

AUSTRALIA AS STUDY DESTINATION

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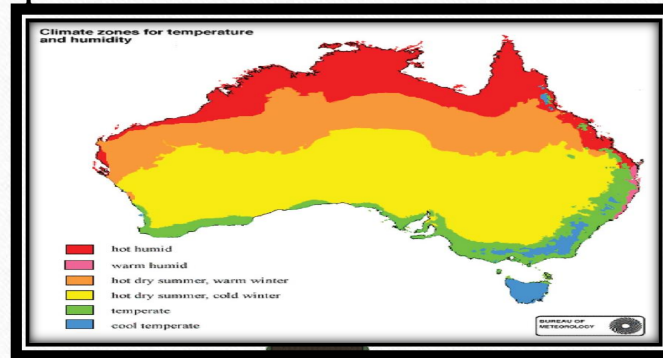
About Australia



Australia, officially the **Commonwealth of Australia**, is a sovereign country comprising the mainland of the Australian continent, the island of Tasmania, and numerous smaller islands. Australia is the largest country by area in Oceania and the world's sixth-largest country.

CLIMATE OF AUSTRALIA

It's important to note that weather patterns can vary significantly within each region, and Australia is also susceptible to natural events such as bushfires, cyclones, and droughts. It's always advisable to check local weather forecasts and conditions when planning a visit or living in specific areas of Australia.



Australia is a vast country with a **diverse climate** due to its size and geographical features. Here's a general overview of the weather patterns across different regions of Australia:

Northern Australia: The northern part of Australia, including Queensland and the Northern Territory, experiences a tropical climate. It has two distinct seasons - the wet season (November to April) , and the dry season (May to October).

Eastern Australia: The eastern states, including New South Wales, Victoria, and parts of Queensland, have a temperate climate. Summers (December to February) are generally warm to hot with occasional heatwaves, while winters (June to August) are mild to cool, and snowfall can occur in alpine regions.

Central Australia: Central Australia, including the arid regions of the Northern Territory and South Australia, has a desert climate.

Western Australia: Western Australia has a diverse climate due to its vast size.

Australia has a **diverse range** of climates due to its vast size, varying topography, and geographic location. Here is an overview of the main climate zones found in Australia:

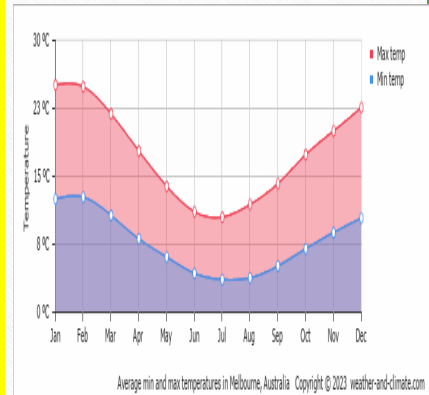
Tropical: The northern regions, including northern Queensland and the Northern Territory, have a tropical climate.

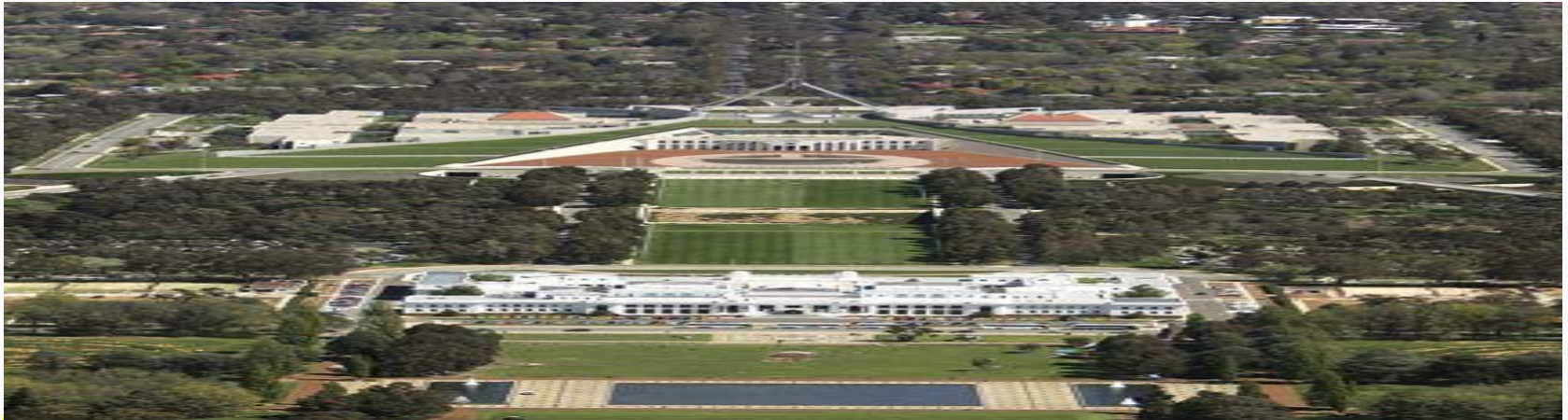
Arid and Desert: Large parts of central and western Australia have an arid or desert climate., with low and sporadic rainfall.

Mediterranean: The southwestern region, including Perth and parts of South Australia, has a Mediterranean climate.

Temperate: The southeastern and southern regions, including Melbourne, Sydney, and Tasmania, have a temperate climate.

Alpine: Australia has alpine regions in the southeastern part of the country, including the Snowy Mountains in New South Wales and the Victorian Alps.





