

## Research Methodology

### WHY STUDENTS ARE MIGRATING ABROAD FOR HIGHER EDUCATION?

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#### ABSTRACT

Why are Indian students choosing to move abroad for higher education than live in their own country? This pertaining question comes to mind when hearing that, yet another child migrated to a country like the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, etc. for their higher education. “As many as 1.8 million Indians are estimated to spend \$ 85 billion on education abroad by 2024, according to a report by RedSeer”. Experts believe that migrating abroad and using the country’s resources for their personal objectives is called a ‘Brain Drain’. The purpose of this study is to analyze why young students prefer to move out of their country - leaving comfort, familiarity, and luxuries behind to pursue jobs in a foreign land. Many factors help determine this decision taken by the students and their families. These factors include salary, the population of India, quality of education in India, better facilities abroad, and career opportunities and growth. One of the main reasons that students want to move abroad is the population of India. Since the population is high and continues to grow, qualified students and highly educated do not get their desired jobs and opportunities after completing their higher education requirements in India. Secondly, the quality of education might be better than in other countries, but when it comes to young people looking for jobs, the pay scale or compensation structure isn’t very attractive. This is due to the high demand and high population, which makes it tremendously difficult to find a good job. Hence, students with means consider the above-mentioned factors to weigh their options – should they opt for better quality education or migrate to other countries for better job opportunities? Thus, the workforce and young people prefer to move to other countries for higher education and improve their lifestyle.

## INTRODUCTION

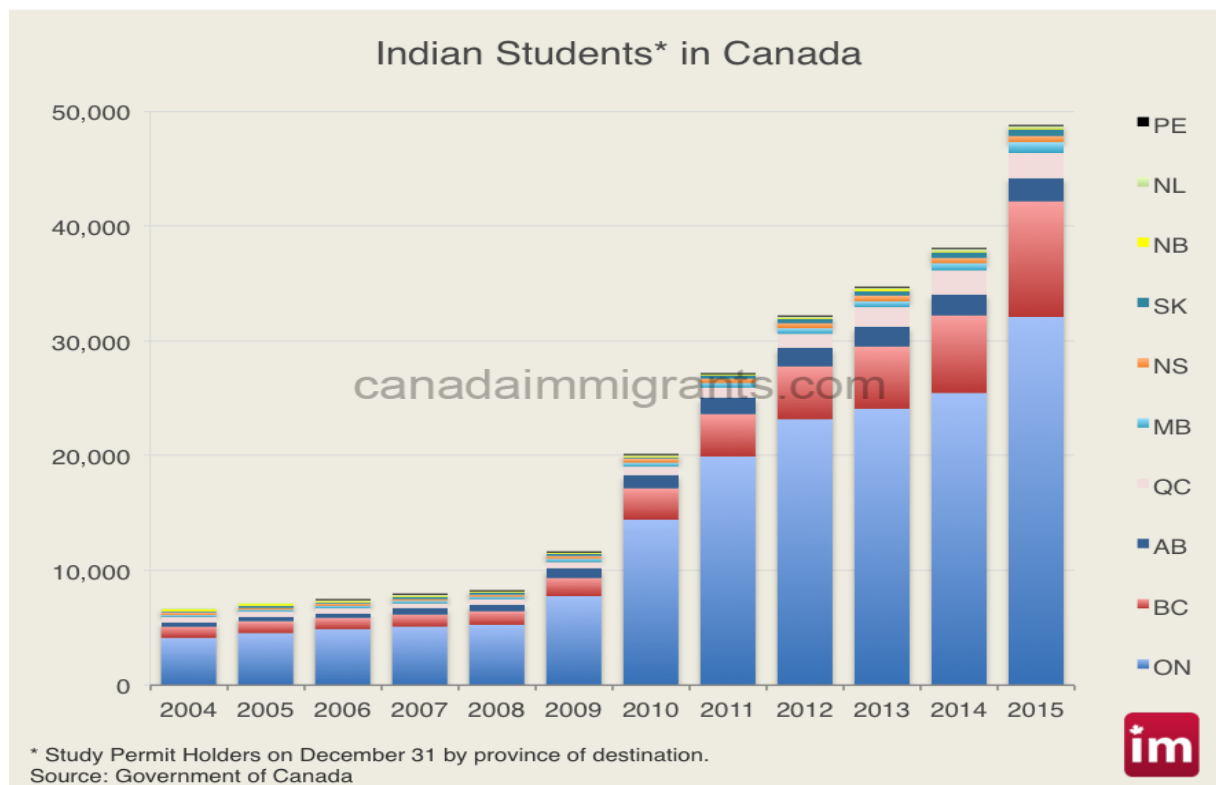
In 2022, there has been a migration of around 0.26 million students abroad for their higher education. This number has been increasing every year. In 2021, around 4.4 million students immigrated for further studies abroad. There is a massive percentage increase of 41 % in 1 year. According to government sources from Kerala, there have been more than 30,500 students who have moved to countries like the USA, UK, Australia, China, Germany, etc. The students are finding ways to settle down in the foreign countries so they believe that taking admission in a international institution can provide them with that kickstart to settle down in a foreign country. These young students are preferring to shift to countries like the USA, UK, Canada, Australia, Europe, etc as they have attractive prospects for students from countries like India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, etc. Students feel that they will get better education quality and career growth which will help them in the future. Students also feel that the development and infrastructure are better in a foreign country which attracts them. Indian students are preferring to go to foreign universities because there is a wide range of courses available which are not even heard of in our country. E.g.: the Study of Cosmetic Sciences, Wine Journalism, and so forth.

