

A STUDY ON INCREASING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AMONG STUDENTS IN KERALA

A Dissertation Submitted to the University of Kerala in the Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters of Arts Degree
Examination in Sociology.

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DECLARATION

I, **BENCY ANTONY** do hereby declare that the Dissertation Titled **A STUDY ON INCREASING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AMONG STUDENTS IN KERALA** is based on the original work carried out by me and submitted to the University of Kerala during the year 2021-2023 towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Master of Arts Degree Examination in Sociology. It has not been submitted for the award of any degree, diploma, fellowship or other similar title of recognition before any University or anywhere else.

Thiruvananthapuram

18/08/2023

Ms. BENCY ANTONY

CERTIFICATION OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that this dissertation entitled **A STUDY ON INCREASING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AMONG STUDENTS IN KERALA** is a record of genuine work done by Ms. BENCY ANTONY fourth semester Master of Sociology student of this college under my supervision and guidance and that it is hereby approved for submission.

Dr. Saji p Jacob

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18/08/2023

BENCY ANTONY

MA SOCIOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

In order to investigate the growing trend of international student migration, this study uses a quantitative research methodology and focuses in particular on students from Kerala, India. The study explores the patterns and elements influencing this phenomenon of movement, assesses the contribution of Kerala's educational institutions to the migration, looks at the variables influencing students' choice of destinations, and gives important conclusions. . The study reveals a noteworthy trend wherein female students constitute a larger proportion of migrants, primarily hailing from the southern region of Kerala. Most of these migrant students come from middle-class backgrounds and opt for undergraduate programs in the United Kingdom and Canada. The study highlights that the motive force behind this migration is the perceived shortcomings of Kerala's educational system, coupled with high unemployment rates, low wages, and limited career growth prospects, prompting students to seek education and opportunities abroad.

A significant finding is that a substantial portion of students express a desire to remain in their chosen destination countries post their studies, diverging from the historical pattern of returning to Kerala. Factors such as educational quality, professional prospects, and lifestyle allure influence students' selection of migration destination. Their decision is reinforced by the promise of enhanced career development, better remuneration, and improved employment prospects in foreign nations. This study underscores the far-reaching implications of international student migration for Kerala. It emphasizes the necessity for continuous efforts aimed at bolstering the region's educational landscape and expanding employment opportunities. The findings urge policymakers and educational institutions to address the identified issues to retain talent and promote overall societal progress.

In conclusion, this research contributes insights into the dynamics of international student migration, providing a comprehensive analysis of the factors driving this trend among students from Kerala. The study advocates for proactive measures to enhance the educational and employment environment, fostering growth and development in the region.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The chapter provides a general introduction about the topic being presented in the study. The chapter includes statement of the problem, background of the study, relevance and significance of the study.

Human migration is the movement of people from one location to another with the intentions of settling, either permanently or temporarily. Since the beginning of human evolution, migration has been a common human activity. The history of the world denotes the history of human migration and settlements. Humans moved to several places during the prehistoric period in search of food and shelter. Migration was an aspect of life at that time. Later in the modern world people start to migrate to foreign countries in search of job. Also, people moved to other locations in order to protect themselves from natural disasters, war and other human made disasters.

The world is transitioning towards a new period of change. Due to the development in technology, communication and other fields, people are more likely to relocate to new locations people relocate to new places in order to obtain the best resources and to accomplish goals that are distinct from those of others. These technological developments made the global world a small village where individuals can easily move to different places for work, education and for various other purposes. Nowadays, many students choose to continue their education outside of their home towns where they might find better possibilities and prospects, broadening their horizons for exploration. People with knowledge and competence move in quest of work, for better living conditions, and to advance their professions. There are no restrictions on immigration; people move to all parts of the country and abroad.

The convergence of technology developments, economic globalization, and the expansion of knowledge-based economies contributed to the rapid growth of educational mobility. Countries around the world are seeing a rise of international students seeking various educational experiences and specialized knowledge. Understanding the underlying factors that drive migration decisions is critical in this situation. Using a quantitative method, this study attempts to give a systematic examination of the reasons and drivers that inspire individuals to take on educational adventures overseas.

MIGRATION

Migration is the act of moving to a new location with the intention of settling or for achieving their goals. Migration opens up opportunities for creativity, exploration, risk taking and anxiety. Social, economic, political and cultural variables all influence human movement. More than any other aspect, economic development is the primary cause of mobility. These elements also influence the different types of migration. The different type of migration are as follows.

Internal migration: Internal migration refers to population movement within a country, which may take place within a state, a city, or a district. It indicates that individuals adopt local customs, traditions, and way of life.

International migration: The movement of people to overseas is known as international migration. The movement of international migrants take place as legal, immigrants, illegal immigrants and refugees.

Out-migration: In-migration refers to people who travel to another area or region within their own country to stay permanently.

In-migration: When individuals relocate permanently to another area or location, this is referred to as In-migration.

Seasonal Migration: The movement of individuals from one location to another on a seasonal basis is known as seasonal migration. Seasonal changes in the demand for labour are the main cause of it.

Forced migration: In forced migration people are moving to various locations against their will as slaves or the movement is primarily due to natural disasters like flood, starvation and earthquake, as well as external reasons like civil war. For this reason, they are compelled to leave their home country.

Return migration: moving back to the country where the migrant came from is the return migration

The person who migrates to other places are known as migrants. The migrants are classified under three heads: an emigrant, an immigrant, a refugee.

MIGRATION AND YOUTH

Migration can cause due to various factors. The majority of the migrants are constituted by youth. In 2013 young migrants represent 12% of total migration in the world, about 27 million young population leave their countries to seek employment abroad. (UN department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2016). Youth migration can be influenced by a variety of factors including employment opportunities, better quality of life, the desire of new experiences and educational opportunities. Youth migration occurs in the context of high youth unemployment and lack of decent job creation at home country. And migration give them the chance to improve their living standard and to pursue educational goals. It also improves their professional skills and prospects, or satisfy a desire of personal development through the challenges that come with living in a foreign country. The migration among youth can be caused due to various reasons. The economic opportunities are one among them. Youth often migrate in search of better job opportunities, high payment and improved standard of living. The conflicts and political instability in the home country also force the youth to migrate, in search of safety and security. The desire to pursue higher education or specialized training in foreign institutions also motivate student to migrate.

One of a country's asset is its young population. When young people relocated abroad in quest of employment and related activities, it will affect the social and economic development of the nation. Brain drain is one of the consequences of the increased youth migration. The migration of youth can lead to a loss of skilled work force, impacting in the development of the home country. The young migrants may experience difficulties in adjusting to their new surroundings, such as loneliness, discrimination and language barrier.

MIGRATION FOR EDUCATION

Student migration refers to the movement of students who study beyond their home country. As a result of globalization higher education has become more internationalized and the rapid growth in international education has resulted in an increase in number of students seeking higher education in foreign nations.

Students are moving from one place to another for better infrastructural facilities and standard and quality education of their choice. This has increased the intake of migrant students in various Educational Institutions and Universities. Education is considered as the foundational

component for one's development. Youth education and training are also considered as a contribution to society's development. Education is viewed as an investment towards a better life. So, students prefer better universities and institutions for their higher studies. The migrant students choose their location for study for a variety of reasons. They favour educational institutions that match their potential and issue certificates that improve employability.

Indian education system offers affordable and high-quality education. 23 Indian universities are listed on the global top 200 universities in the world. And Kerala is one of the Indian states with high percentage of literacy, however despite this, students still leave Kerala and move to other nations to pursue higher education. Students not only migrated to foreign countries, also to other states in India for education. The need for high-quality education, greater employment prospects, and exposure to a global learning environment are the driving forces behind this movement.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Migration is not a new phenomenon in Kerala. People from Kerala once immigrated to various parts of the world, particularly to the Gulf countries as labourers. As per Kerala Migration Survey 2018, the number of Non – Resident Keralites is estimated to be 34.17 lakh in 2018. Now, students in Kerala are exhibiting a migration trend. Kerala is known for its model of development and human development indicators including highest literacy rate. Yet, Kerala is overwhelmed by high unemployment and the outmigration of its residents for higher studies and job opportunities.

The number of students from Kerala who migrate to foreign countries were increasing over the years. By the last few years there was a high rise in number of migrant students to different foreign countries. As per the records of Ministry of External Affairs, the estimated number of students pursuing higher education abroad is nearly 10.9 lakh and the number of Keralite students who went abroad in 2019 was 30,948 (Ministry of External Affairs, 2020). And it is visible that majority of the students prefer to relocate abroad and apply for permanent residence. Like to settle in the foreign country and apply for permanent residence. This would result in shortage of human resource in Kerala.

The goal of the current study is to better understand the social and educational factors motivating international student migration. Migration among students is influenced by various factors other than educational ones. Numerous other factors also affect the student migration. The researcher also aims to learn about the students' after plans when they finish their studies. This study focuses on the causes, patterns, and implications that motivate or affect their decision to pursue a degree overseas. In this study, the researcher explores the compelling motivations that push students to pursue higher education abroad.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

International student migration is currently a popular trend among students in Kerala. Therefore, it is crucial to ascertain the causes of the rising student mobility. Although there are several universities and educational institutes in Kerala that provide superior education, many students opt to study abroad.

Studying international student mobility among Kerala students might provide insight into the factors that influence students' decisions to move abroad for higher education. The increasing migration among students in Kerala is a discussion topic nowadays. Youth migration is on the rise, which may result in a loss of talent and a deterioration in human resources. Therefore, the study is important to comprehend the driving forces behind why student choose foreign universities over Universities in Kerala and to identify solutions to prevent the loss of human. This research can contribute to a better understanding of the factors that motivates the student migration and the role of educational features in migration.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A literature review is a description of the literature relevant to a particular field or topic. It gives an overview of what has been said, who the key writers are, what are the prevailing theories and hypotheses, what questions are being asked, and what methods and methodologies are appropriate and useful. The conceptual and empirical literature reviews help in establishing the rationale and credibility to the study.

A review of literature offers a thorough summary of the current research, scholarly writings, and relevant sources on a specific subject. It emphasizes significant discoveries, approaches, and knowledge gaps for the researches. There are many works on migration and

In this chapter the researcher reviewed literature on student migration and migration in general. The aim of the literature review is to provide a comprehensive understanding of the problem by examining the previous studies and finding the knowledge gap.

At the end of the chapter, the studies conducted in the area are evaluated in order to identify the gaps in the literature. Both western as well as Indian studies have been reviewed in the chapter.

Causes of migration

Kees van der Geest (2011) focuses on the environmental causes of migration in Ghana. The study says that the majority of the migration in Ghana is due to the environmental problems. The major population migrated to the Europe and North America. Not only the natural disasters are the factor of environmental causes, the availability of land, the fertility of agriculture land also cause migration. the farmers migrate to places in search of fertile land.

R B Bhagat et al., (2022) discusses about the migration of Kerala youth to Middle East Gulf countries. In 1970 there was a massive increase in migration from Kerala to Gulf countries and it's the beginning of a migration trend. The youth want to migrate abroad for a job or related activities. The majority of the young people think that the only way they may succeed in life is to migrate and they can develop their future by migrating to overseas. The youth choose courses that will give them the opportunity to work productively and have higher chances to migrate.

Cuneyt Telsac et al., (2022) studied about various causes of migration. The economic factors motivating migration are unemployment, lack of job security and poverty. Political reasons like wars, inequalities constitute a large part of migration movements occurring on a global scale. The main causes of migratory movements include things like political persecution, personal freedom restrictions, inequality and military coups. However, wars unfortunately have the most significant role in political motivations. Migration may also be influenced by demographic variables such as population, birthrate, and mortality rate. The employment and worker opportunities may be negatively impacted by the population growth. Migration is influenced by social variables such as education, marriage, kinship, culture, and employment possibilities. Volcanic eruption, Flood, Landslide, Earthquake, and Tsunami are some examples of natural events that drive people to migrate. The main issues driving people to leave their home countries include social, political, and natural concerns.

Migration and education

Carmen Voigt Graf et al., (2002) conducted a study on emigration of Indian students to Australia. The study was based on the migration of students from Punjab and Karnataka. According to the study there were a number of factors that drew students to Australia to pursue their studies. High educational standards, lower course fees, high level of flexibility, various level of qualification in school, university and vocational training sectors, etc., were few of them. They were permitted to work 20 hours per week during academic year and full-time during breaks under the terms of their student's visa. The safe climate, Common wealth status serve as further motivators for overseas students, faculty exchange programmes, information sharing, and research collaborations. The educational agents provide them temporary housing and help them to get used to the place.

According to S. Chandrasekhar et al., (2014) the factors motivating the students to migrate for higher studies was lack of quality educational institutions, failure of the state to provide higher educational facilities, privatization of educational institutions, high cost of education and educational infrastructure. The study focused on the internal migration for education and employment among youths in India.

Sancho David (2017) studied on migration among middle class youth from India to Australia for education. The study noted that, the students migrate not only to get quality education also

to experience international culture and exposure. The students are migrating not only for education they are aware about the scarcity of job opportunities in Indian job market. The students prefer to settle in the foreign countries for a better career growth. The migration among middle class youth is comparatively higher.

Vishal P Deshmukh et al., (2022) discusses about the factors influencing Indian students for migration. One of the causes of students migrating is thought to be the limited number of seats in educational institutions and the high competition for admission to institutions offering higher education. The students believe that a degree earned abroad is more respectable than one earned at an Indian educational institution and is high valued on the labour market. The quality of education is another factor, the study says that only few higher educational institutions in the country meet international standards. After graduation, students have access to employment prospects in nations like Canada, whose welcoming immigration laws enable them to work and establish themselves there.

