

## **A Study on Standing of Indian Higher Education Institutions as Transit Points and Exploratory Destination**

Mobility of Inbound International Students in India for Further Higher Education

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### **Abstract**

The imperfections of Indian Higher Education Institutions (IHEIs) were evident when India used to be a primarily source country for selected destination countries in view of the mobility of international students. The scenario of mobility of international students has significantly changed and India has emerges as one of the potential destination countries for higher education. This shift was mainly driven by rise of private higher education institutions along with several reputed higher education institutions managed by central and state governments in India. This study aims to analyze this standing of Indian Higher Education Institutions by two methodological approaches.

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The first approach in this direction is the social network analysis (SNA). This analysis of pull and push factors for students studying abroad and it leads to internationalization of institutions.

With keeping up consistency with prior research, the current commitment analyzes the jobs played by private colleges in International understudy portability streams by considering a joint technique of examination dependent on informal community investigation and exploratory information examination.

**Keywords** International student mobility, Indian Educational Programs, Private Universities, Transit Educational Degrees, Terminal Educational Degrees, Social network analysis

## **I. Introduction**

India's high level training structure is third greatest guidance system on earth after China and United States of America. India contributes by sending 6.7 percent of complete portable global understudies and gets just 0.9 percent of absolute worldwide versatile understudies. India has built up a few versatility program to advance the trading of social, expert and individual encounters inside its limits. To stimulate and maintain the academic transportability of understudies, educators and insightful staff always try to give their best by implementing various schemes. Reliably, schools (home affiliations) propose different probabilities to make large trade visits to colleague colleges (have establishments). Since its inception in 1987, interest in International Program reached out from three thousand people in 1987 to Two lakh seventy two thousand four hundred ninety seven out of 2013–2014, and inside the novel International program for 2014–2020, the alleged International+, the measure of people has stretched out to 796,761 for significant action 1 of each 2017.

Inside existing circumstance, the current responsibility targets pondering and perceiving the essential characteristics of the International understudy flexibility streams in Indian republics from 2008–2009 to 2013–2014. The investigation related to International wonder has been completed through a combined assessment approach, merging the mechanisms of casual association assessment and empirical data assessment.

The figures under assessment are grouped using European Union website to explore and depict associations among various performers. Enlightening markers has been accumulated to portray the endeavors of Indian republics in high level training in time span below assessment and well simplify the performance of each nation in the high level collaborative training framework.

When managing interpersonal organizations, the information comprise of a bunch of entertainers connected by at least one sorts of connections. Various points can be concentrated by the kinds of entertainers associated with the organization and the sorts of ties connecting them. In this examination the entertainers (for example hubs) are the nations, and the connections address the quantity of understudies engaged with the portability trade. Ties among them would then be able to be characterized by the course or potentially the presence or nonattendance of connection loads. Specifically, a coordinated weighted organization is characterized when the bearing of the associations is significant along with loads connected to ties. Subsequently, fleeting, coordinated, weighted are constructed thinking about understudies' streams (active and approaching) among nations.

In this proposed study, the Territory II give an overview of associated work whereas Zone III portrays the procedural technique for reconnoitering flexibility statistics and nation pointers close

by the guideline investigation inquiries. Zone IV illustrates the various associated facts and figures. Territory V describes standard examination revelations. Section VI of the proposed communication ends with the thoughts of assessment.

## **II. Review of Related Literature**

Worldwide understudy versatility, especially International portability, is viewed as a significant mechanism related to Indianisation of EU part statuses; as it adds improvement in Indian measurement as well as inter cultural capabilities that are essential for financial advancement in today's global era.

