

REVIEW

Problems and prospects of undergraduate migrant students from Kerala

Ismail Thamarasseri* and Deepthy Baby

School of Pedagogical Sciences, Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam, Kerala, India

***Correspondence:**Ismail Thamarasseri,
ismailktkl@gmail.com**Received:** 24 February 2023; **Accepted:** 02 March 2023; **Published:** 20 March 2023

Student migration has made a significant impact in the field of higher education in India in general and Kerala in particular. The purpose of this study is to investigate and analyze the factors that lead students to migrate abroad. The information gathered helped them understand the ways in which a new cultural environment impacts them. The various problems faced by undergraduate migrant students are also considered in the present study. It focuses on the financial, health, cultural, and educational problems faced by undergraduate migrant students. Along with that, the different domains of education, such as objectives, learning experiences and evaluation, are also considered. It also deals with the problems and prospects related to this. The study aims to shed more light on and raise awareness among the university community about their perceptions of these impacts and provide suggestions on the basis of the information gathered. It was this research gap that led the researcher to the research questions, viz., (a) What are the benefits gained by undergraduate migrant students after migration? (b) What are the major problems faced by migrant students? Hence, the present study is entitled “Problems and prospects of undergraduate migrant students from Kerala.”

Keywords: undergraduate education, student migration, brain drain, global citizen, knowledge economy

Introduction

Relocation is the development by individuals starting with one spot then onto the next with the goals of settling, for all time or briefly in another area. The development is often over significant distances and starts with one country before moving on to the next (Topper, 2019). Understudy relocation is the development of understudies who concentrate outside their nation of birth or citizenship for a period of a year or more.

India is the world’s second-biggest understudy sending country after China, with the quantity of Indian understudies abroad having expanded multiple times over the most recent 14 years. Understudies’ movement of such extent has turned into a significant wellspring of capital and cerebral channel for India while gigantically helping the economies of the high-level nations. The vast majority of undergrad development from India is packed in five

nations, of which the United States is by a long shot the biggest beneficiary, getting the greater part of the ostracized Indian understudies, trailed by Germany, Canada, Australia, and the Unified Realm, which are likewise seeing huge increments from India.

Relocation implies the development of an individual to a far-off spot to live out the rest of his or her life. Movement gives scope for investigation, advancement, hazards, and nervousness. The individual who goes somewhere else for an excursion, a visit, or business purposes is definitely not a transient.

They stay just for a couple of days or months. The traveler is an individual who stays there for quite a long time and lives forever (Lacroix, 1949). Each person has a desire for movement.

Individuals move to better places just to get more profound opportunity and experience more political freedom, and furthermore, individuals need to accomplish great things in

life and lead a life of elevated expectations while residing (Bohning, 1965). A traveler is an individual who resides for a brief time or for all time in a nation where they were not born, and has developed a significant social relationship with the country in which they live. Individuals move to better places all through the geological region, and furthermore, when individuals leave their place of origin and reside somewhere else for all time, is called relocation (Segment Word Reference of Joined Countries, 2018).

Indians are deciding to concentrate abroad. Two of these variables are disturbing for India's colleges and for the possibilities of the cutting-edge economy. At the point when splendid understudies check out India for a spot to read up for a post-graduate education, they find not many top-quality projects. In the sociology and humanities, there are few good divisions, yet there are totally none that are viewed by worldwide specialists as being in the top class of scholarly projects.

In the hard sciences, biotechnology, and related fields, the situation is better with a couple of organizations, for example, the Indian Establishments of Innovation, the All-India Foundation of Clinical Sciences, the Goodbye Foundation of Central Exploration, and some others, in spite of restricted affirmation from abroad, being globally serious by most measures. However, the quantities of understudies who can be served by these schools are very restricted. In this way, to read up for a doctorate or even a graduate degree at a top division or college in many fields, the person in question is compelled to concentrate abroad.

