

Superlative Facilities Will Be The Key To Attract More Foreign Students

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Abstract

Foreign students are considered an asset to any country as it is one of the vital parts of earning revenue as well as economic benefit and hence India encourages it. India emerged as one of the admired destinations for higher studies, especially in Asia. Neighboring countries of India like Nepal is amongst the major suppliers of foreign students in the country as per data. The aim is to emphasize top contributing countries and look at some of the major benefits by which foreign students are attracted to Indian education. Research has based on secondary data published during last five year by All India Survey in Higher Education, followed by a quantitative research build-on deep online exploration, Finding presents that the top 10 countries represent 62% of the total foreign students registered in Indian institutes, whereas remaining of the 38% students turn up from rest of countries. It is likely that a focus on quality affordable education, world-class infrastructure, safety, and easy admission process will attract a number of foreign students to India.

Keywords: *Foreign Students in India, Education in Indian, India's Attraction for foreign students*

Introduction

India's multiplicity and cultures propose a broad variety of choices for any student. India's educational structure is as enormous and assorted as the country itself. At the same time as living in India can be tough for foreign students, it is an inexpensive and gratifying experience.

A thousands year old civilization, the origin of four world religions, an amazing mixture of traditions, languages, and cultures, and incredible natural attractions – from the tall Himalayas to the barren region of Rajasthan. Although India has a lot to propose the tourist, moreover, it has a lot to propose to students too. With the right of entry equally to such prosperous history and multiplicity plus a rapidly rising country on the progressive of the technological transformation, Education in India has a lot to offer, whether student's interests are in any stream.

Central universities, State universities, Deemed universities, Private universities and thousands of colleges running all over India, providing more dedicated education. With all these choices, foreign

students in India can obtain a course to fit them with no concern what their interest.

India's citizens are welcoming and hospitable, enthusiastic to discover more about other nations. Many of India's incredible places offer exclusive discounts to foreign students. International students in India discover the expense of living incredibly reasonable. Among all that India has to provide, it's just impossible not to take a trip to India. Indian rail network offers tourists the safest and cheapest mode to travel across.

India is also known for Food, restaurants present exciting dishes at economical costs, and it's an additional superior response to the question "why study in India?" While expenses of accommodation will depend on the course, a comfortable residence can be taken on rent in most key Cities will often be extra exclusive although still there rent will be lesser than in Europe and America. Low-cost education in private & public universities, crafting studying in India an inexpensive alternative for the majority of foreign students.

Literature Review

The presence of international students in Indian universities and colleges not only fortifies countries education structure but also perk up brand name. Additional, the inflows of foreign students help the internal wealth and boost the tourism segment. The hard work of the Indian government will increase grip in the upcoming years to enhance international student's inflows to India.

Nepal

Dhungana, S. (2017) informed that mainly Nepali students who are studying in several Indian universities said that they were obliged to study in India due to adverse education circumstances in the country. A lot of them said Nepali universities did not propose choices for selecting curriculums of their preference and for some programs there are limited seats, which forced them to go for Indian universities. Nepali students prefer overseas degrees over national ones. Nepal mainly is short of the right education strategies. As an effect, Nepali students have been putting in a massive sum of capital in higher education in India; the administration should arrange education fairs in the country.

It's not easy to locate exactly when Nepali students started going to India for studies. Yet, India has been an education center for the Nepalese from the time when the Gurukul scheme of education started. Things speed up with the improvement in the education system after the commencement of official education. The flow of Nepali students to India kept on mounting since the days of the Rana command when education used to be the elite privilege of the ruling leaders. Those who could have enough money sent their children to several places in India for both fundamental and higher education.

Even after the defeat of the Rana rule, schools in Nepal could not serve the class education compared to those in the bordering country. The figure of Nepali students traveling to India for higher studies has amplified in recent times after the well-liked destinations for higher education among Nepali students implemented tighter visa rules for the student.

Apart from its nearness to Nepal and reasonable tuition fees, the actuality that the two nations share almost the same culture makes guardians believe India as a safe country for their children's overseas education. At the same time as there are extremely costly private colleges and universities, there are also comparatively low-cost public universities for the

low- earnings group. India is an incredibly diverse nation and its citizens and their traditions differ with the change of states. It also magnetizes thousands of scholars across the world offering the chance to take education in a multicultural classroom. Study together with the natives from diverse cultures teaches open-mindedness, recognition of multiplicity and assists to develop close educational connections which as a result helps in endorsing joint effort and self-confidence.

Giri, A. (2014) notify that India has been the initial preference of Nepali students for overseas studies for a long instance now and there are numerous motives for this. Firstly, India is the only nation that permits peaceful access to Nepali students as no visa process is necessitated. Secondly, India's closeness to Nepal and inexpensive tuition fees, the cultural proximity makes guardians consider more safe, which is the major motive for the growing number of students.