Pupils who are studying in master's and doctoral programs are not having enough opportunities as there are hardly 504 universities in our country for higher studies and the universities are unable to accept all the applicants. Admission to higher institutions in India is limited to the IIMs, IITs, and AIMS, which are our country's dream schools. The competition for admission becomes intense and the student must deal with the stress of taking entrance exams like JEE, NEET, and CAT. Due to this, the supply of educational institutions does not meet the existing demand for education in our country and this leads to the migration of foreign universities. Another significant reason for students to opt for foreign universities is because they don't get the desired programs and courses in their own country and these talented students have to shift abroad for better career progression. Many female students who come from very protected families and where there is a conventional thought process believe that moving abroad can help them to safeguard themselves from marriage and emotional strain from parents about entering a relationship when they want to focus on their professions and achieve something in their lives. Indian Students with an international degree or foreign degree will not opt for an Indian job because they will not be paid in US Dollars and will be paid comparatively a very low salary as other college students who would be opting for an international job.

The students who are studying in foreign universities get to interact with students from different nationalities and that helps in developing their personalities. They start developing a global outlook toward how to function as a business. They get exposure to different cultures which enhances their global perspective. The students

feel that due to the high competition and population in their own countries the studies prefer to move out and settle in their respective countries. There is a change in the economy as there is a big boost for the education sector where the government and financial institutions are providing educational loans for students at a very nominal interest rate. The universities in our country are going through a severe scarcity of teaching staff and faculties which is leading to a huge imbalance in the student-teacher ratio. A further substantial reason why students think about moving to other nations such as the US, Canada, Australia, and the United Kingdom is that these countries have English as their primary language, which eliminates the need for students to learn additional languages such as Spanish, French, Chinese, Turkish, and so on.

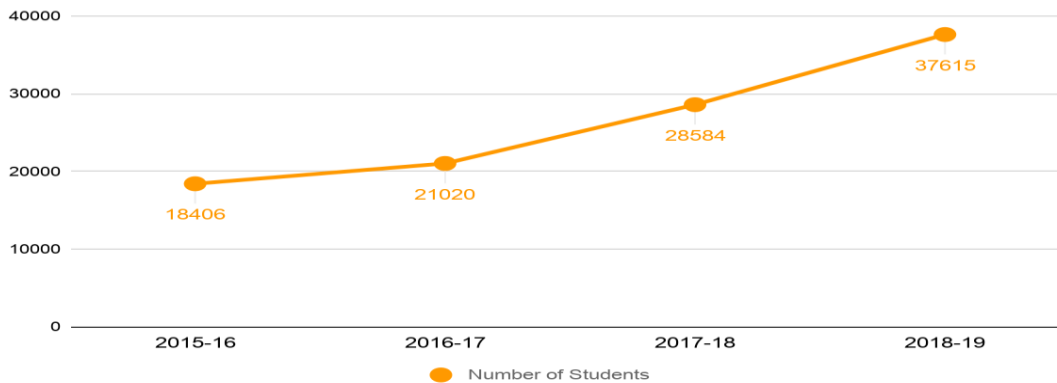
Please find below a graphical representation of data that depicts how many students have migrated abroad from India:



**Table 1**

This graph shows the number of students who have migrated from India to Canada. According to this graph in 2004, there were less than 8,000 students who would immigrate to Canada in a year, but in 2015 it is showing that there have been 48,000 students who immigrated to Canada in a year. So, it depicts that in around a decade the increase is more than 600 %. From 8,000 students to 48,000 students. This shows that students are going to countries like Canada in search of better opportunities and growth.

### Indian Students in Australia



Graphical Table 2

This graph shows that during the period 2015-16 the number of Indian Students was 18,406. But eventually, in the period 2018-19, the number of students increased to 37,615. So, this shows that the number of students has doubled in only 3-4 years. So according to this data, there has been an increase of 200 %. So, the number of students migrating to Australia has drastically increased in the past few years.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The review highlights higher education institutions attract non-residence students due to the wide range of subject scopes, better student-teacher ratio, and facilities for foreign students. Moreover, their needs attached to financial aid are attracting students to seek admission to foreign universities. While some studies have looked into students' motives and perceived barriers (e.g. Cao, Zhu & Meng, 2016), others have concentrated on personality traits (Zimmerman & Neyer, 2013) or socio-economic characteristics (Finger & Netz, 2016). These were used to predict the likelihood of students becoming academically mobile.

In addition, many students see personal development as an important factor, believing it will lead to greater independence, as well as higher self-esteem and self-awareness (Woisch & Willige, 2015).

It is notable that female students are academically much more mobile than their male peers (Luo & Jamieson-Drake, 2015; Stroud, 2010).

. Even within the same subjects, women tend to strive for international experiences more than men (Salisbury, Umbach, Paulsen & Pascarella, 2009; Stroud, 2010).

Besides gender, family background is another important predictor of one's likelihood to travel. It is much more likely that students with an academic family background will travel abroad than students from non-academic families (Finger & Netz, 2016; Lörz, Netz & Quast, 2016; Salisbury et al., 2009).

Economic concerns are not the only reason for this, with students from non-academic backgrounds unlikely to even consider the option of international study, as Salisbury et al. (2009).