Further, a degree from a top unfamiliar college will in general be esteemed more in the Indian job market than a nearby degree, a discernment put together with respect to pomposity as well as on realities. While graduate degrees can be very expensive in the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, and somewhere else, doctorates are in reality, very reasonable in light of the probability of getting an exploration or showing cooperation or an assistantship that pays by and large or the entirety of the expenses.

There is certainly a distinction in the nature of training presented between India's chief instructional establishments and worldwide organizations of notoriety. With the different financing and grant potential, open to another country for higher investigations is most certainly a superior choice. You may likewise decide to finish your essential college degree in India, secure some work, work for 3 to 4 years, set aside cash, and pursue your post-graduate concentration abroad.

To finish up, the advantages of global training are numerous and assist you in building a solid future and profession. Relocation is an old legend and the main peculiarity. Individuals are moving for schooling now than at any time in recent memory.

Individuals in the 80 s likewise moved for business and professional success reasons (Chandrasekhar, 1982). Nowadays, the justification for movement isn't limited to workforces and information, but also includes instruction.

Individuals are moving to better places, and this development has become an integral part of their lives (Jung, 2012).

Development happens at better places in various ways. Urbanization, industrialization, and modernization are three reasons for relocation. In an exceptionally serious industrialized society, the open doors are accessible for working on one's life, and that has drawn in individuals from rustic to metropolitan cultures for an elevated requirement of living.

A social position is vital for individuals. The societal position is ordered into credited status and accomplished status. The accomplished status individuals are searching for. Individuals move to an obscure spot to accomplish their situations with their credited status.

In the city, individuals are aliens to each other; high rivalry in the city has made the young journey for accomplished status. They relocate within the general public as well as to various states and to various nations for their very own accomplishments and objectives. Relocation was available in any event, during the exemplary agrarian period.

India is popular for friendliness, and individuals from various areas of the planet landed here for exchange as well as training. History is an observer that understudies from everywhere in the world have come to concentrate on in the Indian colleges. Relocating to various regions of the planet for training is a typical peculiarity, and this has reflected in the cerebral channel in nations like India, causing a shortage of learned people in the nation of origin and advantages for the receiving country.

These days, understudies in huge numbers like to seek employment under graduation and post-graduation outside the places where they grew up where they find better possibilities and more open doors, extending their viewpoints for investigation in this way. Very capable, skilled, and solidly wealthy individuals relocate looking for occupations, training, and to work on their lives and professions. Individuals of the two sexes, young and old, relocate uninhibitedly to better places and nations with practically no dread.

There is no hindrance to relocation; individuals move to each niche and corner of the nation and outside the country. Understudies, who need to move to better places for their advanced education plan well ahead of time, compose different cut-throat assessments to proceed with their examinations inside the nation and abroad. The movement of information brings vocation amazing open doors as well as individual shrubs and a higher status among the general public.

Review of the related literature

Jiang (2012) assessed the perspectives and decision-making of worldwide understudies in picking the United States as their objective for advanced education. The conceivable

outcomes were mostly the acknowledgment of the United States as a politically influential nation and the longing to have information and abilities in the English language and American culture, as well as collaboration in organizations and exchange with China. The Chinese understudies acknowledged have language preparation that is arranged to acknowledge the host culture.

Tan (2012) investigated the association between migration strategy and global training by concentrating on the versatility of understudies from China and India to Australia. The variables spurred the understudies to pick Australia as their objective and remain there forever after graduation. The purposes behind the Chinese and Indian understudies passing on their nation of origin were basically because of the following: an insufficient stock of advanced education establishments, social and political unsteadiness, prejudicial affirmation strategies, unfamiliar degrees being more profitable than home degrees, the desire to work on their professions and to learn and further develop fluid English, and so on.

Korobova (2012) investigated a relative report on understudy commitment fulfillment and scholastic accomplishment among worldwide and American understudies. The review found that the connection between understudy foundation conditions, for example, age and orientation, and public sorting as global or American, institutional sorting, for example, grouping and control, and a minimum amount for the rate and scholarly major, was a measuring stick for powerful instructive practice and scholastic progress of understudies.

