

Trends of Going/Setting in Overseas Countries: An Overview

Mahikdeep Singh, Assistant professor, Department of political science, Panjab University Constituent College, Nihal Singh wala(Moga).punjab.Email id. mahikdeep69@gmail.com

Meenakshi atri, Assistant professor, Department of Commerce, Panjab University ConstituentCollege, NihalSinghwala(Moga).Emailid.Meenakshiferozepur@gmail.com

Abstract

The present study reveals the trend of going/setting in overseas countries from Punjab. There are most challenging problem is drugs. Drugs are reached every village and Mohalla of the state of Punjab and it is leading to violence, lawlessness and crime. Moreover poor administration, unemployment and corruption compel the youth to move overseas Countries. To move there, thousands of Punjabis sell their property and stake their lives. This trend is dangerous to Punjab economy because huge money going to overseas countries. The study also examine the government does not take appropriate steps to stop this trend. To conduct study this data is collected from 100 household in malwa region of Punjab. There are 11 districts in the malwa region three districts (Ludhiana, Moga, Bathinda) have been selected on the basis of stratified random sampling.

Introduction

India as one of the oldest civilizations and land of opportunities has been remained a magnet for visitors, traders, students and warriors from all over the world in the history. But in present scenario India rank second after the chain to student migration in overseas countries. (QS world university ranking)Student migration means student going to abroad on the basis of study. The internationalization of higher education increased dramatically during the period of globalization and it has become market driven activity. Migration to foreign countries has become a status symbol in state of Punjab. Majority of students from Punjab is considering study as corridor to permanent residency in advance countries. The present paper is focusing on trend of going to overseas countries. Canada has opened its gates to international students, with 4.9 lakh foreign students getting registered this year (2019) almost 1.25 lakh of these are Punjabis. As many as 1.25 lakh students from the Punjab chose Canada for education while only 25,000 picked Australia, New Zealand, the US and the UK.(The tribune)The youth do not want to adopt traditional occupations. The division of land

holding and decreasing earning in this sector is pushing factors to leave the traditional occupation. So they are going to abroad for green pastures. It has been emerging factor to go abroad on the basis of study purpose and then settle there among youth of Punjab. Due to lack of Job opportunities there is only ways is settle abroad which is major trend among Punjabi youth. The massive emigration process has meant huge business for travel agents, IELTS coaching centers and money changers in the Punjab. The present paper examines the trends in international migration from Punjab in light of the global trends.

Keyword: Trend, Punjab, overseas, youth, migration

Review of Literature

The concept of studying abroad was based on the assumption that graduates would return to their homeland to serve colonial administration once they had developed skills and absorbed the values of the colonial rulers. (Goodwin, 1993) Higher-educated people may also migrate abroad for further training. People migrate internationally in an effort "to get ahead" to secure a better life for themselves, their children, or their family members left at home. (Malkin 2004) Research in the Asian context emphasizes overseas education as a strategic route for social mobility and career advancement among Asian families. (Huang and Yeoh 2005) The expectation of studying in a developed country has become a key part of some societies, and signals a transition to adulthood along with qualifications (Ali, 2007). The expectation of international migration structures educational choices, such as which language to study, and which subjects to take, in order to facilitate later migration (Ali, 2007). International migration is the dimension that impacts the economic relations between developed and developing countries. More people live outside their country of origin today than at any time in history and the number of people who move across national boundaries, especially for better economic prospects, are expected to rise in future. It is also well recognized that migrant workers make huge contributions to economic and social development in both their host and home countries (Sasikumar and Hussain, 2008). This literature concludes that families are central to migration decision-making for students. Families social capital may play vital role by setting either opportunities / constraints (Ackers 2008; Brooks and Waters 2011). Although , international mobility is not only a means to differentiate oneself, but it has a value to the family social class position (Waters 2012). The results shows that education acts as a important factor for migration specially for middle-class, middle income, aspiration young people. They aspire to white-collar jobs, for which higher education is needed (Punch & Sugden, 2013) Young people in developing countries often consider these to provide a poor standard of education that will not complete them into good careers .(Samuel Hall