Australia is a **federal parliamentary constitutional monarchy** with a democratic system of government. Here's an overview of the political and government setup of Australia:

Monarchy: Australia recognizes Queen Elizabeth II as its monarch, and she is the head of state. However, her role is largely ceremonial, and her powers are exercised by the Governor-General at the federal level and by Governors in each state.

Federalism: Australia is a federation comprising six states (New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania) and two mainland territories (Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory).

Parliament: The Australian Parliament consists of two houses: the House of Representatives (lower house) and the Senate (upper house). Members of the House of Representatives, known as Members of Parliament (MPs), are elected by popular vote in single-member electorates. The Senate comprises senators elected through proportional representation.

Executive Branch: The executive power is vested in the Queen, but it is exercised by the Governor-General, who is appointed by the monarch on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Judiciary: The judiciary is independent and separate from the legislative and executive branches. The High Court of Australia is the highest court in the country and has the power of constitutional review.

Political Parties: Australia has a multi-party system, but the two major parties are the Liberal Party of Australia (center-right) and the Australian Labor Party (center-left).

Elections: Australia has regular elections to elect members of the Parliament. Federal elections are held at least every three years. State and territory elections are conducted separately and on their respective schedules.

Constitution: Australia's system of government is based on a written constitution, which outlines the powers and responsibilities of the federal and state governments, as well as the relationship between them.

Experiencing Aboriginal culture and heritage in Australia can be a profound and enriching experience. Here are some reasons why it is valuable to engage with and learn about Aboriginal culture

- Cultural Appreciation and Understanding
- Historical Perspective
- Environmental Stewardship
- Social Justice and Reconciliation
- Cultural Exchange and Connection

It's important to approach Aboriginal experiences with respect, humility, and a willingness to listen and learn. Indigenous cultures are diverse, and individual communities may have different protocols and sensitivities. Engaging with Aboriginal culture should be done in consultation and collaboration with the local community or through reputable cultural organizations.

Key aspects of the social setup in Australia

- Multiculturalism
- Social Equality
- Social Welfare
- Education
- Healthcare
- Social Engagement
- Indigenous Culture

While Australia has made significant progress in promoting social equality and diversity, challenges and areas for improvement still exist. Ongoing efforts are being made to address issues such as racial inequality, Indigenous disadvantage, and social and economic disparities.

Australian Social Class

System:

- Established affluent.
- Emergent affluent.
- Mobile middle.
- Established middle.
- Established working.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Upper class
- Middle class
- Lower class
- Wealth concentrated to upper

Economic Stature of Australia

Australia has a strong and prosperous economy, driven by its diverse sectors, stable financial system, robust trade relationships, and focus on innovation. The country's economic stature provides a foundation for a high quality of life for its residents and contributes to its global standing.



Alice Springs



Broome



Uluru and Kata Tjuta



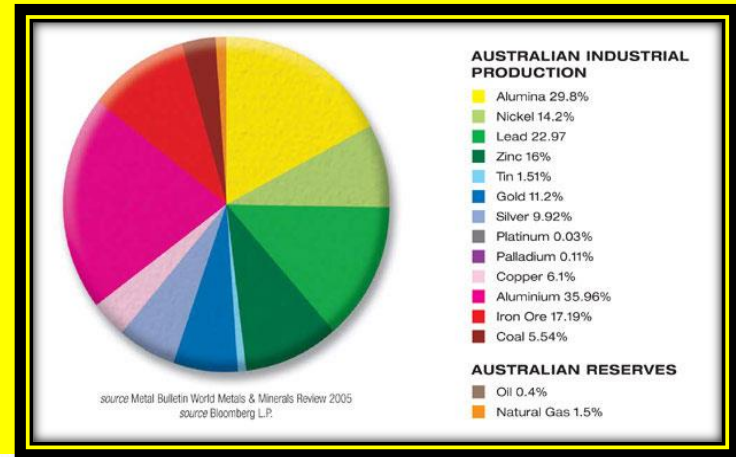
The Kimberley



Australia is considered to have a strong and developed economy. As of 2021, Australia's GDP was approximately US\$1.5 trillion, making it the 13th largest economy globally.

Here are some key aspects of Australia's economic stature:

- Sizable Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
- Consistent economic growth
- Diversified Economy:
- Stable and well-regulated financial system
- Strong export-oriented economy
- Strong Labor Market
- Low unemployment rate
- Social Welfare and Quality of Life



Education Model

Education in Australia follows a structure that includes multiple years of compulsory education, as well as options for further study at the tertiary level. Here is an overview of the education model in Australia

Early Childhood Education:

Preschool: Some children attend preschool before starting formal schooling. Preschool education is not compulsory but is widely available.



Compulsory Education

Primary School: Compulsory education starts with primary school, which typically begins around the age of 5 or 6 and lasts for 6 years (from Year 1 to Year 6).

Secondary School: After completing primary school, students move on to secondary school, which generally covers Year 7 to Year 12. Secondary school education is compulsory until Year 10, after which students can choose to continue their studies or pursue vocational training.

Senior Secondary Education:

Years 11 and 12: In the final two years of secondary school (Years 11 and 12), students can pursue a range of subjects in preparation for higher education or vocational pathways. The most common qualification offered is the Senior Secondary Certificate of Education, also known as the Year 12 Certificate or the Higher School Certificate (HSC), depending on the state or territory.



