CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Higher education is very important factor for higher status. Modern and computer age in Bengaluru and Mysuru are witnessing a continuous flow of student migration from neighboring States and countries as well. Education is an important means to climb the ladder in the society. Student migration for undergraduation is common phenomenon as it is a new trend. Education for migration helps the students to integrate and assimilate not only the knowledge but also the culture and traditions of the society. One of the most important reasons for mobility of the student is growth of middle class. Affluent families invest money on educating their children and they sent their children out for undergraduation. The youth of today are ready to go to any corners of the world to attain knowledge. Undergraduation in the reputed college enhances the students’ ability to grow and develop a multifaceted personality. The college with its diverse nature imbibes among the students a strong national sense of “we feeling” that all are Indians and transcend the barriers of religion and community. The student identifies themselves as one community. The educational institutions uphold the traditions and heritage and preserve, respect the Indian traditions among the students. The students are given a broader outlook not only on academic but on life and help them to focus on building an all-round development with global citizenship and competence. The students from different cultural background come together in the same platform to acquire the knowledge, incorporate and share the culture from one society to another. Diversity of students enables the students to stand as united force to bring up the standard of the knowledge community. The student migration is a movement of students to different place for education.

Student who move to different educational institutions believe that their career opportunities is better than the other. They believe that diversified educational facilities has enabled the student migrant to be smart, open, mature etc. linguistic competence and academically also student performs better. These migrant students increase their intellectual capacities by enhancing their career prospects.
and improve their all development personality. Exposure to other culture helps to one to understand the difference and importance of other cultural ideas, values and customs. The learning environment, where everyone get assimilated and study in one institution help one to interact, introspect and exchange and can add diversity in the class room.

Students come from different states of India to Karnataka for under graduation. Bengaluru and Mysuru are one of important educational hub of Karnataka and it welcomes the student from both within India and outside India. The students belong to different racial stock, speak different languages and have different cultural background stay together with non-migrant students. Students stay and share a distinct culture and keep their traditional practices. Those students who are migrated are open, accept change and adopt the culture of the locality. Migration of students has both positive and negative impact on the students in life. The life of students in this age is transitional from teenager to adulthood, with proper guidance and help these students knowledge skill and dexterity can be improved for the growth of the knowledge economy and utilize it for the growth of the country.

Comparative Difference and the Findings Between the Cities of Student Migration

This research study is an attempt to investigate the student migration to cities like Bengaluru and Mysuru. The main empirical findings of this research study have already been framed in detail in the respective chapters. Here the main findings of the research have been summarized and also useful suggestions have been provided. There is lot of difference among the student who are in Bengaluru and Mysuru. Those students who were very adjusting and tolerating in nature, migrated to Mysuru have changed their life style. Migrant students, who are studying in Bengaluru, are different compare to those students, who are studying in Mysuru, Chapter 1 of the thesis deals with an Introduction about migration in general and student migration in particular. A detailed discussion of the concepts such as migration for education, types of student mobility, and features of migrant,
international student mobility is described in this chapter. It is learned from the existing literature on student mobility within India and international student mobility. The review of literature clearly states the push and pull factors that motivated the students for migration were safe environment, geographical distance, shortage good educational institutions, Reservation policy, good infrastructure, less fess and quality education etc were the main factors which motivated student mobility.

In chapter 2 the researcher has described the purpose and framework of the study which deals with research Methodology. Theories such as laws of migration by Ernest George Ravenstein, Everett S. Lee’s Push-Pull theory, Neo-Classical Economic theory, Micro Economic theory, The New Economy of migration, The World System Theory, The Dual Labour Market Theory, Motivation Crowding Theory, The migration Network Theory and Push and Pull Motivation theory are used in the context of the study.

The present study also explored the causes and consequences of student migration, the psycho-socio-cultural setting and the problems and prospects of student migrant.

**Causes and Consequences of Student Migration in Mysuru and Bengaluru**

The study revealed that there is no age bar for education. In general the age limit is 17-18 years of age for undergraduation. The age group belonged in the range of 19-20 years i.e., 52.0 percent in Bengaluru and 48.7 percent in Mysuru. The increase in the age group varies from person to person for undergraduation such as low CET ranking which make them to wait for one more year of coaching to get the optional choice in their future career. The professional course in Medicine the researcher found that few students who were enrolled are over aged as they were nuns and priest belonging to Christian minority groups; they have joined the course after completing their religious training. Here the researcher found that reservation policy helped them to get into management quota even if they are over aged. The average age of the respondents in the study is 19.99 and the standard deviation is 2.123
Though gender variations were seen in student mobility, the researcher in this study selected 30 male and female from the particular courses. The researcher found that the student migrants were more in Christ University in Bengaluru and JSS University in Mysuru. Other colleges had only a few students in each of the sections belonging to different states who were studying there. The migrant students generally first prefer Bengaluru more than Mysuru.

The researcher also found that the local students prefer some college in Bengaluru and Mysuru than other colleges which reveal that the local students preference for some college is more than other state students. The student migrant choose the college where their friends, relatives and the people from their hometown are studying than a place which was unknown to them.

Hinduism is the major religious group in India. The study revealed that though every religious group empower its member by providing education. The study found that majority of 59.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 42.0 percent in Mysuru follow Hinduism, which is the major religious group in India. Since the researcher selected more number of Christian educational institutions for the research, it is found that the student who practiced Christianity were 33.3 percent in Bengaluru and 39.0 percent in Mysuru. Other minority religions like Jains, Sikhs who constituted about 3.3 percent in Bengaluru and 3.7 percent in Mysuru. Whereas the rest of the respondents in the sample are 1.7 percent of Muslims in Bengaluru and 10.0 percent in Mysuru and Buddhist represents 2.0 percent in Bengaluru and 5.3 percent in Mysuru respectively. It is a known fact that the religious denomination gives first preference for their own caste group. Local Muslims are found more in the colleges than migrant students, the reason may be the Muslim community prefer their children to stay with the parents especially girl child. On an average, Muslim men and women are educationally backward compare to other religious groups. Only elite and highly educated parents motivate their children for higher education.

In India religious category is an essential part of education as it denotes the ascribed status of an individual. The admission policy in India especially in
professional course is based on reservation. Category wise seats are reserved for the student in the college and even in the place of residence. In the study researcher found that majority of 78.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 62.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru belonged to the general category. Further 1.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 2.3 percent in Mysuru were scheduled caste groups and 10.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 14.3 percent in Mysuru belonged to scheduled tribes. Whereas, 8.3 percent in Bengaluru and 17.7 percent belonged to other backward caste (OBC) which belonged to minority religious groups such as Christianity, Muslims etc. Rest of them belonged to other caste groups such as category I, IIA and III A & B respectively.

Caste is a sensitive issue. When the respondents were also asked to reveal sub-caste, the researcher observed that when it became sub-caste, most of the respondents wrote general category, as they were not willing to reveal it. The researcher found that the students reacted to it and some were asking what the meaning of sub-caste etc. Parents are the one who instil casteism and only for certain purpose i.e. for reservation policy, the caste is magnified by the students. The migrant students practice the customs and religious traditions only at home and in educational institution outwardly they follow secularism. The researcher also realised that when about caste system is discussed there is heated discussion in connection with caste within the class room.

Marital status indicates a person’s positions in the society and majority of the respondents were unmarried. It was found that significantly large number of respondents 92.7 percent in Bengaluru and 96.0 percent in Mysuru were unmarried revealing that undergraduate students generally marry after the completion of studies. The study also revealed that 1.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru stated that they were married, and the remaining 6.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 3.7 percent in Mysuru were religious men and women who had decided to dedicate their life to do service and remain as nuns and priests and 0.3 percent in Mysuru stated that they were engaged. Student religious nuns and priests do not marry they remain as chaste serving God as
teachers, social workers, nurses and doctors. In metropolitan cities, the respondents from the affluent families and those who are migrated for higher studies marry after the completion of the studies which reveals that in India even for girls, an occupation is important which gives high status in the society.

