

Research on the Impact of International Student Policies on Students' Choice and Mobility of Studying Abroad

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Abstract. Under the impact of overseas education policies in recent years, there has been an increase in students' desire to study abroad for higher degrees; thus, it is also necessary to explore its underlying causes. Although many studies have been conducted on these factors affecting students' college admissions under the policy of free secondary education, none of them has covered all possible influencing factors simultaneously. To improve the shortcomings of the current situation, this paper will use a comparison method to explore an international education policy system for overseas students in many countries around the world from aspects such as academic support, daily life assistance, and career development potential among the following contents: Academic guidance, daily living support, employment opportunities; This way we hope to find some good ideas to promote China's overseas student policy construction. Based on the above research results, it can be concluded that the introduction of scholarship programmes and easy access to learning resources are key reasons leading top-quality overseas students to choose China for their studies. There is also a sound living support system that is connected with the flexible postgraduate employment visa policy, offering housing and medical insurance; It has been verified in research that this scheme can help improve the retention rate of students. Based on the above analysis, this paper puts forward the following three suggestions to improve the internationalisation level of Tsinghua University in terms of scholarship policy system construction, improvement of the housing subsidy policy and strengthening of employment guidance service. This kind of behaviour can attract talent from all over the world to help strengthen China's education system abroad.

Keywords: International Education Policies, Student Mobility, Academic Support, Living Conditions, Postgraduate Employment

1. Introduction

In the background of globalisation, as an essential component of higher education across national borders for international students has emerged. To stimulate the economy, increase the influence of academia and culture, and attract more overseas students for higher education, many countries have continuously adjusted their overseas education policies in recent years. Although the Scale of international Student Flow is enlarging Globally, The reason Why varies among Students across Borders Because Of different National Policies.

When selecting an overseas university for study, international students must take into account multiple aspects simultaneously: the quality of education offered by different schools; The living

environment and conditions that meet personal needs during their studies abroad; Job opportunities after graduation, etc. Many countries have tried to draw in and keep many outstanding international students through a variety of ways such as scholarships, living allowances and post-graduation work permit programs. These policies are aimed at assisting students in enhancing their academic performance and achieving good grades; In terms of changes to the direction of career choice and postgraduation employment, some might feel a lack of significant alteration right now. Therefore, when examining the impact of students' employment attitude and intention under different Policy Environments across countries around factors such as educational policies changes; in order to make clear that these factors affect their resulting employment attitudes.

The International Education Policies of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and Australia Academic Support Life Support Career Development Opportunities. Based on the current situation, this paper will show that there is a close connection between the policy Environment at home and abroad and the movement Pattern of overseas Chinese students; At the same time, this article can serve as some references for improving subsequent education policies.

2. Characteristics of international student support policies

2.1. Academic support policies

Provide learning support for students with physical disabilities to help them better learn and master knowledge; Set up a special teaching post for physically challenged students, assign dedicated teachers, organize specialized courses, and provide targeted assistance and care throughout the school life.

The main reason why a large number of overseas Chinese students choose to pursue higher education outside their country borders is because of the corresponding policy support in other countries or regions [1]. Several countries provide scholarship programmes, tuition remission policies, etc., for overseas students [2]. Based on the academic support policies of the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, this paper first introduces various methods to enhance the attractiveness of these universities for foreign students from different perspectives; Secondly, It will also summarise their commonalities.

There are many scholarships and abundant research funds in the United States' higher education system. American graduate education institutions offer numerous scholarship programmes for international students to study by becoming teaching assistants or research assistants, completing a Master's degree programme, etc. Many leading universities worldwide, including Harvard and MIT, have rich academic resources and attract numerous foreign scholars through high-quality international research capabilities. Providing a stable academic backing System can boost the competitiveness of American Education in the world's education Market.