Mukherjee and Chanda (2012) examined the portability of Indian understudies to choose European nations. They resolved the issue of understudy versatility among India and Europe, the two key partners. Out of the 120 Indian understudies who participated in the overview, 78% were concentrating on studying in Europe, while 16% were taught in Europe and were working externally in India. The investigation discovered that the understudy's schooling was supported by different subsidizing organizations.

Bessey and Donata (2012) utilizes a gravity model to look at the determinants of global understudy movement to Germany. Information on understudy inflows comes from "cosmopolitan science," a joint endeavor of the German Scholarly Trade Administration and the Advanced Education Data Framework that gathers information on "instructive outsiders." That's what the outcomes feature—regardless of the broad thought of limitless understudy versatility, topographical nearness actually assumes a focal part, as understudies with far-off objections stay a minority.

Findlay and Allan (2012) viewed that as understudies from non-public schools being bound to get close enough to worldwide colleges and to accumulate social and social capital during the experience. Besides, the examination of

global understudies ought to coordinate more extensive life-course desires. At long last, the "notorieties" of instructive objections are organized by people, colleges, and states.

Raghuram (2013) sees understudy movement as a critical part of information relocation, contending that understudy travelers are likewise engaged with work and family relocation, and it brings up the issue of what recognizes understudy transients. The paper focuses on audit speculations of understudy versatility and recommends expanding the pre-dominant extension from basically dissecting the seven spatialities of relocation to looking at how understudies become specialists in designing the constitution, power, and supportability of scholarly information organized by people, colleges, and states.

Raghuram (2013) features the pressures and logical inconsistencies intrinsic to the review of worldwide understudies as both "wanted" (satisfying the requirements of a profoundly gifted work market) and "undesirables" (because of the legislative issues of relocation control). Future exploration needs to create more noteworthy hypothetical understanding, more top-to-bottom ethnographic examination, further quantitative examination, more regard for orientation and race, and a more grounded regard for joins between understudy versatility and how logical information is delivered.

Bouwel and Veguelers (2013) found in their concentration on determinants of understudy versatility in Europe that they utilized the gravity model and made sense of the nature of advanced education. The quality was estimated by the general effect of a nation's logical distributions, the top college positioning in a nation, and top 200 of the Shanghai positioning. Advanced education positioning has a pointer for quality instruction. Instructive open doors, a relocation stream in view of distance, travel costs brought down with diminished distance (social and phonetic distance) bringing down the change costs an understudy experiences when they move to another nation, and so on.

Choudaha et al. (2013) concentrated on the patterns of global versatility. The review found the examples of top universities sending understudies to the United States had changed; China took over from Japan. Plus, the understudies enlisting from Saudi Arabia had expanded, and it was observed that their developing pattern was to select understudies who were completely subsidized by the public authority. The progressions occurred because of the visa strategy in the US fallout of the assaults. The concentrate additionally examined the similar patterns in undergrad enrollment, which shows that Assembled Realm and Australia have expanded the worldwide undergrad's development more than the United States and Canada.

Paltridge et al. (2013) dissected the global understudy's rejection and incorporation into Australian life by utilizing the Basic Talk Examination (CDA). The scientist utilized the news reports distributed in the Australian Public Paper from 2009 to 2011. The investigation discovered that worldwide

understudies are invited as a financial item but barred and took advantage of the cultural life as untouchable.

Ramirez and Kumpikaite (2013) concentrated on the relocation of Colombian and Spanish college understudies. The review assessed the understudy's inclination toward nations in light of pull and push factors. The ways of life and study states of the nation of origin were seen as less alluring as a push component and more appealing as a pull factor.