It was very much evident from the findings that the students both male and female were selected separately for each separate course from traditional and engineering colleges. These respondents i.e. 38.7 percent of them were studying in Deemed University in Bengaluru and 19.3 percent of them in Mysuru. The respondents in traditional course chose these institutions as they were highly competitive and advanced in technology. The researcher found that the respondents in these prestigious institutions not only improved in academics but they were well equipped with other cultural and co-curricular activities. They were outstanding students in both curricular and extracurricular activities. In Bengaluru 21.3 percent respondents were studying in autonomous colleges which were affiliated to Bangalore. 20.0 percent of them were medical students studying in Bengaluru and 0.7 percent of them in Mysuru which reveals that though students who were pursuing medicine in Mysuru were studying in deemed university affiliated and which was affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences. Besides, 59.7 percent of them were enrolled in the University of Mysore and 20 percent of them were from Bengaluru and Mysuru affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University.

Family is regarded as one of the important social institutions. It is an essential part of the society that family is the one who decides and caters the welfare of their children. The emergence of industrialisation and the impact of westernisation and modernisation have resulted in the decline of joint family. The study revealed that majority of 68.3 percent in Bengaluru and 66.3 percent in Mysuru belonged to nuclear family which indicate that Indian joint family is undergoing transition. Yet we find people still living in joint families and about 19.3 percent in Bengaluru and 24.3 percent in Mysuru were living in joint families. Besides, 4.3 percent and 3.0 percent of the respondents live in extended
family. Moreover, few students revealed that they were taken care by single parent family i.e. 8.0 percent in Bengaluru and 6.3 percent respectively.

The study found that the place the student chooses for their education was based on geographical proximity and easy conveyance to their hometown. The student migrates from less populated state such as North, North-East and Southern States. The study revealed that 40.7 percent of the respondents were from North and 33.0 percent were from North-East and the rest were from South. 45.3 of the respondents were from Kerala studying in Mysuru. 6.7 percent of the respondents from Tamil Nadu in Bengaluru and 2.7 percent of the respondents were studying in Mysuru. 3.3 percent of the respondents were from Andhra Pradesh studying in Bengaluru and 5.3 percent of the respondents studying in Mysuru. However, 1.3 percent of the respondents were students from Telengana studying in Bengaluru.

The important aspect of migration is place of stay. The students who come from different states found places within the campus and stayed there till they complete the course and others stayed outside the campus in the PG or other modes of accommodation. The study revealed that majority of 45 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 67.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru are staying at the college hostel in the campus. Parents prefer hostels and feels that their children are safe within the campus and than staying outside. The researcher visited some of the hostels and found that hostel environment is homely with certain rules and regulations which is suitable for the students to lead a disciplined life. Certain restrictions such as going out and entering the hostel after 7 pm were restricted which which were good for the girls in the hostel from a safety perspective and they also remained more alert and disciplined regarding the time schedule.

The occupational and educational statuses of the parents were also very important for higher education of their children. The parents who are better educated want to want to educate their children. Even the uneducated parents want to educate their children as they had not received education. The study
clearly shows that 38.7 percent of the respondents fathers were undergraduate in Bengaluru and 35.7 percent in Mysuru. Besides, 35.3 percent respondents fathers educational level were post-graduation in Bengaluru and 18.3 percent in Mysuru which clearly state that the respondents education level of the father were high in Bengaluru compare to Mysuru.

Education empowers women. Educations of the mothers are the positive means to encourage student migration to other state. Mothers’ education level was also comparatively more of those migrated students i.e. majority of 48.3 percent of the respondents’ mothers were undergraduate degree holders in Bengaluru and 35.3 percent in Mysuru. Besides, 25.3 percent respondents mothers educational level were post-graduation in Bengaluru and 14.7 percent in Mysuru respectively. Those parents who are highly educated sent their children to study outside and invest lot of money. The education level of their children increases high status in the society.

Occupation is another indicator of high status in the society and it also indicates the economic status of a person. The study revealed that parents’ financial stability is very important criteria for higher education. About 49.0 percent of respondents indicated that their fathers occupation was business in Bengaluru and 37.3 percent in Mysuru. Parents of those who are studying in professional courses were comparatively higher income group than the traditional course. Some of the parents were doctors, engineers, nurses etc and their income level was very high. In the study as the researcher mentioned that about 6.0 percent of the respondents who are studying MBBS and other traditional courses were religious in Bengaluru and 3.7 percent in Mysuru and they revealed that some their parents were famers and belonged to low income group and their studies were funded by the congregations to which they belonged to. India society is more open nowadays for the women to work. Mother plays an important role in bringing up the status of the family. Though the study revealed that a majority of 61.0 percent were homemakers in Bengaluru, 70.0 percent in Mysuru as they took care of the family affairs without going out to work and the
rest of them added income to the family by working for government and private sectors respectively. Some of the respondent’s mothers were holding high positions in the Institutions and were doctors and nurses earning high salary. Compared to Mysuru more women worked in Bengaluru.

Parents invest a lot of money on their children’s education. The education of the children and income of the parents are closely correlated. Monthly expenditure of the respondents depended on the income of the parents. The monthly income of the parents varied from Rs.30000 to Rs.1,00,000 and above. The study showed that compared to Mysuru, the students whose parents in Bengaluru had higher income than the parents of the respondents in Mysuru.

Parents support the children financially, and they help their children till they get a suitable job. The educational expenses of the respondents vary with the course and the institute in which they are studying. The cost of the education is higher in Bengaluru compared to Mysuru. The study revealed that a vast majority of 90.0 percent of the respondents’ educational expenses in Bengaluru and Mysuru were borne by parents. The respondents revealed that about 3.0 percent in Bengaluru and 1.3 percent in Mysuru stated that their education was supported by scholarship, 1.9 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 3.7 percent in Mysuru indicated that they were supported by educational loan and 5.0 percent of them indicated that their educational expense was met by other resources respectively. The parents whose income is less find means to support the children financially through bank loan, applying for various types of scholarships etc. to educate their children.

Standard of living was higher in Bengaluru than Mysuru. The college fees of professional course or traditional course which is comparatively less in Mysuru than Bengaluru. More donations are paid in Bengaluru reputed colleges than other colleges. The expenditure of the respondents varies from college fees, hostel fees, mess and other day today expenses. The expenditure of the respondents also depends on parents’ income. Indian parents are caretaking and generally they know exactly how much money is needed for a month, based on
that the money is given to them or the money is deposited in the bank for their use. The study found that 21.7 percent of the respondents’ expenditure in Bengaluru was more than Rs.4000. Whereas majority of 50.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru had a monthly expenditure of more than Rs. 4000. Around 46.7 percent of the respondents spent more than Rs. 8000 in Bengaluru and 8.3 percent in Mysuru which reveals that the affluent parents spend a lot of money on monthly expenditure of their children other than college fees. The respondents monthly expenditure is high in Bengaluru compare to Mysuru which reveals that the standard of living is high in Bengaluru. The researcher found that mess fees in a college in Mysuru on an average vary from Rs. 2500 to 4000 whereas in Bengaluru it varies between 3500 and above.

The study also found the migration background of the family. Nowadays, the youth are more mobile than others as they are willing to move to any parts of the world for higher education. Majority of the respondents in Bengaluru i.e. 57.3 percent revealed that no one in their family had migrated whereas the respondents in Mysuru revealed that it was 58.3 percent which reveals that migrational background is not a means to continue their higher education in other states than their own hometown. The study revealed that migration is a continuous process and if one migrate others too migrate, with one member of the family migration may lead to other members of the family, sibling or relatives to migrate as it becomes easy for them to get accommodated to the place and the selection of the place.