Consulting, 2015)For youth who can afford and aspire to university in Somaliland and Puntland, the ‘right education’ can only be obtained abroad .(Samuel Hall Consulting, 2015) There is also the expectation of acquiring a better job, either in the origin or destination country, as a result of the study. (Samuel Hall Consulting, 2015)

Objectives of study

1. To examine the trend of going foreign countries.
2. To identify factors behind migration.
3. To study the socio-economic effect of trend.

Research Methodology

Study has been conducted through empirical-observational approach. Formal and informal interview method had been applied to obtain the related and relevant information. A survey was conducted by the group having comprehensive pattern of queries and questions relating to trend of going /settling in foreign countries (total responded 100household) .The data received through the survey has been interpreted and analyzed in form of the tables under various sub headings.

Findings of the Study**1. Preference to set in foreign country**

Preference	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	70	70%
No	30	30%
Total	100	100%

Table 1.1

The craze to settle abroad has grown sharply among the youth of Punjab. The given data shows that majority of (70%) respondents prefer to set in foreign countries, whereas 30%respondents do not prefer it. The major reason for their preference is that Punjabis link migration with money, prosperity, healthy lifestyle, and better employment opportunities.

2. Member of your family had gone to foreign country:

Foreign country	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	60	60 %
No	40	40 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1.2

The trend of going to foreign country is increasing day by day in Punjab. From the table 1.2, it is indicated that family members of 60% respondents live abroad whereas the family members of 40% respondents lives in Punjab. So from the given data, the majority of respondents have family members who live abroad. Family member who lives in Punjab, they also want to go abroad. They acquire number of ways to go foreign country. The most famous way is International English language Testing System. In addition to this people also prefer marriage with permanent resident of Canada, America, and other developed countries. Visitor visa is also become a popular way to set in overseas countries.

3. This trend is more in

Trend	Respondents	Percentage
Urban Area	48	48%
Rural Area	52	52 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1.3

The table 1.3 shows that the trend of going foreign countries is almost same in urban and rural area as 48% and 52% respectively. Because Punjab government is failure to provide adequate environment for youth. There are numerous problems in Punjab; the most challenging problem is drug addiction among the youth, According to 2017 report, 'Epidemiology of substances use and dependence in the state of Punjab, by post Graduate institute of medical education research, Chandigarh, there are 78,000 inject able opioid users in the state. Of these, heroin or chitta users account for 61.6% making it the most common drug. Beside this unemployment, crime, corruption and crisis in agriculture factors are compel parents to send their children in overseas countries.

4. Reasons for migration

Reason	Respondents	Percentage
Political	10	10%
Economic	70	70%
Religious	0	0%
Any Other	20	20%
Total	100	100

Table 1.4

The Punjab state faces huge socio- economic challenge. In Punjab, the unemployment rate among youth the proportion of the labor force between 18 and 29 years that is unemployed

is 12.5% while Indian average is 7.2%. (CMIF2019) Table 1.4 shows that majority of people (70.00 %) migrate due to Economic reason whereas 10% people migrate due to political reason. Moreover 20% people have other reasons to migrate such as better career options, better lifestyle etc. There is no religious reason to go abroad. It's a tragedy of Punjab that every young person wants to get out and settle in overseas country.

5. Problems faced by migrated people

Problems faced	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Yes	80	80 %
No	20	20 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1.5

The table 1.5 indicates that 80% respondents accepted that their friends or family members face problems while living abroad, whereas they do not face any problems according to the 20% respondents. The people living abroad face number of problem, first problems is adaptation in overseas country because there is different environment and work culture also different in developed country. Secondly the people living abroad face language problem, different lifestyle become hurdle before them, different nature, different background etc. As well as many people faces homesickness, when they live far away from their home.