The UK is also very attractive for postgraduate students; it has scholarships such as the Chevening Scholars that can attract students from all over the world. The UK government is working in close partnership with universities to provide rich academic resources and research conditions [3]. As there are many funding Projects and tuition Reductions at home and abroad, more Overseas students can participate in the Education System and enhance the Internationalization degree of universities.

Thanks to the Government-aided program, such as the "Australia Awards Scholarship", a large number of overseas students, especially those from countries in the Asia-Pacific Region, have come to Australia for further study or work. Apart from funding the tuition fees, these scholarships provide a living allowance to support the students' daily lives; Therefore, they are free to devote all their time and energy to their studies and research [4]. These policies have improved Australia's competitiveness in the Asia-Pacific region of the Study-Abroad Market and drawn many international students.

The US, UK and AU have established adaptable, varied scholarship programs and implemented comprehensive academic resources support plans in addition to international cooperation arrangements that have brought many internationally excellent students into these countries; Through this method, all four countries can maintain their position as leading global universities at home and abroad. Although there are differences in specific contents among various countries' academic support policies, their basic purpose lies in reducing financial difficulties and providing research environments for scholars globally to encourage them to work hard overseas and make contributions to their own nations or even the world.

2.2. Living support policies

Comprehensive living support policies are necessary for foreign students so that they can enjoy a good study Life abroad, cover aspects such as accommodation, medical insurance, cultural integration, etc.; In terms of these factors influencing the quality of life and adaptability of overseas students. The Living assistance policies of Germany, France and the USA will be studied to find out which ones are more effective at attracting international students.

Germany's living support policies help reduce students' costs of living to some extent, offering low-priced public health insurance and student residences. In addition, the well-developed Social Security system and public service network in Germany make life more convenient for international students [5]. To sum up, under the influence of various reasons such as living cost, academic level and educational philosophy, Germany has become a very popular destination for Chinese students to study abroad.

To reduce the pressure of life on international students, housing subsidies and medical insurance have been offered in France. French government support helps international students integrate more easily with French society and maintain a high-quality of life during their studies [6]. France has become one of the most attractive European countries to overseas students wishing to lower their living costs.

In the US, there isn't an unified national standard for living support policy; on the other hand, individuals universities provide different assistance measures through International Student Service Offices, which include providing housing information, introducing health insurance plans and offering psychological counseling etc. [2] A Flexible Support System that can assist many international students in their studies abroad in the US. Although the policies differ somewhat, this personalisation will improve their quality of life and sense of identity at all times.

The living support policy in Germany, France and the USA varies in detail, but all have aimed at enhancing international students' sense of belonging to society by providing medical treatment and housing aid, etc. Germany's public health insurance and student hostels are relatively inexpensive; France offers housing subsidies and medical benefits to help students manage their daily lives and adapt to life in school. Although there is no unified national policy in the US, some universities provide flexible service options such as helping students find accommodation, recommending them to buy health insurance and mental health consultation services; These services help international students adapt to their lives abroad. These policies can reduce some economic pressure and lifestyle issues faced by international students overseas and increase the attractiveness of each country's study abroad to the global study-abroad market, thereby promoting the movement of international students around the world.

2.3. Policies for supporting career development

Another reason for international students to come is the employment assistance plan after graduation; many people wish to stay working in China after their studies are completed. Generally, these policies offer postgraduate work visas and internship programs.

The work permit for graduates from Australia requires students who have graduated from universities or technical schools there to obtain this permit within a certain time frame after graduation to stay legally and engage in paid employment overseas. This policy will enable students to gain some real-world work experience and provide them with the opportunity for permanent residence application [4]. Due to their ability to meet the needs of many international students and thus bring about economic growth in a particular place due to them.

Canada's Post-Graduation Work Permit Program allows international students who have completed their studies to remain in Canada for a period of time beyond graduation and work legally. Through this policy, students can gain some working experience in a short period of time, and they will be able to enter the immigration process of Canada directly after completing their studies [7]; In fact, it provides students with more opportunities and possibilities. Many international students have chosen to study abroad in Canada with the aim of obtaining Canadian permanent residence status after graduation, thus becoming part of its population.