Education in Australia



Generally, education in Australia follows the three-tier model which includes

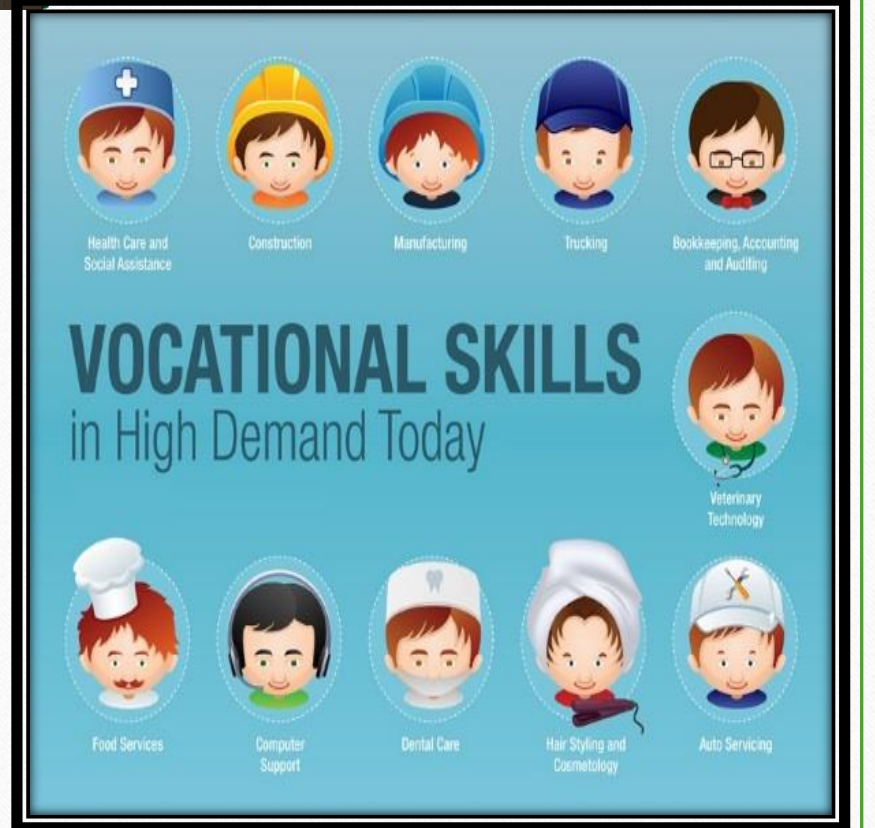
primary education (primary schools), followed by **secondary education** (secondary schools/high schools) and **tertiary education** (universities and/or TAFE COLLEGES).

Tertiary Education:

Universities: Tertiary education in Australia is primarily provided by universities.

Undergraduate degree programs generally span 3-4 years, depending on the field of study. Bachelor's degrees are offered in various disciplines, including arts, sciences, engineering, business, medicine, and more.

Vocational Education and Training (VET): VET programs provide practical, industry-focused training and qualifications in areas such as trades, hospitality, business, IT, and healthcare. These programs are offered by Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions, private colleges, and some universities. VET programs can lead to qualifications like certificates, diplomas, and advanced diplomas.



Specialized Colleges: Some colleges in Australia offer specialized programs in areas such as performing arts, design, journalism, and hospitality.

These colleges provide hands-on training and shorter courses tailored to specific industries.



At the tertiary level, students can choose from a wide range of specializations. Some common areas of specialization include:

Arts and Humanities: English, History, Philosophy, Linguistics, Psychology, Sociology, etc.

Science and Technology: Engineering, Computer Science, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Environmental Science, etc.

Business and Economics: Accounting, Marketing, Finance, International Business, Economics, etc.

Health Sciences: Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Dentistry, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, etc.

Social Sciences: Anthropology, Political Science, International Relations, Social Work, Criminology, etc.

Creative Arts: Fine Arts, Graphic Design, Film and Television, Music, Photography, Performing Arts, etc.

Engineering and Architecture: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Architecture, etc.

Education: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Special Education, Early Childhood Education, etc.

If you are planning to study in Australia as an international student, you will generally need to go through the following visa procedure:

- **Choose a Course and Institution:** Select a course and an Australian educational institution that is registered on the Commonwealth Register of Institutions and Courses for Overseas Students (CRICOS).
- **Apply for Admission:** Submit your application for admission to the chosen institution and receive a Confirmation of Enrollment (CoE) or an Offer of Admission.
- **English Language Proficiency:** Meet the English language requirements for your course. This may involve providing proof of English language proficiency through tests such as IELTS, TOEFL, or PTE Academic.
- **Genuine Temporary Entrant (GTE) Requirement:** Demonstrate that you genuinely intend to stay in Australia temporarily for the purpose of studying. You may need to provide a personal statement explaining your reasons for studying in Australia and your future plans.
- **Health Insurance:** Obtain Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC) before your arrival in Australia. This health insurance is a mandatory requirement for all international students and must cover the duration of your stay.

- **Financial Capacity:** Provide evidence of your financial capacity to cover your tuition fees, living expenses, and return travel costs. This may involve providing bank statements or other financial documents.
- **Visa Application:** Submit your visa application online through the Department of Home Affairs website or at an Australian embassy, high commission, or consulate. You will need to provide all required documents, including your CoE, proof of financial capacity, health insurance, English language proficiency results, and passport details.
- **Visa Fee and Health Examination:** Pay the visa application fee, which is subject to change, and undergo a health examination if required. The health examination may include a medical check-up and a chest X-ray.
- **Visa Decision and Confirmation:** After submitting your visa application, you will receive a decision on your visa application. If approved, you will receive a visa grant notification. Make sure to check the conditions and validity period of your visa.
- **Travel to Australia:** Once you have your student visa, you can make arrangements for your travel to Australia. Remember to carry all the required documents, including your passport, CoE, and health insurance details.

