

Students perception toward higher education in abroad: A study with special reference to Jalandhar city Punjab

Pankaj Salhotra¹, Rohan Sharma²

¹ Assistant Professor, Innocent Hearts Group of Institution, Jalandhar, Punjab India

² Principal St. Soldier Institute of Business Management & Agriculture, Jalandhar, Punjab India

Abstract

The present research aims to study student's perception toward higher education in abroad. The present research was conducted on a sample of 58 Students randomly drawn from different colleges of Jalandhar city. The present research focus on student's decision toward study in abroad and career path in the foreign countries as compare to their own country. The results proved students wants to make its career in foreign countries. Even though on the bases of gender it has been seen that both gender feels that in abroad they have better life style, good career path and quality of life.

Keywords: abroad, Punjab, higher education, job, quality life

1. Introduction

Higher education is the key to new worlds. In past era, college education was a privilege for some of those groups which had access it. Nowadays, it has become a crowning stage in people's life. Higher education has proved them a monetary value, as the salary of a person with college education is higher than that of a person with a high school education. Some have sold the idea that higher education is a waste of time and money, and that such education should only be offered to a limited group of people. India has travelled a long way in education, from the "Guru -Shishya" practice of learning under the shade of a tree in ancient time. Now India becomes the second largest in the field of higher education after United States.

In today scenario, all high school students start thinking about career options but the question is whether our country has the facilities to help their dreams or whether they have to go abroad to make them dreams come true. After immeasurable research on this topic, it is indeed to brace to know that "Students future lies in safe hands." In the today world context new inventions, modern technologies, growing economy and competition is the order of the day. In this emerging global one upmanship, India is trying to position itself as a knowledge driven economy. Higher education assumes tremendous importance in facing these challenges.

What is higher education? To put it simply, it is a stage of learning that occurs after secondary education at the Universities, Colleges and Institutes of Technology. The aim of higher education is to prepare a person to play his part well, as an enlightened member of society. The world has fast shrunk to a common platform of education and learning. It is then heartening to know that some Indian universities like Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) have been listed in the world's top two hundred universities. In the field of finance, Indian School of Business, Hyderabad has been ranked number 12 in the global MBA ranking by Financial Times, London. All India

Institute of Medical Sciences has been recognized as a global leader in medical research and treatment. In sheer numbers, Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) can proudly boast of being the largest university in the world, with approximately 3.5 million students across the globe. During the last few years, universities have increased manifold and colleges have mushroomed all over our country to impart higher education. However, whether just the availability of educational institutes means do we have a robust higher education system? In this scenario, a conflicting picture arises with Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's words, "Our university system is, in many parts, in a state of disrepair. In almost half the districts higher education enrollment are abysmally low. Almost two third of our universities and 90% of colleges are rated below average in quality parameters..."

Unfortunately, we are lacking hugely in terms of quality output from our higher education institutes. This can be confirmed from the fact that barring exception of few institutes mentioned above very little world class research gets published from other institutes, very few new innovations comes from Indian soil. There are no Nobel prizes awarded to Indian Scientist who has exclusively worked in India and published his research from Indian soil. This is not true for Indians living abroad, so the talent is there but drive to achieve the results from this talent is not there. This has sadly led to a massive "brain drain" The first step towards improvement has to be taken at school level with aptitude tests being introduced to know where the interest of the student lies. These students should then be encouraged to join those fields of interest. Emphasis should be laid on not just increasing the number of higher education institutes but Centre of excellence. Great stress must be laid on good infrastructure and facilities. Achievers in every field should be rewarded adequately. Universities for other varied branches other than Engineering and Medicine should come up to prevent saturation in restricted fields. Last but not the least CORRUPTION needs to be routed out and money used to start more projects and

research scholarships. In conclusion higher education means integrated development of personality which should be imparted through head, hand and heart. Rabindranath Tagore rightly said, "The higher education is that which does not merely give us information, but makes life in harmony with all existence" The craze to settle abroad study visa has grown tremendously among the youth of Punjab. The earlier student would go abroad to pursue post-graduation degrees but even class 12 pass outs prefer studying in foreign universities. Students are also fascinated by modern lifestyle in other countries. Migration to foreign countries has become a status symbol in some villages. Majority of students from Punjab is considering study as stepping stone to permanent residency in advance countries. Keeping in view the enormous strength and keen interest expressed by Overseas Punjabis as being partners in the development the government of Punjab has adopted many institutional measures in the recent past to harness the diasporic potential for the transformation of the rural economy. But there is dearth of literature dealing with the overseas migration from the state. The existing studies are essentially micro and location. Specific and do not reflect upon the full reach of the issues involved. Some literature is available about the diasporic involvement in the development of some of the selected villages. But speaking precisely, there exist research vacuum in the form of availability of a coherent and comprehensive study focusing exclusively upon all the worthwhile economic dimensions of the overseas emigration from the farm households of the state. The present study intends to fulfill such gap in the academic literature and formulation of policy. The main objectives of the study to examines the incidence and extent of overseas student migration from farm households and to understand the nature and pattern of overseas student migration from farm households.