The research of Ayoun et al. (2010) examined the consequences of the internationalization of US and non-US hospitality programs and found that an increase in academic quality and strength of the research dimension are academic-related benefits of internationalization.

By using both qualitative and quantitative data in their comprehensive study, Krupnik and Krzaklewska (2007) found students' answers for the reasons of studying abroad address three dimensions-academic, social, and problem solving. In the study, among these motivations, the social aspect is the most important and the problem-solving aspect is the least important for students to consider for study abroad decisions.

“It is found that 62 % of graduates in the US are enrolled in the B-tech program.” (Altbach and Bassett, 2004) The US guarantees students enough career prospects in this subject and provides them with a stable financial future. (IIE, 2016) As a result of these highly specialised courses, such Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality, and Data Analytics, the study forecasts that in the USA, the IT sector will add 2,000,000 new employment. (Charles and Stewart, 1991). Therefore, these degrees are extremely valuable to students and their prospects for employment. Since universities in the USA offer specific employment options, people who have studied in these fields support the industry and enable them to take significant positions in the relevant organizations in the USA. Ahlgrimm, Frederik & Westphal, Andrea & Heck, Sebastian. (2018). Why students travel abroad (and so many others do not): Exploring predictors and decision-making processes in study-related student travel. 10.4995/HEAD18.2018.8161.

The students are attracted because of the specialization courses according to their interests and upon achieving the degree one can pursue higher-paid jobs in health care, management science, and drug development. (Campbell, 2015). The pharmaceutical industry with the 6<sup>th</sup> of the world's largest firms based in the USA. (Selvadurai, 1991). These students on completion of these degrees, get absorbed in such esteemed organizations (Lacina, 2002). The colleges have designed courses accordingly either for a bachelor's degree or for pharmacy courses in science or mathematics. (Mori, 2000) Since in India, practical knowledge is limited

so students are keen to study abroad where the courses are designed in such a fashion that hands-on experience is also given. (Heggins and Jackson, 2003; Kim, 2006; Jones, 2008; Sato and Hodge, 2009). According to my questionnaire responses, it is found that students prefer to migrate for higher university studies abroad because it helps in imparting practical exposure (Zhou et al 2011). The business courses provided in the US augment students with opportunities to avail 1-year internship program that allows them to create business networks in the corporate world.

## QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Read Each item carefully and select the correct option. The information in the survey will be kept confidential and will not be disclosed with anyone. There are 5 options from which you can choose the one which you feel is the ideal answer.

### **Key:**

1 = Strongly Disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Neutral

4 = Agree

5 = Strongly Agree

|    |  |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Do you believe that Indian students are in high demand for their qualifications in other countries ??  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. | Do you think that we can easily find a job after our studies abroad ??   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. | Do you believe that Indian students learn about foreign universities from their families, acquaintances, and friends, or the internet and published sources available on online platforms ?? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. | Do you think that students who migrate abroad have the benefits of an attractive salary??  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. | Do you believe that the standard of living in a foreign country is higher than that provided in India, or is this  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

|     |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|     | just a myth that people have about migrating to another country for higher education?   |   |   |   |   |   |
| 6.  | Do you feel that there is more career progression and career opportunities abroad??   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6.  | Do you believe that higher education institutions in other countries are of high quality?   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7.  | Do you believe that professional qualifications are better recognized in other countries??  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8.  | Do you think that there is a multicultural environment abroad?  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 9.  | Do you believe that medical facilities, hospital beds, vaccines, and other necessities are easily accessible to migrants who do not belong to that country?                 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 10. | Do you believe that teaching strategies in other countries is more practical and expands your knowledge in terms of holistic development?                                   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 11. | Do you believe that cost is a big factor that determines the decision of the students who want to migrate to abroad for their higher education ??                           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 12. | Do you believe that getting into top colleges abroad is easier than getting into top colleges in India because there are no entrance exams and less competition??           | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 13. | Do you believe that students prefer to migrate abroad because they have a primary language of communication in English and do not need to learn a new language?             | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 14. | Do you believe that Indian students can easily adapt and acclimate to foreign cultures and teaching methods??   | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 15. | Do you think that there is better infrastructure and facilities which are provided in a foreign university which plays a decisive role in migrating Indian students abroad? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |



## HYPOTHESIS

### Study Objective

#### *Are Indian students migrating to foreign universities an opportunity or a challenge?*

The country should provide students with more study options in their home country or allow them to study at foreign universities. According to the research, the world's top 11 economies provide 70% of the global GDP, and nearly 9 of them will confront a skilled workforce shortage by 2030. In nations such as Germany, the current shortage is 4%, with a corresponding increase of 23% by 2030. After that, China, which nowadays has the most population, will experience a 3% decrease in workers. Even India will struggle to meet the employees shortage. This will motivate migration from all different countries where jobs are available. The research demonstrates the migration of university students as a result of the need for high-quality education. According to the sources, 4.6 million students study at a foreign university, with 53% of students originating from Asia, with India sending approximately 30,000 students each year.

The following are some hypotheses that I have considered in my research study:

H1: University education in a foreign university is the better option for employees since they are looking for global experience. This encourages students to access international education and has a better lifestyle option. Since Indian students find their home university to have poor infrastructure, mismatch in teacher-student ratio, and outdated curriculum, this results in an industry gap that exists. Indian students with high educational hopes for the future lag behind because only 3 Indian colleges rank in the top two hundred and 10 in the top seven hundred, forcing our students to seek education at foreign institutions.