In the article “Migration of Students- A comparative study among different countries of the world” Harkirat Kaur et al., (2019) states that going abroad is now become a trend among youngsters in India. Family influence is one of the major factors which encourages students to migrate. The financial situation of the family also be a factor in selecting the country and university to study. The influence of the medias and educational agencies also motivates the student to migrate.

Metka Hercog et al., (2016) Investigated at the role of student’s personal and family background, university related factors, their social network and preferences for living in the motivation for moving abroad. The main factor influencing the decision to move is professional considerations. Improved potential for job advancement, improved working and research environments, chances for exposure to various cultures, and financial advantages are some of the other key considerations for students’ mobility. According to the study, the family's impact is the key determinant of a student's mobility. Moving overseas requires strong family support and decision-making.

Kamal Adhikari (2023) argues that overpopulation is one of the major problems forcing people to move out from their home place. Over population can create lack of job opportunities, and ever one is not able to access better education and health facilities. The study analysis the impact of internal migration. the main push factors

Migration among Kerala students.

Varna Mary George et al., (2019) discussed about the various reasons influencing students to choose foreign countries for their higher studies. The study says that, the students in Kerala are more selective and meticulous in selecting their academic path. They seek an education that is grounded in practical knowledge and a global perspective. The results of this study demonstrate that the students in Kerala were motivated to pursue their higher education abroad for a variety of reasons including a lack of seats in governmental institutions and quality of education abroad. The restricted career opportunities in Kerala and the quality of living they will experience abroad are two factors that may affect students' decision to stay or obtain permanent residency after completing their studies. The study suggest that the Government should adopt ways to reduce migration and increase the returning of students. It also suggests that the Government and the educational universities to frame policies like part time work

Paul Thomas (2020) conducted a study on international migration of Kerala Students for Medicine course and discuss about the challenges and opportunities as a student in a foreign country. for education outside of India is the lack of seats in Government medical colleges in India and unaffordable fee structure. The students also face difficulties in and after the migration process. Communication is a main problem faced by a student in the foreign land, students have to learn local languages to communicate with the natives. The procedure of having their degrees verified and finding an internship position in Kerala hospital is another challenge for the students. Kerala Medical Council is quite demanding about the verification procedure and suggests a one-year mandatory internship at Indian hospitals. The majority of organizations that assist students with admission are neither regulated by the Medical Council of India nor accredited by the government. There have been numerous instances where these agencies have defrauded students.

In order to illustrate an increasing migration of students The Indian Express (2022) used the educational quality of Kerala as a variable. This study is about the migration of students to other states of India for higher studies. The main causes for migration are listed as having an outdated syllabus, poor quality research and problems with institutional infrastructure. The study also states that the improved knowledge of better academic opportunities outside the state is also a cause for increasing student migration. The study suggests that the quality of education, academic atmosphere and research in higher educational institutions needed to be improved.

According to Muralee Thummarukudy (2022) the major reason for student migration is lack of job opportunity in Kerala. The most of the participants believed Kerala lacked adequate jobs. The excellent standards of education abroad, meanwhile, were cited as the second most frequent cause of student migration. Other factors included low pay scale, a poor social and economic climate in the state, a better standard of living and stay-back options abroad. The decision of students to move abroad is strongly influenced by foreign education fairs, IELTS training centers, consulting agencies and advertisements in media. The study suggests that raising the standards of education in Kerala will not prevent from moving abroad for studies. Instead, the economy of the state needs to grow in order to guarantee higher wages and living conditions.

In contemporary Kerala society, immigration to other nation is a very frequent occurrence. Vivek Rajagopal (2022) on his study says that these days, for Keralites, the Middle East, Europe, and North America are like their own countries. It is expected that in 2025, about 75 Lakh of Indian students will migrate to foreign nations. Regardless of the quality of universities and courses, a number of variables influence the migration of young people from Kerala. Personal liberty, a higher standard of living, social security, and respect for labour are on the list. Inefficiencies in education system and low pay for educated workers as per educational qualification are also pushing young people to leave the country. This study also points out the impact of increasing immigration. A student has to spent at least 20 lakh per annum to study at a foreign university. In this way, Kerala's economy loses billions of rupees. And these students acquire permanent residency or settle there. As a result, money does not flow back into Kerala economy which has a variety of negative economic and social effect. The increase in number of vacant houses in Kerala is also a result of increased migration.

Justine George et al., (2023) discusses about the increased migration due to the educational drawbacks in Kerala. In the study the researcher used a study by Centre for development Studies to mention the number of students move to foreign countries. As per the study about 1.5 million students from Kerala were attending higher education abroad. 12% of the graduates from Kerala continues their education overseas. Two out of every three young people in Kerala want to move overseas for work and associated reasons. The shortcomings of Kerala's educational system, including its outdated curriculum, lack of emphasis on skill development, and institutional and infrastructural issues, are the main factors driving students to continue their studies abroad. The United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, and Australia are the top

choices for migrant students. Additionally, students think that immigrating as a student is one of the simplest methods to obtain citizenship or permanent residency.

In Kerala, student mobility has recently increased substantially. There are studies being undertaken to determine what inspires students to move abroad. It discusses all of the factors at the same time. This study focuses on identifying the push and pull variables as well as examining the significance of educational features as a cause of migration.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The systematic procedures and methods used to conduct and analyses research are referred to as research methodology. A methodology describes a research's approach to research in order to achieve reliable, valid results that fulfil their goals and objectives. It entails choosing the proper techniques, resources, and strategies to collect, analysis and interpret data.

TITLE OF THE STUDY

A STUDY ON INCREASING INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AMONG
STUDENTS IN KERALA.

RESEARCH STRATEGY

A quantitative research approach is adopted by the researcher in this study. Quantitative research is a systematic approach to collect and analyze numerical data. It focuses on measurable variables and use statistical methods to draw conclusions and make predictions.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

General research objectives.

To study the increase in international migration among students in Kerala.

Specific research design.

To understand the nature of student migration in Kerala.

To identify the push and pull factors motivating the students to migrate overseas.

To find out whether the educational features are a cause for migration.

To analyze the student's decision on settling in foreign countries.

VARIABLES

Dependent variable: factors causing migration

Independent variable: international migration

RESEARCH DESIGN

Survey design is used in this research. Survey design is the technique used to collect data from samples using standardized questionnaires or interviews. It involves preparing clear and relevant questions based on the research objectives, selecting appropriate survey methods such as google forms, in-person interviews.

AREA OF THE STUDY

Kerala is selected as the area of study. Kerala is experiencing a high rise in movement of students to different foreign countries.

POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The researcher conducted the study among students who migrated to different foreign countries for their higher studies. The population of the study was the students from different part of Kerala who migrated to foreign countries as students.

UNIT OF THE STUDY

A student from Kerala who migrated to overseas for higher studies.

SAMPLING

Snow ball sampling was followed in the study. Snow ball sampling is a non-probability sampling method where new samples are recruited by other samples.

SAMPLE SIZE

A sample of 60 was selected from the total population. The study included both male and female students above the age of 18.

DATA COLLECTION

The primary and secondary sources of data are used for the study.

Primary data is collected from the samples with the help of questionnaire.

Secondary sources of data are Journals, newspapers, books, online resources and records.

TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

For data collection, a Google form-based questionnaire is used.

CONCEPTS

THEORETICAL DEFINITION

International migration: International migration is the movement of people across international borders for the purpose of settlement. International migration is a term used to refer to change of usual residence between nations

Education: Education refers to the process of acquiring knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes through systematic instruction and learning experiences. It is a lifelong journey that empowers individuals to develop intellectually, socially and personally. (UNESCO, 1996)

Student: Students refers to individuals who are enrolled in educational institutions and actively engage in learning activities to acquire knowledge, skills and competencies relevant to their chosen field of study (U.S Department of Education, 2002)

OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

International migration: The movement of students to other nations with intentions to pursue higher education.

Education: it is the process of learning and acquiring knowledge for personal and career development.

Student: an individual who engaged in the learning process.

CHAPTERIZATION

Chapter I: Introduction

The chapter gives an overview about the background and significance of the study. It also elaborates on the statement of the problem.

Chapter II: Review of literature

The chapter summarizes the findings from different studies based on similar themes and the literatures are mentioned to have in-depth understanding on the topic.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

The methodology followed in the present study is given in this chapter including the aim, objectives, universe and unit, details on data collection and analysis etc.

Chapter IV: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Analysis done with the usage of bar graphs and diagrams

Chapter VI: Major findings, Conclusions & suggestions

The chapter summarizes major findings of the study. It also put forwards suggestions, implications and recommendations for further research. Along with a brief Conclusion of the whole research is also given.

Chapter VIII: Reference and Annexure

The references are mentioned in this chapter

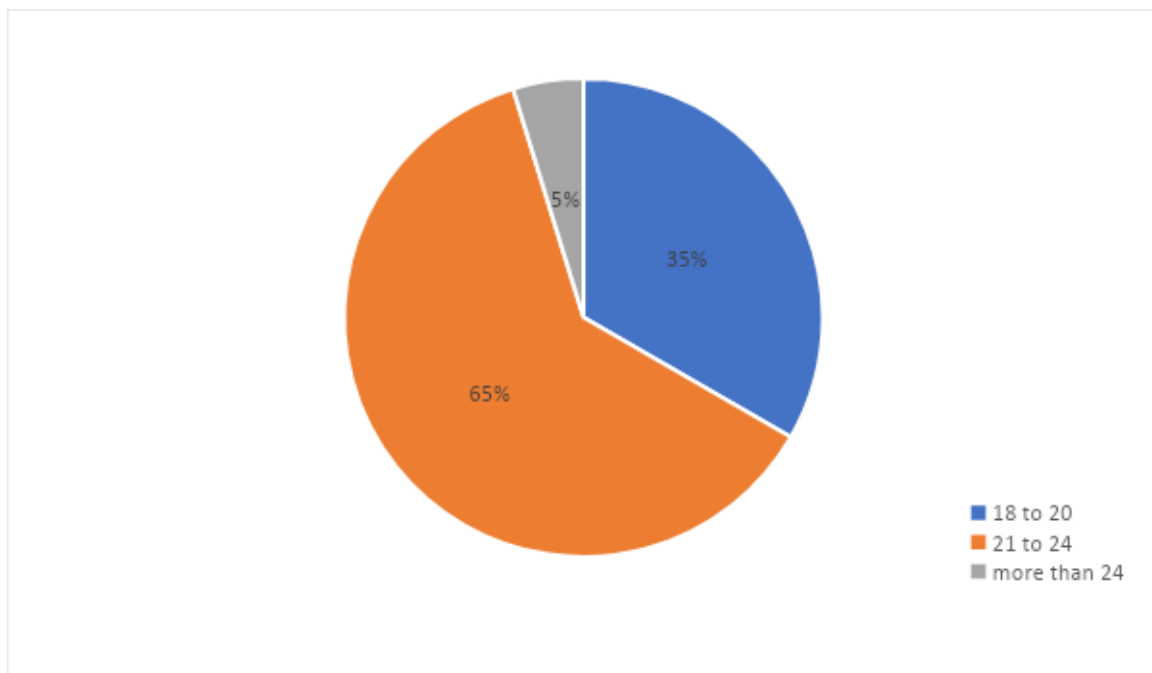
CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The chapter provides information on the data collected and analysed thematically along with interpretation on the base of identified themes. This chapter deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data collected. Using a structured questionnaire, data is collected from 60 samples. Through a systematic process, the researcher analysed the raw data and explores the significance of the results, and offers deeper perspective on the research topic. Bar graph and pie charts are used to present the analysed data.