Additionally, parents who desire to send their kids to India relatively than far-away countries can go to see the educational institutions before registering their kids. There was a massive rush of Nepali students in Indian institutions throughout the decade-long war period.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan is the second to Nepal in a share of international students coming from the neighboring nations to India for higher education. Scholars from Afghanistan have a preference to study in India for the reason that it is cost-effective and has a high-quality infrastructure. Students from Kabul, who are studying in the India University, informed that some have chosen India for higher education for the reason that India is standardized these days in terms of quality education. Some came to India due to a lack of advanced level of courses and even not enough universities in Afghanistan.

Some told, Indian education has a massive status in Afghanistan. Alongside that, it is cost-effective and near Afghanistan. And the main Hindi language is simple to understand as it's similar to Urdu which many Afghans students know. The Afghans are also well-known with the language because Hindi movies and TV serials are extremely popular in their country. However, Indian spicy food is a challenge for some of the Afghan students, and due to the same, they prefer to stay with other Afghans rather than Indians, whereas some of the students are also fascinated by India because of the English medium.

Bhutan

Bhonsale, M. (2015) informed, the education division indicates the friendly relations between Bhutan and India. India has over the years performed a vital part in the advancement of the human resource of Bhutan. The function of higher education has been the key to collaboration between the two nations. Almost, 5,000 Bhutanese students study in India these days and 800 of these getting scholarships.

The chief drivers for lots of Bhutanese students have a preference in India are lower expenses and ease of use of scholarships. Also, Bhutanese students benefit from the friendly environment that they get in India.

Thinley, K. (2006) said that the concentration of human resources development in the earlier period was on the intensification of the scholar based in numerous domains. Nowadays, the requirements are for higher qualification and consequently, it had turned into essential to advance the qualification of existing students. She further said India had constantly been the primary destination for teaching and education.

Students Coming from Bhutan said that India, having a lovely climate all through the year, having an exceptional teaching atmosphere, the fastest growing country is a gratifying location for many Bhutanese students. A well-planned city, having plentiful MNC's and trade companies, India effortlessly unlocks the door and opportunities for too many Bhutanese students and the effect of the same most of them are studying in India.

Sudan

India-Sudan relationship has been symbiotic and described by student exchanges, business, and investments and a mutual viewpoint on a number of international issues within the framework of collaboration. In the years ahead of India, it will seek to capitalize on the goodwill built over the years and continue to safeguard her economic engagement, amongst others, in the hydrocarbon sector and explore fresh avenues for investments, in both- Sudan and South Sudan, based on mutual interest and reciprocity.

India's expansion practices with its associate countries have the subsequent modules; education in India of candidates; assignments and linked activities, advisory services; delegation of Indian specialists overseas; Study tours; the contribution of apparatus and support for tragedy relief. Sudan students study humanities, Technology, medication, law, etc and go back to their nations to share their new skills. India has thus been skilled to expand its 'soft strength' through these Sudanese nationals.

Nigeria

Prasad, B. (2016) said that Nigerians have recognized that they can take higher education in top-class institutes at a tiny proportion of the fees taken by the UK and the US institutes. As degrees gained in universities in India are at equivalence with universities in the UK and the US, India has seen a rise in the figure of Nigerians students taking education in Indian universities in the last couple of years. In India students can get scholarships, sibling discounts, at the same time as those looking to switch from UK and U.S institutes, can transfer curriculum credits to persist studying in India at a tiny proportion of the fees.

Indians are now looking to enroll Nigerian students in their tertiary institutions. With a 15 percent international students' quota to fill, the institutions are hoping that eligible Nigerian students, who lose out of the admission process locally due to space constraints, would consider India for affordable tertiary education.

Osagie, B (2013) conveys that it is expected that currently thousands of Nigerians are studying across India. Indian universities are enrolling Nigerian students in their institutions with a 15% international student's quota, also expecting talented Nigerian students to consider Indian education who failed to enroll in local institutions due to space or fee limitations. The Indian embassy in Nigeria is organizing regular education expo and lots of Indian institutions are participating in it. Institutes are promising for cheaper education than the UK and USA, scholarships for talented students, assurance of safety and inexpensive operating cost. Some students, who have attended the education expo, said they are eager to study in India as it's known for ICT additionally reasonable education match up to Nigeria's private institutions.

Malaysia

Education is an essential element of India-Malaysia's versatile relationship. A massive number of Malaysians studies in India. An anticipated 3000 Malaysian students are at present studying in India. The High Commission of India, Kuala Lumpur, manages the Indian Scholarship & Trust Fund (ISTF), from which on one occasion economical help is offered to merit commendable Malaysian Indian scholars to deal with a fraction of their educational operating cost.

