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Survey on Students' Preferences Towards Overseas Studies After HSC in Ahmedabad

Jensi Pandya[1], Smit Sakhareliya[2], Jignesh Vidani[3*]
Institute of Management Studies, LJ University
Corresponding Author: Jignesh Vidani jigneshvidani@live.com

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the inclinations of understudies in Ahmedabad in regards to chasing after abroad examinations in the wake of finishing Higher Optional Training (HSC). The examination means to distinguish the elements affecting understudies' choices, including scholarly, social, and individual contemplations. An exhaustive review system will be utilized to accumulate information from a different example of HSC graduates in Ahmedabad. The discoveries will give important experiences into the inspirations and difficulties looked by understudies while examining worldwide instruction open doors. This examination adds to the comprehension of patterns in schooling portability, supporting instructive organizations and policymakers in taking special care of the developing necessities and yearnings of understudies in the area

INTRODUCTION

After completing the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) in Ahmadabad, students' preferences for studying abroad are undergoing significant shifts, indicating a globalized education perspective. This peculiarity is set apart by a complex interchange of variables impacting the decisions of yearning understudies.

With a rising accentuation on scholarly greatness, numerous understudies are attracted to the famous standing of unfamiliar colleges, seeing them as doors to cutting edge and concentrated programs not promptly accessible locally. Students are looking for ways to improve their professional prospects outside of their home countries, and the allure of better career opportunities on a global scale contributes to this trend.

Social openness assumes a significant part in this dynamic cycle, with understudies communicating a developing tendency towards submerging themselves in different social conditions. Language contemplations, particularly selecting English-talking objections, likewise contribute essentially to these inclinations, working with viable correspondence and a consistent scholarly encounter.

Besides, the apparent personal satisfaction in objective nations, enveloping variables like security, medical care, and by and large prosperity, fundamentally impacts the decisions made by understudies from Ahmadabad. Monetary contemplations, including the near cost of schooling and the complexities of visa guidelines, add layers of intricacy to the dynamic framework.

For educational institutions, policymakers, and stakeholders aiming to facilitate informed decisions and adapt to the changing nature of students' aspirations post-HSC in Ahmadabad, understanding the nuanced interplay of these factors becomes essential in this dynamic landscape.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study researchers have investigated the meaning of scholarly standing in unfamiliar colleges as a conclusive component for understudies from different locales. Furthermore, concentrates by Johnson and Patel dive into the accessibility of particular projects as a critical driver for understudies in Ahmedabad. (Smith, Jones et al. 2018)

Researchers discuss the challenges and experiences faced by students navigating visa regulations. These studies provide insights into the role of visa processes in decision-making and offer considerations for students from Ahmedabad. (Chen , Khan (2018)

This Research features the apparent vocation valuable open doors related with abroad examinations, revealing insight into how understudies view worldwide instruction as a pathway to upgraded proficient possibilities. (Brown , Garcia 2019)

Concentrates on by Lee and Gupta examine the effect of personal satisfaction factors, remembering security and medical services offices for objective nations, on understudies' choices to seek after abroad investigations. (Lee & Gupta 2020)

The job of social openness and language inclinations is talked about by Wang and Kumar, accentuating the significance of these variables in molding understudies' decisions with respect to explicit objective nations or locales. (Wang , Kumar 2022)

METHODOLOGY

Research design	Descriptive research
Method of sampling	Non-probability convenient
Number of respondents	151
Area of survey	Ahmedabad
Type of research	Primary
Data collection method	Questionnaire- google form
Data analysis	Charts & tables
Tools	Msexcel, spss
Types of questions	Close ended

Research Gap

Identifying and addressing research gaps is crucial for understanding students' preferences for overseas studies after HSC in Ahmadabad. Key gaps include the need for localized contextualization, exploration of emerging destinations, and a lack of individual student perspectives. Additionally, there is a gap in longitudinal analyses of evolving preferences, and further exploration of gender disparities, financial considerations, policy implications, and global events impact is necessary for a comprehensive understanding. Closing these gaps will offer valuable insights tailored to the specific context of students in Ahmadabad pursuing overseas studies after HSC.

Demografic Summary :-

Age:

- Most respondents fall within the age range of 18-23, with the majority being 21-23 years old (55.4%).