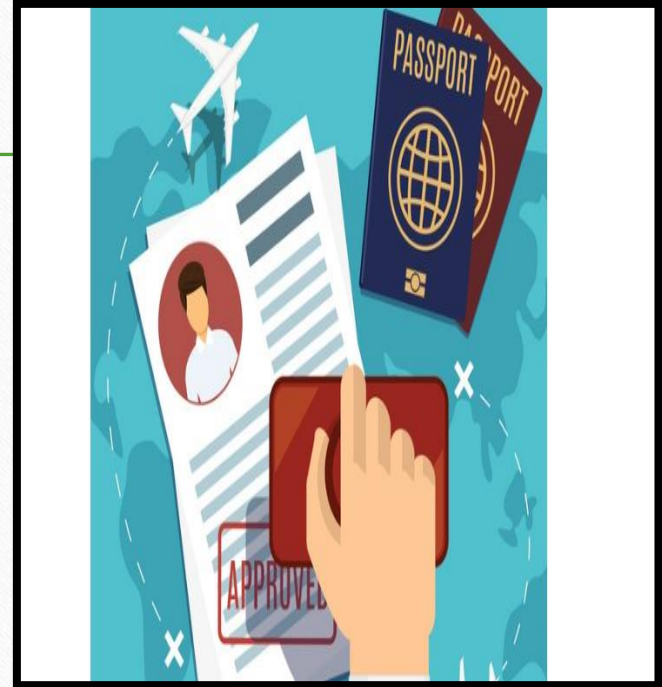


Visa requirements and procedures can vary based on type of course you intend to study. It is recommended to consult the official website of the Department of Home Affairs or seek advice from the nearest Australian embassy or consulate for the most up-to-date and accurate information regarding the visa procedure for studying in Australia.

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST FOR APPLYING IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

For Undergraduate Programme

- ❖ Higher Senior Secondary and Senior Secondary school Mark sheet and Passing Certificate
- ❖ Copy of passport
- ❖ IELTS/TOEFL/PTE score (whichever applicable)
- ❖ Statement of purpose
- ❖ Portfolio of work (for courses in art, design, etc.)



Documents Required to Apply for Student Visa in Australia

1. Proof of enrolment (your electronic confirmation of enrolment)
2. A valid passport.
3. Your visa application fee.
4. Your Genuine Temporary Entrant (GTE) statement.
5. Academic and work experience documents.
6. Evidence of your English proficiency skills (such as IELTS test scores)



Lord Howe Island



Hamilton Island



K'gari (Fraser Island)



Rottneest Island



Kangaroo Island



Bruny Island



The Whitsundays



Phillip Island



Tiwi Islands

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

❖ English language proficiency

All applicants are required to take a recognized English language proficiency test. IELTS/TOEFL/PTE score is generally considered by Australian Universities.

For undergraduate programmes, a minimum IELTS band score of 6 with no less than 6.0 in each section is required and for post-graduate programmes, a minimum IELTS band score of 6.5 with no less than 6 in each section is required.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

Academic requirements for Undergraduate studies in Australia

- ❖ High-school certificate or Year 12 of school education
- ❖ Academic scores with a minimum 60 % or above in class XII
- ❖ Mathematics in-class XII as a prerequisite (for some science and technology courses)

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION IN AUSTRALIAN UNIVERSITIES

Academic requirements for Postgraduate study in Australia

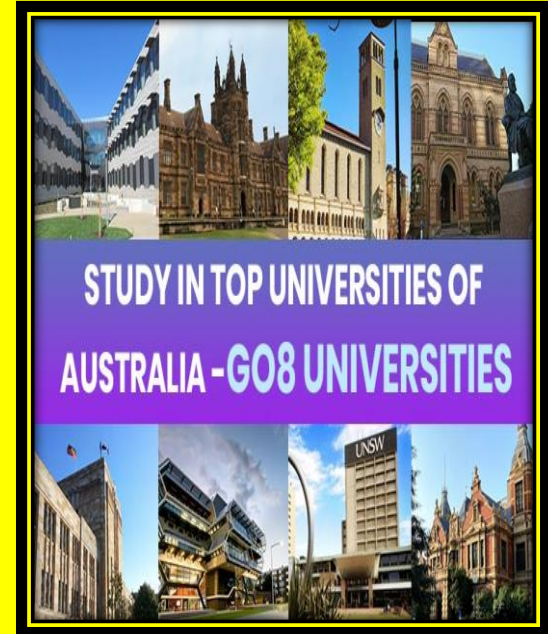
- ❖ Recognized undergraduate certificate or 15 years of education
- ❖ Strong academic background
- ❖ Relevant work experience (some universities require this for MBA programmes)

INTAKE & DURATION

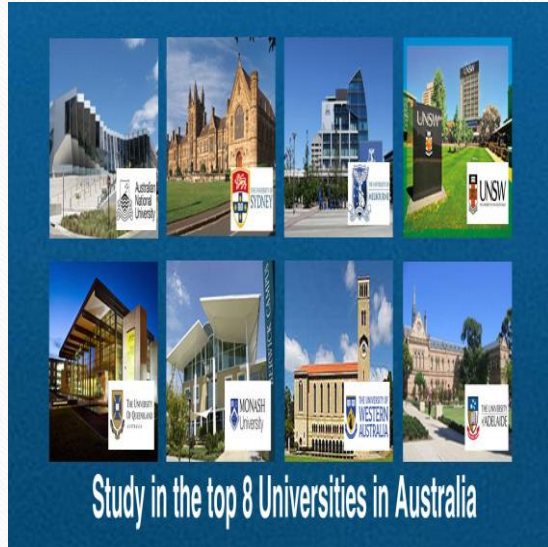
- ❖ Australian academic intakes : Foundation courses: Duration is 1 year and intake is in February (depends on the university).
- ❖ Vocational Education and Training courses: Duration is 6 Month-1year and intake is in Jan, May, June, Oct (TAFE Institutions)
- ❖ Undergraduate courses: Duration is 3 years (4 years for honors degree) and intake is in Feb, July, and November (depends on the university).
- ❖ Postgraduate/Masters courses: Duration is 1-2 years and intake is in March Feb, July, and November (depends on the university).
- ❖ Doctoral degrees: Duration is 3-4 years and round the year intake as the supervisor or the project demands.

