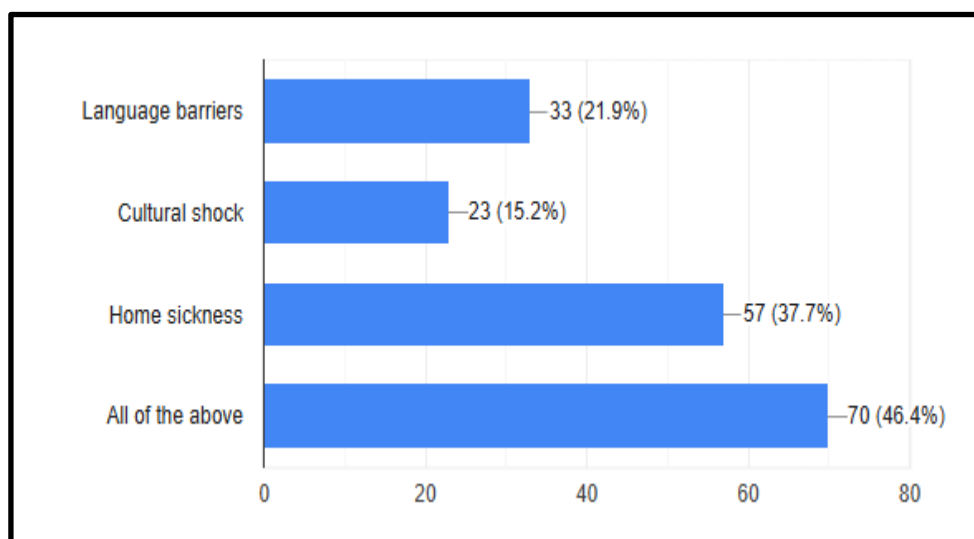
This table shows that 21.9% (33) are migrating due to the influence of overseas support networks, 33.1% (50) are less influenced by the overseas support network, 37.1% (56) are neutral about migrating, 6% (8) are uninfluenced by the overseas support network and 2% (3) are not at all influenced by the network support.

4.9 CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG MIGRANTS

Table 4.9 Challenges faced by the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage%
Language barriers	33	21.9
Cultural Shock	23	15.2
Homesickness	56	37.7
All of the above	70	46.4
Total	150	100

Figure 4.9 Challenges faced by the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

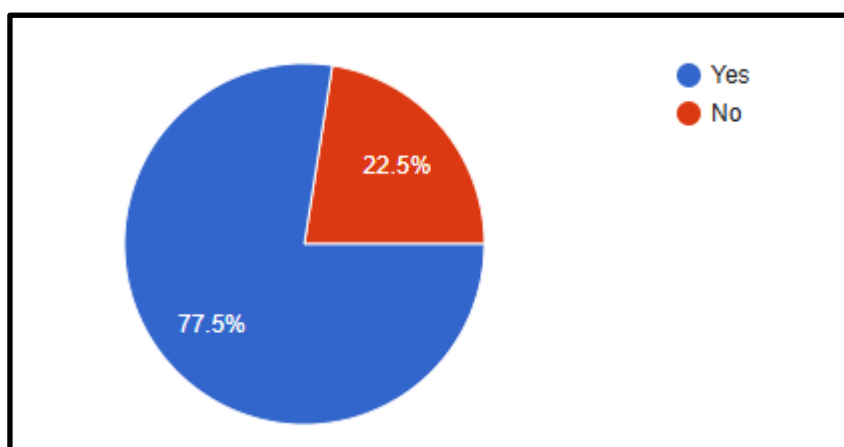
From the above graph, it is revealed that 21.9% (33) are facing language barriers, 15.2% (23) are facing cultural shock, 37.7% (57) are having homesickness and 46.4% of are facing all of the above problems.