Numerous other Malaysian institutions have also jumped into pairing agreements with Indian

universities whereby they sending their scholars for short-term training to India. Altogether 100 scholarships and admissions are proposed yearly to students from forty countries, comprising Malaysia. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations based in New Delhi provides scholarships for Malaysian scholars to study arts, culture and take up higher education in many disciplines

Iran

Devalla, R. (2013) informed that Iranian students believed that it was a decent chance to take education in India is one of the top universities in India. However, they informed the curriculum here was out-of-date when evaluated to the syllabus in the universities at home.

Students informed that In Iran, they need to crack entrance exams if they want admission into any of the top universities, which is a tough job. While the costs of education in Iran are expensive, nearly all of the universities in Iran go along with the Persian medium, a few of the students said that English medium counted mainly. Iranians find Indian traditions motivating, there is an adjacent cultural connection between India and Iran. The notion of arranged marriages in India fascinates us as it occurs hardly ever in our country.

Indian beaches and hills magnetized these Iranian students to India and many were amazed by the women's liberty as women do not have so much of liberty in Iran. However, they appreciate the unusual mixture of liberty and safety in India. In addition, they informed that it's pleasant to see diverse cultures in India, as it has a combination of ancient, traditional, and modern aspects that attract us the most Iranian students find Indian culture interesting. Iranian students informed that, as foreign undergraduates, staying and touring in India has not been easy. As they are not good in English, the initial months use to be tough. After some time, they get to understand the English verbal communication, traditions and education system of India. For them, India is one of the greatest hubs of metaphysics science. They appreciate the way Indian families live and would keen to associate with Indian peoples.

Yemen

Joshi, A. (2017) notifies a current worry for Yemenis, India has been limiting education visas to 5 years. But going home to Yemen creates a problem. But Iran has no electricity, no clean water, government hospitals, educational institutes are closed and where you have no assurance that you'll be breathing

tomorrow, the threat of life. Nowadays, Yemeni citizens have incorporated well into their neighboring countries. Iranian confesses that they enjoy the beat of bands performed in the Ganesh carnival.

Many people left the tough circumstances in Yemen and shifted to India. For the last few years, Aurangabad has been a safe place in India for Yemeni refugees. Yemen has been destroyed by a civil war since 2015 and lots of Yemeni nationals are traveling to other countries. In India, Aurangabad has to turn into its desired location, due to its security, reasonable college education, and the province's Islamic history.

Sri Lanka

Radhakrishnan, R. (2012) India is endorsing itself actually as an education hub in Sri Lanka, with chains of schemes. Education expos were planned yearly as an element of a 'Study in India' operation, harmonized by the Indian High Commission.

India is Sri Lanka's nearest neighbor, the travel expenditures are not much. The traditions and customs are more or less equal and India provides quality education at a small part of fee measured up to various other nations, India has also amplified the scholarships by almost three times.

Studying in India is an inspiring feeling as it unlocks the doors to not only professional but also individual development. India provides many programs for students. Nearly all universities and colleges have brilliant teaching staff, a program of study and hostel amenities, focusing on the vision of the professional development and comfort of the undergraduates.

Fonseka, P. (2019) analyzed that this arrangement of studies is hardly ever found in the world. From lodging/boarding and fees, India is a not expensive and a more viable choice for any Sri Lankan scholar, they believe they have acquired a bundle of knowledge more than what a standard Sri Lankan student may feel. Initially, it's difficult, particularly when you don't understand language. But Sri Lankan senior scholars did an immense work by welcoming juniors and assisting them to settle down. They use to get many experiences such as tourism with friends, getting to know foreign persons, the mixture of traditions and food carnivals

Iraq

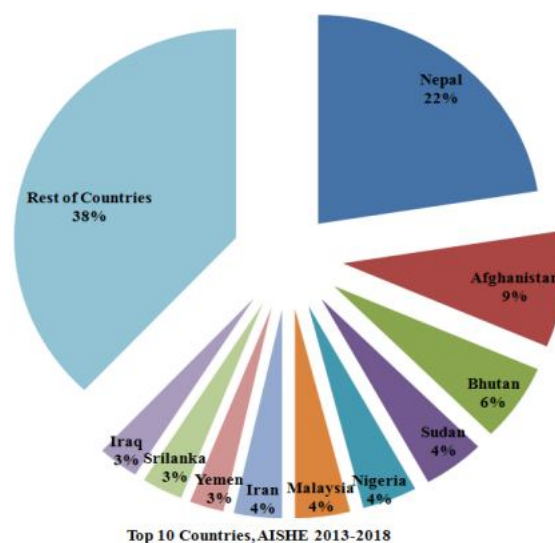
Srinivas, M. (2015) informed the educational relationship in the medical and engineering disciplines that have throughout been energetic. In terms of ability building, India has yearly been offering support. Furthermore, India and Iraq respect