H2: Since India will be a nation of 140 million population of the college-going age group by 2030, the university regulatory bodies need to ramp up more universities if they want to retain their young minds. It is found Indians who study abroad often stay back in the host country where they go to study because of their liberal visa policy and job availability. To retain our students along with an increase in the number of universities we need to create world-class institutions by bringing in foreign faculties in the local economy and vice-versa, specifically in the realm of research and technology, this will bring in best practices.

H3: It is extremely disappointing when the data shows during the period 2016-2017, India has spent \$3.7 billion on "care for close relatives and study abroad." Outflow cash transfers account for 45% of total outflows. When the country has a continuous trade deficit and outflows have increased 13 times since fiscal year 2012. To counteract the outflow, India should promote twinning programs with local universities, credit transfer,



and the core design of long-term education programs leading to dual certifications. This will empower our qualified workforce to return, thereby reducing our country's unemployment problem.

H4: India is going to be a 5 trillion economy and a lot of FDI and FII are looking to India as a big prospect big names like Apple, Google, Samsung, etc. our opening factories and offices across India are looking for a workforce with global experiences. This will encourage our young minds to consider opportunities available in their home country.

H5: The education body in the country needs to work on a war footing to bring in and encourage foreign universities to open universities in our country with the option of curriculum available in their universities and newly designed curricula related to the host country. This will encourage our students to select the university of their choice, which will be affordable to them, and as a country, we will be able to retain the workforce with global education exposure.

H6: Since Indian foreign students have an edge in the language skills of the host country and the parent country this will encourage global companies opening offices in India to offer these foreign students placements in their home country. These foreign students whose families and parents reside in India will have a great opportunity to be together.

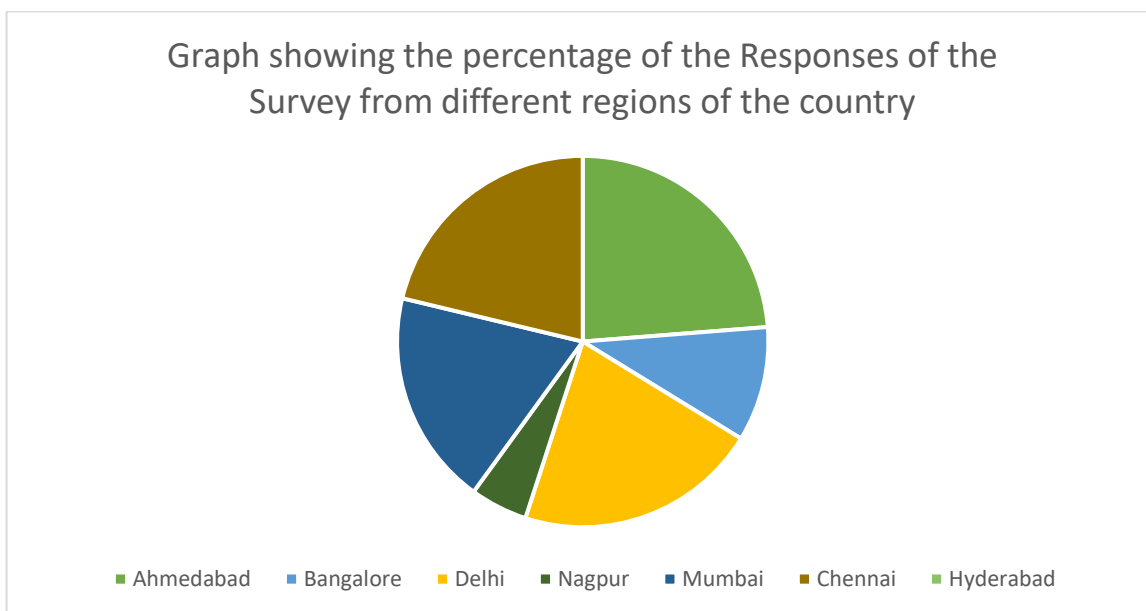
## METHODOLOGY

I have collected data for my research through the survey, experiments, observations, and Graphical Data. According to my research, there is a total of 2,00,000 new jobs created in the USA in the IT fields such as Data Analytics, Data Science, Software engineering, etc. The facilities provided to the students have the latest technologies and are not easily available to the Indian students in their parent country. I have conducted a survey through which I have collected the data which includes a total of 100 Responses. I have considered the Demographics, Cost, and Standard of living, Fewer Seats Available, Better Progression and Growth in other countries as the factor that is impacting my study.

According to my research, the factors which I am covering are mentioned below:

Demographics: I have conducted this research through the questionnaire and the average age of the research is 28 years. I have collected this data of the 100 respondents from across the country states like Gujarat, Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Pune, Bangalore etc. I circulated my survey to the people through the social media and