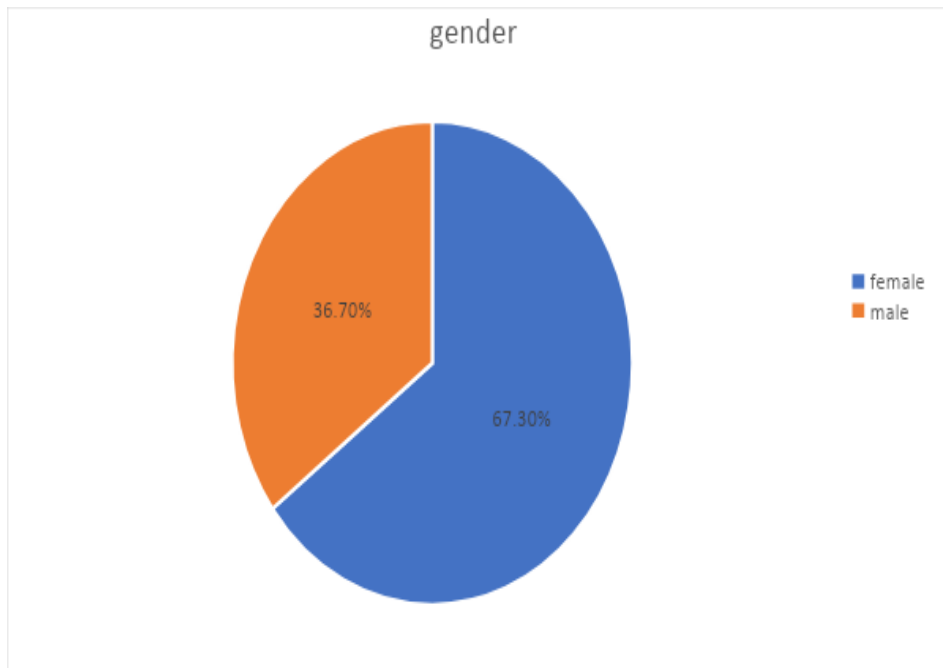
Demographic details and Nature of student's migration in Kerala

Figure 4.1: Age of the respondents



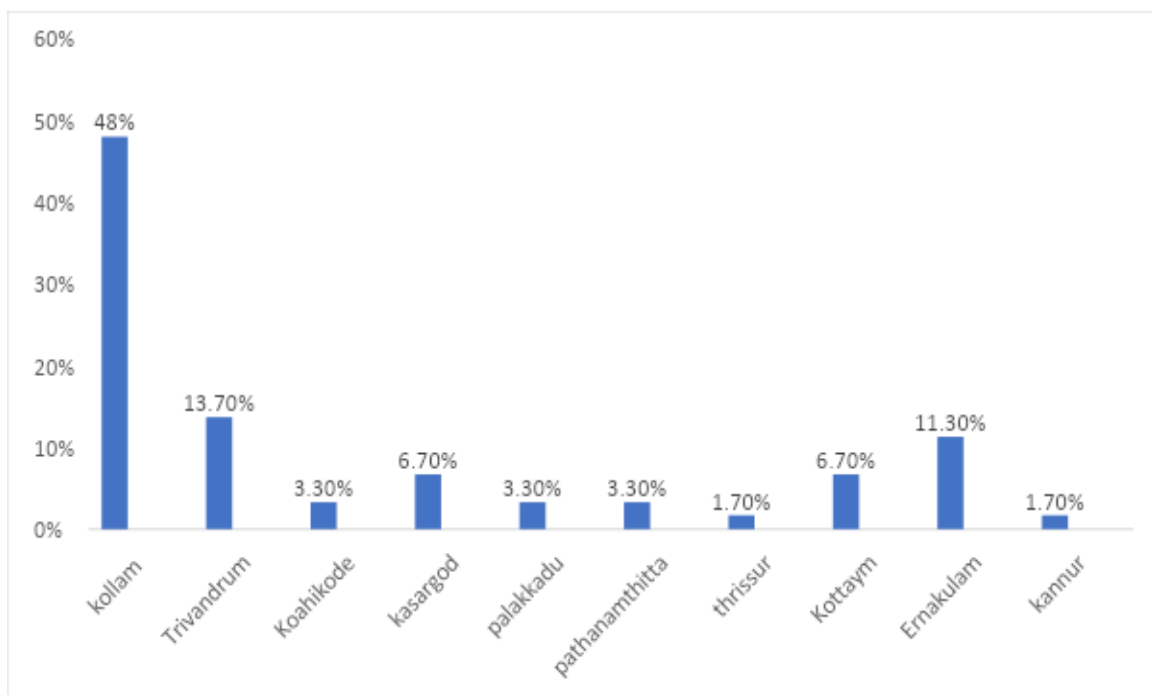
This figure shows that the students in the age group 21 to 24 shows more interest in migration. 65% of the migrated students are from the age group 21 to 24. 35% of the students are from the age group 18 to 20. And 5% of the student migrants are more than 24 years old.

Figure 4.2: Gender of the respondents



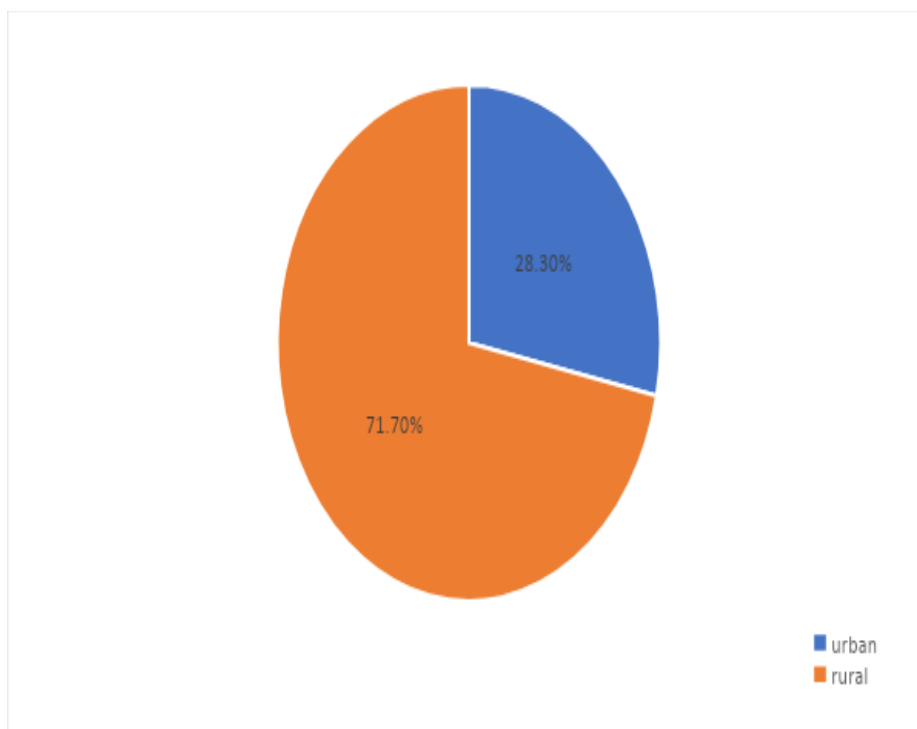
Female students constitute majority of the migrated population. 67.3% of the migrated students are female and male students constituted about 36.7%.

Figure 4.3: District of the respondent



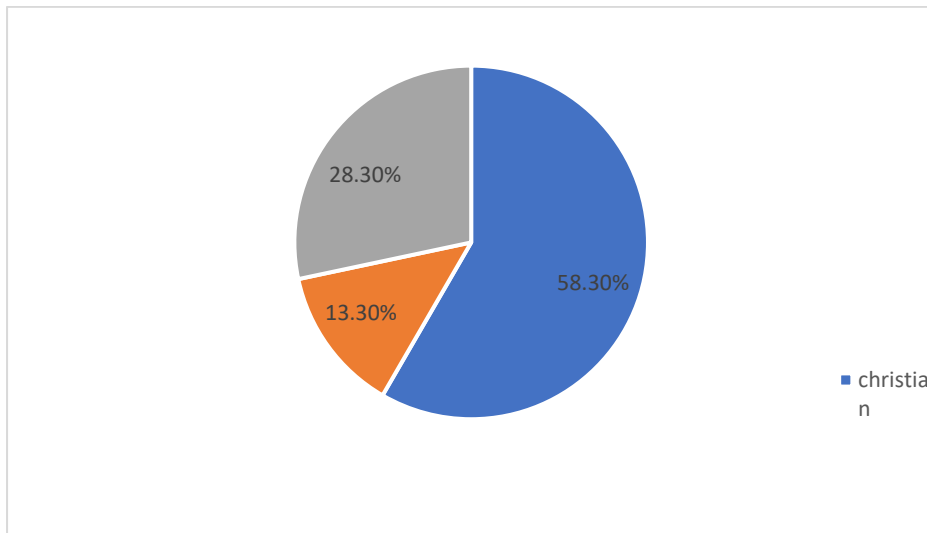
Most of the students come from Kerala's southern region, particularly from the districts of Kollam and Trivandrum. Students from Kollam district make up about 48% of the total. The second-highest percentage, at 13.7%, belongs to Trivandrum. 11.3% of the population has migrated away from the Ernakulam district. The least number of migrant students are in Thrissur and Kannur. A total of 1.7% of students in each district are migrants. The students from southern part of Kerala exhibit a greater tendency toward migration.

Figure 4.4: Native locality of the respondents.



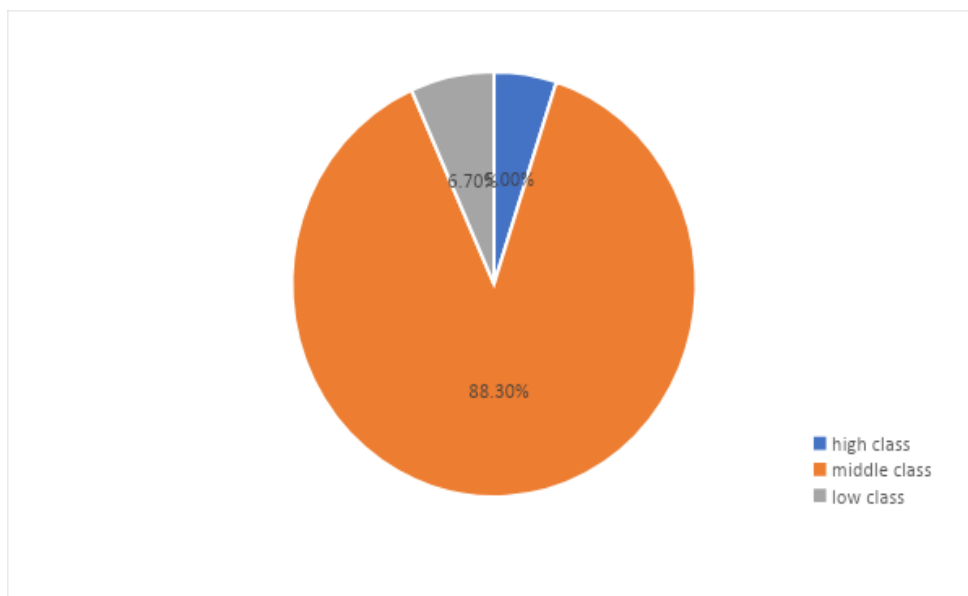
This figure shows that the 71.7% of the migrant students are from rural area and 28.3% of the students belongs to urban areas. Students from rural areas are more inclined to emigrate for the purpose of pursuing higher education abroad.

Figure 4.5 Religious community of the respondent



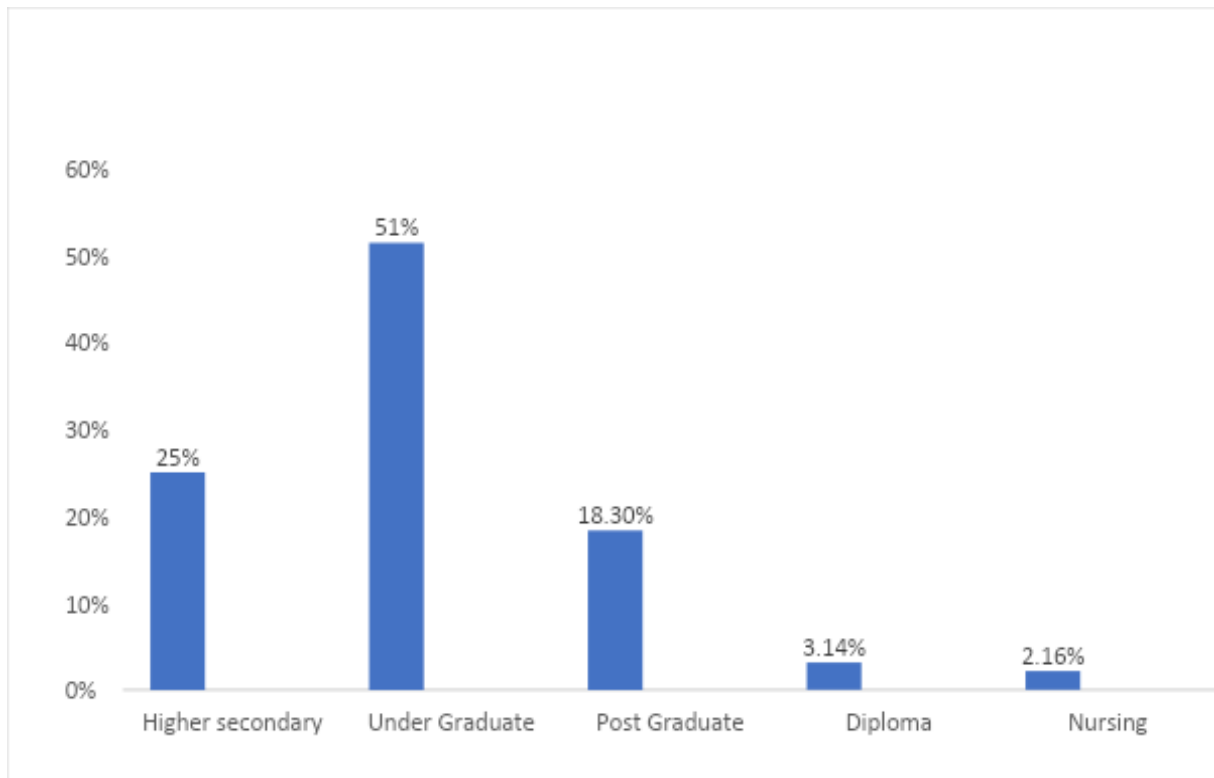
The figure shows that the students from Christian community shows an inclination towards migration. About 58.3% of the migrant student belongs to Christian community. 28.3% of the students belongs to Hindu community and 13.3% of the students belongs to Muslim community.

Figure 4.6: Income class of the respondent.