Universities and societies are immensely benefiting from the study abroad programs. Study abroad programs are important for the development of student's abilities to perform in global settings it also enhances student's ability in language competencies and intellectual understanding of the phenomenon. Researches have established that students equipped with international mobility for education are possessing relatively greater efficiency in leadership and higher status employment. Such students are also having higher probability of employment at domestic and international level organizations "(González et al. 2001; King and Ruiz-Gelices 2003; Teichler 2004; Norris and Gillespie 2009; Parey and Waldinger 2011; Bal-latore and Ferede 2013; Natek and Lesjak 2013; Amendola and Restaino 2017)". Besides individual gains through the international mobility there are aspects of inter-cultural exchange and cooperation which have gained prominence in the international student mobility literatures "(Rodríguez et al. 2011; Mitchell 2012; Souto-Otero et al. 2013; Böttcher et al. 2016; Shields 2019)". Understudy versatility across nations, the organization idea has acquired wide acknowledgment "(Chen and Barnett 2000; Chadee and Naidoo 2009; Jiang 2014)". Global understudy versatility, surely, can be portrayed as an organization between advanced education foundations, the hubs being the universities/nations associated with the trade and the connections the quantity of understudies traveling to another country. Hence, the applied informal community examination method (Wasserman,1994) at the global scale comprehend the intricacy of understudies' portability streams between nations by distinguishing feeder which is acceptable by importers and exporters "(Chen and Barnett 2000; Jiang 2014; Barnett et al. 2016; Macrander 2017; Kondakci et al. 2018)". Through investigating the power of this phenomenon various nations exploring the variables pulling and pushing students marks to finish their advanced education abroad (Breznik et al. 2013; Barnett et al. 2016; Derszi et al. 2011; Shields 2013; Breznik and Ragozini 2015; Breznik and Dakovic 2016; Barnett et al. 2016; Breznik 2017). The accompanying focuses sum up a portion of the primary outcomes examined in the writing depicting the worldwide understudies' trade program with an organization approach.

The overall understudy network has changed through and through throughout ongoing hundreds of years (Barnett and Wu 1995). While the United States and certain Western Countries have remained at the point of convergence of the association, Asian and Middle Eastern countries have gotten more central, while African countries stay more peripheries in the association. These movements uncover not simply the different leveled plan of the legitimate powers in the front line world system, yet likewise financial changes all through this time period.

The organization of joint effort created by the International understudy mobilities can be analyzed through a straightforward model (Derszi et al., 2011). Understudy trade arrangements

are prepared by instructors through their experts associates. In this manner, the International understudy portability organization could in a roundabout way portray the cooperation organization of scholarly staff working in Indian colleges.

Three gatherings of nations are uncovered in the International understudy organization (Breznik et al. 2013). The primary gathering is overwhelmed by Mediterranean nations (aside from Germany). The subsequent gathering contains “Northern Indian nations, like Denmark, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Finland and Sweden”. The third gathering incorporates nations of Continental Europe, like Belgium, the Netherlands and Austria, and two extra Western Indian nations: Czech Republic and Poland. The portability construction predecessors of worldwide understudies are learned by considering few of the facts like actual distance between capitals, regular boundaries and basic dialects shared by nations (Barnett et al. 2016). Some examples as well as elements of worldwide understudy portability uncovered that global star mark versatility isn't just an issue of the financially grew, politically steady, and scholastically progressed western nations, yet additionally a worry for nations with various monetary, political, and scholarly attributes (Kondakci et al. 2018).

### **III. Methodological Approach**

#### **3.1. Exploration Questions**

Furnished with these hypothetical and methodological structures, the current commitment targets addressing the accompanying exploration questions:

1. [RQ1] What is the trend of enrollment of Foreign Students across programs?
2. [RQ2] What are the determinants of the prevailing trend of enrollment of Foreign Students across programs?
3. [RQ3] What are the reasons for transit nature of enrollment of foreign students?

### **IV. Data Collection**

The information on International understudies portability streams are taken from the authority Indian Commission site on International-Statistics. The time frame under examination comprises for the duration 2008–2009 to 2013–2014. Here mainly two types of International versatility of understudies enlisted at progressive edification fundamentals are examined in which one is the Scholar Flexibility for Educations (SFE), which empowers to expend education stages in different nations, and the student Flexibility for Placement (SFP), which empowers understudies to apply position ages (trainee ship or temporary job) in undertakings or associations in different nations. Based on different circumstances, the spell frame overseas can proceeding for more than three year.