6. Preference to choose foreign residence partner

Preference	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	70	70 %
No	30	30 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1.6

In present era people of Punjab give more preference to go overseas country because of bright future, luxury life .In Punjab people think that it is symbol of status go to abroad. The above study depicts that 70%respondent prefer marriage with partner residing in a foreign country whereas 30%respondents do not prefer the life partner who reside abroad because of different culture and moral values. The dream of parents to send their daughter or son abroad, parents even shell out money to enter into contacts of a dummy marriage. Such marriages have been described variously as passport marriage, paper marriage, barter marriage, holiday marriage or sham marriage.(Hindustan times)The present local newspaper reveals number of fraud cases regarding marriage with NRI people. In Punjab thousands

women fall prey to martial fraud by NRI spouses. But nowadays, international English language testing system exam passed some girls do fake promises for sponsoring their spouses. When they settle in overseas countries, they forget about their promises.

7. Education level of students at the time of migration

Level of Education	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Higher Secondary	70	70%
Graduation	15	15%
Post-Graduation	15	15%
Total	100	100%

Table 1.7

Foreign dreams have always fascinated the Punjabi. The given table 1.7 shown that majority (70%) of respondents had gone abroad after 12th; whereas 15% student after graduation and 15% post graduation. Traditionally student would go abroad to pursue post-graduate degrees but now 12th passed Students prefer studying in foreign colleges and universities. The lack of employment opportunities within the state compel to students to pursue their higher study in overseas countries. Moreover the better standards of living and quality of life, higher salaries, access to advanced technology and more stable political conditions in the developed countries attract youth to pursue studies in developed countries.

8. Trend of going foreign countries is right/wrong

Trend	Respondents	Percentage (%)
Right	75	75 %
Wrong	25	25 %
Total	100	100 %

Table 1.8

From the table 1.8, it is shown that 75% respondents agree that the trend of going abroad is right because of security of life, better lifestyle, higher earning, better education, welfare schemes for individual ,where as 25% respondents denied the fact that it may cause danger to the economy of Punjab state, Culture, Tradition and values of Punjab. The private immigration consultant charge lot of money from students to gives them admission in overseas college and private universities. Because of this trend, In Punjab higher education Institutions are complaining of a sharp drop in admission. The huge number of students flying out, that amounts to approximately Rs.27,000corer going out of Punjab each year on

account of student education.(The Tribune 2018)It is alarming fact for government of Punjab to safe the economy otherwise Punjab will face worst consequences in future.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents support the trend of going abroad and settling there. The number of reasons compel such as unemployment, poor administrative rules, corruption, etc. So the government should take appropriate steps to stop this trend. Because youth is the back bone of the Country .The environment should be according to their facilitation, so that the Youth of India can find the better lifestyle in Punjab than abroad.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Huang, S., & Yeoh, B. S. A. (2005), “Transnational families and their children’s education: China’s Study mothers in Singapore”, *Global Networks*, 5, 379–400.
2. Ackers, L. (2008), “Internationalizations, mobility and metrics: a new form of indirect discrimination?” *Minerva*, 46, 411–435.
3. Brooks, R., & Waters, J.(2009)“International higher education and mobility of UK students”, *Journal of Research in International Education*, 8, 191–209.
4. UNESCO (2009), “Trends in Student Mobility, UNESCO institute for statistics”, retrieved from www.unaoc.org/2009/
5. Brooks, R., & Waters, J. (2011), “Student mobility, migration and the internationalization of higher education”, Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Harvey, W. S.(2011), “British and Indian scientists moving to the United States. Work and Occupations”, 38(1), 68–100.
7. Findlay, A. M et.al (2012) An investigation of globalization, difference and international student mobility. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, 37, 118–131.
8. Browne E (2017), “Evidence on education as a driver for migration”, *K4D Helpdesk Report*. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.
9. Gurjinder K (2019), “Overseas Migration of Students from Punjab”, *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews*, Volume 06 (1)