4.10 UNEMPLOYMENT INFLUENCES YOUTH MIGRATION

Table 4.10 Unemployment influences youth migration

	No of respondents	Percentage%
Yes	117	77.5
No	33	22.5
Total	150	100

Figure 4.10 Unemployment influences youth migration



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

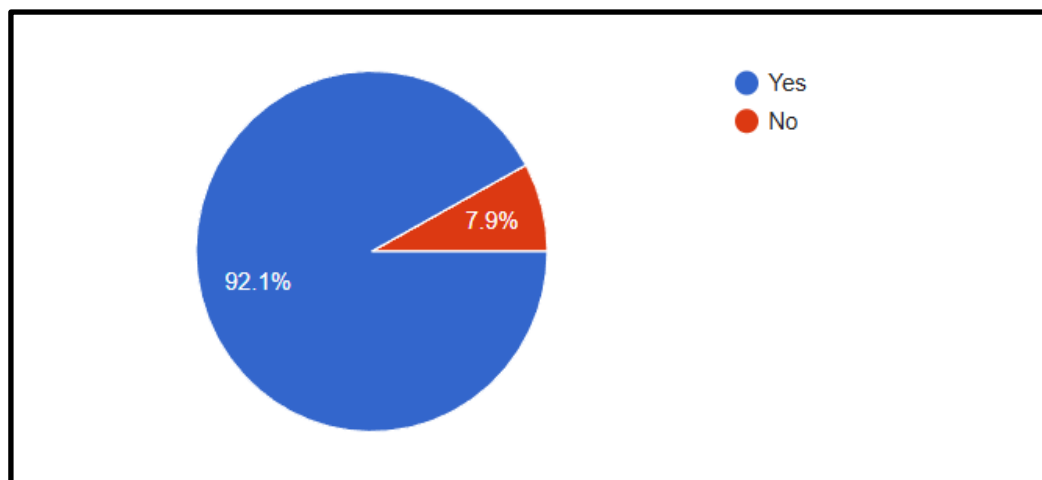
This table shows that 77.5% (117) are migrating due to unemployment and 22.5% (33) are unwilling to migrate from their home country.

4.11 IMPACT OF YOUTH MIGRANTS ON THEIR CAREER PROSPECTS

Table 4.11 Impact of migration on the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	139	92.1
No	11	7.9
Total	150	100

Figure 4.11 Impact of migration on the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

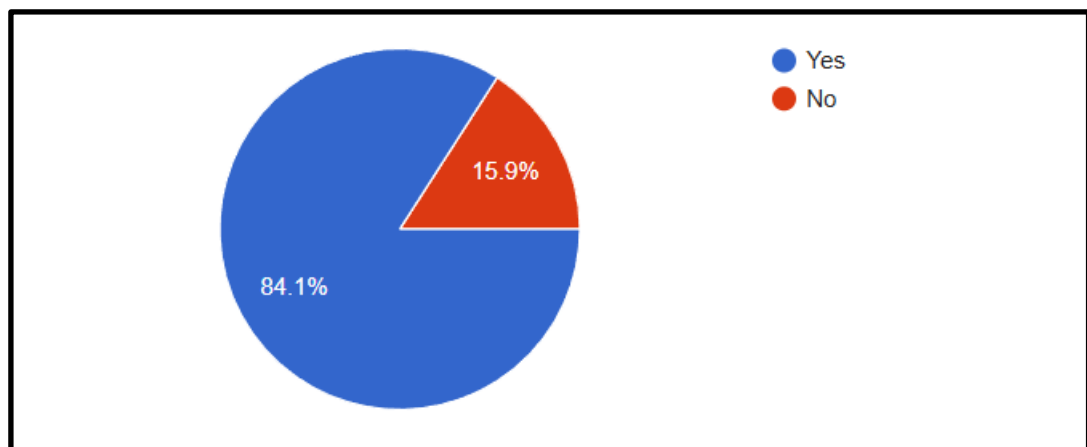
This table interprets that 92.1% (139) of the respondents aim to enhance their career prospects and 7.9% (11) respondents do not aim to enhance their career prospects through migration.