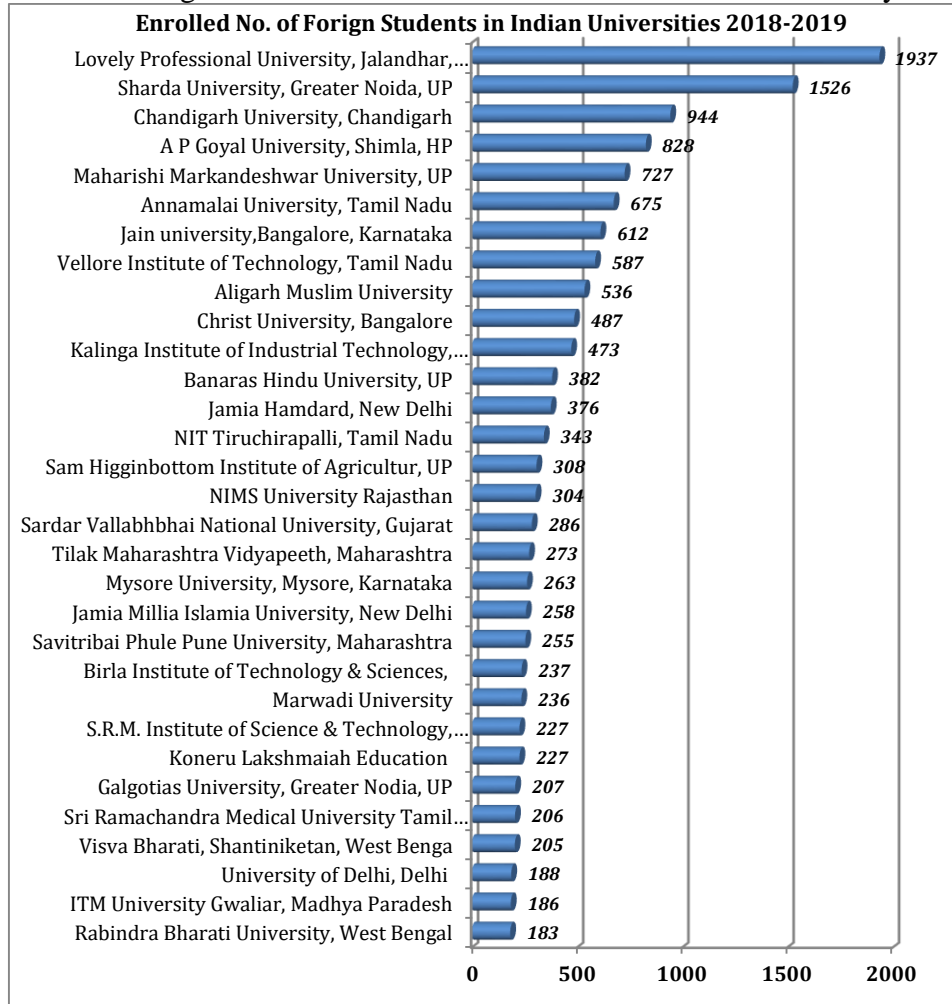
The information's accessible are the following:

- The IDs of sending and facilitating International Associates;
- The name of sending and facilitating International Associates;
- The referring and facilitating nations;
- Understudies' sexual orientations;
- Branch of knowledge codes;
- Kinds of portability (SMS or SMP);

Furthermore, to assess the allure of colleges, a few markers downloaded from the Eurostat site and identified with explicit highlights of the Tertiary Edification Configuration are added as additional data in the investigation.

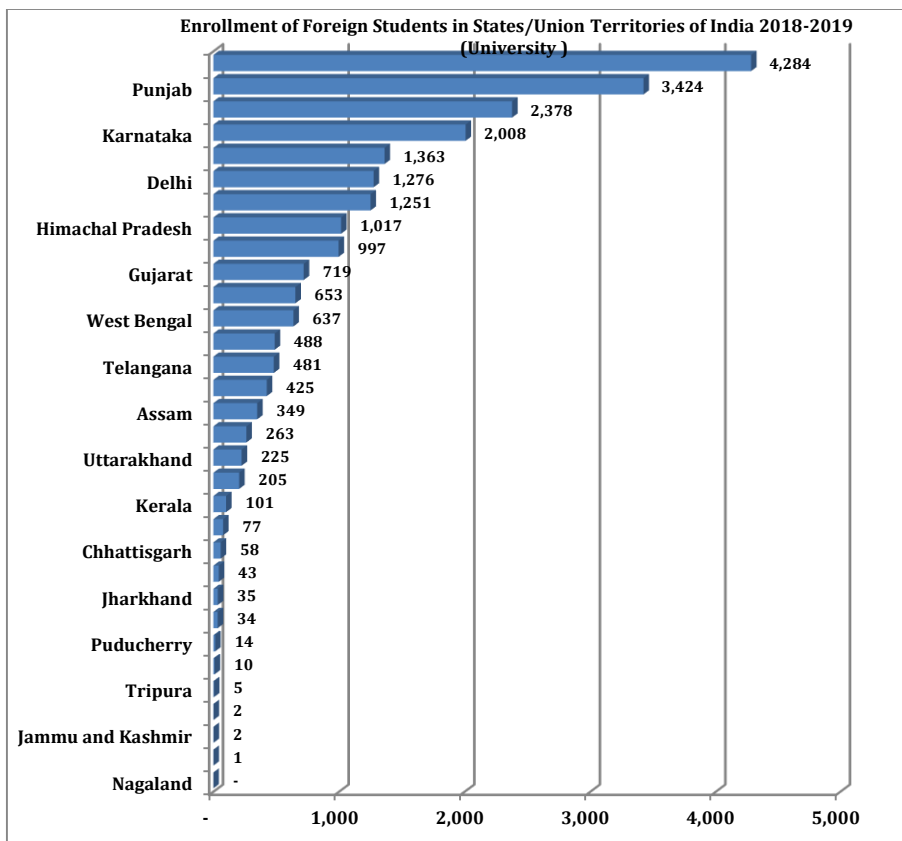
### V. Findings of the Study

The study has explored the new trends in enrollment of foreign students in India. It has studies number of students taking admission in Indian universities in recent academic cycles.