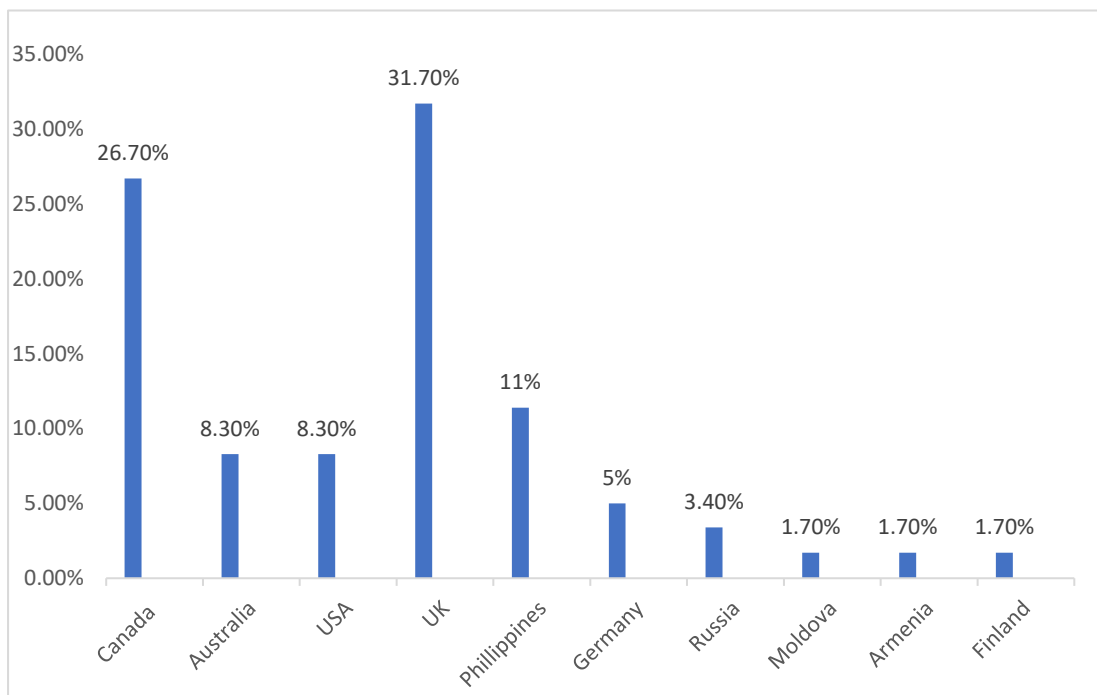
The figure shows that 88.3% of the migrant students belongs to middle class income group and 6.7% of the students are from low class income group and 5% of the students are from the high-income class.

Figure 4.7: Educational qualification of respondents



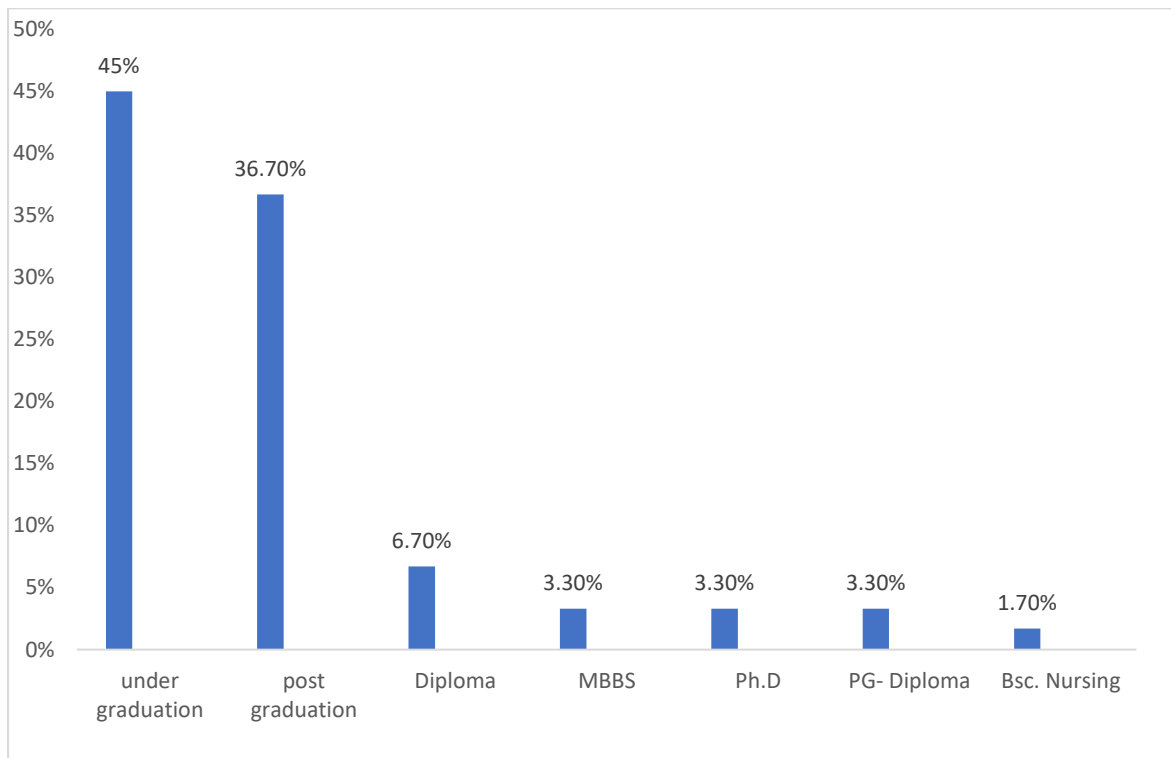
Majority of the students migrated after qualifying an under-graduation degree. 51% of the migrated students are under graduates. About 25% of the students migrated after completing their higher secondary. 18.3% of the students migrated to overseas after completing their post-graduation. About 3.14% of the students completed a diploma course before migration and 2.16% of the migrant students are nurses. The majority of the student migrates after completing their under graduation from universities and institutions from Kerala.

Figure 4.8: Countries choose by migrants to move



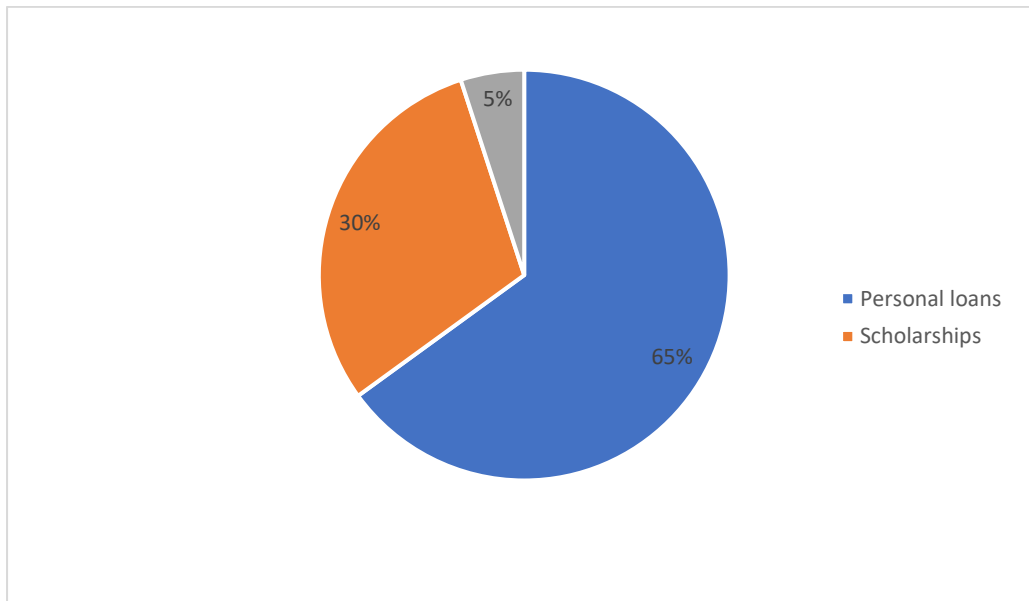
The most favourite destinations for the students to migrate are UK, Canada, Philippines, Australia and USA. 31.7% of the students choose UK to continue their higher studies. 26.7% of the students migrated to Canada. 11% of the students migrated to Philippines. In Australia and USA, about 8.3% of students migrated to each country. 5% of the students choose Germany as their migration destination. 3.4% of the students migrated to Russia and Finland, Armenia and Moldova are other countries students chose to migrate.

Figure 4.9: Course studying



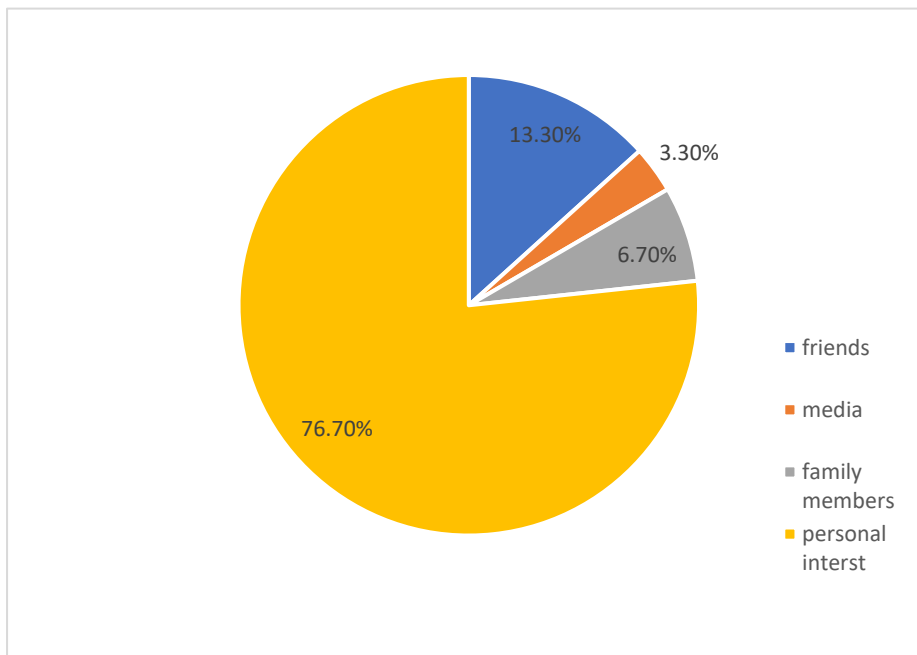
The majority of the students are doing undergraduate courses. About 45% of the students are doing under graduation or courses related to it. 36.7% of the students are attending post-graduation courses in foreign universities. 6.7% of the students are doing Diploma courses. 3.3% of students are doing MBBS, 3.3% of the them are Ph.D. scholars, 3.3% of the students are doing PG- Diploma courses.

figure 4.10: Source of Funding



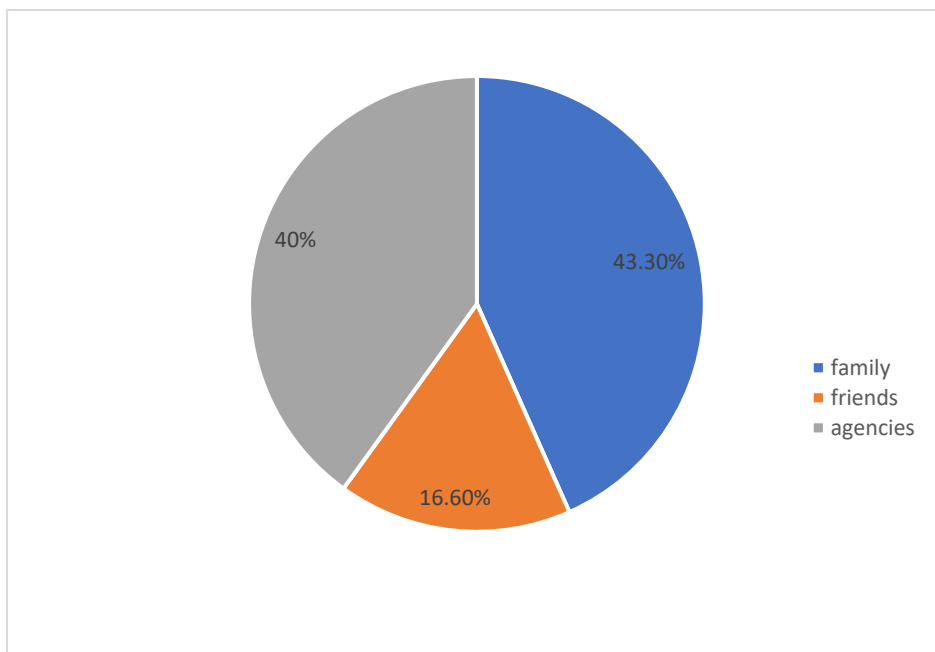
In this figure it shows 65% of the students found financial support through personal loans. 30% of the students have scholarships and 5% of them have financial support from family.

Figure 4.11: who influence the students migration decision.



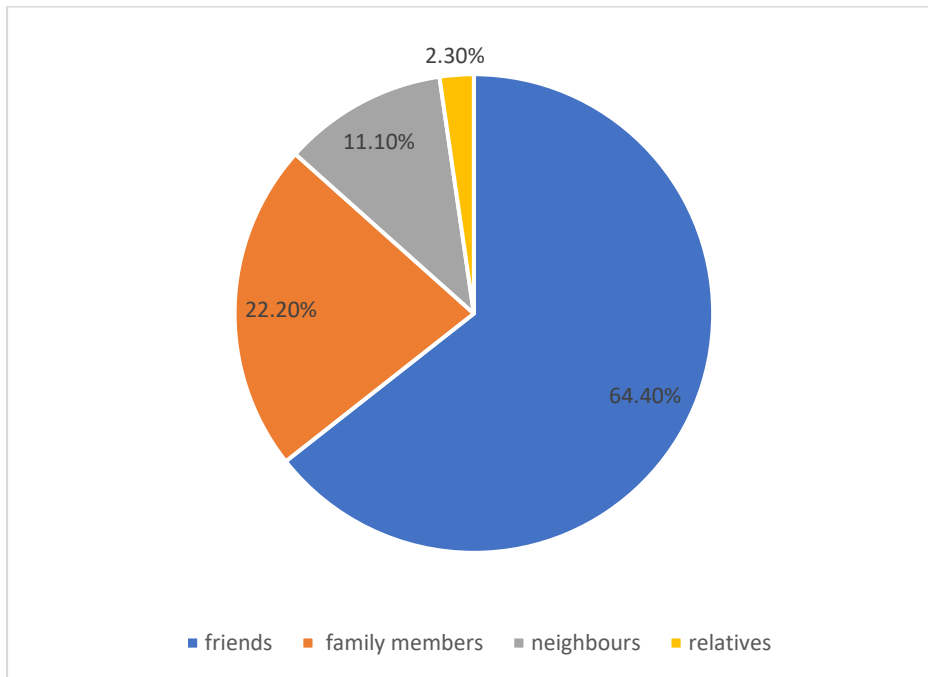
Majority of the students, about 76.7% of the students migrated upon their personal interest. And 13.3% of the students were influenced by their friends who had migrate earlier. 3.3% were migrated on family decisions and 3.3% were influenced by media.

