

ARTICLE

INVESTIGATING THE STATUS AND TENDENCY OF MIGRATION OF STUDENTS, AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SEMNAN

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ABSTRACT

Background: This study aimed to evaluate the effect of student satisfaction, Attitude toward image of the university and university atmosphere in the tendency of immigration the elite students from in the Semnan University was conducted. The method of research was descriptive-correlational. The Population and sample consisted of (163) Students elite of Semnan University was. Based on the research findings, the tendency of immigration among the elite students was moderate to high. Also, satisfaction and attitude toward image of the university and university atmosphere, In addition to the having the relationship, ability to prediction the tendency of immigration the elite students from the country have had.

INTRODUCTION

The brain drain phenomenon is a serious problem in recent years in many countries, especially developing countries has been of interest to researchers and experts in various disciplines [1,2]. According to a new report by the International Monetary Fund (2009), Iran currently holds the first place among 91 developing or underdeveloped countries in terms of brain drain statistics in the world. The report shows that approximately 180,000 educated Iranians in the hope of having a better life standard and finding job opportunities leave the country [3,4]. This means an annual output of 21 billion dollars out of the country [5, 6]. According to statistics, 80 percent of the winners of the Science Olympics already have been absorbed in the best universities abroad [7,8]. In systemic theory model, that considers the social system as a system of interacting components, the main hypothesis suggests that physical connection is not a sufficient condition for the creation of a social system and migration will not be investigated based on only one variable but other linked together and balancing multiple variables are considered [9,10]. In this context, one of the most important models about leaving the students from the area of the education system is provided by Tinto [11]. Tinto assumed that students' engagement in universities may lead to positive experiences, which enhance the purposes and commitments to institution, or lead to weak or negative experiences of objective and commitment to the institution. If the student's experience in the university system is positive, it lead to strengthen the objectives and commitments; therefore, strengthen the student's decision to remain in the institution and if students' experiences in the university system are mainly negative, and objectives of the students became weaker and less likely students stay in the system [12]. Altbach et al [2009] also by using model of attraction and repulsion, low quality of education and lack of access to advanced research facilities [13], Lien [2006-1988] by expanding a copy of improper knowledge of the developed countries is leading to a misallocation of resources in education among the most important factor explaining the phenomenon of migration in third world countries [14-16].

Many studies have been conducted in relation to brain drain that they have different view like: Myers (2000) in his research showed that participation in religious organizations affects migration [17]. Jaffari moattar (2008) in his study considered the educational system's weaknesses at the top of motives affecting the brain drain [18]. Murakami (2010) in his research showed that the most important motivating factor in the migration of Japanese researchers is the availability of excellent research environment that has been effective in their decision to return home and researchers who have enjoyed favorable research environment and high satisfaction levels, most likely not return to their homeland [19]. Inayati, Arai and Sarjono's (2012) study showed that education dimension factors including education, is the most influential factor for the students' decision to return to Indonesia [20]. The results Halevi and Moed's (2012) study showed the strongest level of immigration from China, Canada, India, England, Australia and other countries and at the next level countries such as Iran, Mexico, Singapore, Turkey, Ireland, Poland and other countries into the United States of America [21]. Benedict & Ukpere (2012) in their study attributed the reasons of Africa's brain drain to attracting factors (such as high-quality educational system and economic attraction) and repulsion factors (like bugs in infrastructure, educational system) [22]. The study was based on background research and by using theoretical framework based on system models, Model of Tinto, Altbach-Lien theory and in the field of migration; a model of study was presented in [Fig. 1]. The researcher's hypothesis is that variables like the level of satisfaction, image and atmosphere of university have an impact on elite students' immigration tendency. So based on the research conceptual model, the following questions were formulated.

KEY WORDS

Brain Drain, Tendency to Migration, Satisfaction, University Atmosphere

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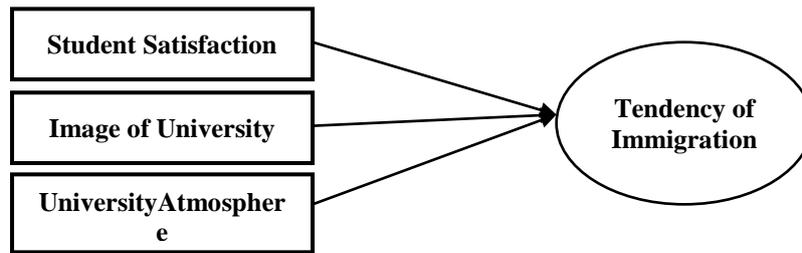


Fig. 1: Research conceptual model.