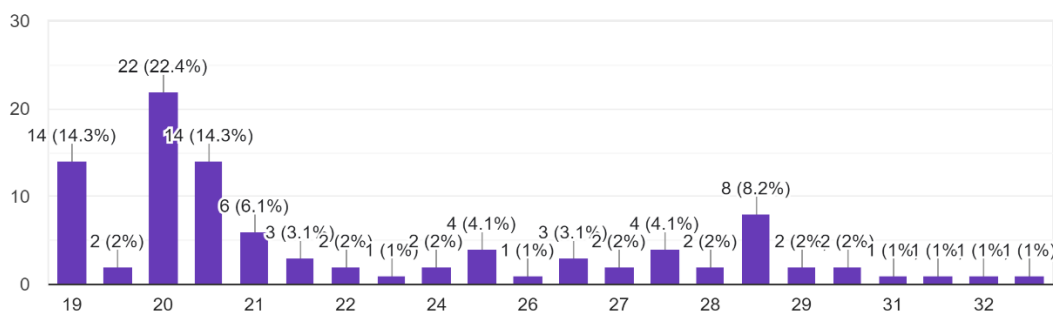
received the responses. According to my research there is 38 responses from the females and 60 responses from the males. There are 2 more responses but they have not attempted all the questions which include the name, age and roll number column. So, there are also few students who are currently working in an organization and they have attempted this survey so they feel that if they get the opportunity to complete their Masters or MBA or MSC programme then they would ponder about resettling in a foreign country. The major chunk of this demographics are the young people who are not sure about where they would prefer to do their higher education and are under the age of 22 years. The responses are not biased because the survey population includes 19% from Ahmedabad, 17% from Delhi, 15% from Mumbai, 17% from Chennai, 20% from Hyderabad, 8% from Bangalore, and 4% from Nagpur.



Pie Chart 1

What is your Age ??

98 responses



Bar Graph 1

## Cost

So many people think that cost is a factor that affects the decision on whether the young workforce think to migrate to foreign universities for higher education. This think might be right for a few people who are from middle or lower-middle-class families who after reaching the country try to find a part-time job and try to do as many savings as possible, but this is not the case with every student. According to my data, many middle-class students have migrated to Hong Kong, China, Dubai, Kuwait, and other countries, including many from the southern states of Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, and Vishakhapatnam. But many students migrate to abroad due to peer pressure and families. According to 2015, in the USA there were more than 15 lakh people from Gujarat who had settled there and more than 9 lakh people from Punjab who were residing there. People who belong from Punjab and Gujarat either move to Canada or USA. But the major reason is that both communities have good friends, acquaintances, colleagues, etc who are already staying in that country. So, if the cost would have been a major factor, then people would never increase from 2,50,000 to 5,00,000 per year from 2015 to 2022. So, it is a double increase in the immigration of students from India to Canada. The major reason which makes the students take such a decision is the friends and families who have a big influence on the youngsters.

So, in my study, I have included data that shows how many people of Indian origin live in the United States and Canada.

## Top Metropolitan Area Concentrations of Indian Immigrants, 2011-15

| Metropolitan Area                            | Immigrant Population from India | % of Metro Area Population |
|--|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA        | 336,000                         | 1.7%                       |
| Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI           | 129,000                         | 1.4%                       |
| San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA           | 104,000                         | 5.4%                       |
| San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA            | 101,000                         | 2.2%                       |
| Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV | 90,000                          | 1.5%                       |
| Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX              | 84,000                          | 1.2%                       |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA           | 84,000                          | 0.6%                       |
| Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX         | 74,000                          | 1.2%                       |
| Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD  | 69,000                          | 1.1%                       |
| Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA            | 59,000                          | 1.1%                       |

Table Showing population of Indian students who have shifted to USA.

## Number of immigrants in Canada from 2000 to 2022

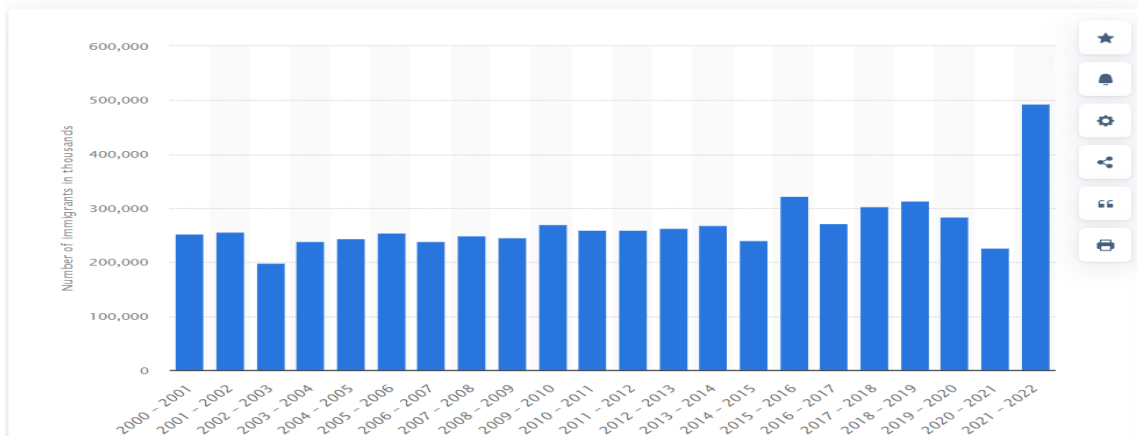
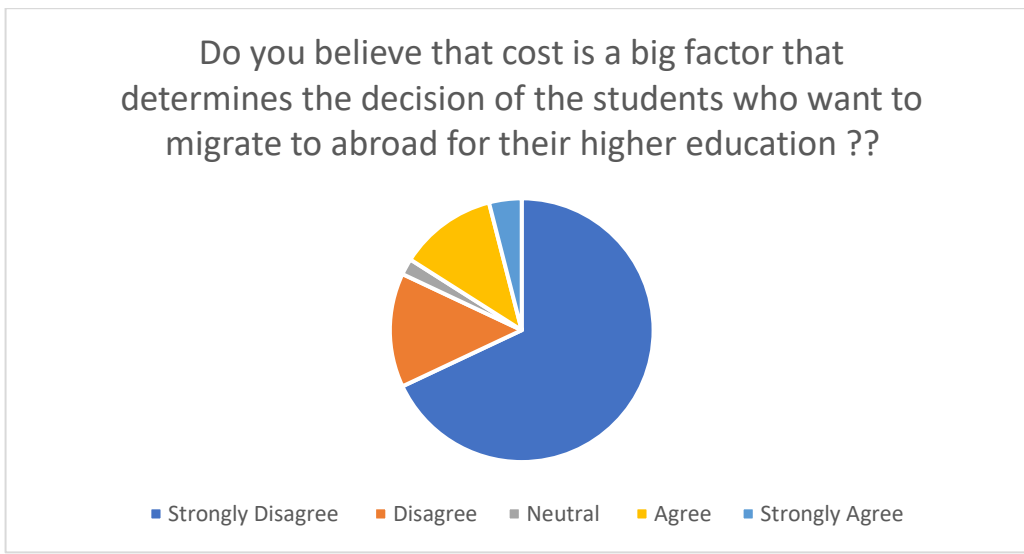