4.12 INTERNATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP OR GRANTS A MOTIVATING FACTOR

Table 4.12 International scholarship or grants a motivating factor

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	127	84.1
No	23	15.9
Total	150	100

Figure 4.12 International scholarship or grants a motivating factor



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

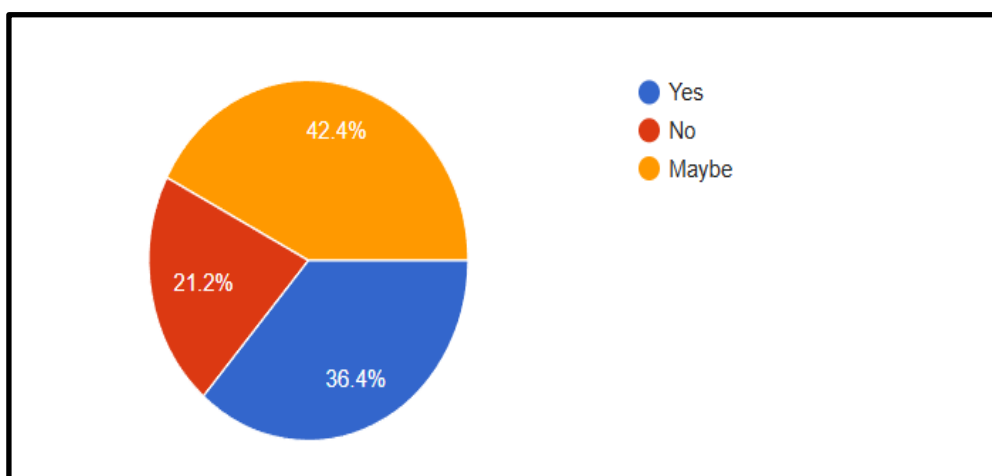
From the table, it was revealed that for 84.1% of respondents' international scholarship or grant is a motivating factor, and for 15.9% of respondents international scholarship or grant is not a motivating factor for migration.

4.13 EDUCATION IN HOME COUNTRY IS SUFFICIENT FOR CAREER PROSPECTS

Table 4.13 Education in the home country is sufficient for career prospects

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	55	36.4
No	31	21.2
Maybe	64	42.4
Total	150	100

Figure 4.13 Education in the home country is sufficient for career prospects



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

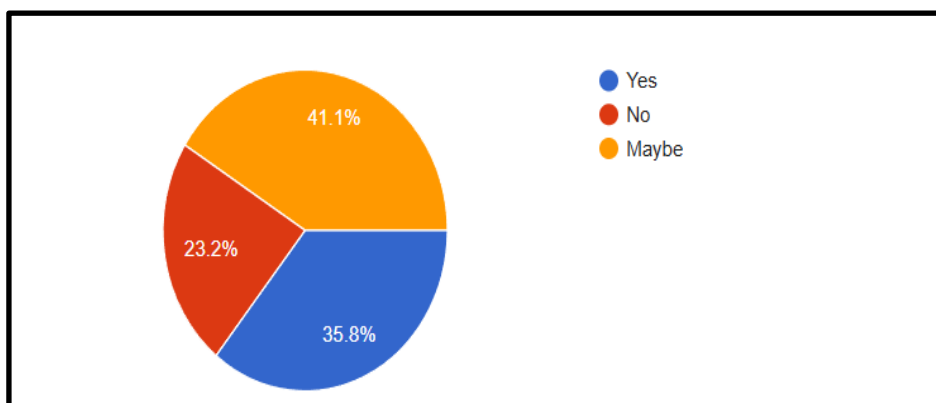
This table interprets that 36.4% of respondents think that education in our home country is sufficient to achieve career goals while 21.2% think that education in our country is not sufficient to achieve career goals and the remaining 42.4% of respondents think maybe it is sufficient to achieve career goals.

4.14 AFFORDABLE HOUSING OR REDUCED LIVING COST TO PREVENT YOUTH MIGRATION

Table 4.14 Housing or reduced living cost to prevent migration

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	54	35.8
No	34	23.2
Maybe	62	41.1
Total	150	100