Gender:

- The survey has a majority of male respondents (63.7%).

Educational Background:

- The majority of respondents are from the Commerce background (57.3%), followed by Science (25.5%).

Current Education Status:

- A significant proportion of respondents have completed 12th grade (76.4%).

Interest in Pursuing Higher Education Abroad:

- A considerable number of respondents express interest in pursuing higher education abroad, with 30.6% strongly agreeing and 33.1% agreeing.

Perception of Overseas Studies Opportunities:

- Respondents generally believe that overseas studies offer better academic and career opportunities, with 30.6% strongly agreeing and 41.4% agreeing.

Awareness of Scholarship and Financial Aid Options:

- A substantial portion of respondents is aware of scholarship and financial aid options for overseas education, with 28.0% strongly agreeing and 39.5% agreeing.

Belief in Cultural Exposure and Personal Growth through Overseas Education:

- A significant number of respondents believe that overseas education enhances cultural exposure and personal growth, with 43.3% agreeing and 24.2% strongly agreeing.

Factors Influencing Decision:

- Most respondents consider the quality of education, cost of education, and career opportunities as important or very important factors in their decision to pursue overseas education.

Challenges and Obstacles:

- High tuition fees, visa and immigration issues, and homesickness are perceived as obstacles by varying degrees, with responses ranging from not being obstacles to significant obstacles.

Interest in Receiving Information on Overseas Education:

- A large majority (82.8%) of respondents express interest in receiving information and guidance on overseas education opportunities.

Cronbach's Alpha

Table 1 . Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.359	11

Source: Spss Software

As the alpha value is more than 0.07 i.e 0.359 the data is reliable.

Hypothesis Testing

H1: There is significant association between Age and i am intrested in pursuing higher education abroad after 12th grade.

H2 : There is significant association between Age and overseas studies offer better academic and career opportunities compared to domestic institutions.

H3 : There is significant association between Age and aware of the scholarship and financial aid options available for overseas education.

H4 : There is significant association between Age and overseas education enhances cultural exposure and personal growth .

H5 : There is significant association between Age and Quality of education.

H6 : There is significant association between Age and cost of education.

H7 : There is significant association between Age and carrier opportunities.

H8 : There is significant association between Age and cultural exposure.

H9 : There is significant association between High tuition fees.

H10 : There is significant association between Age and visa & immigration issues.

H11 : There is significant association between Age and Homesickness & cultural adjustment.

RESULTS

(H1): There is significant association between Age and i am intrested in pursuing higher education abroad after 12th grade.

Table 2. Age * I am Interested in Pursuing Higher Education Abroad After 12th Grade

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Age	18-20	2	7	11	17	11	48
	21-23	2	5	25	26	29	87
	24-26	1	2	1	8	8	20
	Above 26	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total		5	15	37	52	48	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 3. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	14.180[a]	12	.289
Likelihood Ratio	14.949	12	.244
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.378	1	.240
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 11 cells (55.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H1. This shows that There is significant association between Age and interested in pursuing higher education abroad after 12th grade .

(H2) : There is significant association between Age and overseas studies offer better academic and career opportunities compared to domestic institutions.

Table 4. Age * Better Academic and Career Opportunities Compared to Domestic Institutions

		overseas studies offer better academic and career opportunities compared to domestic institutions.					Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Age	18-20	2	3	13	14	16	48
	21-23	1	5	13	44	24	87
	24-26	2	0	4	7	7	20
	Above 26	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total		5	9	30	65	48	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 5. Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.320[a]	12	.061
Likelihood Ratio	17.690	12	.125
Linear-by-Linear Association	.040	1	.842
N of Valid Cases	157		

Source: Spss Software

a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06.

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H2. This shows that There is significant association between Age and better academic and career opportunities compared to domestic institutions.

(H3) : There is significant association between Age and aware of the scholarship and financial aid options available for overseas education.

Table 5. Age * I am Aware of the Scholarship and Financial Aid Options Available for Overseas Education.

							Total
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	
Age	18-20	2	5	13	16	12	48
	21-23	2	1	21	41	22	87
	24-26	0	3	4	4	9	20
	Above 26	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total		4	9	38	62	44	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 6. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.522[a]	12	.168
Likelihood Ratio	17.886	12	.119
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.947	1	.086
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H3. This shows that There is significant association between Age and aware of the scholarship and financial aid options available for overseas education.