Table Showing Indian Students who have resettled in Canada



**Pie Chart 2**

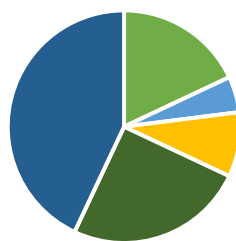
As per the pie chart, the cost is not a key factor in determining whether students want to pursue their higher education abroad, but peer groups, friends, families, and relatives play a significant role in such a decision.

### Standard of living

So, a person's way of residing and how he spends his income are hugely affected by his standard of living. According to the study, the number of Indian students seeking to study abroad elevated from 0.44 million in 2016 to 0.77 in 2019 and is expected to reach 1.8 million by 2024, resulting in expanded overseas spending on higher education. In comparison, the total frequency of candidates in the United States increased from 37 million to around 40 million between 2016 and 2019. The students who have an ambition of studying in a foreign university have to spend a lot more than what they would spend in India. So due to the exchange rate

and currency devaluation, the cost of living in a developed country has drastically increased. In 2021, According to the facts and data, the average cost of education for an Indian Student in the UK is Rs 30-35 Lakhs. But if you would compare the same education with USA then it would be costing around Rs. 65-70 Lakh. And Even Canada would have higher costs compared with the UK which would be around Rs 50-55 lakh. Actually, the cost depends on one course to another and it varies but on the average US is the most expensive destination for a student who is migrating to abroad for higher education. In the United States, the average salary of an MBA student per year in 2022 is \$115,000, with an average spending of \$1,02,100. In the United Kingdom, the average salary of an MBA student per year in 2022 is €95,000, with average spending of €50,000. In Canada, the average salary of an MBA student per year in 2022 is around \$64,000, with average spending of \$45,000. So according to the data the savings are maximum in Canada as compared with USA and UK. So the lifestyle and the standard of living in Canada is much better as compared with USA and UK. So this could be a big reason why people prefer a small country with a population of less than 40,00,000 over other developed countries which have excessive spending and expenditure which degrades their standard of living and makes their life much more struggling and difficult because they cannot afford many things which might be cheaper in their parent country.

Do you believe that the standard of living in a foreign country is higher than that provided in India, or is this just a myth that people have about migrating to another country for higher education?



■ Strongly Disagree ■ Disagree ■ Neutral ■ Agree ■ Strongly Agree

Source: survey responses collected through questionnaire

Pie Chart 3

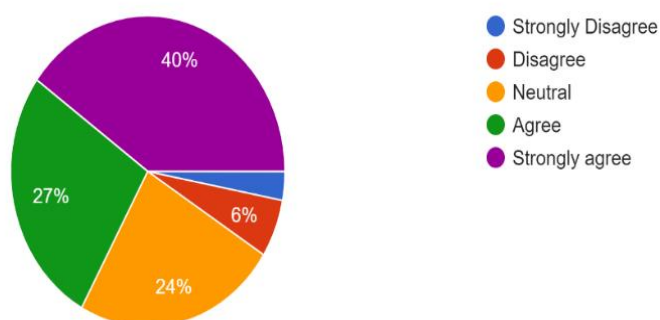
### **Fewer Seats Available**

According to the data, there are very limited seats which are available to the students for which they have to compete with lakhs of students in our country. The most prestigious universities or institutes in India are IIMs, IITs, AIMS, etc. The IIMs have a total of around 4,800 seats for which there are more than 1,90,000 students who appear for the entrance exams. The IITs have a total of 1,56,000 who appear for the IIT-JEE Advance paper but there are only 37,500 seats which are available for the students. So many students get shortlisted but are unable to convert the interview rounds and Group Discussions. The AIMS has a total of around 1200 seats which are available for the students. According to the 2018 data there were more than 3,50,000 students who had appeared for the medical examination entrance test. So, because of the population and competition in our country, students prefer to pursue a foreign education where they can be selected with comparatively less competition and likely admitted to the top university in that country with a decent profile.