Figure 4.14 Housing or reduced living cost to prevent migration



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

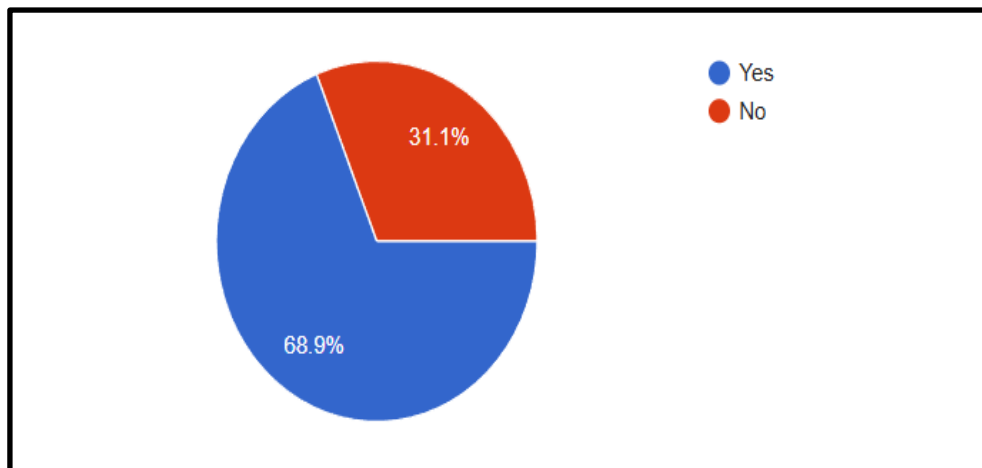
This table interprets that 35.8% of respondents think that providing affordable housing or reduced living costs would prevent youth migration while 23.2% of respondents do not agree and 41.1% of respondents think maybe providing affordable housing or reduced living expenses can prevent youth migration.

4.15 CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND DIVERSITY A MOTIVATING FACTOR

Table 4.15 Cultural exchange is a motivating factor for respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	103	68.9
No	47	31.1
Total	150	100

Figure 4.15 Cultural exchange is a motivating factor for the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

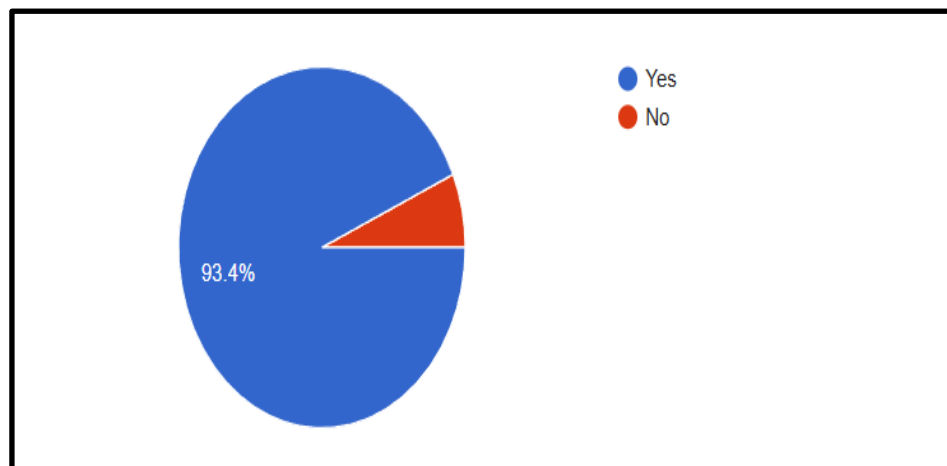
From the above table, it is clear that 68.9% of respondents consider migrating a cultural exchange and diversity factor and 31.1% of respondents consider migrating is not a cultural exchange and diversity factor.

4.16 SALARY A MOTIVATOR FOR MIGRATION

Table 4.16 Salary is the motivating factor for migration of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	141	93.4
No	9	6.6
Total	150	100

Figure 4.16 Salary is the motivating factor for migration of the respondents



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

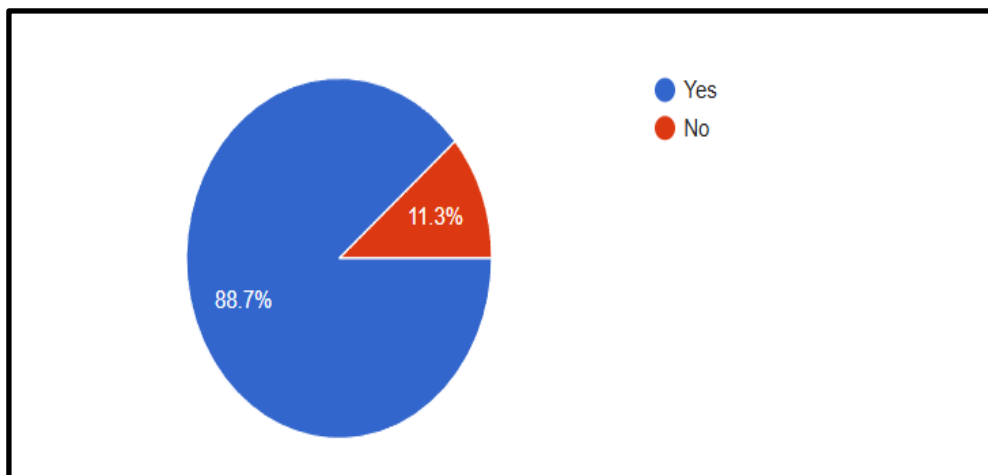
From the table, it was revealed that 93.4% of respondents believe salary is a motivating factor for migration and 6.6% of respondents do not think salary is a not a motivating factor.