The study also revealed the reason for some of the family members who have already migrated to different areas. Majority of 57.3 percent and 59.3 percent of the respondents stated that none of their family members migrated from Bengaluru and Mysuru. Whereas 22.0 percent revealed that it was business purpose that their family had migrated in Bengaluru and 15.3 percent in Mysuru for the same cause. 9.3 percent revealed that the reasons for migration were occupation in Bengaluru and 8.7 percent in Mysuru. 7.3 percent stated that their reason for migration was education and 10.7 percent in Mysuru. Besides, 3.7 percent of the respondents revealed that marriage was the reason for migration.
stated by the respondents of Bengaluru and 6.0 percent respondents of Mysuru respectively. The study found that that majority of the respondents have migrated to Bengaluru and Mysuru for the first time to pursue their education.

Indian society which is patriarchal in nature, the decision regarding family matters, marriage and education is dependent on parents. The study revealed that majority of 90.9 percent of the respondents reveals that the important person to decide about their higher education and the decision to shift to Bengaluru was decided by their parents and 84.0 percent migrated to Mysuru with the same criteria. Only, 2.7 percent of the respondents revealed that it was their friends who motivated them to move to Bengaluru and 6.3 percent in Mysuru respondents respectively. In Indian society all the matters relating to education, marriage and occupation and migration is decided by the parents.

The study revealed the various factors motivated to choose the cities for undergraduation. The study showed the variables such as Autonomous College, Deemed University were the motivating factor and it was preferred by the students as the students are trained well and examination system is suitable with immediate results which help the student to go in for higher education. A majority of 84.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 82.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru revealed that flexibility in curriculum was also one of the motivating factors to choose Bengaluru and Mysuru as destiny for their undergraduation. 70.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and Mysuru were motivated to migrate for undergraduation was optional /elective subjects offered in undergraduation.

Education is very important factor for achievement in the society and for higher status. Nowadays for girls education in girls’ schools is not that important as parents want to give importance to education and it should be the best institution and not exclusively for girls or co-education. Parents prefer for their daughters women’s college, but the girls prefer co-education. The study revealed that preference for Women’s College was not that important in selecting the college for undergraduation. The female students who studied in Women’s College were
getting more chances for leadership quality than co-education. Majority of 78.3 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 73.3 percent in Mysuru revealed that while choosing the colleges they have not taken into consideration the women’s colleges in the cities. Whereas 25.3 percent in Bengaluru and 74.7 percent of the respondents indicated that the college exclusively for girls was very important factor. The researcher observed the trend is changing and the girls prefer to study in co-education.

Factors of Choice of Bengaluru and Mysuru as the Study Centers for Higher Education

The study also revealed the factors responsible for student migration to Bengaluru and Mysuru. The main factor for choosing the college was quality and standard of education i.e. 93.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 86.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru respectively. 41.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 35.0 percent of respondents in Mysuru revealed that fees was a very important factor. The respondents who migrated to different states for undergraduation were from elite group or middle class family who supported their children’s education. On the whole the migrant students’ fees were not at all a problem for the parents in selecting the colleges in Bengaluru or Mysuru but it was getting admission to the Institution of their choice was more important. Another important factor was better infrastructure as majority of 77.4 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 66.6 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that infrastructure such as good building, library facilities, hostel, Wi-Fi facility etc., were the indicators for mobility. The study also revealed that the respondents choose the colleges which are rated as top colleges in India and majority of 89.3 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 78.7 percent of the respondents have chosen these colleges preferably as the top colleges. Motivational factor in choosing the professional colleges were also given the same reason but the researcher interviewed few students from professional
colleges found that they would have preferred different college if their CET ranking were high.

**International Collaboration**

International collaboration such as internship in foreign countries, and foreign linkage and faculty exchange system etc are another important factor for choosing the cities for undergraduation. The study found that about 57.7 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 51.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru indicated that international collaboration of educational institutions with foreign university was very important factor, as the students prefer to study their post-graduation in any of the foreign universities and collaboration has enabled the Indian universities to tie up with foreign universities. Most of the professional college in India have diversity of students in the college, students from different countries and states study and this have contributed to the status of the society and have improved the educational career of the respondents.

**Foreign Linkage with College as Important Factor for Migration**

Foreign linkage with Indian University is an impetus for the growth of the institutions. Universities in the country are promoting themselves at a global level and city based institutes too are busy exploring new options to improve the educational standard. As per the UGC rule, universities with Grade A accreditation can go for such tie-ups following the guidelines titled The University Grant Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2016. The study found that majority of 60.0 percent of the professional colleges in Bengaluru have foreign linkage and 40.0 percent professional colleges in Mysuru had foreign linkage. Besides, 40.0 percent of the non-professional college in Bengaluru and 60.0 percent in Mysuru revealed that the educational institutions still did not collaborate with foreign universities though most of the colleges had international conference which is means to interact and to start foreign link in the future.

**Social Environment**
The social environment includes the classroom, campus and social environment which increase the feeling of homely atmosphere. The homely environment helps the students in general and student migrant in particular to perform well in their academics. The study found that both Bengaluru and Mysuru is educational hub which is suitable for students to stay and complete their higher level of education. Majority of the respondents 57.1 percent of the respondents indicated that the social environment were very homely and accommodating. Only 5.5 percent of the respondents stated that the cities were not homely at all. The findings of the study revealed that compare to Mysuru i.e. 52.3 percent of the respondents stated that the social environment was very homely for the respondents of Bengaluru i.e. 62.0 percent respectively.

**Push factors for Student Migration**

The push factors for student migration were mainly standard and quality education was provided. Status in the society indicates a persons social position. Ascribed status indicates social position of an individual based on birth and achieved status indicates social position of a person based on its merits. One of the social factors was family status wherein parents took the pride in sending their children to different state or country for education. Parents had broad outlook and they took risk to send their children away from their care and concern to far off place for higher prospects in their life. The findings shows that there are no correlation between family status and migration, a majority of the respondents i.e. 55.7 percent in Bengaluru and 47.7 percent in Mysuru revealed that the respondents were not aware of the family status due to their migration. Comparatively 10.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 16.7 percent in Mysuru indicated that family status increased as the respondents opined that it shows the financial status. Though ascribed status was high in caste based society like India, the achieved status was given of more importance by middle class family as they know that education brings mobility in the social ladder. Social environment within the country was also an indicator for migration for education.
Migration brings anxiety among the students, safer environment for study and stay was also another reason for moving to Bengaluru and Mysuru as these places welcome people from different states and country. The urban population in Bengaluru accelerating as only 41 percent of the people are Kannadigas and the rest of the people are from different states living since birth or like students who are just temporary migrants within the cities. Safety is another important factor for those who migrate. There is fear among the people that they are strangers in their new place. The migrant students in general feel safe and secure in Bengaluru and Mysuru. The findings of the study showed that 46.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 36.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru revealed that these cities are very safe for the students to pursue their higher education and that was one of the very important reasons for migration. Safety of the students were at risk nowadays as there are so many instances where the students from North-East are attacked and thus the respondents revealed that about 28.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 35.7 percent in Mysuru revealed that safety was a major concern for students in Bengaluru compare to Mysuru.

The study also revealed that yet another important factor for migration for education was personal factor such easy conveyance of travel, that is 83.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 77.4 percent of the respondents in Mysuru, whereas 10.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 16.0 percent in Mysuru stated that the reasons were less expensive city compare to other places in India and 6.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 6.6 percent in Mysuru indicated that the relatives were settled in the cities was another personal factor for moving to these cities for higher education.