The Group of Eight (Go8) comprises Australia's leading research-intensive universities –

- ❖ The University of Melbourne,
- ❖ The Australian National University,
- ❖ The University of Sydney,
- ❖ The University of Queensland,
- ❖ The University of Western Australia,
- ❖ The University of Adelaide,
- ❖ Monash University and
- ❖ UNSW Sydney.



**STUDY IN TOP UNIVERSITIES OF
AUSTRALIA - GO8 UNIVERSITIES**



In addition to these universities, Australia has other reputable institutions, including

- Griffith University
- Macquarie University
- RMIT University
- Queensland University of Technology
- University of Wollongong

When considering Australian universities, it's important to research and compare specific courses, entry requirements, campus locations, facilities, and support services to find the best fit for your academic and personal goals.

01



THE UNIVERSITY OF
MELBOURNE

02



03



THE UNIVERSITY
OF QUEENSLAND
AUSTRALIA

10

MACQUARIE
UNIVERSITY



09



Newcastle
University

Top 10 Universities in Australia

04



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

08



THE UNIVERSITY
of ADELAIDE

05



MONASH
University

07



THE UNIVERSITY OF
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

06



UNSW
AUSTRALIA

Australian universities offer a wide range of courses across various disciplines

- Business and Management: Bachelor of Business Administration, Bachelor of Commerce, Master of Business Administration (MBA), Master of Management, etc.
- Engineering: Bachelor of Engineering (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Chemical, etc.), Master of Engineering, Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) in Engineering, etc.
- Computer Science and Information Technology: Bachelor of Computer Science, Bachelor of Information Technology, Master of Computer Science, Master of Information Technology, etc.
- Medicine and Health Sciences: Bachelor of Medicine, Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS), Bachelor of Nursing, Bachelor of Pharmacy, Master of Public Health, etc.

Australian universities offer a wide range of courses across various disciplines

- Education: Bachelor of Education, Master of Education, Master of Teaching, Doctor of Education, etc.
- Arts and Humanities: Bachelor of Arts (English, History, Psychology, Sociology, etc.), Bachelor of Fine Arts, Master of Arts, Ph.D. in Humanities, etc.
- Law: Bachelor of Laws (LLB), Juris Doctor (JD), Master of Laws (LLM), etc.
- Architecture and Design: Bachelor of Architecture, Bachelor of Interior Design, Bachelor of Industrial Design, Master of Architecture, etc.

Australian universities offer a wide range of courses across various disciplines

- **Sciences:** Bachelor of Science (Biology, Chemistry, Physics, etc.), Bachelor of Environmental Science, Master of Science, Ph.D. in Sciences, etc.
- **Social Sciences:** Bachelor of Social Work, Bachelor of Social Sciences (Anthropology, Economics, Political Science, etc.), Master of Social Sciences, etc.
- **Environmental Studies:** Bachelor of Environmental Studies, Bachelor of Environmental Science, Master of Environmental Management, etc.
- **Hospitality and Tourism:** Bachelor of Hospitality Management, Bachelor of Tourism Management, Master of Hospitality and Tourism Management, etc.

Reasons to Study in Australia for Indian Students

- ❖ World-class education
- ❖ Great diversity in course options
- ❖ Universally recognized degrees
- ❖ Part-Time Work Rights
- ❖ Numerous Scholarship opportunities
- ❖ A safe, multicultural environment
- ❖ Great place to visit along with your education in Australia
- ❖ Easier Visa norms
- ❖ Relatively lower cost of education

The Australian dollar

Established in 1966, the Australian dollar (AUD) is the official currency of Australia and several countries and territories, including Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Norfolk Island, Nauru, Tuvalu, and Kiribati.



S.N.	Study Program	Average Annual Fees in Australian Dollar (\$)
1.	School	\$7,800 to \$30,000 annually
2.	English language studies	\$300/week (varies as per course length)
3.	Vocational Education and Training (Certificates I to IV, Diploma and Advanced Diploma)	\$4000 - \$22,000 annually
4.	Undergraduate Bachelor's degree	\$15,000 - \$33,000 annually
5.	Postgraduate Master's Degree	\$20,000 - \$37,000 annually
6.	Doctoral Degree	\$14,000 - \$37,000 annually



Australian Cuisine

- ❖ **In a nationwide survey launched by Continental to find out which dish was considered by most residents as ‘Australia's National Dish’, roast lamb was number one.**
- ❖ **Most Indigenous Australian groups subsisted on a simple hunter-gatherer diet of native fauna and flora, otherwise called bush tucker. The first settlers introduced British and Irish cuisine to the continent. This influence is seen in the enduring popularity of several British dishes such as fish & chips, and in quintessential Australian dishes such as the Australian meat pie, which is related to the British steak pie.**



- Indigenous Foods
- Seafood
- BBQ and Grilled Meats
- Meat Pies
- Vegemite
- Lamingtons
- Pavlova



- Thai-inspired curries, Vietnamese banh mi, and Greek-style lamb souvlaki.
- The culinary landscape in Australia continues to evolve and adapt, embracing global food trends while celebrating its unique flavors and ingredients.
- Wine: Australia is renowned for its wine production. Regions such as the Barossa Valley, Margaret River, and Hunter Valley are known for producing high-quality wines, including Shiraz, Chardonnay, and Riesling.