1. Is there a relationship between the elite students' satisfaction of university and the tendency to immigration?
2. Is there a relationship between the elite Students' attitude towards the image of the university and a tendency to immigration?
3. Is there a relationship between the university atmospheres with elite students' tendency to migrate?
4. The variables of student satisfaction, image and atmosphere of the university to what extent can be the predictor of elite students' tendency to migrate?
5. Are there various tendencies to migrate among the elite university students?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted as a survey in 2016. The study population consisted of elite students of Semnan University (163) in the first semester, according to the latest report of the Office of Gifted and Talented 2015-2016 Semnan University, they have earned ranks first among their contemporaries. Given the number of elite students in order to maximize the accuracy of the study and the possibility to participate in this study and not facing with the difficulty in computing the census sampling method was used to obtain a sample population. For this purpose, the students were given online questionnaires. After a few steps, only 135 people responded to an email, which was only 128 completed questionnaires (Response rate = 78%) and analysis was conducted based on these numbers.

The data collection tools in this study consisted of four questionnaires:

1. Students' tendency to migrate Questionnaire; Janali Zadeh et al. (2014) which includes 8 items Likert scale. Its reliability in this study through Cronbach's alpha was calculated as 0.82 [23].
2. Students' satisfaction Questionnaire; Izadi, Salehi and Gharabaghi (2008): The purpose of this questionnaire was measuring students' satisfaction of educational services. The reliability of the questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha was approved as (0.87) [24].
3. Students' attitudes toward the image of the university Questionnaire; Laura Arpan & Raney (2003): Which aims to investigate attitudes toward universities and the foreground of the questionnaire was modified solely for scientific dimension measurement that in this study this questionnaire was modified solely for scientific dimension measurement; The reliability of the questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha was approved as (0.85) [25].
4. The university atmosphere questionnaire; Nosrati et al. (2015): This questionnaire includes four dimensions of (communication, participation, student-centered, spirituality). The reliability of the questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha was approved as (0.89) [26].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the demographic data of respondents [Table 1], showed that the percentage of female respondents was 54.2 and 89.9 percent were single and 46/8 percent of respondents were under 20 years old and, 52.1 percent of respondents had a B.A.

Table 1: Descriptive statistics of research

1	Gender	Woman: 54/2%		Man: 45/8%	
2	Marital Status	Single: 89/8%		Married: 10/2%	
3	Age	Under 20 years: 46/8%	20 to 30 years: 39/4%	Over 30 years: 11/40%	No reply: 2/4%
4	Education	PhD: 11/2%	MA: 34/8%	BS: 52/1%	No reply: 1/9%

In the analytical part of the research, as it can be seen from the [Table 2], between all variables there are significant relationships, and the highest correlation coefficients can be seen between the predictor variables, respectively with the variables " student-centered atmosphere component, image of the university, students' satisfaction, university atmosphere (total), the communicative atmosphere component, , the atmosphere of spirituality component ". All of these coefficients are significant at (0.01).

Table 2: The correlation coefficient matrix among variables research

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tendency Of Immigration	1							
Significance Level								
Student Satisfaction	-0/552	1						
Significance Level	0/001							
Image Of University	-0/616**	0/648**	1					
Significance Level	0/001	0/000						
Atmosphere Of University	-0/487**	0/456*	0/554**	1				
Significance Level	0/001	0/000	0/000					
Atmosphere Of Communication	-0/382*	0/621**	0/490**	0/518**	1			
Significance Level	0/000	0/000	0/000	0/000				
Atmosphere Of Participatory	-0/352**	0/321	0/392**	0/259**	0/427**	1		
Significance Level	0/000	0/023	0/000	0/022	0/000			
Atmosphere Of Student Centered	-0/634*	0/483*	0/659**	0/707**	0/530**	0/328**	1	
Significance Level	0/000	0/000	0/000	0/001	0/000	0/000		
Atmosphere Of Spirituality	-0/112**	0/451**	0/498**	0/558**	0/409**	0/254**	0/659**	1
Significance Level	0/000	0/000	0/000	0/000	0/001	0/000	0/000	

Note: (*) at the level of (0.05) and (**) at the level of (0.01) are significant

The findings [Table 3] show that the attitude towards the image of the university, the student's satisfaction and the university atmosphere are predictors of criterion variables (R²=0.160).

Table 3: Regression analysis of students' the tendency to migrate the predictor variable

Step	variables	The correlation coefficient	Chi-R	Adjusted R-squared	Standard error estimate
1	Image Of University	-0/616	0/379	0/372	0/254
2	Image Of University	0/423	0/178	0/176	0/148
	Student Satisfaction				
3	Image Of University	0/401	0/160	0/155	0/155
	Student Satisfaction				
	Atmosphere Of University				

With the [Table 4], the standardized regression coefficient (Beta) of attitude toward the image of the university (0.421); the satisfaction of the University (0.110) and variable environment of universities (0.334) is calculated; all of these amounts are significant and thus positively and directly, can predict the tendency to migrate in the elite students.