A portion of the draw factors were contrasts in compensation and pay uniformity, work and business opening doors, higher future profit, better everyday environments, lower educational expenses, additional pay through worldwide schooling and higher help from colleges, and so forth. The push factors remembered were: lower contrasts for compensation and pay disparity; absence of work and business; open doors; higher joblessness rate; lower interest in science and training; unfortunate everyday environments; higher educational expenses; lower opportunity to acquire additional pay through global schooling; less help from colleges; and so on.

Chien (2013) in his review depended on the arising designs in the cross-line portability of global understudies in the science, innovation, designing, and arithmetic fields (STEM understudies). The objective nation pulled in understudies by changing movement strategies, permitting understudies to apply for super durable homes, needing assets in their nations of origin, creating a logical framework and an advanced education framework, and so on. These were the principal purposes behind understudies passing on their nations to other countries for advanced education. English as a language of science and grant persuaded the global STEM understudies to pick Australia, the Unified Realm, and the United States. The finding found that nations that have huge outpourings of STEM understudies to Australia, the Unified Realm, and the United States likewise have a high resettlement pace of their exceptionally educated residents to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) 136 nations.

Jiaqi (2013) assessed the connection between Chinese Worldwide Understudies assimilation, ethnic personality, language capability, and their perspectives toward looking for proficient guiding administrations. The review uncovered that ethnic personality and help looking for disposition were the really rousing variables for Chinese worldwide understudies' perspectives toward looking for proficient advising administrations. The review recommended that Chinese global understudies had serious areas of strength for a less utilized fewer guiding administration than those feebly dedicated to Chinese culture.

Chandrasekhar and Sharma (2014) zeroed in on inner movements for training and work among adolescents in India. The review is on the interior mind channel, where different states go about as feeders to different states to acquire their costs. Inner development of understudies looking for schooling was influenced by the absence

of value instructive foundations, disappointment of the state to give higher instructive offices, privatization of instructive organizations, significant expense of training, and instructive framework contributing as the primary element for understudies moving to various states for advanced education in their home states. The most sought-after instructive objections were from New Delhi, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. Karnataka also draws in a sizable number of understudies after higher optional, certificate, or graduation.

Serverino et al. (2014) explored the inspirations to concentrate on abroad in light of oneself and saw aspects of character. A portion of the inspirations were self-improvement, changing the way of life, and open positions. The PG inspiration likewise went about as an inward driving force that drove the understudies to concentrate abroad.

The understudies' looking through the ban showed their readiness to read up on board for a change. Schooling advantage of global portability experience, living, respectively, with various societies, individuals, and values, would help one turn out to be more autonomous and create self-awareness, notwithstanding the reality that moving to another country could likewise be an upsetting movement.

Chen (2014) examined the acculturative stressors among worldwide understudies in South Korea and Morocco. The understudies concentrating abroad dealt with issues of acclimating to a new climate. The principal challenges the understudies confronted were language, particularly the style of correspondence among them, and local people disregarding them for knowing English easily, non-verbal correspondence, separation like lewd behavior, scholarly tension, relationship issues, and the kind of being away from guardians and kin, monetary and medical conditions, and so on.

Raghuram (2014) contends there are two principal explanations behind a change in reasonable concentration from worldwide understudy to global review. To begin with, given the incredible variety of global understudies, it is opportune to problematize "the worldwide understudy" as a solitary class. Second, it is important to broaden the focal point of worldwide understudies as basic maximizers of monetary and human resources to recognize that they likewise produce scholarly information.

Mary (2015) looks at why African nations have bigger understudy surges than other worldwide areas, drawing information from the yearly global understudy review led by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as a team with the OECD and Eurostat. Three pointers are examined: the complete number of tertiary understudies abroad, the tertiary gross outbound enrollment proportion, and the outbound portability of enlisted understudies. The speculation is confirmed that African understudies travel to another country since their tertiary-preparing limit is restricted at home.