Australia is known for many things, including swathes of tropical beaches, marine reserves, Aboriginal culture, cute koalas, rolling wine country, and lush rainforests.



Australia Student Visa Fees

This includes costs for health checks, biometrics, police certificates, etc. If you are under the age of 18, your total Australia student visa fees will be **AUD 650 + AUD 160**.

If you are above 18 years of age: AUD 650 + AUD 485 would be the total Australia student visa fees.



Student visa (Subclass 500)

Australian student visa allows international students to stay for the duration of the study program. International students must abide by all the instructions given in student visas and ensure the validation period is effective. Students who want to work even after graduation should apply for a working visa before their student visa expires.

Eligibility Criteria

Students must be enrolled in a full-time study program in Australia.

Age of students must be equal to or more than 6 years.

Proof of welfare arrangement in case if age is less than 18 years.

485 Post-study Work Stream Visa

The new post-study work stream visa, offered by the Australian Government allows international students to study, live, and work for up to four years after completion of their studies. International Students need to present standardized exam scores in order to apply for a working visa.

Eligibility Criteria

- Age less than 50
- Subclass 500 student visa
- Academic qualification in a CRICOS-registered course.
- Proficiency in English and other certificates

Extending Australian Student Visa

Students cannot extend their existing student visa, they need to apply for another student visa or visitor visa, at least 3 months before their current visa expires. Procedure and [requirements to apply for Australian student visa](#) are listed below:

- Enroll in a course and get a new **Confirmation of Enrolment (CoE) form.**
- Contact the Health Insurance Agency and extend your **Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC)** policy.
- On their Immi Account, students can access the **Health Assessment tab** to look for **My Health Declarations service** which comprises the status of **Health Examinations**, they need to appear for their new student visa application.

•Required documents for submitting the visa application include:

- Personal Documents including Birth Certificate, Passport identity page, National identity Card, All pages of household registration book, and a curriculum vitae (certified by the local authorities).
- Confirmation of Enrolment (CoE) codes or a letter from education provider.
- OSHC policy number
- Personal statement to satisfy the GTE requirement
- Evidence of financial capacity

•Submit your visa application on Immi Account.

After successful submission of visa application, the Department of Home Affairs will send a letter of acknowledgement, along with a copy of a **Bridging Visa (BVA)** for students to stay in Australia while their visa application is processed

Eligibility Criteria for an Education loan for Australia

(FOR INDIAN STUDENTS)

- 1.The applicant should be an Indian citizen.
- 2.The applicant must have secured an admission in an Australian university.
- 3.The applicant must have enrolled in a course that is recognized by the bank.
- 4.The applicant should be above 18 years of age.

Education Loans

Students can apply for education loans of **up to 1.5 Cr** to manage their expenses in Australia. Students wishing to study in Australia must obtain a COE letter by showing 1-year living expenses in Australia which is 10 lacs and depositing one-year tuition fee to the selected university.



Scholarships to study in Australia :

Here are some popular scholarship programs you can apply to study in Australia as an Indian student:

Description

❖ **Australian Government Research and Training Program (AGRTP)**

Funded by the Australian Government, it covers a student's tuition fee and health insurance for up to three years

Supports a student's (local and international) Research Doctorate and Research Master's degree

❖ **Australia Awards**

Funded by the Department of Education and the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFAT)

Aims to provide students from developing regions an opportunity to pursue their UG/PG program at participating universities in Australia and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions

❖ Destination Australia Scholarships

This scholarship aims to encourage international students to study in regional Australia to regionally develop tertiary education providers in Australia and provide a learning experience to its students

❖ John Allwright Fellowship (JAF)

Provides scientists from partner countries engaged in the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) research projects with the opportunity to obtain postgraduate qualifications at Australian tertiary institutions



Sydney



Melbourne



Brisbane



Perth



Gold Coast



Adelaide



Cairns



Darwin



Hobart



Canberra

❖ **University of Sydney International Scholarships**

The University of Sydney invites candidates who are eligible to undertake a Postgraduate Research Degree or Master's by Research program at this University to apply for the University of Sydney International Scholarship (USydis). The USydis will cover tuition fees and living allowance for up to three years with a possibility of one semester's extension for PhD students.

❖ **Macquarie University International Scholarships**

The Macquarie University Vice-Chancellor's International Scholarship provides a partial tuition fee scholarship for outstanding students to study an undergraduate or postgraduate degree at Macquarie University North Ryde campus. The scholarship amount is varied up to AUD\$10,000.

❖ **Griffith Remarkable Scholarships**

Griffith University is making available the Griffith Remarkable Scholarship for exceptional students applying for undergraduate and postgraduate coursework studies at Griffith University. The scholarship covers 50% of tuition fees that will be deducted from the tuition fees for the duration of the program.