(H4) : There is significant association between Age and overseas education enhances cultural exposure and personal growth .

Table 7. Age * I Believe that Overseas Education Enhances Cultural Exposure and Personal Growth

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total
Age	18-20	3	2	8	25	10	48
	21-23	1	2	29	33	22	87
	24-26	0	1	5	8	6	20
	Above 26	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total		4	5	42	68	38	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 8. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.231[a]	12	.427
Likelihood Ratio	13.018	12	.368
Linear-by-Linear Association	.595	1	.441
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H4. This shows that There is significant association between Age and overseas education enhances cultural exposure and personal growth .

(H5) : There is significant association between Age and Quality of education.

Table 9. Age * Quality of Education Crosstabulation

		Quality of education					Total
		Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	
Age	18-20	2	0	5	15	26	48
	21-23	1	0	7	40	39	87
	24-26	1	2	2	8	7	20
	Above 26	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total		4	2	14	65	72	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 10. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.261[a]	12	.047
Likelihood Ratio	16.561	12	.167
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.033	1	.154
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 13 cells (65.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is less than 0.05, hence we Accept H5. This shows that There is significant association between Age and Quality of education.

(H6) : There is significant association between Age and cost of education.

Table 11. Age * Cost of Education Crosstabulation

		cost of education					Total
		Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	
Age	18-20	3	2	6	22	15	48
	21-23	1	2	11	51	22	87
	24-26	2	4	4	7	3	20
	Above 26	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total		6	8	21	81	41	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 12. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	19.764[a]	12	.072
Likelihood Ratio	16.779	12	.158
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.824	1	.177
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H6. This shows that There is significant association between cost of education.

(H7) : There is significant association between Age and carrier opportunities.

Table 13. Age * Carrier Opportunities Crosstabulation

		carrier opportunities					Total
		Very Unimportant	Unimportant	Neutral	Important	Very Important	
Age	18-20	3	4	7	14	20	48
	21-23	0	1	12	28	46	87
	24-26	0	1	3	4	12	20
	Above 26	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total		4	6	22	47	78	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 14. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	30.930[a]	12	.002
Likelihood Ratio	20.642	12	.056
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.375	1	.241
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is less than 0.05, hence we Accept H7. This shows that There is significant association between carrier opportunities.

(H8) : There is significant association between Age and cultural exposure.

Table 15. Age* Cultural Exposure Crosstabulation

		cultural exposure					Total
		Very Unimportan	Unimportan	Neutral	Important	Very Important	
Age	18-20	2	3	9	22	12	48
	21-23	1	1	39	28	18	87
	24-26	1	2	5	5	7	20
	Above 26	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total		4	6	54	55	38	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 16. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	17.993[a]	12	.116
Likelihood Ratio	18.868	12	.092
Linear-by-Linear Association	.068	1	.794
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 12 cells (60.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .05.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H8. This shows that There is significant association between carrier opportunities.

(H9) : There is significant association between High tuition fees.

Table 17. Age * High Tuition Fees Crosstabulation

		High tuition fees					Total
		Not an Obstacle	Minor Obstacle	Neutral	Major Obstacle	Significant Obstacle	
Age	18-20	10	13	9	15	1	48
	21-23	12	14	19	39	3	87
	24-26	3	11	3	2	1	20
	Above 26	1	0	0	1	0	2
Total		26	38	31	57	5	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 18. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	20.468[a]	12	.059
Likelihood Ratio	20.580	12	.057
Linear-by-Linear Association	.063	1	.801
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 11 cells (55.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .06.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is greater than 0.05, hence we reject H9. This shows that There is significant association between High tuition fees.

(H10) : There is significant association between Age and visa & immigration issues .

Table 19. Age * Visa & Immigration Issues Crosstabulation

		Visa & immigration issues					Total
		Not an Obstacle	Minor Obstacle	Neutral	Major Obstacle	Significant Obstacle	
Age	18-20	15	11	11	8	3	48
	21-23	12	34	24	16	1	87
	24-26	5	13	1	0	1	20
	Above 26	0	1	0	0	1	2
Total		32	59	36	24	6	157

Source: Spss Software

Table 20. Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	33.789[a]	12	.001
Likelihood Ratio	31.433	12	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	.324	1	.569
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 11 cells (55.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .08.			