In 2020, the UK brought back the graduate visa again and allowed international students to stay in Britain after completing their studies for up to two years. The adjustment of this policy enhances the UK's attractiveness for international students; At present, with Brexit as the background, it is necessary to introduce overseas talents to address labour shortages in different sectors.

In short, the policies for career development in Australia, Canada and the UK have significantly enhanced their attraction to international students through postgraduate work permits or internships. Flexible work Visa policies have enabled students to gain practical work experience abroad and paved the way for them in terms of career development and immigration after graduation. These policies can address the urgent needs of students for some time and help them adapt to society, establish careers after university, thereby enhancing the international competitiveness of these countries in education. Additionally, these policies are also intended to attract high-quality foreign talent to boost economic development in our country and improve the quality of the labour force.

3. Impact of policies on students' choice of studying abroad and their outcomes

3.1. Academic impact

As a result, the academic impact of this work is significantly higher than its practical application value and potential for promotion to industry standards; The more serious the issue, the greater the loss of public trust in social governance institutions will be reflected on the credibility of the entire judicial process.

Career Development Support Policies, in particular, can attract international students and also provide hands-on work experience or permit for obtaining permanent residence to those who graduate with the necessary skills. The basic contents of these policies often include work permits and internships to help determine whether an international student decides to go abroad for further study. The content in this part will be analyzed to explore which countries offer the most attractive career development support policies for international students among Australia, Canada and the UK.

Australia's postgraduate work visa policy allows international students to stay and work in the country for two to four years after graduation [4]. This flexible policy helps reduce the lack of surety for international students about where they will go in life after graduation, enabling them to focus all their attention on studying; Meanwhile, it enables some students who feel unsure yet make an

appropriate response. These policies not only create a sense of belonging for the students but also facilitate their integration with local society; At the same time, it is expected that they will choose to stay in place.

The "post-graduation work permit program" (PGWP) in Canada gives international students an opportunity to have at least one more year of working experience after graduation, which will be beneficial for them to accumulate some practical professional skills; It is expected that this kind of policy can help these international students achieve a faster transition from studying to employment and eventually integrate into society. Due to the fact that this policy may be more attractive to students planning to continue their education overseas in the future, Canada has become an increasingly popular choice for many international students.

Since 2020, the United Kingdom has re-introduced the graduate work visa, enabling overseas students to stay and work in the UK for two years after graduation. The adjustment of this policy can increase the attractiveness of the UK to international students; After Brexit, it is necessary to attract global talent to address the shortage of manpower [8]. Restoration of policies has made the United Kingdom stronger in terms of education worldwide.

In short, to help students build their careers and provide job positions for them upon graduation so that they can obtain permanent resident rights, Australia, Canada and the UK have increased their attractiveness to overseas students. These policies enable students to gain some practical work experience during this time, which can help them complete the immigration process smoothly and enhance their competitiveness in the global education market; At the same time, it will improve the quality of life for these individuals.

3.2. The impact of living support policies

Living support policies have an important effect on whether overseas students can enjoy some freedom after leaving their homeland and maintain a normal life in foreign countries effectively, so as they are closely related. Apart from providing daily accommodation and medical services, these measures also include matters such as cultural assimilation and social adjustment, and mental health consultations and other contents may also be added in the process. A robust support network for life can significantly enhance the quality of life for overseas students' lives outside China, somewhat increasing its attractiveness.

Healthcare and Housing are two types of living service categories provided through the living assistance policy. Provide comprehensive health insurance, relatively cheap dormitory facilities, etc., which helps reduce the cost of living for foreign students to some extent. The German public health insurance system offers universal medical services to overseas students, and their relatively low-cost student residences help lower housing expenses to some extent; [5]. Similar to France, which has reduced the financial burden on international students by providing housing subsidies and all-inclusive medical insurance coverage, maintaining high levels of healthcare standards [6]. More attractive to students from relatively less economically developed countries.