**Pull Factors for Student Migration**
High reputation of the colleges, campus placement, fluency in English, were few of the very important pull factor for the student migrant. More than 85.0 percent in Bengaluru and 80.0 percent in Mysuru revealed high reputation was the reason
for migration. The study also found that 74.7 percent of the respondents stated that campus placement were also very important reasons for migration.

English language is one of the medium of communication. Students moving to cities like Bengaluru and Mysuru have improved English speaking skills. English is medium of instruction and every student knows to speak English well. The findings of the study stated that fluency in English was not that important as most of them i.e. 25.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 33.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they were very fluent in English. Some of the respondents from the states like Kerala; Malayalees revealed that their vocabulary has improved after migrating to these cities for undergraduation. The researcher observed that these students who interacted more with others students from other states have improved than those who clinging to their own linguistic group. Some of them have improved their accent after joining course like communication skills and soft skill course which is an added course for the student to improve skills. The researcher also found that while comparing the fluency in English language skills before and after coming to Bengaluru and Mysuru city, the respondents clearly stated that they significant improvement in their English Language Skills.

The North-East students revealed that one of pull factor was political unrest of their native place as this place occurrence of curfew has been a constant phenomenon. Those who were migrated for studies to different place had completed their course and had good post in their respective places. The researcher also observed that the students from these states returned back to their respective native place after their completion of higher education. The respondents i.e. 61.0 percent in Bengaluru and 57.3 percent in Mysuru indicated political unrest was not a reason for their migration. Whereas 10.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 8.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that political unrest of the home country was one of the reasons and not the main factor for migration and 28.4 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 34.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that it was occasionally a problem for migration of students to cities like Bengaluru and Mysuru.
Respondents Outlook towards Institutions

The study revealed the attitude of the respondents who migrated to reputed institutions, as they take pride in saying that they are the alumni of that prestigious college. Opinion about college infrastructure was concerned; the respondents choose the institution which had the latest infrastructure facility. Minority of 47.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 33.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that the college infrastructure was very good with latest technology. Whereas 40.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 33.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that the college infrastructure was somewhat good.

Examination, results and marks cared were also very important for the students for their future career prospects. The respondents in Bengaluru i.e. 47.0 percent and 54.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that the examination system was very helpful till the completion of their studies.

Discipline towards academic life and personal life was learned from the college. The disciplined life in the college is a means for discipline oneself about life. The findings of the study clearly shows that 39.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 26.3 percent of the respondent of Mysuru stated they learned punctuality, fixed time for study, personal work etc were learned from their Institutions. Whereas, only 5.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 5.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that discipline in the college was unsatisfactory.

Counselling Center in the College

Counselling and guidance is very important as these days the youth are facing lot of stress in their life. The study found that counselling center in the college is very helpful and gives proper guidance for the respondents. The study reveals that 40.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 30.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru never visited counselling centre. Besides, 23.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 17.3 percent of the respondents stated that the respondents visited the counselling centre at the college and stated that the
college counselling centers were helping the students to cope up with the academic and other psychological related problems. Further, when the association was observed (Chi-square statistic is 16.2279. The \( p \)-value is .000299.), indicating that p value is less ( \( p < .05 \) ) revealing that college counselling center of the city has helped in guiding the students academically, and it has been helpful to solve emotional and personal stress.

**Psycho-Socio-Cultural Adjustment Setting**

Adaptation and adjustment to the physical environment are very important for a student as it helps the students welfare in an unknown place. There were some respondents who did not adapt and they kept detached themselves, a few i.e.8.0 percent of the respondents indicated that they were not interested to adapt to the new environment as they were not permanently staying in the cities as they return to the native place after the completion of the study.

Those who migrate to different places feel homesick. It is a feeling experienced by all the people; it is experienced by just being away from the family. The study revealed that migrant in general experience homesick attitudes of but 57.8 percent of the respondents indicated that the feeling of homesickness was never for those who were focusing in their study and who were concentrated on their studies rather than brooding over family environment. However, 4.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 2.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that they always experienced homesick. The general remarks are that those who want to achieve something in life keep away the feeling of homesick and concentrate on their studies. Constant support from family, friends and the authorities helped them to solve their feeling of being away from family. Any type of problem can be handled with the support of the parents. The study found that majority of 37.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 41.0 percent of the respondents stated that homesick to large extent was handled with proper family support. Whereas 28.5 percent of the respondents stated feeling of homesick was handled by being with their friends. However, 17.0 percent of the respondents stated that the situation was handled by guardians, 4.5 percent of the
respondents indicated that they handled by counselling and 10.8 percent of the respondents stated that the problem was handled by their teachers respectively.

**Social Learning Behaviour:** Youth learns behaviours from various factors such as fashion in their dress, hair style, food habits etc. In the absence of students, the respondents imitate the learned behaviour. The study revealed that 25.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 35.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru modified their behaviour after observing the society. However, 29.7 percent of the respondent of Bengaluru and 18.4 percent of the respondents of Mysuru clearly stated that they have not changed their behaviour after their migration.

Socialisation is a learning process and the study found that majority of 30.4 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 28.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that they were uncertain about the socialization process in the family. Around 10.7 percent of the respondents indicated that the family was very open to change and adjust to the new socialization process. Whereas 29.2 percent of the respondents revealed that they are closed to the changes in the process of modern socialization. Moreover 29.3 percent of the respondents indicated that somewhat they have changed socialization process.

Strong influence on peer culture is seen among the youth. The study showed that only 11.8 percent of the respondents stated that they have not emulated their peer group. Besides, 30.8 percent of the respondents revealed that they rarely imitated their peer groups. Whereas 43.7 percent of the respondents revealed that they often imitated their peer groups. Moreover 13.7 percent of the respondents stated that they imitated very often their friends and peer group. Peer influence is more in the city of Bengaluru (48.7 percent) than in the city of Mysuru (38.7 percent).

Western culture easily influences the students in India. The younger generation adapts the western dress pattern faster than science and technology. The study found that majority 41.5 percent of the respondents stated that they were often influenced by western style of dress, food and imitated the culture without any
hesitation. Whereas 24.0 percent of the respondents stated that very often they were influenced by western socialization and only 10.0 percent of the respondents revealed that not at all influenced by western socialization. However, 24.5 percent of the respondents rarely were influenced by western socialisation. Western socialisation is easily influences as the researcher found that few students who changed their hair style after migration.

There is connection between age and Adjustment. The study found that the age group belonging to 19-20 years are very adjusting compare to other age group which reveals that as the age increases there is tolerance and adjustment among others.

The study shows that a vast majority of 83.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 80.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they learned an acceptable behaviour which was approved by the society. Whereas 9.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 10.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they have learned some negative behaviour which was disapproved by the society. Cultural changes were adopted by the migrants; the local people accept the students if they are co-operative behave properly. Adopting and accepting the culture of the place of their stay helps one learn acceptable behaviour of the society. The researcher also found that that respondent who stays as paying guest misuse the freedom and misbehave which was not accepted by the locals.

Student Migrant and Maladjustment

Adjusting to the environment and maladjustment is seen among few respondents. There are few students easily influenced by and learned unwanted behaviour from their peer groups, classmates or seniors in the college. Metropolitan cities like Bengaluru are easily prone to bad habits such as smoking, drinking and taking drugs etc. If the students are not strong they can easily trapped by peer pressure. The finding of the study revealed that there are some, 6.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and Mysuru clearly show that once in a while they have smoked or taken drink in the absence of parents, or with their friend without
the parents’ knowledge. The study found that 71.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 75.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that they never smoked or taken any type of drink after migrating for education. In the hostel, it was reported by the warden that the students were found violating the rules and without the knowledge of the warden, students smoke and take drink. Parents of today’s generation are facing lot of problem as migrant students once away from home behave as they like and also found staying in live in relationships.