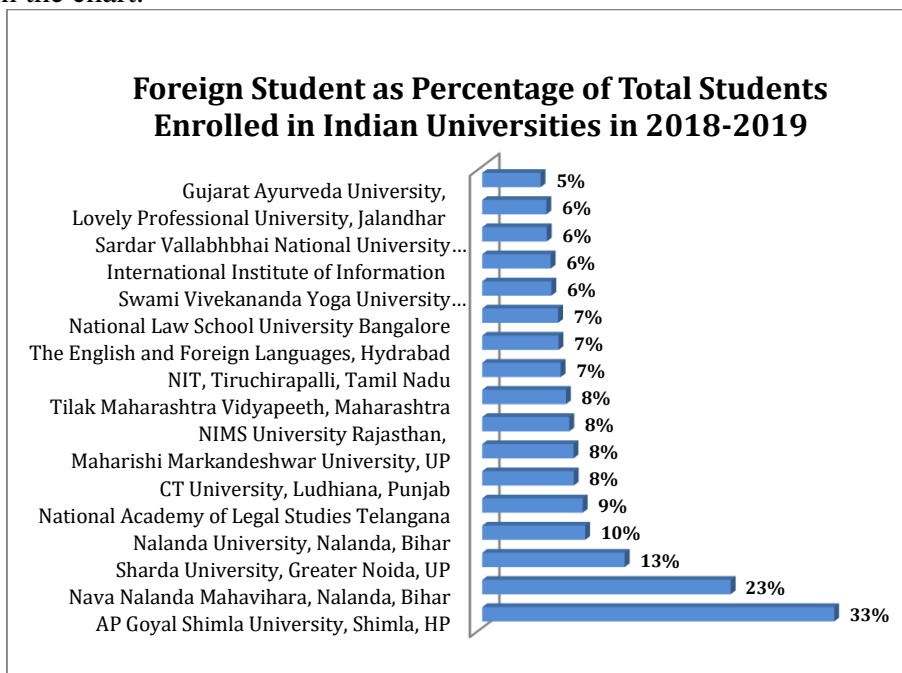


The Enrollment of Students in Universities of India is 22,825. The distributions of students enrolled in universities are mentioned in the chart below according to their respective states or union territories.

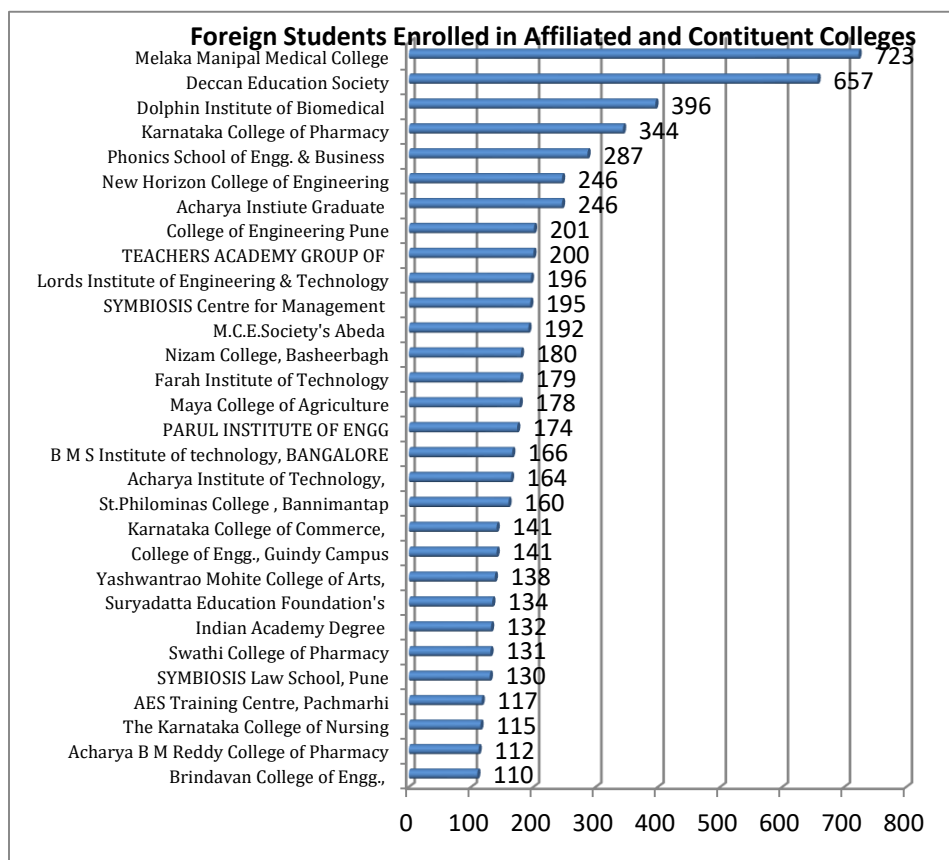
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The enrollment of foreign students as percentage of total student enrollment in the university is represented in the chart.