Cultural Adaptation and social Integration fall under the category of living Support Policies. Because there are cultural differences between China and other countries, it is necessary to pay attention to how to treat these problems in order to improve the quality of overseas study for international students. French universities hold cultural interaction and language learning programmes that involve international students so they can better adapt to life in France. These measures can enhance students' sense of satisfaction with their living Environment and reduce a sense of isolation and cultural estrangement [6]. Welfare systems and Public services in Germany are designed to help international students integrate better into their host countries.

Mental health support Services help improve the Quality of Life and Studies of international students. Due to the frequent occurrence of cross-cultural adaptation and academic stress, many

students experience poor mental health; thus, several countries offer mental health services to help these students manage their emotions. Although there is no universal nationwide living allowance programme in the United States, many universities provide different kinds of services for International students through special offices handling their affairs, including welfare advice, accommodation support and medical assistance suggestions [2]. The flexible support system is expected to provide a whole-array of help for international students in their lives and studies, thus enhancing the quality of life at overseas schools.

Generally speaking, the Design and Implementation of living assistance policies have significant effects on the Quality of Life for Overseas students' lives abroad; It may also have an influence on their Longer-term decision-making for whether to continue studying abroad. Although the policies of different countries have varying degrees of difference, the fundamental purpose is to enhance the quality of life for overseas students and help them adapt more easily to life and learning in the host country; thus achieving their all-round development.

3.3. The impact of career development opportunities

After graduation, the situation of overseas students includes finding jobs or returning to their home countries and starting their own businesses after graduation, as well as how they make decisions about staying in other countries or going back. When selecting a place for study, international students need to consider multiple factors related to support in studies and life, among which career development opportunities after graduation, especially whether one can be granted a work visa or an immigration pathway after graduation, have become crucial factors influencing their choices. These policies affect the students' decisions to find jobs and plan their careers, as well as cause them to immigrate later on.

The student's yearning for a future in foreign countries after graduation is also affected by the policies on work visas. Many international students hope for some local work experience during or after their studies to enhance the quality and value of their future careers. The "temporary graduate visa" in Australia (subclass 485) allows international graduates to work and live in the country for up to four years after graduating [4]. These policies can help alleviate the anxiety of international students about job prospects upon graduation; It is more concerned about their study and actively plan for their careers. In addition, flexible working Visa policy can help students integrate into the local society and motivate some students to stay for a longer time in that place after graduation.

Career Development Policies can also impact the behaviour of international students. Many international students are now being practical when it comes to deciding whether they should stay and work locally after graduation. For instance, in Canada, there is a "postgraduate work permit" (PGWP) programme that allows graduates to continue living and working there for up to three years after graduation [7]; To motivate more students from other regions to take up the opportunity for internship and vocational skill training abroad, thereby improving their employability in the future. Moreover, due to its more relaxed immigration regulations compared to other countries and a relatively short track for obtaining an L-1A visa extension in the US allows these students to continue staying longer after graduation and working out here, improving the feasibility of implementing plans abroad.

The immigration path is a crucial element in the all-around development plan for international students. Graduates with this certificate are eligible to apply for a certain type of work visa when they graduate and have the opportunity to choose careers freely or continue studying after working. In 2020, the UK reactivated the graduate work visa to allow international students to live and work in Britain for two years after graduation. The adjustment of this policy will also provide some additional time for international students to seek job opportunities or overseas working experience after their studies in China, which can improve the employment prospects and competitiveness of international students in the domestic job market. In addition, since there may be links between some policies and

the overseas study routes of international students, after obtaining a work permit, foreign students can still live in other places abroad for their post-study employment.