Accordingly, 75.0 percent of attendance is compulsory for all the students to appear for exams. Attending class is very important for the students as it improves their performance. Being absent in the class is not a maladjustment but constantly without attending class and have shortage of attendance is a serious problem. The various reasons for migrant student to be absent in the class were illness, visiting their hometown etc. The findings of the study revealed that 39.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 42.0 percent of respondents in Mysuru stated they never bunked the class. The respondents were also bunked classes for various reasons such as boring subjects, incomplete assignment, teachers bulling the student for no reason etc. The study found that about 9.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 8.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru always bunked the class for no reason. The researcher feels that those who are studying in traditional courses bunk more than those students who are studying professional courses. The researcher also received the information that those students who were not interested in particular subjects, they were absent irregularly.

Friends are very significant part in one’s life. The study found that 26.3 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 34.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that their friendship had both negative and positive impact on their academic performance. Those respondents who think before taking decision revealed that they were not influenced by any of their friends i.e. 12.3 percent in Bengaluru and 8.0 percent in Mysuru respectively.
External factors means here the modern gadgets, print and visual media which can influence the respondents positively and negatively. If these modern gadgets are used wisely for academic growth improves individual’s academic performance and intellectual capacity. Negative influence of these factors is that the students won’t be concentrate on their studies as they spent lot time on using these gadgets negatively. The study revealed that around 53.8 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 50.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru strongly reveal that external factor has not influenced either their personal, social or cultural life or academic life.

Emotions are feeling that experienced by the individuals. The emotions can be the feeling of happiness, excitement, fear; moody etc. the study found that 9.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 7.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that their mood swings for no reason and this have a negative impact on their academic performance and relationship. The respondents also find positive means to improve these emotions by chatting with friends, small picnic, going for trekking or for a long drive etc have helped them to solve their emotional problem to certain extent. The study also found that some students seek attention from others, the main persons whom they usually seek attention were teachers i.e. 26.0 percent in Bengaluru and 27.0 percent , friends 18.7 percent and 19.3 percent in Mysuru respectively. Today friendship issue is taking seriously and there are instances where the student migrated from North-East to be with friend and then parents are forced to admit the child to continue the education.

**Social Interaction of Student Migrant**

Social interaction with the locals is very essential as it helps them to relate with people of different background. The study found that 49.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 39.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated they did not have any type of relationships. While others i.e. 35.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 37.0 percent in Mysuru indicated that they had
partial relationship with locals as the respondents revealed other than knowledge, the respondents need to interact with locals.

Social process among the students and adjustment indicate that majority of 42.7 percent of respondents revealed that the student learned to interact with locals. Besides, 47.5 percent of the respondents stated that they learnt to adjust with any type of situations they had to face. However, 14.8 percent of the respondents clearly opined that they learned to adjust and readjust as they are aware that they are not a permanent member in the society.

Social networking is one of the trends among youth. Face to face contact is comparatively less for the students. When the researcher visited the colleges, it was found that, though the students walk side by side they do not speak but are busy with smart phones. Majority of 84.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 72.7 percent of respondents in Mysuru do spend lot of time in social networking sites and the students have build up relationships with students within the college and outside the college. The study also reveals that 7.0 percent of the respondent in Bengaluru and 14.0 percent of the respondents stated that they had not spent much time for social net working.

Mingling relationship among the student migrant and non-migrant is also very important for adjustment. The study found that about 43.8 percent of the respondents reported that they easily mingled with students within the campus. Besides, 36.8 percent of the respondents stated that they had unknown face book friends of different cultures, language, region and religious background. However 19.3 percent of the respondents indicated that they easily mingled with students from other colleges as well.

Hobbies help the students to use their leisure time wisely and materialistically. Majority of 49.3 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 49.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that during leisure time they used to listen to music, watch TV or movie, physical exercise such as in sports, or to stay fit some regularly exercise, reading and studying and completing assignments. Those
who do not wisely use their leisure time activities may end up in procrastination of everything and it may also lead to academic stress.

**Interaction with Teachers**

A teacher plays an important role in students life. A student listens to the teacher if he/she knows for their good. A majority of 44.0 percent of the respondents revealed that they interacted with their teachers regarding personal and academic reasons which helped them to grow in wisdom and lead a good citizen. However, 31.4 percent of the respondents stated that the relationship with their teachers were indifferent respectively.

The teachers are the role models and they are guardians and mentors for the students in general. The study found that a majority of 37.8 percent of the respondents indicated that the mentor takes care of their attendance and long absentees and proper guidance is given to them. Whereas 18.5 percent revealed that the mentors observe their pupils’ academic performance and 29.7 percent of the respondents point out that in times of problems proper guidance and counselling were given to the students to face life. Whereas only 14.0 percent revealed their mentor relationship was neutral.

Teachers were helpful towards their students in coping up with their academic life. The findings of the study stated that majority of 29.7 percent of the respondents revealed that the teachers were very helpful. About 50.2 percent of the respondents revealed that the teachers are somewhat helpful and 16.3 percent of the respondents stated that their mentor just neutral in helping and 3.8 percent of the respondents indicated that the teachers were not at all helpful. The experience of the researcher is that every teacher takes keen interest in the welfare of the students but indifferent attitude of the students is very active among the students. The teacher who corrects the ward is not liked by them.

**Cultural Adjustment**

Associations are one of the important means through the respondents interact with the other members of the society. The study found that 33.7 percent of the
respondents of Bengaluru and 37.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru were part of the linguistic group association. Whereas, 32.0 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 31.3 percent of respondents of Mysuru revealed that they were active member in their religious prayer group. Besides, 11.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and Mysuru were not part of any college association. The study found that though every student had their own ethnic backgrounds, it has in no way prevented them from connecting, learning and sharing from other ethnic groups.

The local festivals celebrated in the college helps one to actively participate in the local culture. The study found that majority of 40.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 41.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that the students celebrated the local festivals in the college such as Deepavali, Dasara etc. Besides, 34.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 29.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru revealed that the college instil patriotism among the students by celebrating national festivals. However, 29.4 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 25.4 percent of the respondents of Mysuru that the college even celebrated the indigenous festivals in the college campus. The celebrations of the local festivals depend upon the institutions. The study found that though every student had their own ethnic backgrounds, and being and studying with diverse background of the students had the migrant student to connect, learn and share from other ethnic groups. The educational institutions shared the culture through local festivals in the college such as Deepavali, Dasara etc., and instil patriotism among the students by celebrating national festivals and celebrated state festivals of their hometown.

Different types of outlook the respondents learned after moving to the cities, the finding of the study states that a majority of 35.7 percent of the respondents outlook changed and they had modern outlook towards life and achieved status. Whereas 31.2 percent of the respondents stated that migrant students learned to be very responsible. However, 16.0 percent indicate that they were very innovative and were explorative. Besides, 13.5 percent of the respondents stated
they were very orthodox and 3.7 percent of the respondents revealed that they were very traditional in their outlook and approach. The study found that the respondents easily adopted western culture and traditions than Indian culture.

The study also revealed that 3.8 percent of the respondents have become more independent in their outlook and approach. The youth in general are very inquisitive and innovative and willing to learn and participate in the culture, the study revealed that majority of 48.1 percent of respondents actively participated in the cultural activities.

The migrant students and the student of the local are not willing to accept others easily and their culture. The local students are not able to accept the dressing pattern of those North-East students and they feel frustrated with local culture etc. They are mocked at and discriminated on the basis of cultural practices and traditions. The study found that 26.7 percent of the respondents from Bengaluru and 25.3 percent of the respondents from Mysuru indicated that their mood changes when they experience cultural difference and about 18.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 14.3 percent of the respondents in Mysuru experienced feeling lost in the midst of other cultures. Being in constant touch with the family is helpful for the student migrant to cope with new environment and new culture.