Table 4: Regression coefficients and statistical tests of regression analysis

Model		UnStandardized regression coefficients		Standardized regression coefficients		t	Significance Level
		B	Standard error	Beta			
1	(Constant)	0/361	0/046			7/879	0/000
	Image Of University	0/114	0/013	0/242		41/692	0/000
2	(Constant)	0/014	0/052			0/270	0/788
	Image Of University	0/773	0/035	0/366		22/102	0/000
	Student Satisfaction	0/286	0/019	0/405		14/806	0/000
3	(Constant)	0/025	0/052			0/478	0/633
	Image Of University	0/797	0/035	0/421		22/890	0/000
	Student Satisfaction	0/249	0/019	0/110		15/112	0/000

Atmosphere Of University	0/178	0/017	0/334	10/459	0/000	
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According to [Table 5], results showed that 6/32 percent of the population had a high tendency to migrate.

Table 5: Distribution of samples based on Levels the tendency to migrate

Levels the tendency to migrate	Abundance	Percent
Low tendency	18	13/3
Middle tendency	73	54/1
Above tendency	44	32/6
Sum total	135	100

The results showed that a reduction in elite students' satisfaction from the university will increase the trend of immigration. The findings suggest that the weakness of the educational system in third world countries is the most important factor affecting immigrant students, it seems, by making changes in educational system, including taking into account the knowledge of localization and matching students with the needs of contemporary society and different industrial sections can prepare the suitable context for Students' motivation and satisfaction of the educational system and, ultimately, attract educated people to the domestic labor market and this can reduce the students' tendency to migration. This hypothesis is in line with Lien (1988, 2006), Jafari moattar (2008), Altbach et al. (2009), Murakami(2010), Inayati, Arai and Sarjono(2010) studies.

The findings showed that, with a negative attitude of the elite students towards the image of university, the immigration tendency will be increased. These findings can manifest this important issue that if the experiences of students in university system are mainly negative, the students' commitments and objectives will be weaker and students are less likely to survive in the educational system. Hence, developing and implementing appropriate plan in the field of improving the quality of scientific and educational systems can not only increase more positive attitude to the image of the university, can also reduce the elite students' tendency of migration. The results of Benedict and Ukpere (2012) approve this hypothesis.

The results showed that if unfavorable atmosphere (communication, participation, student-centered spirituality) prevails at the University, the migration trend rise of elite students will increase. These results on the one hand indicate the effectiveness of the environment on students that is raised and known as a fundamental principle in education; on the other hand suggests, the researchers considered negative atmosphere harmful for the cognitive, social and affective development. So, on campus as student participation in all activities related to special education and science is high and educational structure guaranteed student centeredness and students with extended communication take place in the process and efficiency of other scientific activities in scientific institutions in the country and the world and spiritual atmosphere with thought and knowledge prevails on campus [27,28], because spirituality can increase tolerance of students in adversities [29], and consequently the students tendency to migrate will be reduced. The results of this study are in line with Mayers (2000) studies and Jafari moattar (2008), Altbach et al. (2009), Murakami(2010), Inayati, Arai and Sarjono(2010) studies study approve this hypothesis. Results showed that student satisfaction, thinking about the image of the university and the university atmosphere; predict 16 percent of variations related to the students' tendency to migrate. The findings suggest that the rate of student satisfaction is an important issue for universities and their managers That is, with the acceptance rate, and absorption of elite students is very closely linked because in today's competitive market to attract and retain customers, low rates of admissions, has consequences for universities [30]. On the other hand, the image of universities is very effective on the decisions of elite students and in attracting and keeping talented students [31]. Also, managers of universities should be always thinking about improving the organizational climate, in addition to maintaining an effective and efficient organization and motivate people meet their spiritual and material needs [32].

This study showed that the elite students have high tendency to migrate and brain drain in accordance with the system theory, will not be investigated as the only variable. But multiple variables in relation to each other and moderately are considered; in this regard, in this study, students' satisfaction, students' attitudes toward the image of the university, the environment of universities including collaboration atmosphere, student-centeredness and spirituality were considered that weakness in all these factors from the perspective of elite students, makes them more inclined toward immigration. So to achieve sustainable development the role of university as a research and educational institutions is undeniable [33]. In this regard, developing countries to exit the crisis of Brain Drain should look into the structural changes, especially in their educational system, Because against educational attractions across the borders can merely reduce their repulsion of the education system.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST
There Is No Conflict of Interest.
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None

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