Kukatpalli (2016) concentrated on the change encounters of Indian worldwide transient understudies in New Zealand colleges and found that the Indian understudies adjusted well to their scholastic life because of their language capabilities and energizing growth opportunities. A portion of the mental issues were settled by using the web-based entertainment offices. A portion of the positive change and negative change issues were followed at the beginning stage, and future changes were made to another scholarly framework and a more friendly climate in New Zealand.

Need and significance of the study

This study was undertaken to analyze the current migratory tendency amongst Indian students. After the basic education, there is a growing trend of people moving out of the country for further studies. This study tries to analyze various aspects involved in the migration situation among the students.

The outcome of the study gives an insight into the pattern of migration. Much of our understanding of the characteristics and impact of migration in Kerala has always been restricted to the economic dimension. Bearing this view in mind, this study attempts to discuss the whole gamut of migration over and above the realm of economic advantages and related remittance issues.

What's untold is that migration has been affecting every other facet of life in Kerala, viz., economic, social, demographic, political, religious, etc. Sad to say, economic aspects have been the centerpiece of almost all academic research on migration so far. However, a few cases of exceptions are found against the trend, with a little interest in the cultural sphere also.

We find that transient understudies face many difficulties that may negatively influence their schooling and social portability. This study was planned to recognize the difficulties that undergrad traveler understudies face in the school system, society, health, and culture. Settler understudies frequently feel like they are not quite the same as their cohorts and friends because of their different foundation, so they frequently struggle with making associations with others.

They frequently pass up training and legitimate clinical consideration and don't find it simple to feel at ease in the networks they show up in; attempting to get familiar with another dialect and fit into another culture can make things particularly hard. The scholastic troubles experienced by traveler understudies might be exacerbated by different variables, including destitution, health issues, and relative disengagement from the local area. In this manner, transient understudies might require different help administrations to profit from scholastic open doors and their schooling.

Operational definition of key terms

A portion of the terms utilized in this proposal are given to explain their significance. The functional definitions for the terms utilized in this study are as follows:

- **Problem:** An issue is what is happening, a question, or something that causes trouble, stress, or uncertainty (Cambridge Word reference). It is a request beginning with given conditions to explore or show a reality or result. In the current review, the term issue means to break down the hardships, issues, and difficulties looked at by undergrad transient understudies from Kerala.
- **Undergraduate Education:** Undergraduate instruction alludes to a more significant level of training after pre-college. It is a lone wolf or partner degree that an understudy gets as a college degree testament after finishing the program for a considerable length of time. For a proficient program like the Design and Clinical Course, it requires 4 to 5 years. The customary program (B.A., B.Sc., and B. Com) and proficient program (B.E. and M.B.B.S.) are undergrad programs that give valuable work experience and open doors to understudies. After the end of the program, the understudies are qualified to proceed with their post-graduation. The expert courses like B.E. and, furthermore, M.B.B.S. offer the understudies more extensive chances than regular projects. In the current examination, examiner directed the review among Expressions, the board, business, design, and clinical understudies from Kerala who are seeking to continue their undergraduate studies in unfamiliar colleges.
- **Student Migration:** Understudy movement is the portability of the understudy starting with one country then onto the next country for additional investigations. It is the development of understudies, the development of information, culture, and values, starting with one spot and moving onto the next. Understudy relocation is an impermanent process that fluctuates from 3 years for undergrads to 4–5 years for proficient projects. Instructive relocation is the development of people looking for better and more quality training. Schooling affects our lives.

Objectives of the study

- To identify the academic program preferred by undergraduate migrant students for higher education
- To determine the benefits gained by the undergraduate migrant students after migration

- To study the educational problems faced by undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To assess the financial problems faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To study about the social problems faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To determine the health-related problems faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To assess the communication difficulties faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To study about the accommodation-related problems faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration
- To study the psychological problems faced by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration

Hypotheses of the study

- Most of the migrant students preferred medical and engineering programs for higher education.
- There are significant positive benefits gained by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration.
- There is a significant level of educational problems faced by migrant students as a result of migration.
- There are significant financial problems faced by the migrant students as a result of migration.
- There exists a significant level of social problems faced by migrant students in their new sociocultural context.
- There is a significant level of health problems faced by migrant students as a result of migration.
- There is a significant level of communication difficulty faced by migrant students due to learning new languages in a new region.
- There exists a significant level of accommodation problems faced by the migrant students as a result of migration.
- There are significant psychological problems faced by the migrant students as a result of their migration.

