ABSTRACT

In the modern times, due to globalization, technology and advancement and improvement of communication system, people of different cultures can easily communicate and share their knowledge and experience with one another. Therefore, cross-border flow of students for higher studies has been boosted. As a result, major emphasis is on opening up markets for foreign students in several countries. Overseas education has had, and will continue to have, serious consequences on the economy, society, education and culture of countries both origin and destination. By understanding people’s reason for making decision to study abroad, better predictions can be made about current and future student mobility, countries of both origin and destination can more effectively plan and adjust for the resulting consequences.

There are several factors which necessitate or compel for overseas education and which contribute to successful completion of this education. A proper understanding of all these factors is necessary for making the overseas education more rewarding than wasteful. The present study, therefore, aimed at properly understanding the role of all such factors in the larger context of overseas education in general by taking a specific case study of Iranians' higher education in five Indian cities, namely Mysore, Bangalore, Pune, Delhi, and Hyderabad.

In order to collect data for this study, a sample of only 10 per cent of the students pursuing higher education was selected, using proportionately stratified simple random sample technique. The respondents for this study consist of Iranian students, who have come to India under student visa or research visa and who study in India for more than 6 months.