2. Review of Literature

K. M. Joshi* and Kinjal V. Ahir* (July 2016.): The Indian higher education system is the largest in the world in terms of the number of institutions and second largest in enrollments. About 33.3 million students are currently enrolled in higher education institutions, but the Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) is still very low at 23.6%. There are about 757 universities and 38,056 colleges in India. This mammoth network of higher education institutions include a large private sector that has emerged and experienced very rapid growth during last two decades. Despite this growth, Indian higher education is facing several challenges with regard to equity, efficiency and quality. It is still not inclusive, globally competitive, and innovative. The present paper examines the Indian higher education growth deception in this context and vindicate the imperative need for effective intervention policies.

Dar I.S et.al (2016): Foreign study influences students learning and personal growth. The present study explores the reasons and motivation for students to go abroad. A sample of 397 students was selected from the University of the Punjab Lahore Pakistan. To find an association between different variables Chi-square test was used and for the comparison of two groups, Mann-Whitney U test was employed. It was found that 61.7% students were of the view to go abroad for higher studies. Significant association was found between the opinion of getting handsome salary and holding a foreign degree, also between parents'

education and students' education. Majority of students wanted to go abroad to seek education from high ranked institutions. Male and female respondent have a different opinion regarding preference for going abroad for higher studies and males were more interested than females for going abroad.

Sheikh, Y. A. (2017) The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. The current study aims to highlight the challenges and to point out the opportunities in higher education system in India.

Allam Z (2018): Students' evaluation of quality in higher education is becoming increasingly important and widely accepted. Various researchers have reported that "high quality" education creates sustainability among students to accomplish their goals over a period of time. The intention of the present study was to explore students' perceptions of quality in higher education in terms of curriculum content, learning and teaching experiences, institutional resources and outcome and assessment. A total of 91 students were randomly selected from the business and engineering colleges within Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics to obtain accurate results pertaining to the motif of the research. The findings revealed that total institutional factors emerged as one of the most prominent predictors of the outcome and assessment within the two different aforementioned disciplines. This paper concludes with suggestions for further investigation.

Kaur G (2019): The student emigration from Punjab the study identified students. They constitute an important part in migration. The majority of students 88 per cent were males. The student migration increased over the time. In 2001 to 2010, 48 per cent students were emigrated and from 2011 to 2015, 41 per cent students were migrated in only 5 years. The liberal policies of Australia and Canada during last decade attract the student migration from Punjab. The majority of students passed higher secondary levels of education at the time of emigration. They have to pass the English language test to study abroad. IELTS is the basic test passed by 88 per cent students. After emigration the student opted various courses namely, information technology, hotel and resort management, project management, health and sciences, etc. Majority of them did not get work according to their field of study, but the main motive of the student from Punjab to settle abroad. The study is first step of students to go abroad but the main purpose to be to earn and get permanent residency in

destination country. So, if they do not get work according to their skills, they choose any occupations like, driving, agricultural works, plumbing, petrol pump works, store keeping, etc.

Dr. Rajanna G 2019: The concept of education is like a diamond which seems to be of a different colour when observe from different angle. The world has realized that the economic success of the states is directly determined by their education systems. Education is a Nation's Strength. A developed nation is inevitably an educated nation. Indian higher education system is the third largest in the world, next to the United States and China. Since independence, India as a developing nation is contentiously progressing in the education field. Although there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. It needs greater transparency and accountability, the role of colleges and universities in the new millennium, and emerging scientific research on how people learn is of utmost important. India need well skilled and highly educated people who can drive our economy forward. India provides highly skilled people to other countries therefore; it is very

easy for India to transfer our country from a developing nation to a developed nation. The current study aims to highlight the challenges and to point out the opportunities in higher education system in India. This research paper includes Growth of higher education in India, challenges in higher education, opportunities or schemes available for higher education and suggestions to the problem.