Figure 4.12: who assisted in migration process



This data shows that for 43.3% of the students, their family helped them in the migration process and 40% of the students depends on agencies and 16.6% were helped by their friends.

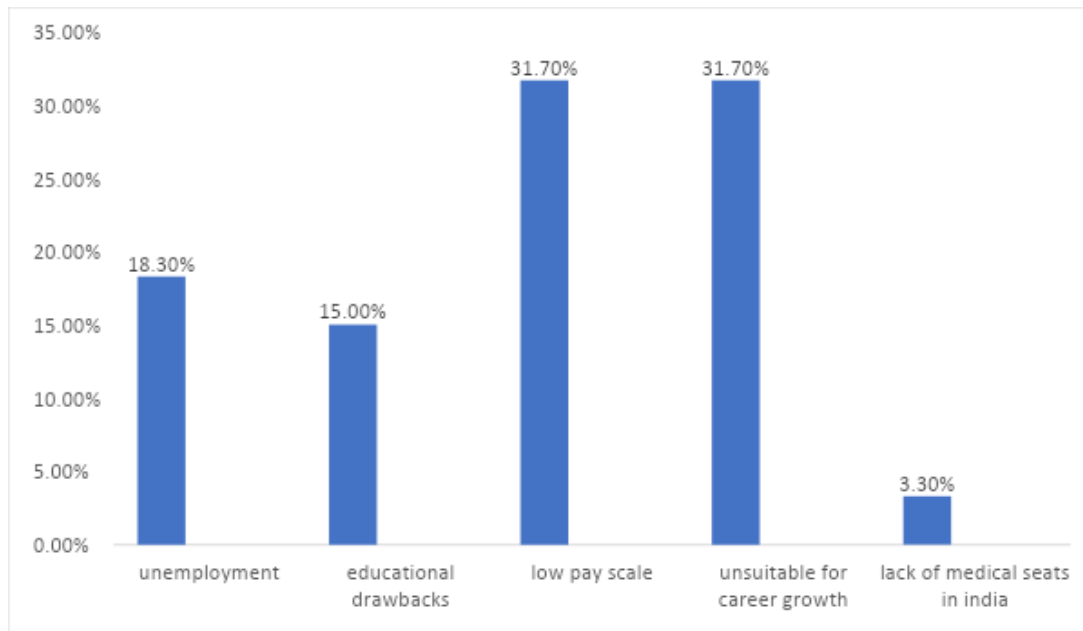
Figure 4.13: known persons to students before migration



Majority of the students know someone who had migrated earlier. 64.4% of the students have their friends, and 22.2% of them have their family members in that country. 11.10% students have their neighbours and 2.3% of them have their relatives in the country they moved to.

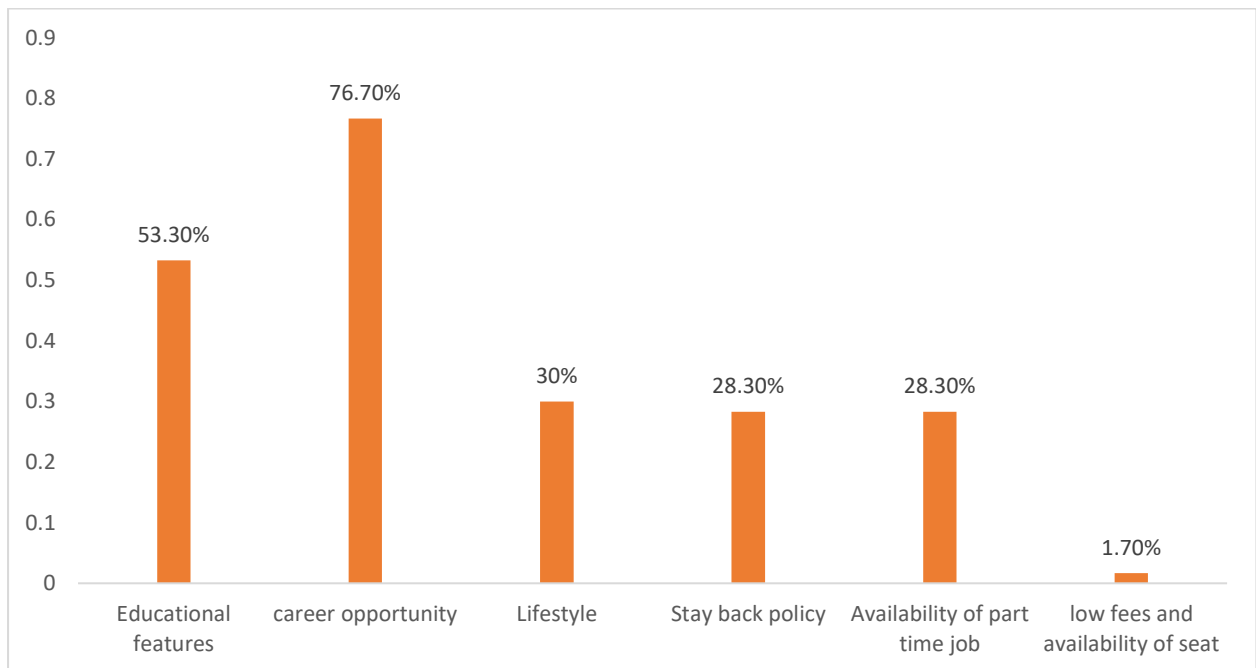
4.2: To find out the push and pull factors motivating the students to migrate.

Figure 4.14: reason for not choosing Kerala for their higher studies.



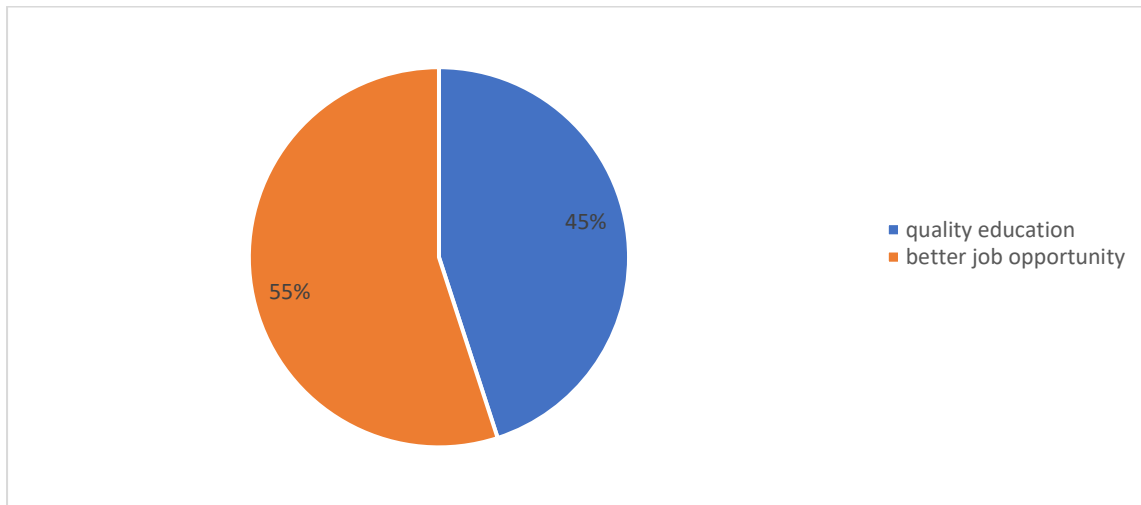
Low pay scale and unsuitable for career growth are the main reasons that the student doesn't choose Kerala for their higher studies. 31.70% of students says Kerala provide low pay scale and 31.7% of students believe Kerala doesn't support for their career growth. Unemployment in Kerala is the reason for 18.3% of students. 15% students leave Kerala because of the educational drawbacks in the academic system. And the unavailability of medical seats in Indian medical Institutions cause migration of 3.3% of the student.

Figure 4.15: factors consider while choosing a country for migration.



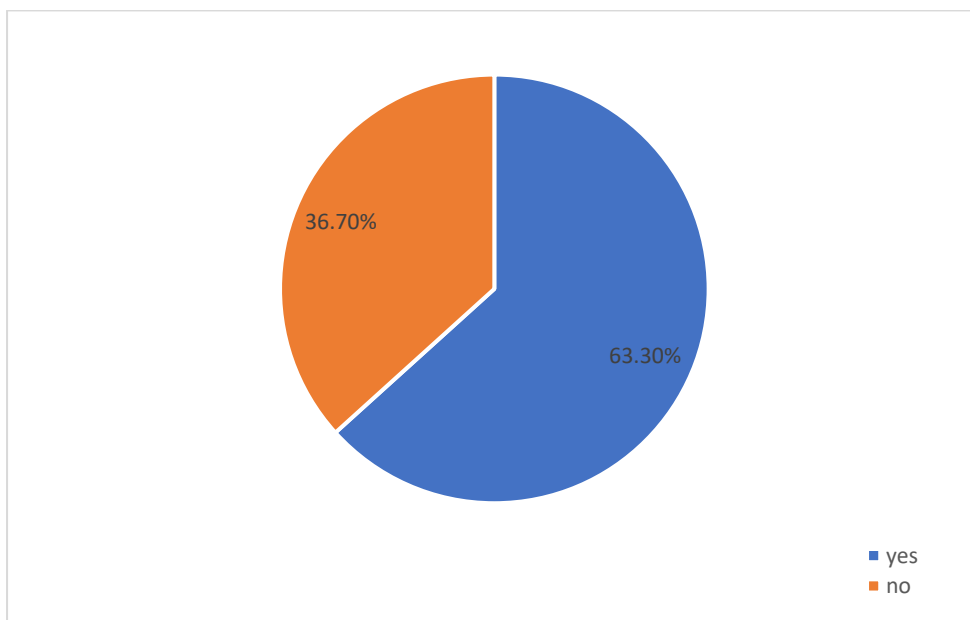
Most of the students prefer the country which offers more career opportunities. 76.7% of the respondents choose country that accelerate their career growth. 53.3% of the students prefer a country according to the educational features provided. 30% of the students choose a country based on the lifestyle. 28.3% consider Stay back policy as a factor and same percentage of responds consider availability of part time job while migrating. 1.7% of the students choose a country with low fees and availability of admission. The respondent chooses a country based on the career opportunities provided that can prosper their career.

Figure 4.16: Reasons to choose a foreign university for higher studies.



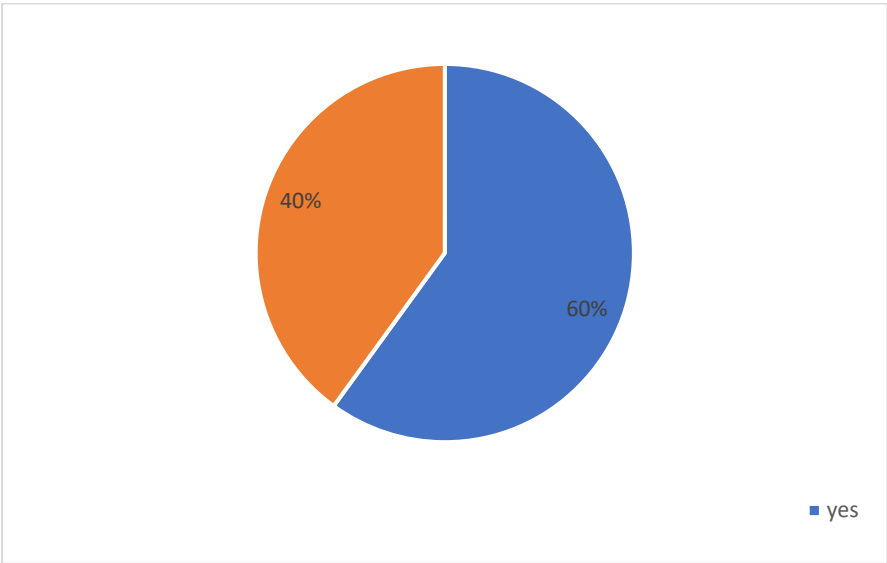
55% of the students choose foreign university to continue their study because of the availability of better job opportunities. 45% of them migrate because of the quality of education provided by the foreign universities.

Figure 4.17: Influence of western lifestyle in decision to migrate.