Australian Capital Territory



New South Wales



Northern Territory



Queensland



Tasmania



Victoria



Western Australia



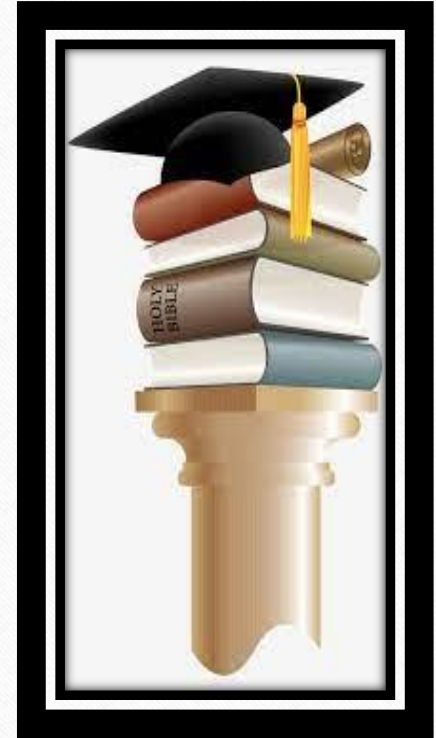
External Territories

University of Melbourne Graduate Research Scholarships

The Graduate Research Scholarship was established by the University of Melbourne and is awarded to high achieving domestic and international research students. The scholarship benefits include tuition fee waiver, living allowance, relocation grant, and overseas student health cover.

Charles Darwin University Vice-Chancellor's International High Achievers Scholarships

Charles Darwin University offers a limited number of 25-50% tuition fee scholarships to international students who have a record of academic excellence and high achievement and who are seeking to commence an Undergraduate or Postgraduate coursework degree at CDU.



Australia Awards Scholarships

Australia Awards Scholarships, formerly known as Australian Development Scholarships (ADS), are long term development awards administered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. They provide opportunities for people from developing countries, particularly those countries located in the Indo-Pacific region, to undertake full time undergraduate or postgraduate study at participating Australian universities and Technical and Further Education (TAFE) institutions. The scholarship benefits generally include full tuition fees, return air travel, establishment allowance, contribution to living expenses (CLE), Overseas Student Health Cover (OSHC), etc.



How can an Indian student get scholarship in Australia?

Scholarships in Australia are offered **on the basis of merit-based, need-based, student-specific or course-specific grants**. The amount of Australian scholarship differs depending on the profile of the student ranging from \$2000 up to 100% for the tuition fee. Doctoral degrees in the country are usually fully funded.

How do I get a 100% scholarship in Australia?

The grant of scholarship is basically on merit and the students have to demonstrate their eligibility for the scholarship they are applying for. There are no qualifying exams for scholarships in Australia. The only exam which the students may have to take is the IELTS to demonstrate their English language ability.



Bondi



The Whitsundays



Esperance



Mornington Peninsula



Noosa



Jervis Bay



Port Douglas



Byron Bay



Ningaloo Reef



Airlie Beach

Destination Australia Scholarships

The Australian Government offers the Destination Australia scholarship program which aims to support both Australian and international students to study in regional Australia. Over 1000 scholarships of \$15,000 will be offered per year to support the study and living expenses associated with studying a Certificate IV to Doctorate level qualification at a regional campus of an eligible University in Australia.

Australia Research Training Program (RTP) Scholarships

The Australia Research Training Program enables international students to undertake a postgraduate research qualification in Australia and gain experience with leading Australian researchers. The scholarships are available for a period of two years for a Masters by research degree or three years for a Doctorate by research degree. The scholarship covers tuition fees and health cover costs.

Working while Studying in Australia

Australia has a high employment rate due to low density of population, hence it provides a range of working options. International students can work while completing their studies and supplement some of the cost of attendance.

Work Options in Australia: International Students

Some of the industries have flexible hours and a large number of opportunities for international students. These include:

Retail - including supermarkets and department stores

Hospitality - restaurants and delivery services

Farming and fruit-picking (seasonal work)

Services – childcare and aged care

Tutoring

Average salary offered to international graduates in Australia

Generally, students get to pay between AUD 20 to AUD 25 per hour.

Australia's hourly minimum wage is AUD 21.38, so students can earn up to **\$855.20 per fortnight** during the school term and more during school breaks.

However, this rate may change based on the sector and the nature of the work.



Accommodation for international students in Australia

Things to keep in mind before you choose an accommodation for international students in Australia

- The cost of accommodation will vary based on the state, city or the type of accommodation that you choose.
- Before you finalize the international student's accommodation in Australia, check the total cost and other additional costs that you will be required to pay such as a bond and the utility fees which are included in your accommodation agreement.
- Check the distance between your accommodation option and the campus and whether public transport is available for your daily travel.
- Find out if there are any hospitals, shopping centers, and other amenities close to the place where you will be living.



On-campus accommodation for international students in Australia

Residential college: This is one of the types of international students' accommodation in Australia. This is an accommodation facility provided exclusively to students who study in a university. Facilities provided in these facilities include food, room cleaning services, laundry, wi-fi facilities and access to the library and tutors.

Halls of residence: This is another type of accommodation for international students in Australia. These are residential facilities that are close to the university that are safe and comfortable for students. The cost is reasonable, and it provides an opportunity for international students to stay together and interact with each other. It allows students to build friendships with other international students and participate in community and sport events that are arranged on a regular basis.

Student hostels: This is the third type of international students' accommodation in Australia. These are affordable accommodation options for students which have common facilities such as kitchens and bathrooms where students can interact with other students. The students are subject to curfews and the safety and security of students is given priority.