3. Objective

1. To understand the student psychology toward higher education in abroad
2. On the basis of gender to see the interest regarding carrier path in abroad

4. Research Methodology

Primary data has been collected to achieve the objectives of the study. The study covers two district of Punjab i.e Jalandhar, Ludhiana. A well-structured self-administrated questionnaire has been used for the objective of the study. Data have been collected from various colleges of Punjab through purposive sampling. reliability and validity are in the acceptable norm

Table 1: Showing Mean value and Std. Deviation

Sr. No	Variables	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
1	Do you believe that higher education is expensive in abroad	58	4.1379	1.23471
2	It is your personal decision to study abroad	58	3.9483	1.26245
3	It is your Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to study Abroad	58	2.3966	1.45022
4	Learning Responsibility & Accountability of self-dependent during study age	58	4.0690	1.16772
5	Desire life of living is not possible in state	58	3.3276	1.26197
6	Due believe there is quality life in abroad	58	4.1552	.98767
7	Student got expected placement or Job opportunities	58	4.1897	.98153
8	Good Salary Package	58	3.7069	1.18483

Table1:

The above table shows that students believe that higher education is pricey abroad which is kind of high with taken which is 4.1379 which shows that almost all of the scholars believe that getting education abroad is extremely expensive. Its student personal decision to go abroad for study, mean shows that its quite high which is 3.9483 which shows that students himself interested to travel abroad for study. The third point of the above table mean which is low 2.3966 shows that the coed himself wants to travel abroad for study there's no Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to study Abroad. It totally students conceive to go abroad to study, within the above point which also shows the mean high 3.9483 and therefore the student himself interested to travel aboard. Friends and relatives also pressurize, but the study shows that there's little influence to send them to review abroad. The peer strongly believe that her/his ward become responsible and accountable during student age while study in abroad because during study age they have legal working hours to try to do part-time jobs during study, this type of exercise makes student responsible and matured. Within the study the mean 4.0690 is also shows a high in favor of that student become Learner Responsible & Accountable of self-dependent during study age.

The above table shows that thinking of fogeys and students about desire life in their state isn't possible. In our analysis, the mean shows that not strongly but quit favorable which is 3.3276 therein if student move to abroad his/her desire life become possible. In this study result show that student does

believe that there's quality life in abroad the above points also in favor of the concerned point that the need and quality of life. Students expectation after studies is feasible if they getting education in abroad. in our analysis the mean 4.1552 also shows that how strongly the parent s and student believe that the standard of life is feasible they'd desired only possible if his/her student to check abroad and that they somewhere is additionally in opt to send them abroad for study.

The above result shows positive that is 4.1897 approach to get higher study in abroad, while during education in abroad the student got expected placement and job opportunities. therefore, the expectation of students after studies to getting good salary package is quite favorable which is 3.7069, if they go higher education for abroad and with the help of other supporting skills they learned during education in abroad.

The above table shows that students believe that education is expensive abroad which is quite high with taken which is 4.1379 which shows that just about all of the students believe that getting education abroad is extremely expensive. Its student personal decision to travel abroad for study, mean shows that its quite high which is 3.9483 that students himself interested to travel abroad for study. The third point of the above table mean which is low 2.3966 shows that the student himself wants to travel abroad for study there is no Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to review Abroad. It totally students attempt to go abroad to review, within the above point which also shows the mean

high3.9483 and thus the coed himself interested to travel aboard. Friends and relatives also pressurize, but the study shows that there is little influence to send them to review abroad. The peer strongly believe that her/his ward become responsible and accountable during student age while study in abroad because during study age they need legal working hours to undertake to try to part-time jobs during study, this sort of exercise makes student responsible and matured. Within the study the mean 4.0690 is additionally shows a high in favor of that student become Learner Responsible & Accountable of self-dependent during study age. The above table shows that thinking of fogeys and students about desire life in their state isn't possible. In our analysis, the mean shows that not strongly but quit favorable which is 3.3276 therein if student move to abroad his/her desire life become possible. during this study result show that student does believe that there is quality life in abroad the above

points also in favor of the concerned point that the necessity and quality of life. Students expectation after studies is possible if they getting education in abroad. in our analysis the mean 4.1552 also shows that how strongly the parent s and student believe that the quality of life is possible they'd desired only possible if his/her student to test abroad which they somewhere is additionally in favor to send them abroad for study.

The above result shows positive that's 4.1897 approach to induce higher study in abroad, while during education in abroad the coed got expected placement and job opportunities. therefore the expectation of scholars after studies to getting good salary package is sort of favorable which is 3.7069, if they are going teaching for abroad and with the assistance of other supporting skills they learned during education in abroad.