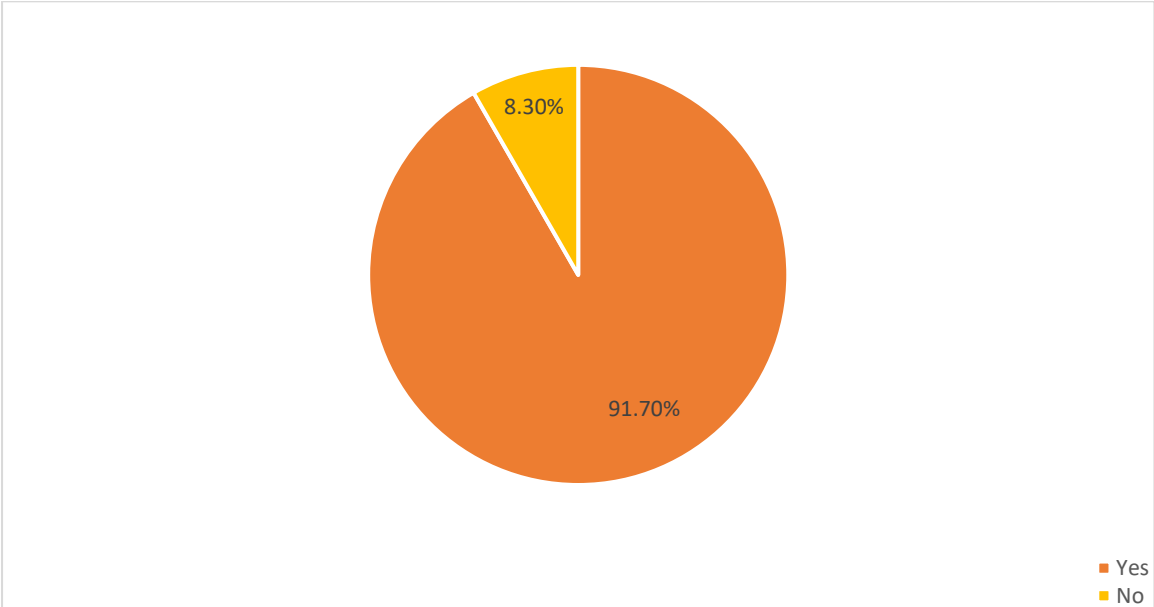
The figure shows that on 63.3% of the students are influenced by the western life. There was a high impact of western life style on the decision making of the students. 36.7% don't had an influence of the western life style.

Figure 4.18: social status as a cause for migration.



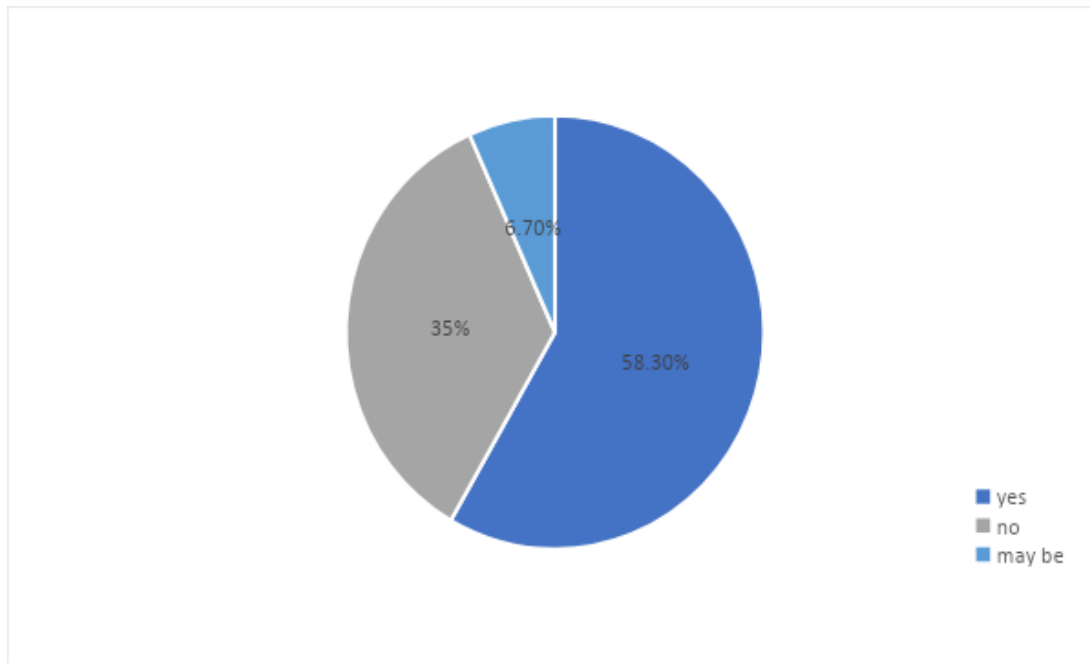
For 60% of the student's social status is a reason for their migration. 40% of them do not consider social status as a reason for migration.

Figure 4.19: Foreign countries ensure career development



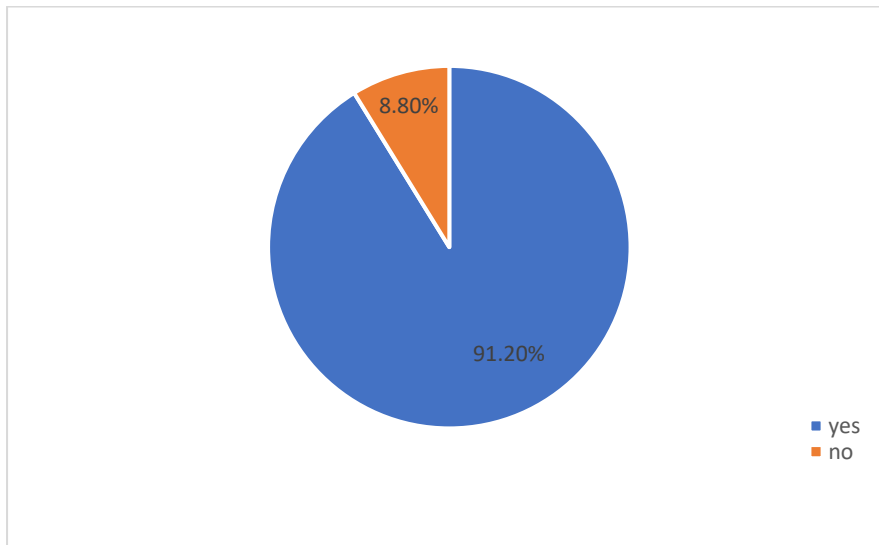
For 91.7% of the students the migration helped them for career development. The country they migrated aids in their career development and for 8.3% of the students the migration didn't aid on their career development.

Figure 4.20: Availability of job opportunities



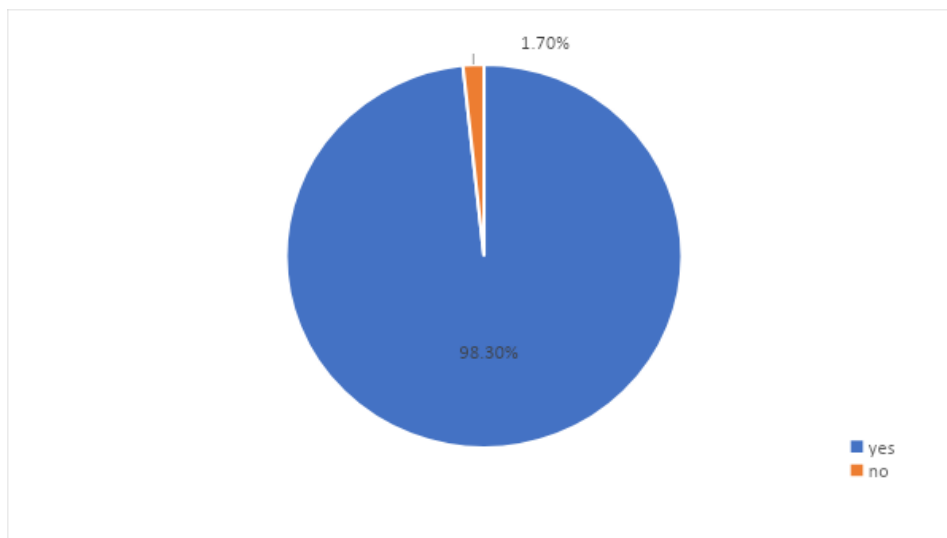
This data depicts that 58.3% of the students are able to find out a job in the migrated country that matches their educational qualification. 35% of the students are not able to find a job that matches their educational qualifications and 6.7% of the students are not sure about their job status after completing their studies

Figure 4.21: Satisfaction with job opportunities



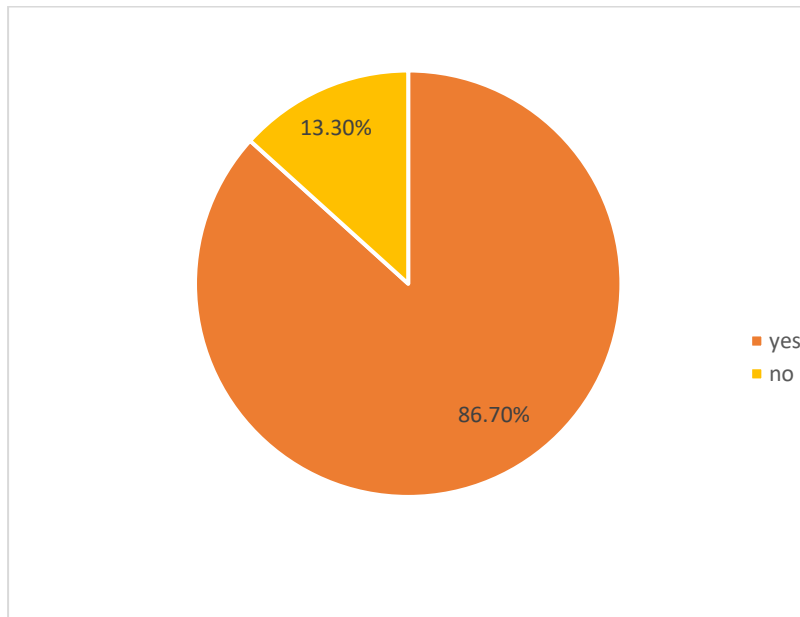
About 91.2% of the students are satisfied with the job opportunities in the migrated country. They find more job opportunities there than Kerala and pay scale is higher there when compared to Kerala. 8.8% of the students are not satisfied with the job opportunities.

Figure 4.22: Self-reliant and independent



98.3% of the student became more self-reliant and independent after migration. For 1.7% of the student there were no changes in their self- reliance and independence

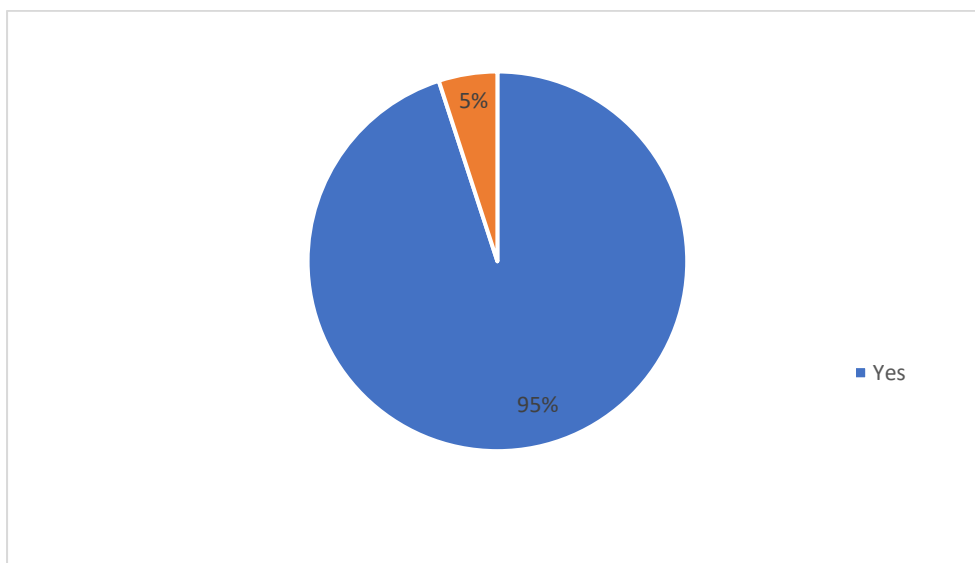
Figure 4.23: standard of living



For 86.7% of the student there standard of living had increased after migration. 13.3% of the students had no change in their standard of living. The standard of living is considering as an important factor of social status.

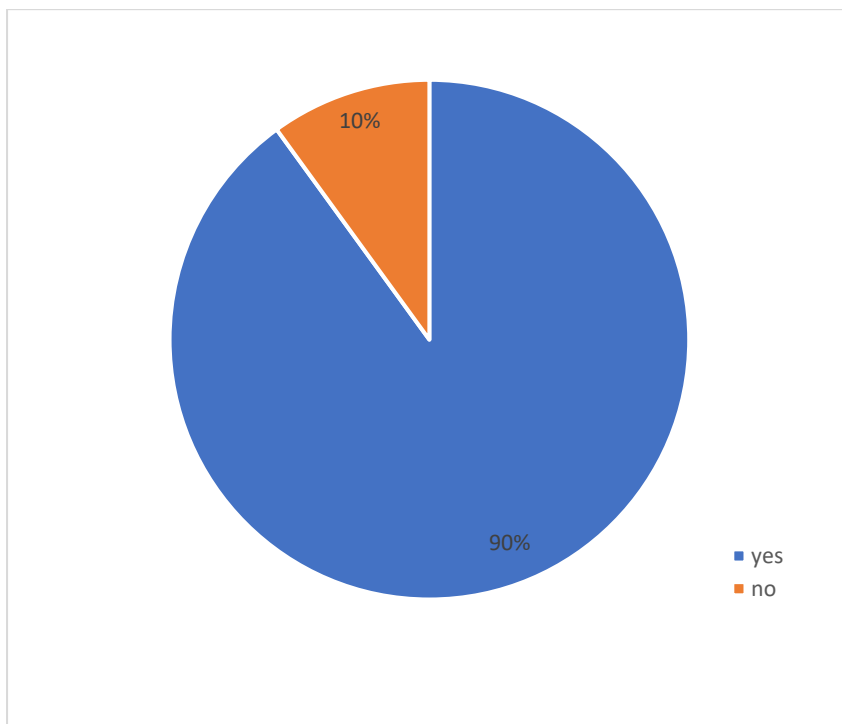
4.3: To find out whether the educational features are a cause for students' migration

Figure 4.24: Quality of education in foreign universities.