each other's strong point, the institutional networks are so intense that nowadays India has to turn into the most desired place to study for Iraqis. Lots of Iraqis wish to send their kids for further education to India on self-supporting sources. There is rarely a University in Iraq of which some teaching staff has not studied in India. More than 10,000 Iraqi scholars have been studying in India. The government of India has amended travel Advisory for Iraq permitting Indian to carefully travel to harmless areas of Iraq. The Delegation is presently releasing about 250 visas per day going up to 350-400 during the summer. Mainly Iraqis travel India for medical healing, tourism, and schooling and for trade. Young people from Iraq are showing interest in studying in India. Students say they want to continue studies in India and later look for a job in India. It's a safe and nonviolent place for education

Findings

The Government of India is excited about improving the charm of India as a destination for international students. A similar, some Indian institutions are eager on creating use of the 15% extra seats accessible to them for registering foreign students. It also assists in enhancing international standing and rankings of some institutions.

According to the last five years of records from AISHE (All India Survey on Higher Education) 2013-2018. Graph – I show the top 10 countries represent 62% of the total international students registered in Indian universities and colleges. Remaining of the 38% scholars turn up from rest 153 countries.



Graph – I

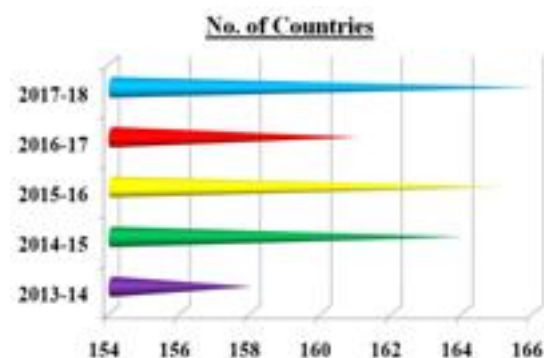
Premier share of international students come from the bordering and neighboring nations of which Nepal is 22.5% of the whole, followed by Afghanistan (9%), Bhutan (6%), Sudan (4.5%), Malaysia and Nigeria (4%), Iran (3.5%), Sri Lanka and Iraq each country constitutes (3%), and Yemen constitutes (2.5%), of the foreign students.



Graph – II

If we talk about a foreign student who has been enrolled during the last five years, again there is a promising growth during the year 2013-14 to 2016-17, the above graph -2 shows around 39517 foreign students came to India in the year 2013-14, the figure increased rapidly every year and reached to around 47575 in the year 2016-17. Slight downfall in the year 2017-18, which was around 1400 foreign students short from last year, but now to improve these figures Indian government is coming up with “study in India” campaign to attract foreign students

to enroll for education in India, which is good indication as more number of foreign students in India, higher will growth in India's revenue.



Graph – III

From the above Graph-3, it can be understood that lots of countries contributing and sending students to take education in India. In the year 2013-14 foreign students were from 158 countries, the graph increased rapidly and India had foreign students from 164 and 165 countries between the years 2014-16. The graph dropped to 161 countries in the year 2016-17 and managed to bounce back in the year 2017-18 with intake from 166 countries.

In addition, The motives why quite a lot of countries around the world sending students to India are quality education in affordable and low cost as compared to other developed countries, ease of getting visa, Unique Programs and Wide Range of Course of Studies, English languages is widely used in India which makes foreign students easier social adjustment in Indian societies, Moreover, Indian universities and government also offers numerous financial aids and scholarships for studying in India.

Conclusion

India has the capability to become a center of higher education. India, therefore, has to work hard on attracting foreign students to study in India institutions. On average 45,000 international students study in Indian institutes across India, It can be said that at present, India is not on a top-of-the-mind destination when it comes to international education. To enhance the number of foreign students, the Indian government has to build world-class educational infrastructure, simplify the entry of international students, visa and extension policies

have to be simplified, a number of scholarships to international students have to be provided. In addition, students should be permitted to search for employment after completing a degree for the pre-decided time duration.

Apart from the discussed top ten contributing countries; there are few more potential countries such as Bangladesh, UAE, Congo, Tanzania, USA, Canada, Kenya, Ethiopia, etc. who are contributing continuously in India's education.

India has to promote itself as a brand and invest in a brand-building campaign to reach maximum international students. The initiative should be, more the number of superlative facilities, more will be the number of foreign students.

This can be concluded that, if India provides good facilities to foreign students definitely there will be more overseas students. A consistent push to improve facilities would be the key to the success to attract more foreign students.

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