Methodology in brief

The technique is of prime significance in any examination work. It is the depiction of systems or strategies taken on in an examination study or examination. The outcome of any exploration depends mostly on the reasonableness of the strategy, the devices and procedures utilized for the

information assortment, and the factual methods utilized for testing the speculation.

In this study, regularizing review strategy is taken on. The information for the review was gathered from essential sources. In the current review, the essential information was gathered with the assistance of an organized poll that was directed to respondents across the world through a web-based mode to elicit the data while remembering the goals of the review.

The information was gathered from 200 undergrad transient understudies who were concentrating abroad in different nations. Internet-based interview plans and mail reviews were utilized for gathering the essential information.

- **Sample:** The “goodness” of the sample determines the meaning and generalizations of the results (Gay and Airasian, 2000). It would be a small sample of the population, at least with respect to the characteristics under investigation. It is a small proportion of people selected for observation and analysis. By observing the characteristics of the population, the investigator can make inferences and conclusions about the features of the population from which it is drawn. There are 200 undergraduate migrant students from abroad used as the sample for the present study.
- **Tools used:** A questionnaire, namely, the “Student Migration Questionnaire,” was used for assessing the problems and prospects of undergraduate migrant students from Kerala. This tool was developed and standardized by Baby and Thamarasseri (2022). The questionnaire for the present study contains three parts: (a) Part I contains questions to obtain personal information about the respondents; (b) Part II contains questions based on the benefits gained by the migrant students; and (c) Part III contains problems and difficulties faced by the migrant students. The major tool for collecting primary data was the questionnaire. For the development of the tool, the researcher has interacted with migrant students to get input from various stakeholders during the design stage of the study. These observations have been used for the detailed development of the tool. The researcher also had personal contact with a few students at random to understand the problems and prospects of the students in general.
- **Statistical techniques:** To analyze the data and obtain an objective and in-depth analysis, this research work was tabulated and analyzed by adopting statistical techniques. MS Excel 2021 edition and Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) 2021 edition were used for generating graphs and tables and for the analysis part of the present study for a better understanding of the responses. Measurable procedures provide a fundamental instrument for gathering, examining, and deciphering information.

They work with the induction of ends and the detailing of speculations. The examiner used the accompanying factual procedures for investigating the information assembled: (a) rate examination and (b) Garette positioning strategy method.

Findings of the study

- The majority of migrant students preferred engineering and medical programs for their higher education. Most of the migrant students give preference to full-time study over part-time education.
- There are significant positive benefits gained by the undergraduate migrant students as a result of migration.
- There exists a significant level of educational problems faced by migrant students as a result of migration.
- The majority of migrant students are experiencing financial issues as a result of the migrant students experience many social problems in their new sociocultural context.
- Most of the migrant students experience many health-related problems as a result of migration.
- Most of the migrant students face communication difficulties that arise due to learning new languages in a new region.
- There are significant accommodation-related problems faced by the migrant students as a result of their migration.
- There are no significant psychological-related problems faced by the migrant students as a result of migration.

Recommendations of the study

- Student-migrant laws should be enacted to protect them from discrimination on the basis of caste, color, religion, and region, both on campus and off.
- Financial aid should be given to one the deserving student and not based on caste as any other kind but based on lower economic group. These financial aids should be mandatorily sanctioned.
- Mentors should give proper guidelines regarding the choice of institutions for the students who seek their assistance. They need to reveal the pros and cons of the migration for education.
- The government of India should give scholarship facilities for the meritorious students to study in other states of their choice to pursue their higher education. Suitable laws need to be in place in every university to allow students from other states to enroll on the basis of merit and economically backward students.