4.17 MIGRATION COULD IMPROVE OVERALL QUALITY OF LIFE

Table 4.17 Migration could improve overall quality of life

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	134	88.7
No	16	11.3
Total	150	100

Figure 4.17 Migration could improve overall quality of life



Source: Primary data

Interpretation:

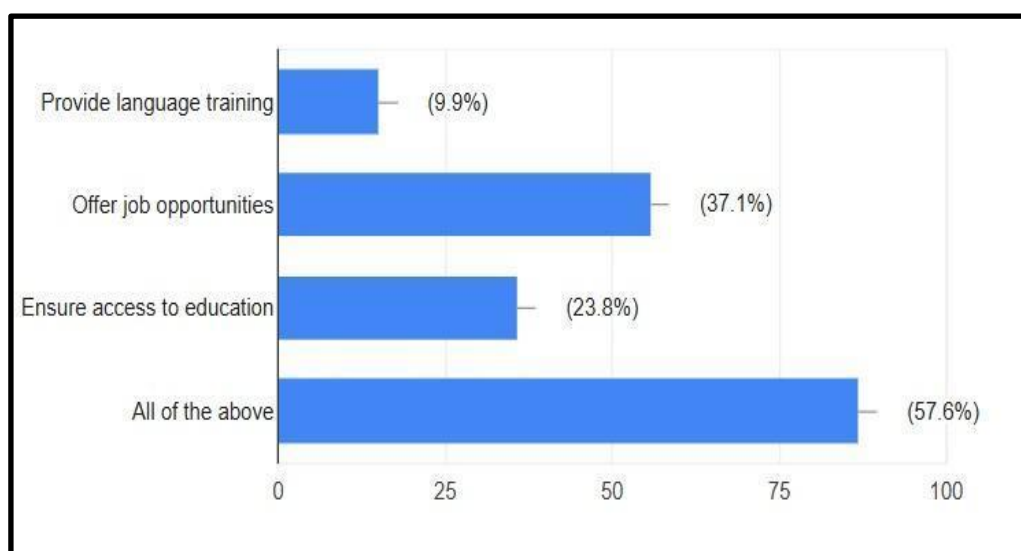
From the table, it was revealed that 88.7% of respondents believe migration could improve overall quality of life and 11.3% of respondents do not believe migration could improve overall quality of life.

4.18 MIGRANTS EXPECTATION FROM GOVERNMENT

Table 4.18 Respondent's expectation from the government

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Language training	15	9.9
Job Opportunity	13	37.1
Education	36	23.8
All of the above	86	57.6
Total	150	100

Figure 4.18 Respondent's expectation from the government



Source: primary data

Interpretation:

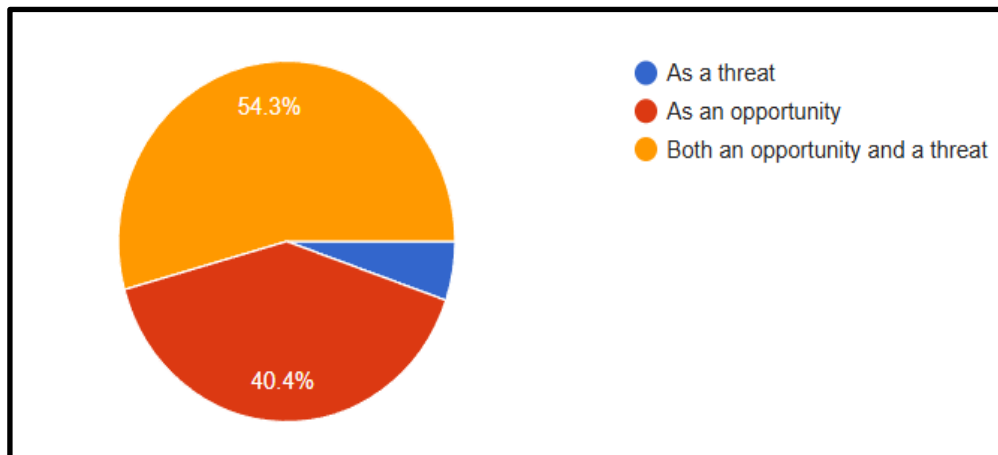
The table presents the distribution of respondents' reasons for a particular choice. The majority (57.6%) chose “All of the above” as the reason followed by job opportunity (37.1%), education (23.8%), and language training (9.9%).

4.19 UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION PERSPECTIVE

Table 4.19 Migration perspective of the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage %
Threat	8	40.4
Opportunity	61	5.3
Both threat and opportunity	81	54.3
Total	150	100

Figure 4.19 Migration perspective of the respondents



Source: primary data

Interpretations:

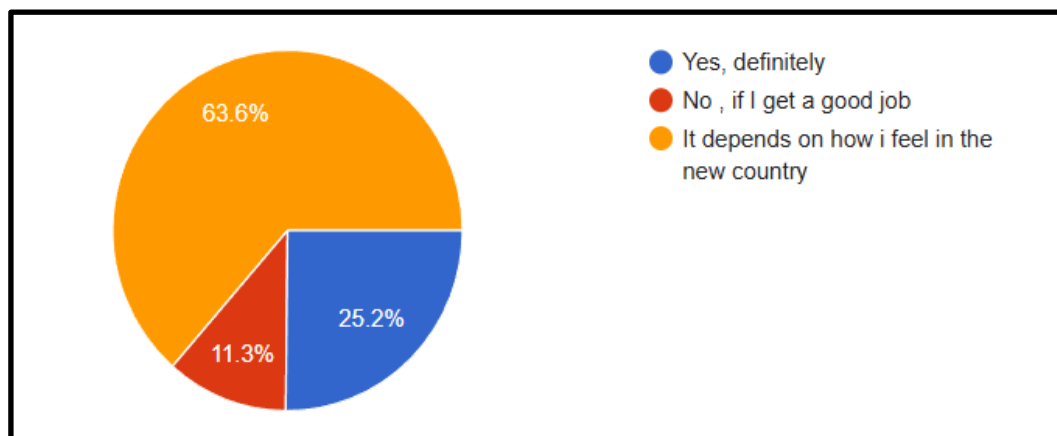
In the above table, it is evident that 54.3% of respondents consider migration as an opportunity and as a threat, while 40.4% consider migration as an opportunity and 5.3% consider migration as a threat.

4.20 RETURNING HOME RESOLVING CHALLENGES ABROAD

Table 4.20 Challenges faced by the respondents

	No of respondents	Percentage
Yes	38	25.2
No	16	11.3
It depends	96	63.6
Total	150	100

Figure 4.20 Challenges faced by the respondents



Source: primary data

Interpretations:

From the above table, we found that 63.6% of respondents depend on how they feel about returning to their home country while 25.2% will return and 11.3% will not return.

CHAPTER – V
FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS
AND CONCLUSION

5.1) FINDINGS

The findings reveal that respondents have varying views on the importance of quality education in migration decisions, with most considering it to be of high or extremely high importance.