According to All India Higher Education Survey Report, enrollment of foreign students in colleges for the academic year 2018-2019 are, 22,770 while 22,825 students are enrolled in universities of India. This shows that 49 per cent of the students in India are enrolling in affiliated colleges and constituent colleges.



The program-wise enrollment of students is mentioned in the below table and graph. The data for the program wise enrollment are available only for the university level enrollment. It can be assumed that the enrollment in the colleges would be for the undergraduate program and some of the post-graduate programs.

Year	2016	2017	2018
<b>Ph.D</b>	1353	1378	1494
<b>M.Phil</b>	36	55	61
<b>Post-Graduate</b>	3886	3604	4799
<b>Under-Graduate</b>	12122	11564	14803
<b>PG-Diploma</b>	118	54	37
<b>Diploma</b>	397	156	695
<b>Certificate</b>	266	107	362
<b>Integrated</b>	301	384	574
<b>Total</b>	18495	17302	22825

The growth in enrollment is also reflected mostly in undergraduate programs. The enrollment in Diploma, Certificate and Integrated programs have also increased. In the post COVID-19 scenario it is expected that cross-border transaction and movement of students are expected to be mostly for the post-graduate or doctoral programs. There would be movement for under-graduate programs too but for the diploma and certificate programs such movements could not be possible.

<b>Table: Student-t-Test Result</b>					
Program Level	t-Value	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
				Lower	Upper
Ph.D	32.422	0.001**	1408.333	1221.44	1595.23
M.Phil	6.724	0.021**	50.667	18.25	83.09
Post-Graduate	11.358	0.008**	4096.333	2544.62	5648.05
Under-Graduate	12.833	0.006**	12829.667	8528.18	17131.15
PG-Diploma	2.825	0.106	69.667	-36.44	175.77
Diploma	2.669	0.116	416	-254.72	1086.72
Certificate	3.295	0.081	245	-74.93	564.93
Integrated	5.194	0.035	419.667	72.01	767.32
Significant for the 95% confidence interval					

The distribution of students enrollment in Ph.D, M.Phil, Post-Graduate and Under-Graduate level are statistically significant. This also confirms the neutral trends in enrollment of foreign students in India. The predictor-space diagram below is showing the major trends in program, courses and countries of belongingness of foreign students getting enrolled in Indian Universities.

A significant proportion of students are getting enrolled in Bachelor of Business Studies Program at Under-graduate level. The most number of students joining this program belongs to Nepal, Afghanistan, Nigeria and other East African countries. The reason for their enrollment is also found to be the very specific as they are further migrating to other European countries or Malaysia for the post-graduate degrees in the business administration. The number of students with Indian undergraduate degrees are joining masters and other higher studies program in Malaysia and other European countries are also increasing.





## **VI. Discussion and Conclusion**

Based on above analysis of predictor space, if there would no external intervention India would be predictably be a transit location for the international education. As the trends and prediction reflecting in the above analysis it would be difficult for India to emerge as destination country for the international students seeking higher education. The quality of higher education is also under scrutiny as most of the preferred higher education destinations seek standardized test score to ensure the quality to intake in higher education. Indian universities and regulator have not come with a unanimously agreed measure of quality to ensure the intake of students. The focus group discussion (FGD) organized with international students from Eastern African countries, Afghanistan and Nepal it was observed that a sizable proportion of foreign students struggle in the medium of instruction at higher education level however, they continue to pursue higher education in India in pursuit of finding better suitable universities for their further studies.

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