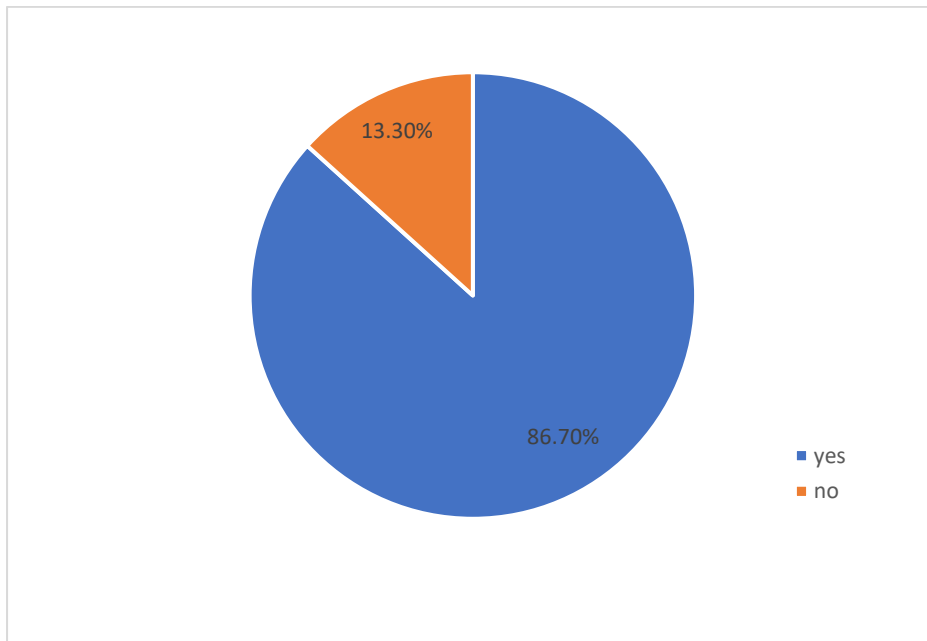
95% of the students experience better quality education in the foreign universities and 5% of the students are not satisfied with the quality of education provided by the foreign university.

Figure 4. 25: Training programmes and internships in foreign universities.



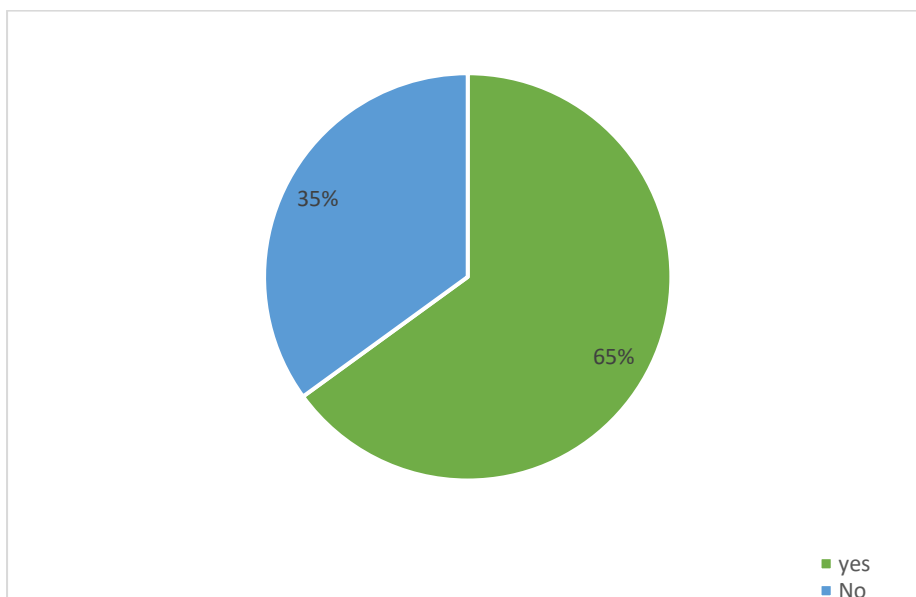
90% of the foreign universities provide training programmes and internships with their studies which help the students to develop their skills and practical knowledge. And 10 % Of the universities not provide these programmes. The training programmes and internships are important as theoretical knowledge. It helps the students to acquire practical knowledge about what they had learned and it can make the students to do well in their academics

Figure 4.26: learning and teaching process in foreign universities



The figure depicts that 86.7% of the foreign universities have a better teaching and learning process and its more effective than universities in Kerala. 13.3% of the universities doesn't provide an effective lecture.

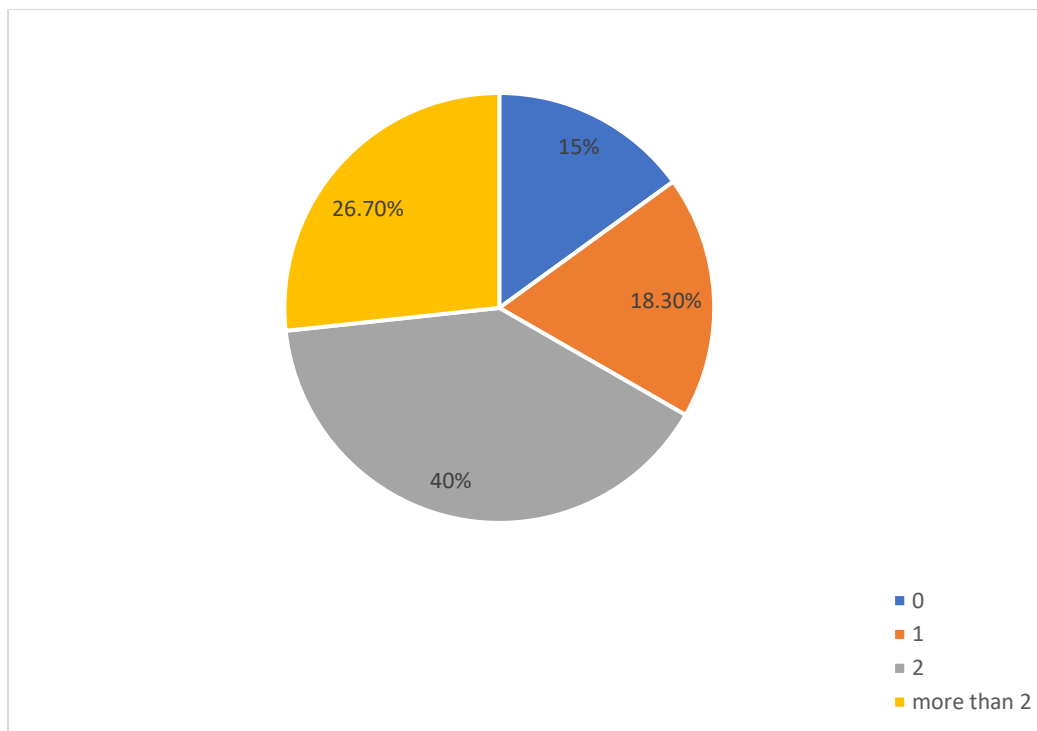
Figure 4.27: Part time job



This figure shows that about 65% of the students are part time workers and 35% of them don't have a part time job. Majority of the students depends on part time jobs to for their daily living.

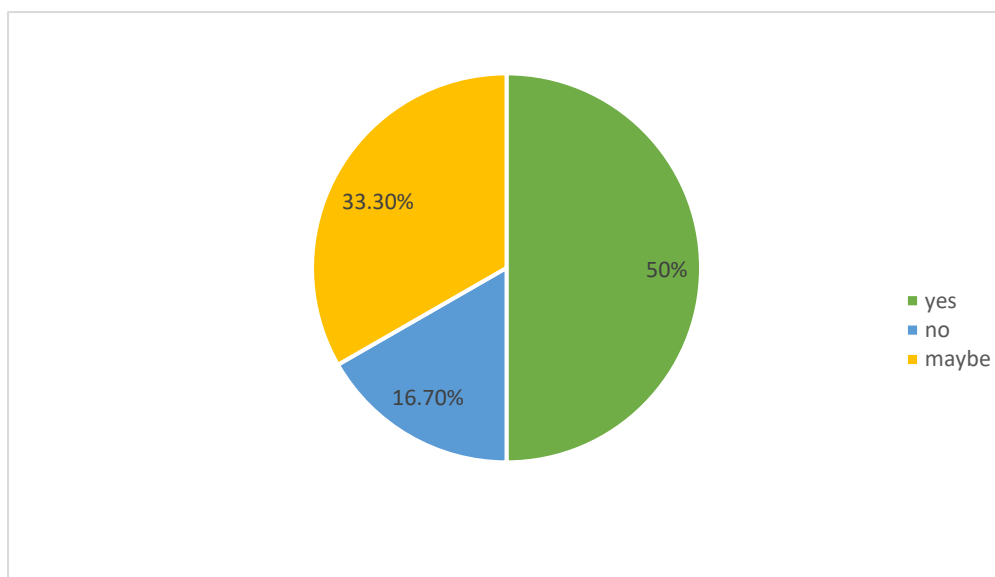
4.4: To analyse the student's decision on settling foreign countries

Figure 4.28: Stay back



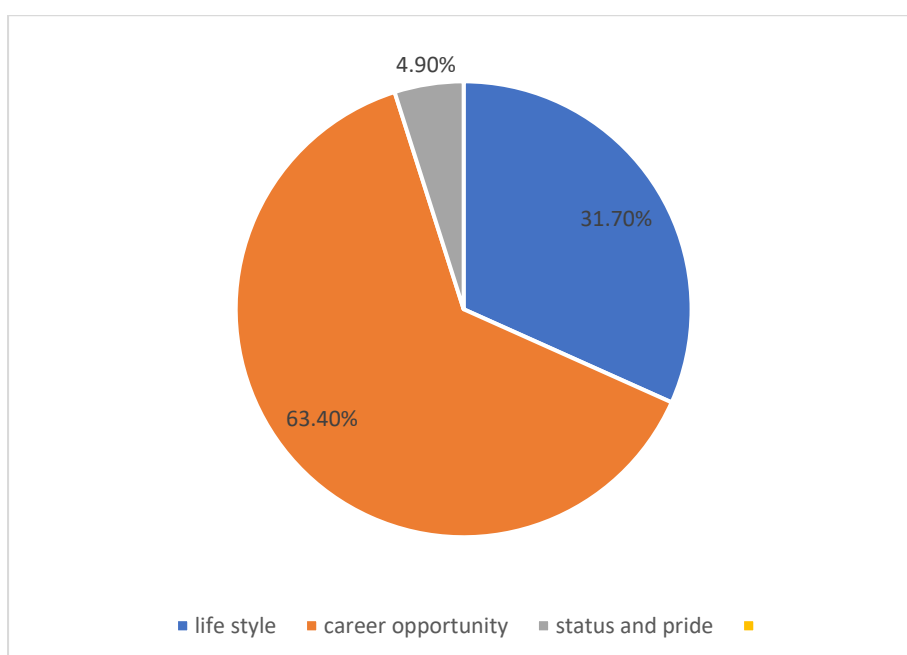
Majority of the students have stay have stay back policies 40% of them have stay back upto 2 years, 26.7% of the students have stay back more than 2 years. 18.3% of the students have stay back for 1 year and there are 15% of the students don't have stay backs. Stay back is one of the aspects that student consider while choosing a country for migration. Most of the students want to settle there after completing their course. so, stay back is a time period they get to find out job and get permanent residency.

Figure 4.29: Decision about settling in the foreign country



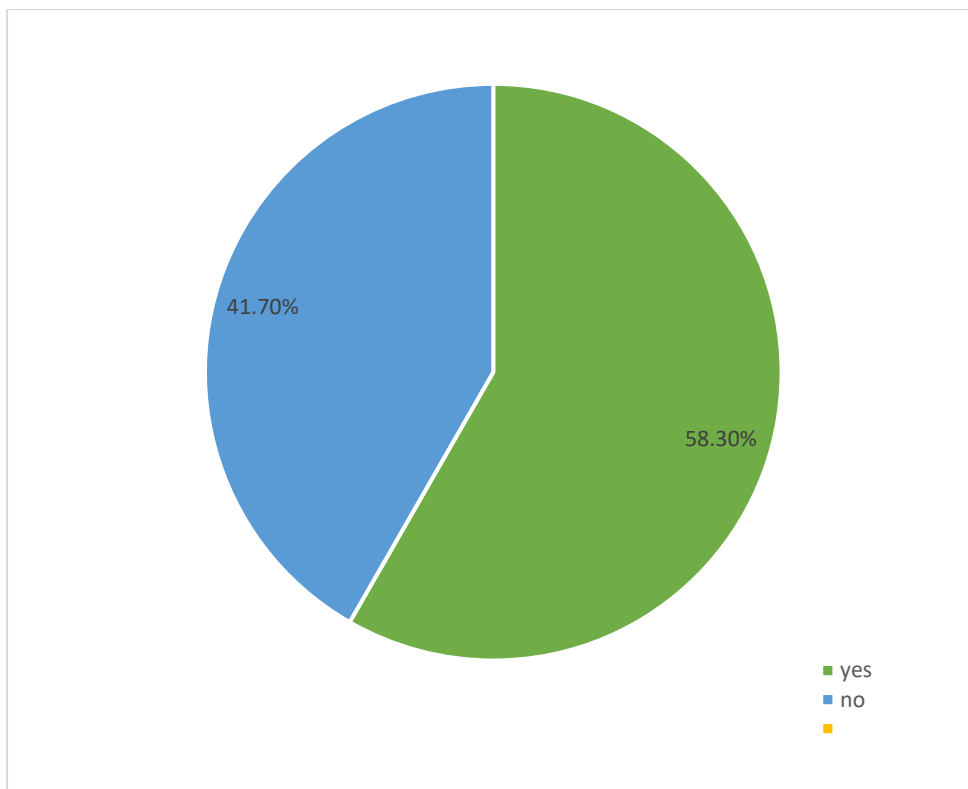
50% of the students are interested to settle in the country after completing their course. 33.3% of the students are not sure about that and they decide it after the completing their studies. 16.7% of the students are not interested to settle down there. They will return after completing their studies.