Generally speaking, the flexible policy for work visa and immigration will affect international students' expectation, behavior as well as their plans on career development to a certain degree. These policies can provide some short-term job positions and work experience for students to start planning their careers in the future [9]. With the intensification of international talent competition, many countries have strengthened their career development systems for overseas talents to cultivate high-level talent in order to enhance economic and labour market competitiveness.

4. Development suggestions

The countries need to strengthen the provision of essential support services for overseas students' lives and study. Increase the number and scope of scholarships; At the same time, pay more attention to top students from developing countries and new market economies [10]. Increase the Quantity of scholarships and raise the standards; thus, more international students will be able to afford a higher quality education and reduce their economic burden. In this way, both can have the realization of their own dreams of studying and working; moreover, it can also increase the supply of talent for host countries.

Advanced research access and expansion also need improvement. International students generally aim to enhance their own abilities through participation in research Projects and academic innovations. Therefore, the universities need to allocate more research funds in particular, such as the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM). Through cooperation with overseas research institutions and enterprises, more outstanding overseas students from all over the world can be attracted to engage in cutting-edge frontier scientific research activities in our country, improving the quality and influence of our country's research results and promoting technological development through international exchanges. In addition, through the cooperation platforms created by our institution in overseas scholar-teacher cooperation for international students to study abroad together; overseas experience.

Allocate and distribute resources, including scholarships, other forms of assistance, internships, research training programs or certificates after graduation (such as PGC), etc., all transparently; At the same time, have an explicit path for applicants, specifying the requirements for participation in courses or projects and evaluation criteria. Due to asymmetric information about scholarships and study location choices among many international students, they may not be able to acquire them. Thus, government and university officials should make their information on scholarship plans and research projects public as much as possible through online or other channels to inform all students. Furthermore, make it simpler for students to use so that they have more time and energy available for other matters.

4.1. Improving the all-round living care of people with disabilities

In order to improve the quality of life for international students, not only will the government's and education authorities need to increase investments in existing service facilities but also new conveniences will be added. First of all, in terms of housing, provide more student dormitories and affordable housing to reduce their housing pressure. Many cities in the country have a severe problem of high rent and inadequate living conditions for overseas students, adding to their own financial pressure. Therefore, the government needs to use policy tools to promote schools and private investors to build more student accommodations; At the same time, the government should also ensure that these expenses are affordable for students.

Secondly, there is a problem with the medical Service sector. Although most countries have provided health insurance for international students, they cannot meet their actual medical needs to a certain extent. Increase the level of public health Insurance, enhance psychological services. Globalisation and the pressure of cross-cultural adaptation have caused many psychological problems among international students; At the same time, a good mental health service system can help them cope with these problems. Universities can allocate more resources to the Counselling Centre and offer multiple languages for assistance; international students will be able to seek help anytime.

There is also the problem of a poor cultural fit. Given that there may be cultural disparities, some international students may experience a sense of loss of belonging or distress upon encountering difficulties at school or during their time studying in the West. Therefore, more cultural exchange activities should be arranged for students in schools, including Cross-cultural Workshops, Language learning Clubs, and International food festivals, etc., so as to help international students better adapt to life at school. These activities will enable students to adapt more easily to the new cultural atmosphere and improve communication among them; It can enhance mutual acquaintance through these activities, strengthen interaction among foreign and local people's relations in various aspects; Therefore, it is conducive for cross-cultural education, etc.

Finally, the government and universities should provide more legal aid and consultation services for international students. During the school years in China, it is expected that many overseas students may face several common legal issues or problems regarding labour rights protection, including extensions and changes of visa application; procedures related to employment permits and contracts; etc. Offer free or low-cost legal consulting services to help foreign students more clearly grasp their own interests and responsibilities in the country; Minimise illegal risks by promoting proper adherence to national laws and regulations through education; Improve overall learning and work situations abroad.

4.2. Optimising post-graduation work and immigration policies

In the face of the shortage of skilled talent in some industries, China has gradually introduced relevant policies to attract overseas graduates who have a certain level of professional skills or strong technical ability to come back for employment after graduation.