- Constant supervision of the student on campus and off campus, especially the migrant students, may be helpful to avoid problems of discrimination.
- A migrant student grievance cell needs to be launched to cater to their emotional and academic problems.
- An awareness campaign should be provided to students and parents regarding international education and its opportunities.

Educational implications of the study

The aftereffects of the current review have different ramifications in the educational field. Movement in the field of schooling has fundamentally expanded after the coronavirus pandemic. Training is an instrument to confront transitory peculiarities, in their entirety.

Training permits the consideration and viable variation of individuals who have a superior level of personal satisfaction. In this sense, training as a widespread right advances the development of a pluralistic and complex society. It is important to confront the movement situation through intercultural and comprehensive training.

Look for training that permits the increment of limits among individuals. Lessen the blast of migrant understudies as a result of dismissal and xenophobia. Integrative public strategies are required to ensure that instruction is social and open to culture.

Understudies move to better places for advanced education. The reason for versatility changes from one understudy to another, from one district to another, and from guardians to guardians. The causes of student mobility can be voluntary and involuntary.

Students are compelled to move due to changes in residence, transfers of parents, or the loss of a job. Students from all over India are migrating to different parts of the country and to other parts of the world to acquire higher education. The growth of student mobility within the country and outside the country is increasing day by day at a faster rate than earlier.

Suggestions for further research

- It can be replicated for further research in this area for migrant students at the post-graduate level.
- It can be replicated for migrant students in different states of India.
- Further research should focus more on other areas of migrant students' problems like family, culture, politics, etc.
- Research regarding the participation of migrant students in face-to-face interviews and campus placements can be conducted.

- For future studies, it will be worthwhile to look at the diverse practical difficulties in the area of migration.

Limitations of the study

- Even though migrant students are facing many personal, familial, psychological, cultural, and value conflicts. In the present study, the investigator focused only on the educational, social, health-related, financial, communication, accommodation, and psychological problems.
- Since migrant students are separated across various continents, meeting them in person is impractical. Hence, the researcher adopted online survey methodologies.

Conclusion

To finish up, concentrating on the international economy impacts the worldwide economy. In particular, concentrating on abroad assists understudies with building their own qualities or better social change that are more appropriate for the general public's requirements. It assists both the host nation and the home country with a quicker flow of work and capital.

Nonetheless, concentrating abroad isn't simply a private matter. Relocation can be taken as one of the positive elements in the period of globalization, which helps in the free stream and trade of thoughts, items, and innovation alongside abilities. It has its own upsides and downsides.

In Indian settings, starting today, relocation has come about in the cerebrum. The travelers of yesterday are returning and are making new roads for a monetary turn of events. The need of the time is to foster a viable strategy structure to draw in the travelers, which can then make significant advantages for the country.

While considering concentrating on abroad as an examination project, worried about the partners from one side of the planet to the other, concentrating abroad can be our planning interaction that forms us to become a worldwide resident. We are worldwide residents; it makes no difference whether we concentrate abroad or not; we are in the worldwide market. For understudies who concentrated abroad, they can offer more to globalization.

They can bring their language, multi-social leanings, and rich educational experiences to their workplace to assist the organization in taking part in worldwide exchange. They can return to their nation of origin after concentrating abroad and bring back what they've figured out about how to foster the nation's economy. For understudies who didn't concentrate abroad, they actually add to the worldwide economy. Since the world is more associated, concentrating

on abroad works like an impetus that makes the world considerably more modest and closer.

Author contributions

IT and DB conceived of the presented idea and verified the analytical methods. DB developed the theory and performed the computations. IT encouraged DB to investigate "Problems and Prospects of Undergraduate Migrant Students from Kerala" and supervised the findings of this work. Both authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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