Also due to less seats available many students consider a private university or a deemed university but that does not provide them with the opportunities and exposure which is available in a prestigious university. The research and the sources had estimated that in October India's jobless rate would be 6.50% in September 2022, in contrast to 7.70% in urban India and only 6% in Village areas. Because qualified and educated students are unable to obtain high-quality jobs, they become unemployed and a burden on the country and society. As a result, if given financial assistance, the Indian workforce would prefer to leave the country in search of a better-paying job.

Do you think that we can easily find a job after our studies abroad ??

100 responses

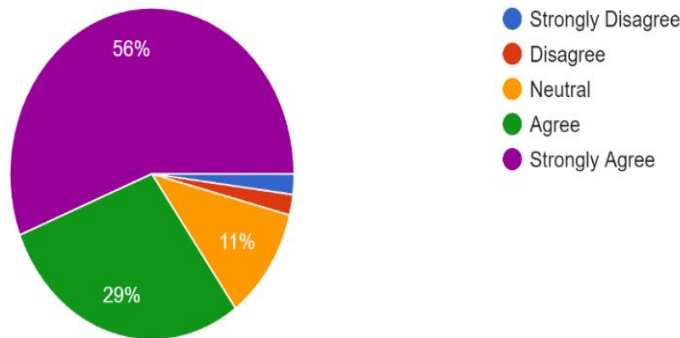


Source: Survey responses collected through questionnaire

Pie Chart 4

Do you think that students who migrate abroad have benefits of attractive salary ??

100 responses



Source: Survey responses collected through questionnaire

Pie Chart 4

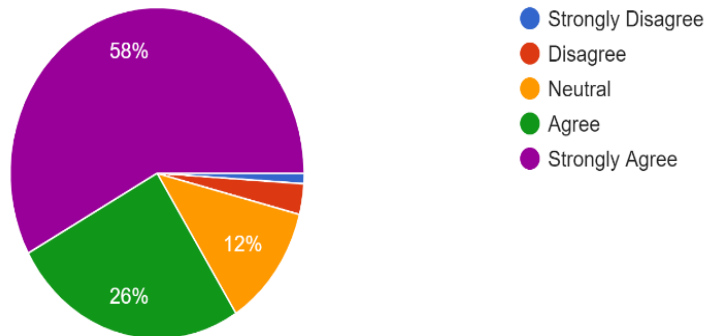
### **Better Progression and Growth**

The number of students has increased exponentially (approximately) from 2,60,000 in 2020 to 4,45,500 in 2021. The reason behind the workforce migrating is the better growth and opportunities which is provided to them after completing their higher education in that country. The students who pursue their higher education from abroad have benefits such as better placements, packages, incentives. The international exposure and tag that would accompany course completion would add value to your personality and improve your networking and connecting skills with people all over the world. This will be useful in the future when you are looking for a job. So there was a study conducted which showed the data that after completion of the course, the average annual salaries in India were in between \$5,000-\$10,00, but in UK, the average annual salaries were in between \$80,000 to \$1,00,000. Indian employees are migrating to countries such as the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom because they are paid more for the same job role and are also expanding their knowledge and skill sets required to become a global leader. Students admitted to universities such as Stanford, CMU, HBS, and others would prefer to immigrate rather than study at a private university where there is no guarantee of employment. They learn from the best faculties and professors who have more than 30-35 years of industry experience. There are some reports which show that Indian employees are willing to migrate to foreign for work because of better opportunities available to them. But this is a big issue because if the major educated and skilled employees will move abroad then there will be shortage of Indian young and talented workforce which will hamper the economic growth of the country and can lead to decline in the GDP.



Do you feel that there is more career progression and career growth opportunities in abroad ??

100 responses



Source: Survey responses collected through questionnaire

Pie Chart 4

## FINDINGS

| SUMMARY OUTPUT        |              |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| Regression Statistics |              |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| Multiple R            | 0.211972322  |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| R Square              | 0.904432658  |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| Adjusted R Square     | -0.006415462 |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| Standard Error        | 1.264244724  |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| Observations          | 99           |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| ANOVA                 |              |                |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
|                       | df           | SS             | MS           | F           | Significance F |           |             |             |  |
| Regression            | 5            | 6.993094384    | 1.398618877  | 0.875058495 | 0.501055831    |           |             |             |  |
| Residual              | 93           | 148.6432693    | 1.598314723  |             |                |           |             |             |  |
| Total                 | 98           | 155.6363636    |              |             |                |           |             |             |  |
|                       | Coefficients | Standard Error | t Stat       | P-value     | Lower 95%      | Upper 95% | Lower 95.0% | Upper 95.0% |  |
| Intercept             | 2.138679939  | 1.053995987    | 3.07462901   | 0.002766714 | 1.147619495    | 5.333674  | 1.147619    | 5.333674    |  |
| 3                     | 0.055504904  | 0.090300544    | -0.614668542 | 0.120274611 | 0.234823888    | 0.123814  | 0.234824    | 0.123814    |  |
| 3                     | 0.233685481  | 0.156994501    | -1.48849469  | 0.140003681 | 0.545445446    | 0.078074  | 0.545445    | 0.078074    |  |
| 3                     | 0.120697904  | 0.159050557    | 0.75886502   | 0.084985236 | 0.19514498     | 0.436541  | 0.195145    | 0.436541    |  |
| 1                     | 0.014238772  | 0.093849565    | 0.151719103  | 0.067973713 | 0.172127864    | 0.200605  | -0.17213    | 0.200605    |  |
| 5                     | 0.193325963  | 0.148993768    | -1.297543959 | 0.073765342 | -0.489198057   | 0.102546  | -0.4892     | 0.102546    |  |

The R Square = 0.90 indicates that cost explains 90% of the variation in standard of living, attractive salary, better infrastructure, career growth and progression, and hands-on experience.