Figure 4.30: Reason to settle in the foreign country



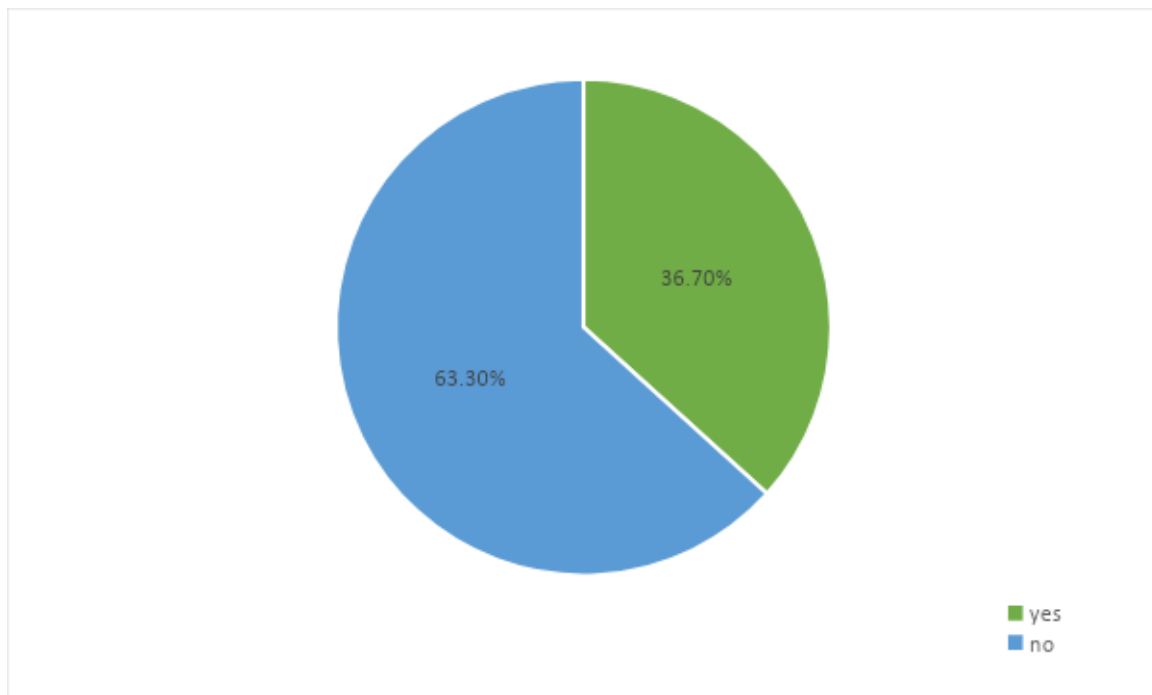
The figure shows that 63.4% of the students want to settle there because of the career opportunity provided by the country. 31.7% of the student's decision to settle down is influenced by the life style of the country. 4.9% of the students consider settling in a foreign country is a matter of status and pride.

Figure 4. 31: Citizenship



58.3% of the students prefer foreign citizenship. 41.7% of the students don't want to change their citizenship. This shows that most of the students don't want to return to Kerala. They prefer permanent residency or citizenship of the country they migrated.

Figure 4.32: Decision about return back to Kerala.



Majority of the students want to come back, if they are get placed in Kerala or in any Indian states. 63.3% of the students are ready to come back if they get a job that matches their educational qualification. 36.6% of the students don't prefer to come back and want to settle in the country. It shows that, if he states can ensure safe and secure job with decent pay, the students are willing to come back to Kerala.

DISCUSSION

Students are more concerned about their future careers. Better quality education and professional possibilities are viewed as means of achieving career objectives. The major reasons that students moved to foreign nations were educational disadvantages and a lack of professional possibilities. When deciding which nation to migrate to, students consider variables such as educational features, work prospects, lifestyle, and stay-back policies. The majority of students wish to settle in foreign nations in order to advance their careers. Furthermore, the students are eager to return to Kerala if the state offers better professional possibilities.

Students are more concerned about their future employment opportunities. Better education and professional opportunities are considered as means of reaching career goals. The main reasons students moved to other countries were educational deficiencies and a lack of professional opportunities. Students examine educational features, job opportunities, lifestyle, and stay-back policies while determining which country to migrate to. The majority of students want to live in foreign countries to better their careers. Furthermore, the students would like to return to Kerala if the state provides better career opportunities.

According to a study on the migration of students from Kerala conducted by Justine George, educational disadvantages are a major motivator for students to migrate, with the majority of students choosing to study in the United Kingdom or Canada. Similar findings are reflected in this study. Educational aspects influence students' migration decisions. The majority of students are interested in settling in a foreign nation after finishing their higher education there.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The final chapter deals with the outputs that the research revealed. It can be used as indicators that need to be studied in planning an intervention for the future. The purpose of the discussion is to interpret and describe the significance of findings that was already known as research problem. Researcher here also tried to explain new understanding and insights that emerged as a result of this study respective to areas that need to be focused with interventions.

FINDINGS.

There was a high rise in the number of students migrated to foreign countries every year. The students in the age group 21 to 24 constitute majority of the migrant population. The female students show more tendency to migrate to foreign countries. The number of female students is comparatively higher than the male students. The United Kingdom and Canada were chosen as the preferable destinations by the aspirants. The majority of the students are from the middle-class family and the majority of them depends upon personal loan to meet the expenses for migration. Majority of the migrant students belongs to Christian community. Most of the student migrated upon their personal interest and family also motivates for the migration. Media and peer groups also have influence on the decision to migrate. The recruiting agencies and family assist the students in their migration process. The

Kerala is one of the states in India with high literacy rate. But the students from Kerala is migrating abroad to continue their higher studies. There are many reasons that influence the students to migrate abroad for higher studies. The majority of the students state that Kerala is not suitable for better career development. Unemployment is a major social problem that exist in Kerala nowadays. The students are not able to find out job that matches their educational qualification. Also, the employees didn't get a decent pay for the work they are doing. The study finds out that the educational drawbacks of universities in Kerala is also a push factor causing migration. The reason that made the MBBS students to migrate are the unavailability of seats in medical colleges in Kerala and the fees are comparatively less in foreign institutions. The social status is another influencing factor. Studying abroad is regarded as a sign of social status. The students' social status is raised by moving to a foreign country. The newest social

trends are always influencing the younger generation. The western way of life also draws students to immigrate to other nations.

Education is considered as a key factor enhances both personal and career development and societal progress. so, everyone gives importance in acquiring quality education. One of the main reasons people move is because of the educational amenities. Students were drawn to international universities because of the academic shortcomings of universities in Kerala. The majority of students attend overseas colleges where they receive superior education. The process of teaching and learning is more efficient in foreign universities. Students can participate in internship and training programs offered by foreign colleges and institutes, which improve their practical expertise and help them learn more about what they have learned.

Most students desire to remain in the nation from which they migrated. They became more self-reliant and relevant as migrants. The majority of students work part-time. They make money to support themselves. The vast majority favour foreign citizenship. The students' primary justification for relocating abroad is their conviction that doing so will advance their professional development. If they can't find a job that fits their educational background, they'll work for anything. This mentality of the students shows that the students are aware about the distressed condition of job market in Kerala. The foreign countries ensure decent pay for the work they do. Another aspect that led the students to settle there was the western way of life. Comparatively, foreign countries have higher living standards than Kerala. The study also found out that the uncertainty in availability of job opportunities is one of the reasons causing migration. Majority of the students are willing to come back to Kerala if they get a job that matches to their qualification.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this research study used a quantitative research approach to explore the dynamics of increasing international students' migration. The study analysed the nature of student's migration, evaluated the contribution of Kerala's educational institutions to migration, looked into variables influencing student's choices of destinations and provided interesting findings. A quantitative approach is used by the researcher to conducted the study with a sample of 60. The students migrated from Kerala to overseas for higher studies are the samples of the study.

The study findings showed that female students made up a greater share of migrants than male students, with a predominance of representation from the southern region of Kerala. The bulk of migrant students came from middle class background and mostly studied in the U K and Canada for their undergraduate degrees. Kerala's poor educational system and high unemployment, low pay scales, and perceived unsuitability for career growth emerged as a reason to choose the foreign nation for their education and future. A significant revelation from the study was that a considerable portion of students expressed an inclination to stay in their destination countries after completing their studies, rather than returning to Kerala.

Student gave emphasis to educational features, professional prospectus, and lifestyle options while choosing a migration destination. Their decision was further cemented by the assurance of improved career development chances, higher pay scales, and greater employment prospects. From the study it's clear that international student migration has significant consequences for Kerala. The research underscores the need for continuous efforts to enhance the educational landscape and employment opportunities in the region.

SUGGESTIONS

The increase in migration among students can affect the social and economic growth of a country. The young population of a country is considered as the strength of the nation. The study finds out that the educational draw backs and unemployability, low pay scale are some factors causing migration among students in Kerala. The students are aware about the insufficient career opportunities in Kerala. A safe and secure job with a decent pay is one of the basic needs of a young individual. That motives them to migrate to foreign countries that provide more career enhancement opportunities. The authorities should consider the increasing

migration as a problem that can negatively affect the growth of the nation and adopt measures to prevent the increasing migration by providing quality education, job opportunities and decent pay scale. And the migration tendency among youth is increasing year by year, so further studies is necessary to understand the increasing trend in migration.

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APPENDIX 1

TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION

QUESTIONNAIRE

A STUDY ON INCREASING INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' MIGRATION AMONG YOUTH IN KERALA

Hello,

I am a second year M A Sociology student working on my last year project. Your response to the questionnaire should be kept private and only the researcher will be aware of them. I would appreciate it if you could complete the questionnaire, but the decision is entirely up to you. Please, check the boxes next to the answers that apply to you and write response in the space provided.

1. Age

- 18 to 20
- 21 to 24
- above 24

2. Gender

- male
- female
- Other:

3. District

4. Locality

- Rural
- Urban

5. Religion

- Hindu
- Christian
- Muslim
- Other:

6. Income class

- High
- Medium
- Low

7. Ration Card color

- Yellow
- Pink
- Blue
- White

8. Educational Qualification

- Higher Secondary
- Under graduate
- Post Graduate
- Diploma
- Other:

9. which nation did you chose to study in?

- Canada
- Australia
- USA
- UK

- Other:

10. Which programme are you doing now?

- Under graduation
- Post graduation
- Diploma
- Ph.D.
- Other:

11. Which academic discipline do you study in

- Social Science
- Natural Science
- Commerce
- Information and Technology

12. Source of funding

- Personal Loans
- Scholarships
- Family

13. Who influenced you to migrate

- Friends
- Media
- Family Members
- Personal Interest

14. Who has been helping you in migration process

- family
- friends

- Agencies

15. Did you know anyone before moving to that country?

- Yes
- No

if yes, who?

- Friends
- Family members
- Neighbours
- Relatives

16. Why don't you choose Kerala for your higher education

- Unemployment
- Educational Drawbacks
- Low pay Scale
- unsuitable for career growth
- Other

17. What factors do you consider when choosing a country to move to?

- Educational features
- Lifestyle
- Career Opportunity
- Stay Back policy
- Availability of part time job
- Other:

18. Why did you choose a foreign University for your higher education?

- Quality education

- Better job opportunity
- Social Status
- Other:

19. Do foreign universities offer higher quality education than those in Kerala?

- Yes
- No

20. Aside from your academics, did institutions provide training programmes and internships?

- yes
- No

21. When compared to Kerala's educational system, are the learning and teaching process more effective and advantageous?

- Yes
- No

22. Did you find there were more work opportunities than in Kerala?

- Yes
- No

23. Does the country provide a decent pay scale based on the work?

- Yes
- No

24. Did you think that country would aid in your career development?

- Yes
- No

25. Did the Western way of life have an impact on your decision to migrate?

- Yes
- No

26. Do you consider a foreign education to be a social status factor?

- Yes
- No

27. Do you have any part-time job?

- Yes
- No

28. Was it easy to get a part-time job there?

- Yes
- No

29. After completing your course, can you find employment there that matches your qualification?

- Yes
- No
- May be

30. Are you satisfied with the job opportunities available to you in your new country?

- Yes
- No

31. Are you willing to work anywhere in that country, if you can't find a job that fits your qualification?

- Yes
- No

32. How many years of 'stay back' do you have?

- 0
- 1
- 2
- more than 2

33. After completing your studies, would you like to settle in that country?

- Yes
- No
- Maybe

If yes, why

- Life style
- Career opportunity
- Status and Pride

34. Do you prefer foreign citizenship?

- Yes
- No

34. Did your standard of life improved after moving?

- Yes
- No

35. Did your social status has increased after moving?

- Yes
- No

36. After moving, did you become more independent and self-reliant?

- Yes
- No

37. Did you return, if you receive a job offer in Kerala or any other Indian state?

- Yes
- No