The study also found that 70.7 percent of the respondents never experienced xenophobia in their college life and only 8.2 percent of the respondents stated that very frequently experienced xenophobia.

The study revealed that a majority of 45.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 40.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru shared their culture through annual exhibition in the college which revealed that they shared their culture through interstate folklore competitions also. Sharing of culture through writing in blogs and articles in college magazine is common for the youth as they make use the modern technology. Generally the student migrant share their cultural traits with others and they exhibits their culture through exhibition,
college festivals, college programmes etc. However, there are few student migrant did not share their culture i.e. 3.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 2.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru respectively. Generally the student migrant share their cultural traits with others and they exhibits their culture through exhibition, college festivals, college programmes etc.

**Locality and its Impact on the Student Migrant**

The Bengaluru and Mysuru city welcomes the people from other States be it for education or employment, people accept and accommodate other people. A majority of 90.5 percent of the respondents agreed that the cities welcomed the students and only 1.9 percent of the respondent disagree that the Bengaluru and Mysuru is not a city which welcoming city.

The study also reveals that few respondents that 12.7 percent agree that they willingly shared educational opportunities. But the migrant students may deprive students of the locality for educational opportunities; the seats are reserved even for outstation students in educational institutions. 30.6 percent of the respondents revealed that the migrant student are depriving the employment opportunities as we observe that most of the companies people from different states are working compare to localites. Few opined that even exhibiting their talents people of different states have preference in some educational institutions. The study revealed that majority 46.7 percent of the respondents agree that equal opportunities are provided to both local and migrant students, the opportunities are utilized by their talents, intellectual capacities. Whereas the study also found that some of the respondents feel that majority of 31.8 percent of the respondents agree that in both the cities there are equal future job opportunities for students after their graduation. Though job opportunities are available there but with suitable salary is a difficult to find.

The research also found the opinion of the respondents regarding their change in attitude before and after coming to Bengaluru and Mysuru. The study revealed that about 46.5 percent of the respondents indicated that they had become more independent and only 13.7 percent of the respondents stated that they have not
changed after migration. The study also found that and about 45.3 percent of the respondents had been very competitive after migrating to metropolitan cities.

**Negative Influence on Peers**
The study revealed that majority of 35.7 percent of the respondents have changed after migrating to the cities and are trendier in their dress, culture and behaviour pattern has become more western oriented. There are also student who were well balanced with fashion and do not go beyond limit. The study found that the source of recreation is to visit shopping malls, visit discos; visits club and go for parties etc as means for recreation. 36.3 percent of the respondents shared that visiting shopping malls for various purposes is a source of recreation for the students. Nearly 3.3 percent of the respondents visited discos and 14.8 percent of the respondents visited club and attend parties as means for recreation. Around 32.0 percent of the respondents stated that window shopping is their favourite pastime.

The study found that migration leads to adaptation of new culture and traditions of the place to which they are migrated. The study found that 36.0 percent of the respondents stated that they lead a well balanced way of life; they practice both traditional and modern culture. However 23.3 percent of the respondents form Bengaluru and 16.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they are still orthodox in their behaviour. But few others i.e. 17.7 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 18.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they still follow traditional life style respectively.

**Problems and Prospects**
The student migrant faces problems and prospects in their life. The students gather information as they are pursuing their secondary education. They speak about different colleges within themselves in the group. The study found that the students in general find ways and means to find the best college of their choice. Inadequate information about the availability and possibility of studying outside ones local area may prevent from the possibility of studying away from home.
For the study the respondents have used these information, majority of 59.5 percent of respondents indicated that they have chosen the college based on the information that they received through advertisement. The respondents have used college website for information i.e. 71.5 percent and 64.2 percent of the respondents received information through their previous lecturers in the colleges and 59.7 percent of the respondents indicated that they received the information was their neighbour. 68.2 of the respondents revealed those friends current and the alumni also were the sources of information to choose cities.

**Academic Life**

The students’ life is very important; it is their turning point in their life. If the students take their life seriously and focus on their studies, to certain extent their future would be balanced. The study shows that 71.4 percent of of respondents of Bengaluru and 66.0 percent in Mysuru have academically highly improved. Whereas 24.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 30.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that the respondents have improved in sports. Lastly 4.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 3.6 percent respondents of Mysuru indicated that they have achieved in the extra-curricular activities.

The students are determined to perform well but there are few who are not able to cope up with the studies well. The study revealed that the reasons for poor performance in academics were teaching methods in which they learned were different than the way they learned in the previous college. The study found that a majority of 70.6 percent respondents of Bengaluru and 57.6 percent of Mysuru are able to cope up with the studies well. Whereas 26.0 percent respondents of Bengaluru and 40.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they were somewhat able to cope with the studies. Few respondents’ i.e.3.4 percent of the respondent of Bengaluru and 2.3 percent of Mysuru indicated that they were not able cope up with the studies and performed poorly in academics after migrating for education.
A majority of 38.5 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 31.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru stated that teaching method was one of the reasons for them not to perform well in academics. Another reason indicated by the respondents relating to poor performance was the concepts of subjects that were very difficult to understand i.e. 60.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 63.0 percent of the respondents in Mysuru. Lack of concentration was also another reason for poor performance. The effects of poor performance were illness, academic stress, face book relationship problem, substance use and absenteeism and late coming.

**Effect of Poor Performance**

A majority of 36.8 percent of the respondents clearly stated that poor performance in academics was due to illness. Besides, 25.3 percent of the respondents revealed that the effect of poor performance was academic stress. However, 21.0 percent of the respondents revealed that face book relationship problem. While other reasons were substance usage and they were 7.2 percent of the respondents and absenteeism and late coming ones were 9.7 percent respondents respectively.

The study also found that the majority of 42.0 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 45.0 percent of the respondent of Mysuru indicated that the respondents disliked the subjects that they have opted and thus they were somehow trying to perform well. Whereas 35.7 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 22.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru never performed well in their academic as they disliked the subjects and they have backlogs in their semester exams. About 22.4 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 32.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they never neglected their studies and they were serious about and performed well in their academics. In the professional courses most of the time the respondents who had low ranking were forced to take up the subjects which they did not like. Some students had very few options and while others forced to take up the subject which they did not like. Some due to financial difficulties of the parents could not opt for their
subjects of choice. In spite of this most of the students started to like the subjects and have performed well in the academics.

**Role of Parents**
The study revealed that support of parents in their college life was very important as 53.7 percent indicated that the parents always supported in their academics. Supports of parents are always with the children whether they performed well or not. Other reasons for poor performance were majority of 42.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 45.0 percent in Mysuru indicated that the respondents disliked the subjects that they had opted and not so they could not score well.

The academic performance and high score in the semester system improved after migration a majority of 49.7 percent of respondents from Bengaluru and 54 percent of Mysuru revealed the same.

**Personality Development and Leadership Quality**
The study also found that majority of 67.7 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 59.7 percent in Mysuru indicated that their leadership quality has improved after coming to metropolitan cities with seminar presentation in the class. The students through seminar presentation are able to face the crowd and present their paper with full confidence. The study also found that the respondents leadership qualities improved being a part of union member and standing for election, campaigning and conducting inter-collegiate fest and have improved their leadership qualities by taking up the responsibly in the class as their representative.

The overall experience of the Institutions in general was that a large majority of 53.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 56.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that the overall experience about their institutions was good.

**Social Support System**
Sufficient social and institutional support is very important for the students to complete their education. The study found that a majority of 67.3 percent of
respondents in Bengaluru and 56.3 percent in Mysuru indicated that the respondents received sufficient social and institutional support from the educational institutions, place of stay and the locality.