Depending on the variables, coefficients can be positive or negative.

Coefficients- The symbol of a coefficient indicates whether it is positive or negative.

A positive coefficient indicates that as the IV increases, so does the mean of the DV.

A negative coefficient indicates that as the IV decreases, so does the mean of the DV.

A coefficient value represents the mean change in the DV as a result of a one-unit change in the IV. This regression model's coefficients have a positive coefficient, indicating that as the IV variable increases, so does the mean of the DV.

The p-value of each term tests the null hypothesis that the coefficient is equal to zero. A p-value of less than 0.05 indicates that the null hypothesis can be rejected.

In other words, a predictor with a low p-value is likely to be a useful addition to your model because changes in its value are related to changes in the response variable.

A higher (insignificant) p-value indicates that changes in the predictor are not associated with changes in the response.

High p-values indicate that your evidence is insufficient to suggest the existence of a population impact. It is possible that a trend occurs, but the correlation value is too small, the sample size was relatively small, or there is too much difference for the hypothesis test to detect it.

According to my regression analysis, the P-value is greater than 0.05 for both the dependent and independent variables, but it is not significantly higher and less than 0.15, implying that the evidence is not deficient in any way and is a true value of the survey sample size for the population.

The columns "Lower 95%" and "Upper 95%" values define a 95% confidence interval for  $\beta_2$ .

| ANOVA SINGLE FACTOR SUMMARY                    |             |     |          |          |               |          |
|--|-------------|-----|----------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Groups   | Count       | Sum | Average  | Variance |               |          |
| Costs  | 100         | 176 | 1.76     | 1.679192 |               |          |
| Standard of Living                             | 100         | 370 | 3.7      | 2.272727 |               |          |
| Career Progression and Growth                  | 100         | 437 | 4.37     | 0.780909 |               |          |
| Attractive Salary                              | 100         | 435 | 4.35     | 0.815657 |               |          |
| Better Infrastructure and Facilities           | 100         | 385 | 3.85     | 1.987374 |               |          |
| More Practical Exposure and hands on knowledge | 100         | 448 | 4.48     | 0.757172 |               |          |
| ANOVA  |             |     |          |          |               |          |
| Source of Variation                            | SS          | df  | MS       | F        | P-value       | F crit   |
| Between Groups                                 | 524.9883333 | 5   | 104.9977 | 75.96572 | 0.06352026878 | 2.229193 |
| Within Groups                                  | 821.01      | 594 | 1.382172 |          |               |          |
| Total  | 1345.998333 | 599 |          |          |               |          |

The Analysis shown depicts that the P-value in the ANOVA Single Factor is highly significant because it is having a value that is less than (0.10).

The ANOVA (analysis of variance) table divides the sum of squares.

Total sums of squares = Regression (or explained) sum of squares + Residual (or error) sum of squares.

| <b>Groups</b>                                  | <b>Count</b> | <b>Sum</b> | <b>Average</b> | <b>Variance</b> |
|--|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Costs  | 100          | 176        | 1.76           | 1.679192        |
| Standard of Living                             | 100          | 370        | 3.7            | 2.272727        |
| Career Progression and Growth                  | 100          | 437        | 4.37           | 0.780909        |
| Attractive Salary                              | 100          | 435        | 4.35           | 0.815657        |
| Better Infrastructure and Facilities           | 100          | 385        | 3.85           | 1.987374        |
| More Practical Exposure and hands on knowledge | 100          | 448        | 4.48           | 0.757172        |

| <b>Source of Variation</b> | <b>SS</b>       | <b>df</b>  | <b>MS</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>P-value</b> | <b>F crit</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Between Groups             | 524.9883        | 5          | 104.9977  | 75.96572 | 1.64E-61       | 2.229193      |
| Within Groups              | 821.01          | 594        | 1.382172  |          |                |               |
| <b>Total</b>               | <b>1345.998</b> | <b>599</b> |           |          |                |               |

The Analysis shown depicts that the P-value in the ANOVA Single Factor is highly significant because it is having a value that is less than (0.10).

The ANOVA (analysis of variance) table divides the sum of squares.

Total sums of squares = Regression (or explained) sum of squares + Residual (or error) sum of squares.

## CONCLUSIONS

There is a huge deviation in learning quality of Indian and international institutions. The difference can be clearly seen by contrasting students from an Indian institution and an international university. If you cannot afford an education abroad, complete your graduation in India with a high grade. Take a job and work for three to four years until you have saved enough money to study abroad. You can also get assistance from scholarships offered by various institutions.

A degree from an international university gives you the confidence to compete in the global and international market. It is now up to you to select the best course and university abroad to further your education. Studying abroad allows you to stand out in your community. The students that pursue higher education in USA, UK, Canada are the ones who also become independent at a very young age and live the life in their own terms.

The get the opportunity to gel-up with people from different countries and cultures. The students also become more matured and confident. The students that pursue higher education in USA, UK, Canada are the ones who also become independent at a very young age and live the life in their own terms. The get the opportunity to gel-up with people from different countries and cultures. The students also become more matured and confident. As a result, it is a new opportunity for Indian students to broaden their horizons and gain more global and international exposure in order to be industry ready for the future of MNCs.

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