Employment opportunities for graduates are important factors affecting many international students' decisions to stay in China; improving the work visa and immigration system for graduates will be necessary. Many countries have extended the validity of their graduate work permits to give graduates some social practice experience after graduation. The policies are not fully adequate. Countries must examine the specific needs of various industries and areas within them for international talent at this time; they will be seeking out high-skilled personnel with strong skills, such as technology, innovation, and science and research, and should establish a dynamic regulatory framework accordingly. With a relaxed industry restriction, many more graduates can enter the local labour market and help transfer technical skills among them.

Career guidance and job-seeking assistance are required service contents for international students. Graduates will encounter cultural discrepancies, language barriers and a lack of experience in entering the labour market abroad during their job search. Therefore, universities need to organise more services-oriented activities for foreign students by setting up career guidance centres and providing training on resumes, improving job-seeking abilities, etc., as well as introducing them to the corporate cultures of some industries. Moreover, through establishing university-industry cooperation programs to provide internships for international students, they can gain some work experience and thus be more prepared for their careers after graduation. Internship experiences can be used by students to apply what they have learned during study and explore a path for joining the

competition among other participants from different regions, including both home and abroad markets.

Immigration policy flexibility can also draw talent from around the globe. In recent years, a number of countries have become aware that international students are indispensable to building high-quality human resources for the long term and have gradually integrated them into their talent development plans. For international students to be able to keep making contributions to the local area after they have finished their studies, governments at all levels and other related organisations need to consider from an educational perspective to provide more job opportunities and basic services for them. In addition, according to different professions or industries, the government may introduce some preferential immigration policies in terms of economic and social development requirements for each region; At the same time, according to changes in demand within the local labour market, the training content and focus of international student education can also be adjusted accordingly.

Making them feel comfortable and wanting to remain afterwards is also essential for these overseas students. In order to build an all-inclusive Social system, the Government and universities should help overseas students build professional networks and connect with social resources to enable them to integrate smoothly into society and make their own contributions. Through this way of the "win-win" strategy, a country's aim to attract overseas talent and boost development in its own national economy and technology can be partially achieved by attracting talents from abroad for cooperation or collaboration.

5. Keywords: smart campus, RFID technology, attendance system

The Development of foreign educational policies can promote the flow of international students. Through a comparison of academic support, living conditions, and future employment opportunities abroad, etc., this paper aims to identify which factors lead some international students to choose various destinations for further study. First of all, the policy offers a student aid program to provide financial support for academic activities abroad and reduce students' economic burden; Secondly, improve language training programs and provide services such as trip before leaving campus; Finally, manage the living environment of students in postgraduate study abroad smoothly. Secondly, living support policies include accommodation, medical care, cultural adaptation services, etc., which can help students lead a normal life abroad and pay more attention to studying. Finally, the career development prospects that offer flexible visa and immigration policies also bring some more advantageous conditions for the continuous development of international students; Therefore, they will have more confidence and motivation to make career choices overseas in the longer term.

Optimise these main policies to attract more excellent overseas students to study in China, thereby enhancing our national level of education. With the increasing intensity of globalisation, as an indispensable part of education, economy and society for international students moving around internationally has gradually become significant. Governments and educational institutions need to recognise that international students are both important sources of academic exchanges and research cooperation for the country and indispensable parts of the global talent competition. Therefore, in a short time we need to formulate attractive international education policies to maintain the same level of development as other countries.

In other words, enhancing the internationalisation of education policies is very important for attracting foreign students; Attracting overseas talents and promoting mobility between different areas worldwide are all promoted by doing so. The government needs to maintain a strategic mind over the short term and be prepared for various difficulties that may arise when globalisation affects overseas students in the future; At the same time, it should continue to encourage overseas students' return and enhance their skills with a strong sense of responsibility.

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