**Governmental Assisting for Migrant Students:**
The government support the respondents through various means such as scholarship. Educational loans and concession etc. the findings of the study showed that a majority of 35.5 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 27.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they received sufficient financial support through scholarship. However 29.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 47.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they did not receive sufficient financial assistance through scholarship. It was found that delaying in getting the scholarship was very difficult for the students to get admission in the professional colleges. Educational loan was also a source of support for the students to continue their education. A majority of 44.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 37.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that loan assistance received by the students were average Most of the respondents revealed that they were financially supported by their parents. Besides, 27.4 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 36.4 percent of the respondents of Mysuru revealed that they were very unsatisfied with procedures of the bank as it took long time get loan from the bank to continue their higher education. The study found that another way of supporting the students were through travel concessions. A majority of 58.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 54.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that the travel concession was just an average. Whereas 19.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 31.6 percent respondents of Mysuru were very satisfied by the travel concession that they received as this made their visit to hometown for feasible. The students always expected everything to work very fast and some of them did not have patience to go through these procedures due to lack of communication problem. On the whole the respondents received proper support and guidance from their colleges.
Support from the place of residence was also very important for the students. The study reveals that about 8.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 11.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they received enough spiritual nourishment through various programmes arranged by the college and the hostel. However 26.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 22.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru revealed that they received emotional support from their place of stay.

Own house in migrated place i.e. 38.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 31.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they received social support from the localites. Whereas, 28.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 32.7 percent of the respondents stated that they had all the facilities for study. Moreover 28.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 32.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that received spiritual support in the absence of parents and the rest 13.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 25.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru indicated that they received emotional support respectively.

Respondents also stayed as paying guest and a majority of 64.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 61.3 percent of respondents of Mysuru clearly stated that they received sufficient social support. Whereas, 23.7 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 21.3 percent respondents of Mysuru stated that they even received emotional support from their paying guest facility respectively.

Rented rooms for the students are available in the cities. Parents take trouble to stay with the children to complete their education. The study found that majority of 47.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 37.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they received good study environment. Whereas, 26.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 39.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they received emotional support from their place of stay at rented house.

**Problems and Difficulties**

The student migrants in general faced lot of difficulties as they stay far away from their parents. Finance is very important for improving ones education.
Finance not only refers shortage of money but it also means a students lifestyle. Financial barriers can be prevented if the students are supported funding to cover their expenses from the institutions and from the government. It is found that 5.7 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 5.3 percent of Mysuru stated that finance were always difficult as the parents were belonging to low income group and the income was below 30,000 and thus could not afford to meet all the expenses. About 40.3 percent of respondent of Bengaluru and 33.3 percent of Mysuru revealed that the respondents did not face any finical crunch as they belong to higher income group and their family income was above one lakh. However 54.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 61.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru expressed that the respondents belonged to middle income group and they experienced financial difficult as they depend on their parents for everything and the parents questioned their expenses.

The study found that about 24.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 27.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru never faced any financial difficult. Only 16.3 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 11.0 percent of the respondents of Mysuru struggled to handle the financial difficulties as they never shared their difficulties with anyone.

Communication is another important problem the respondents faced in the cities. It was found that 42.3 percent of them stated that they do not understand the local language. About 30.0 percent respondents felt that they fairly understood the local language as they were learning the local language because they were finding difficulties to communicate locally. Besides, 23.2 percent of the respondent stated that they know to speak Kannada only. On the other hand a few i.e. 4.5 percent of the respondents revealed that they know to speak, read and write Kannada. The study revealed that those have taken trouble to learn Kannada. The researcher found that MBBS students speak different languages. It was told to the researcher that they were asked to study the regional language as it helped them to understand the patient and treat them well.
The study revealed that a majority of 65.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 63.7 percent of respondents in Mysuru indicated that accommodation was easily available for the students to stay on campus and off campus. Finding accommodation especially in the initial stage of education was difficult and the choice of stay outside or inside the campus depended on the availability and financial capacity. Comfortable stay is also very important for the respondents. The study revealed that 15.3 percent of them stated that they were very comfortable with roommate and the environment in which they were living. Besides, 15.5 percent of the respondents revealed that they were comfortable with everything. Whereas 20.7 percent of respondents indicated that they had mixed feelings of experience regarding the comfort zone in different environment of their experience of stay.

Though food was another important problem of the students, the revealed that adjusting to food was not a serious problem and only 12.7 percent of them in Bengaluru and 17.0 percent in Bengaluru considered that adjusting the food from other states was always a difficult problem. The study found that the type of food was available in the restaurant of their choice in the place in which they live. Homely environment was easily available as some of the hostel serves food from south and North India separately.

Loneliness is experienced by the migrant students. Nowadays the students were independent and were able to live without the parents nearby. The study found that 38.7 percent in Bengaluru and 40.0 percent in Mysuru never felt lonely as their main focus was study and only 5.3 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 7.7 percent of the respondents in Mysuru experienced always felt lonely. Loneliness is emotional problem and it can be experienced even staying in the midst of the people.

Discrimination is differentiation as migrant and non-migrants. The study found that a majority 60.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 66.0 percent in Mysuru commented that they never experienced any kind of discrimination based on language and colour. The study also found that majority of 78.0 percent
of the respondents in Bengaluru and 74.3 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they never experienced discrimination based on caste.

Verbal abuse was experienced only when the migrant students irritated others through misbehaviour, 70.0 percent of the respondents in Bengaluru and 71.7 percent of the respondents of Mysuru stated that they never experienced any type of verbal abuse and not taken anything seriously as it was part of life. Almost every respondent who study in Bengaluru and Mysuru are happy and never had any type of bitter experience in the campus. Outside the campus the respondents experienced bitter experience especially the girls as they were eve-teased. The study also found that 41.6 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 51.7 percent in Mysuru remarked that they experienced discrimination occasionally as their names were mispronounced differently and have done it intentionally and laughed at. The findings of the study stated that the respondents in general never faced many problems in the cities as they were supported by their parents in general and educational authorities in particular.

**Health Conditions**
The educational institutions provide healthy environment and see the health conditions of each and every student. Regular medical care and medical assistance and awareness programme on health issues were conducted by the authorities. A majority of 51.0 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 55.7 percent in Mysuru indicated that their health in general was good. Some of the reasons for falling ill were eating outside i.e.12.7 percent in Bengaluru and 15.7 percent in Mysuru generally fell sick after eating outside and 14.3 percent in Bengaluru. 48.0 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 43.7 percent of respondent of Mysuru revealed that they fell ill due to food poison. Whereas, 12.7 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 15.7 percent of respondents of Mysuru fell sick due to intake of low quantity of food. However, 14.3 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 18.7 percent respondents of Mysuru sometimes felt sick due to unhealthy environment. Moreover 25.0 percent of respondents of Bengaluru and 22.0 percent respondents of Mysuru revealed that drinking water problems were the reason for getting sick.
The study also found that 45.3 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 53.7 percent in Mysuru revealed that they fall ill were due to environmental adjustment. Whereas 19.0 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 15.0 percent in Mysuru respondents generally fell sick due to seasonal changes in weather conditions and 24.0 percent of the respondent of Bengaluru and 20.3 percent of the respondent of Mysuru sometimes fell sick due to pollution. But 11.7 percent of the respondents of Bengaluru and 11.0 percent of Mysuru respondents revealed that they never felt sick due to fluctuations in weather conditions.

Taking care of the health was very important but the study found that 69.6 percent of respondents in Bengaluru and 77.3 percent in Mysuru revealed that they have not taken health care insurance policy to take care of their health and well being. Colleges provide them first aid and the health care clinics were available in the campus for students.