Table 2: Showing the T test value and Significant difference

Sr. No	Variables	T test	Sig
1	Do you believe that higher education is expensive in abroad	7.019	.000
2	It is your personal decision to study abroad	5.721	.000
3	It is your Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to study Abroad	3.169	.002
4	Learning Responsibility & Accountability of self-dependent during study age	6.972	.000
5	Desire life of living is not possible in state	1.977	.053
6	Due believe there is quality life in abroad	8.907	.000
7	Student got expected placement or Job opportunities	9.231	.000
8	Good Salary Package	4.544	.000

Significant at .05 level of significant

Table 2.

During this table trying to search out the numerous differences as tested value is 3 and average is 4.1379 so which is higher that the tested significant value.000 and show significant difference. with T value 7.019 also show that student believe that education in abroad is extremely expensive. Significant difference continues to be exist on students personal decision to review abroad which is beyond the average 3.9483 and shows significant difference with T value 5.721

The result shows that there is still significant difference as tested value is 3 and mean value is 2.3966 so which is quite high than the tested value and shown significant difference with T value is 3.169

The above table shows that continuously difference exist as

tested value and mean value which is higher 6.972 as against mean value 4.0690. The level of significant is 0.05 the correspondent t-test value is 1.977 the T test reported in the output is higher and the significant value is 0.053 which shows that no difference exist.

The level of significant show that there is higher difference exists in the output reported. The significant difference as tested value is higher the mean value 4.1552 and show difference with T value 8.907. The result of the output show that there is significant difference continues to be exist with mean value 4.1897 which is lower the tested value and shows significant difference with T value 9.231.The above table shows that significant difference still continues to be reported with mean value 3.7069 which low as tested T value 4.544.

Table 3: Showing the Group Statistics on the bases on Gender

Variables	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Do you believe that higher education is expensive in abroad	Male	27	3.7037	1.38160	.26589
	Female	31	4.5161	.96163	.17271
It is your personal decision to study abroad It is your Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to study Abroad	Male	27	3.8519	1.29210	.24866
	Female	31	4.0323	1.25124	.22473
Learning Responsibility & Accountability of self-dependent during study age Desire life of living is not possible in state	Male	27	2.5926	1.67008	.32141
	Female	31	2.2258	1.23044	.22099
Due believe there is quality life in abroad Student got expected placement or Job opportunities	Male	27	3.8889	1.21950	.23469
	Female	31	4.2258	1.11683	.20059
Good Salary PackageIt is your personal decision to study abroad	Male	27	3.1852	1.21012	.23289
	Female	31	3.4516	1.31247	.23573
It is your Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to study Abroad	Male	27	4.1111	1.12090	.21572
	Female	31	4.1935	.87252	.15671
Desire life of living is not possible in stateDue believe there is quality life in abroad	Male	27	4.1481	1.13353	.21815
	Female	31	4.2258	.84497	.15176
Student got expected placement or Job opportunities	Male	27	3.4074	1.39392	.26826
	Female	31	3.9677	.91228	.16385

It is your personal decision to study abroad	Male	27	3.5926	1.47438	.28374
	Female	31	4.0000	.89443	.16064

Table 3.: Showing the group statistics on the basis on Gender

The output of the female students is above the male students who still believe that education is costly in abroad rather than own country. During this study, we discover out that the selection of female students is extremely much ahead to male students to test abroad. we also believe that female student does believe learning responsibility and self-independence during study abroad. Within the table it's observed that Peer, friends, Relative & parent pressure to test Abroad on female student is extremely much above the male students. the need lifetime of living isn't possible in state, and believe there's quality life in abroad the female students headed over the male students. The result also shows that the ratio of female as compare to male student s does believe that she got expected salary and job opportunity over there.

From the above table show that as compare to male students female students are just about optimistic and inclination. So, this will be the rationale while doing gender basis statistics mostly the parameters are favor in female students as compare to male students.

Conclusion

The aims of the current paper are achieved to know the coed psychology toward pedagogy in abroad. On the premise of gender to determine the interest regarding carrier path in abroad. In conclusion "students' perception towards higher education" indicate that the trend to go abroad for higher studies, most of the scholars believe that the upper education in abroad is very expensive and their peers, friend and relative pressure to travel for abroad to review is their but result shows their little pressure is their but student himself/herself willing to maneuver abroad. They also believe that the standard of life and job opportunities, good salary package is feasible as long as they get education in abroad and quiet down their. And the willing life they expect after study is feasible in abroad. its student personal decision to travel for study. On the opposite hand the feminine student are very eagerly desired to maneuver to abroad and living the her desire life over there after getting education their and that they also believe that getting education in abroad is extremely expensive. within the study result shows that the percentage over male, the feminine students high on the above table.

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