Source: Spss Software

Interpretation: As the p value is less than 0.05, hence we Accept H10. This shows that There is significant association between High tuition fees.

(H11) : There is significant association between Age and Homesickness & cultural adjustment

Table 21. Age* Homesickness & Cultural Adjustment Crosstabulation

		Homesickness & cultural adjustment					Total
		Not an Obstacle	Minor Obstacle	Neutral	Major Obstacle	Significant Obstacle	
Age	18-20	7	15	13	10	3	48
	21-23	9	26	41	8	3	87
	24-26	5	4	5	4	2	20
	Above 26	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total		21	45	59	23	9	157

Source; Spss Software

Table 22. Chi-Square Test

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	22.706[a]	12	.030
Likelihood Ratio	19.259	12	.082
Linear-by-Linear Association	.440	1	.507
N of Valid Cases	157		
a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .11.			

Source: Spss Software

DISCUSSION

The demographic summary reveals insightful patterns among respondents in various categories. The majority falls within the 18-23 age range, with a peak in the 21-23 age group. Male respondents dominate the survey, comprising 63.7%, and a significant portion have completed 12th grade (76.4%). Most respondents are from a Commerce background (57.3%), followed by Science (25.5%). A noteworthy finding is the substantial interest in pursuing higher education abroad, as expressed by 30.6% strongly agreeing and 33.1% agreeing. Additionally, respondents generally believe that overseas studies offer superior academic and career opportunities, with 30.6% strongly agreeing and 41.4% agreeing.

The hypothesis testing involves Chi-Square analysis to explore associations between age and various factors related to overseas education. Here are the key findings:

Interest in Pursuing Higher Education Abroad (H1): There is no significant association between age and the interest in pursuing higher education abroad after 12th grade ($p > 0.05$).

Perception of Better Opportunities Abroad (H2): There is no significant association between age and the belief that overseas studies offer better academic and career opportunities compared to domestic institutions ($p > 0.05$).

Awareness of Scholarship Options (H3): There is no significant association between age and awareness of scholarship and financial aid options for overseas education ($p > 0.05$).

Belief in Cultural Exposure and Personal Growth (H4): There is no significant association between age and the belief that overseas education enhances cultural exposure and personal growth ($p > 0.05$).

Quality of Education (H5): There is a significant association between age and the perceived importance of the quality of education in the decision to pursue overseas education ($p < 0.05$).

Cost of Education (H6): There is no significant association between age and the perceived importance of the cost of education in the decision-making process ($p > 0.05$).

Career Opportunities (H7): There is a significant association between age and the perceived importance of career opportunities in the decision to pursue overseas education ($p < 0.05$).

Cultural Exposure (H8): There is no significant association between age and the perceived importance of cultural exposure in overseas education ($p > 0.05$).

High Tuition Fees (H9): There is no significant association between age and the perception of high tuition fees as an obstacle to overseas education ($p > 0.05$).

Visa & Immigration Issues (H10): There is a significant association between age and the perception of Visa and immigration issues as obstacles ($p < 0.05$).

Homesickness & Cultural Adjustment (H11): There is a significant association between age and the perception of homesickness and cultural adjustment as obstacles ($p < 0.05$).

These findings provide valuable insights into the factors influencing individuals' decisions and perceptions regarding overseas education, highlighting the nuanced considerations across different age groups.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion, this comprehensive demographic summary and hypothesis testing shed light on the preferences, beliefs, and challenges faced by individuals considering overseas education. While age does not significantly influence certain aspects like the interest in pursuing higher education abroad, it does play a role in shaping perceptions of career opportunities, the importance of quality education, and concerns about Visa and immigration issues. These insights contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the dynamics surrounding overseas education decisions, offering valuable information for educational institutions, policymakers, and support services to better cater to the diverse needs of prospective students. Further research and tailored interventions may be warranted to address specific concerns and enhance the overall experience of those seeking education beyond their borders.

FURTHER STUDY

This research still has related limitations so it is necessary to carry out further research on the topic Survey on Students' Preferences Towards Overseas Studies After HSC in Ahmedabad in order to perfect this research and increase insight for readers**.**

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