CONCLUSIONS
Indian educational system caters to over 250 million students. Indian educational system is one of the fastest growing sectors and there are tough competitions all over the world. Indian Government invests around 4 percent of its GDP on education. Indian society currently has 35,000 colleges and over 750 universities that provide higher education and 1.5 million schools which provide primary and secondary education. Indian Universities are fighting to be one among the top universities in the world. India gives importance for education as education is a means to empower the people. Through education India is generating skilled people. Today India managed to make 75 percent of its population literate. Right to Education Act has improved the primary education in India and in the case of higher education the government of India needs a lot of improvement Student migration for education is a common phenomena. Conducive environment, social, emotion and motivational content are very important for a student to achieve success in life.

The Indian education system is open to educate the millions of students anywhere in the state, as migrant students on the move should get the quality and
skill based education in the world. The Indian education system in general needs a systematic transformation to support different socio-economic background of the students. Connectivity, technology and understanding between the country and the universities are very essential to tap the best from the youth for the economic development of our country. Indian educational system is unique and varied and thus adapting the best practices is very important to reach its heights. Globalisation and privatisation of the education is very important. Let the education system in India not remain as a money making institutions but make use of the students skills to get the best out of them through their intellectual abilities.

Education empowers and empowerment is the opportunity that the younger generation acquired to prove ones capability and talents. The students are provided good and quality education without any gender discrimination and they are prepared to contribute to the society and to be a positive catalyst of change in the world. Education system broadens horizons of the students, parents are more aware of the possibilities of technology and its development which will help the students to reach their heights. Student migration enhances the growth of the country where the intellectual capacity is shared within the state and this may bring more youth to stay within the country than moving outside for higher education.

**The National Policy on Education:** Economists and policy makers believe that education empowers the students. Right to education is a universal right of every citizen. Right to Education reveals that every child should attend school, a mass campaign for primary education. The Right to Children to Free and compulsory education gives importance and free and compulsory education for children between 6-14 years.

The Literacy rate of India has accelerated and the government within its reach trying to teach and make every Indian literate. The national policy on education was formulated by the Government of India to foster education for all citizens of India. The first NPE was launched in 1968 by the government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This policy covers elementary education to colleges in both rural
and urban India. In 1986, NPE proposed to conduct various examinations such as CET at All India Basis for admission to professional and technical programmes. The Government of India laid down three entrance exam schemes at national and state levels, JEE and AIEEE at the national level and SLEEE (state level engineering entrance examination) at the state level for engineering colleges within the state.

These exams help to reduce mental and financial burden on students and their parents due to multiplicity of entrance examination. The NEP has amended in 2016 and some of the important aspects relating to higher education were as follows.

**Supportive Concepts**

- To avoid social discrimination changes in curriculum
- National fellowship fund- primarily to support students to pay the tuition fees, learning materials and living expenses for about 10 lakh students was created to improve higher education.
- Funds separately kept of research and development
- Foreign universities to establish in India through the collaboration with India universities
- To increase the intake of India students in abroad and to attract international students to India, the government of India will be encouraged to work towards internationalization of curriculum on par with foreign universities.
- Financial assistance to increase in order to increase higher education in India

No separate laws for student migrant. All the students are given same importance. Where the illiteracy is more the government takes extra effort to increase literacy level.
SUGGESTIONS

- Create forum for students from other states instead of each state separately, this can bring about transformation and information of knowledge.
- Need to create a common understanding between the students from the locality and outstate in order to reduce gap between migrant and non-migrant student.
- Reservation policy need to strictly follow for providing seats for locals in educational colleges as it is seen that in many of the professional colleges’ students from other states are found more.
- Avoid partiality on the basis of region may hinder overall performance of students.
- Local people should avoid criticising the non-Kannadigas and give and take respect. The local students given comments about their dress, and the student migrant feel that they that they are made to feel low.
- Each University is unique, different and the main motto is providing the best for the students. The staff should be little more time conscious need to provide information in time so that the students can choose their optional subjects.
- Student migrant laws should be enacted to protect them from discrimination on the basis of caste, colour, religion and region in the campus and outside campus.
- Parents and college authorities need to be very cautious regarding their wards, the authorities need to inform the parents if find any unusual behaviour or constant absenteeism in the class. Parents should visit the children to find out the welfare, if they are not personally visit they could contact them every day the maladjustment can be avoided with constant parental support.
- Mentors should give proper guidelines regarding the choice of institutions for the students who seek their assistance. They need to reveal the pros and cons of the migration for education.
• The students who easily get influenced by their peers should avoid being away from parents as this may lead to maladjustment in their behaviour such as substance use, or getting into relationship.

• The students misuse their freedom as they are away from the parents, staying outside without the permission of parents so the authorities who take care of their wards need to send sms regarding their staying outside immediately and this will help the student to be alert and may walk on the right path.

• The results of the students need to be informed immediately to their parents through sms as some of the parents do not have internet facility.

• Teachers in general should create an effective learning behaviour for the students to bring about a change in knowledge and behaviour of the students without any discrimination.

• The students need to have more exposure programme and internship which will help them for the life coping skills.

• The government of India should give scholarship facility for the meritorious students to study in other states of their choice to pursue their higher education. Suitable laws need to be there in every university to enrol the students from other states on the basis of merit and economically backward students.

• Inclusion of greater availability and affordability of education across India need to be set up so that more students can study undergraduation and post graduation.

• Indian government gives more importance to skills such as vocational training regarding job orientation, self-developmental training etc., which needs to be added in the undergraduation level especially for Arts students as most of the students choose the subjects willingly or unwillingly as they do not have any other option.

• The educational system in general need to improve the quality of education and constantly examine the changing demands of the industry and upgrade their curriculum, teaching pedagogy and assessments which will cater their future prospects.
• Education system in India should be nationalised so that the student can migrate to any parts of the state and study the same curriculum of their choice.
• Family is the basic social institution and thus the parents need to inculcate in the students the values of life and should teach certain discipline and should support the mentors when their wards are at maladjusted level to the environment and getting into bad habits.
• Constant supervision of the student in the campus and outside the campus especially the migrant students, may be helpful to avoid problem of discrimination.
• Migrant student grievance cell need to be launched to cater to their emotional and academic problems.
• In order to improve the hospitality among migrant and non-migrant students within the campus care must be taken to include both the groups in a team work.
• Kannada classes must be made compulsory for migrant as they are part of the culture of the locality. The heritage of region should be known and learnt even by the migrants.
• Attitude among students regarding regionality, nationality is commonly found. Various inter-cultural sharing activities in colleges promote the cultural importance among students and on healthy atmosphere can be created within the campus. Promotional activities regarding this should be done.
• North-East students are discriminated by the landowners and the localites verbally and physically. They many times complain about harassing done to them. In order to avoid such situations police protection should be given to these students. The association of the group should have the courage to approach judiciary and provide safety measures for migrant students.
• There should not be any discrimination on the basis of region in matters relating to scholarship by using the clause that the migrant student will be eligible for scholarship only in their home states and will not be eligible
for a scholarship in other states. Nationalise scholarship so that every student can get the benefit in every state.

- Online helpline centers should be made available for immediate help whenever necessary for the migrant students.
- Merit scholarship should be provided at all India level rather than state wise related scholarships.
- Development of strategic plans to document the benefits of the student so that these facilities can motivate the students to use their skills to improve their career prospects which can also be a motivating factor for others.
- Financial aid should be given to one the deserving student and not based on caste as any other kind but based on lower economic group. These financial aids should be compulsorily sanctioned.
- To recruit more students to its institutions merit base scholarship should be given both within the country and outside the country.
- Traditional courses should also provide industry-oriented curriculum for future career prospects.
- Career advancement related curriculum should be framed.
- Gender discrimination and feeling of insecurity among the females should be reduced so that women can have the freedom with certain privileges.