- a) The respondents were grouped into five age ranges: 16-18 years, 18-20 years, 21-23 years, 24-26 years, and 27-30 years.
- b) A majority of the respondents were concentrated in the 18-20 years age group, which is significant as this group is likely in the midst of educational and career planning, making them more susceptible to migration decisions.
- c) There is a mix of respondents who have considered migration, those who have ruled it out, and some who are still uncertain. This variety indicates differing levels of awareness and factors influencing migration decisions within the youth demographic.
- d) Economic opportunities and education stand out as the top two factors driving migration, which is a reflection of the global trend where youth seek better job prospects and higher education options abroad.
- e) Family reunification, social factors, and personal freedom are secondary motivations, showing that personal connections and social freedoms are also pivotal in youth migration decisions.
- f) A large portion of respondents consider quality education highly important when making decisions about migration, emphasizing that access to better educational systems is a key motivation.
- g) Respondents are divided on whether they want to live abroad after graduation, which indicates a mix of both opportunities and challenges they perceive in migrating versus staying home.
- h) Many respondents see migration as a way to strengthen or reunite with family abroad. The emotional and familial aspects of migration remain important for a significant portion of respondents
- i) The influence of support networks (family, friends, etc.) on migration decisions is varied, with some respondents feeling supported, others neutral, and a few not influenced at all.
- j) Language barriers, cultural shock, and homesickness are common challenges for migrants, indicating that youth may face significant hurdles when

adapting to new countries, potentially influencing their decision to migrate or return home.

- k) A significant number of respondents are considering migration due to unemployment, highlighting economic pressures and the search for better job opportunities as a major factor in youth migration.
- l) Most respondents view migration as a way to enhance career prospects, which is closely linked to their desire for better job markets and professional growth outside their home country.
- m) The availability of international scholarships or grants is an important motivator for some respondents, suggesting that financial incentives play a role in youth migration decisions.
- n) A portion of respondents feel that education in their home country is sufficient for career goals, while others are uncertain or feel it is inadequate.
- o) Some respondents suggest that offering affordable housing or reduced living costs could help prevent migration, indicating that financial barriers or the high cost of living in some countries might encourage youth to seek opportunities elsewhere.
- p) The majority of respondents view migration as an opportunity for cultural exchange and diversity, while a smaller group disagrees, which speaks to the broader benefits of migration beyond economic or educational pursuits.

5.2) SUGGESTION

The following suggestions aim to enhance our project's success, addressing key challenges and opportunities. These recommendations are designed to improve the project's effectiveness, efficiency, and impact.

- a) **Improve Mental Health and Well-being Support:** Establish programs that address the mental health and well-being of youth, providing support systems that help them cope with challenges and reduce the desire to migrate in search of better opportunities.
- b) **Combat Brain Drain through Incentives:** Offer incentives for skilled youth to stay in the country or return after gaining international experience, such as tax breaks, grants, or career advancement opportunities.
- c) **Increase Access to Technology and Digital Education:** Ensure that young people have access to digital tools and online education, allowing them to compete in the global economy without leaving their home country.
- d) **Foster Entrepreneurship and Innovation:** Provide resources, mentorship, and funding to help young people start their own businesses, encouraging them to invest in their communities and reducing the need to migrate for entrepreneurial opportunities.
- e) **Improve Employment Opportunities:** Governments should focus on creating job opportunities, particularly in emerging sectors like technology, renewable energy, and entrepreneurship, to retain youth in their home countries. Offering competitive wages, career development programs, and incentives for startups can encourage young people to build their futures locally.
- f) **Enhance Educational Infrastructure:** Investing in better quality education, skill development programs, and research facilities will allow youth to gain relevant qualifications and expertise without needing to migrate. Partnerships with international institutions can also help improve the quality of local education.

5.3) CONCLUSION

In conclusion, youth migration is driven by a complex interplay of social, economic, political, and environmental factors at both national and international levels. Social factors such as the desire for better education, employment opportunities, and improved quality of life, combined with economic motivations for higher wages and career growth, often push young people to migrate. Political instability, lack of safety, and poor governance can also be significant drivers, prompting youth to seek better opportunities abroad. Additionally, environmental factors like climate change, natural disasters, and limited access to resources can force young people to move, either within their home country or internationally. Understanding these motivations is crucial for addressing the underlying causes of migration, which can help to design more effective policies that offer solutions for both youth and their home countries.

The impact of youth migration on individuals is profound, affecting their social identity, mental well-being, and long-term economic prospects. While migration can offer new opportunities for education and employment, it can also result in challenges such as cultural dislocation, social isolation, and discrimination, which can negatively affect mental health and social integration. Analysing existing migration policies is essential to ensure that young migrants are supported through legal protection, educational opportunities, and economic empowerment. Based on this understanding, evidence-based recommendations should focus on improving local opportunities, job prospects, living conditions, strengthening political stability and offering incentives for return migration.