Off campus accommodation for international students in Australia

Off campus accommodation options provide students the freedom to decide where they want to live and with whom and gives them the flexibility of choosing their budget. They can experience living independently and will also be able to socialize with people other than students. However, the disadvantages of off-campus accommodation is that you may spend more time commuting and will have to arrange for your food and other facilities. The responsibility of finding a suitable accommodation is on you. International students usually stay in an on-campus accommodation facility for some period of time till they get accustomed to the country and then move on to off-campus accommodation options.

How long can a student stay in Australia on a Working Visa?

You can stay in Australia for 12 months to 4 years depending on the category of your Work Visa. If it is under the RSMS or ENS, you can stay indefinitely as long as you remain sponsored under these schemes.



Key Challenges Indian Students Face while Studying in Australia:

DIFFERENT LANGUAGE

Australia is an English-speaking nation. Coming from a non-English speaking country, Indian students can face a lot of problems. Day-to-day activities like interacting, buying groceries etc. can seem to be very tough for the students.



How to overcome-

There are numerous language support programs available in the universities. Students can make full use of that. Also, interaction with local people can also help improve their conversational skills.

MAKING NEW FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY

Coming from different country can be all the more daunting, since not only the university but the city and its people are new to you too. Hence, getting nervous is perfectly normal.

How to overcome-

Initiating a conversation with the person sitting next to you can be a great way to make friends and feel less uncomfortable. Joining student organizations or clubs can be beneficial too.



ADAPTING NEW CULTURAL NORMS

Coming from different cultural background can make your initial days in the country tough and there are great adjustments to be made on your part. Slang in Australia are different than usual like “ta” (thank you) and “lingo” (language or terminology). These can puzzle the newcomers.



How to overcome-

Researching on internet can give you a rough idea about the social norms. Also, you can try to talk to locals.

HOMESICKNESS

Whether moving to a different city in your own country or in a different country, homesickness is very natural. There can be a lot of adjustments that you'll need to make when you move out of your comfort zone.

How to overcome-

Embracing the culture can become easy if you join different student groups. There are many country specific groups in the universities. You can go to local Gurudwara if you have food related issues. You can eat ample food and get it packed too from the community kitchen (Langar). Moreover, there you can make many Indian friends too.



Work Permit for students

It's important to note that work rights and conditions may vary based on individual circumstances, such as the type of course, level of study, and the specific visa conditions.



It's advisable to check the Department of Home Affairs website or consult with the nearest Australian embassy or consulate for the most up-to-date and accurate information regarding work permits for international students in Australia.

International students in Australia are eligible to work part-time while studying to support their living expenses. The work permit for students is called the Student Visa (subclass 500), and it allows students to work up to **40** hours per fortnight (two weeks) during the academic semester and full-time during scheduled course breaks.

Taxation: International students in Australia are subject to the same tax obligations as Australian residents. You will need to apply for a Tax File Number (TFN) and provide it to your employer to ensure the correct tax deductions are made from your wages.

Fair Work Regulations: International students have the same workplace rights and protections as all other workers in Australia. It is important to familiarize yourself with the Fair Work Act, which outlines minimum wage rates, working conditions, and other employment-related rights.

Post-Study Work Opportunities: Upon completion of their studies, international students may be eligible for the Temporary Graduate Visa (subclass 485). This visa allows graduates to work in Australia temporarily to gain practical work experience related to their field of study.

Here are some key points regarding work rights for international students in Australia:

Work Limitations: International students can work up to 40 hours per fortnight while their course is in session. This includes part-time jobs, casual work, and unpaid/voluntary work. However, there is no limit on the number of hours you can work during scheduled course breaks or if you have commenced a postgraduate research degree (such as a Master's by Research or a Ph.D.).

Work Conditions: You can engage in most types of work, including jobs in hospitality, retail, administration, or any other industry. However, you must ensure that your work does not interfere with your studies, as your primary purpose in Australia is to complete your education.

<https://www.australia.com/en-us/gday-the-short-film.html>



Employability in Australia

It's important to note that employability can vary depending on individual circumstances and the specific job market conditions at any given time.

Researching industry trends, job prospects, and seeking guidance from career advisors or employment agencies can provide valuable insights into the current employment landscape in Australia.

Here are some key points to consider regarding employability in Australia:

Strong Economy: Australia has a stable and prosperous economy with diverse industries, including mining, agriculture, manufacturing, services, education, healthcare, finance, and technology. This provides a broad range of job opportunities for individuals with different skills and qualifications.

Skilled Migration Program: The Australian government has a skilled migration program that aims to attract talented individuals with skills and qualifications that are in demand. This program can provide opportunities for international workers to migrate and work in Australia, contributing to their employability.

Education and Training: Australia has a well-regarded education system, including universities, vocational education, and training institutions. Obtaining an Australian qualification can enhance employability both within Australia and internationally. Australian qualifications are often recognized and respected worldwide.

Skills in Demand: Certain industries and occupations are experiencing high demand for skilled workers in Australia. These include healthcare professionals (doctors, nurses, allied health), engineers, IT professionals, tradespeople (plumbers, electricians, carpenters), teachers, and professionals in finance and accounting.

Work Experience: Building relevant work experience through internships, part-time jobs, or work placements can significantly improve employability. Gaining local work experience in Australia can help individuals understand the local job market, develop professional networks, and showcase their skills and adaptability.

Networking and Professional Associations: Networking and engaging with professional associations related to your field of interest can provide valuable connections and insights into job opportunities. These associations often offer networking events, job boards, and professional development opportunities.

English Language Proficiency: Proficiency in English is crucial for many jobs in Australia. Having strong English language skills can enhance communication, collaboration, and employability. International students and professionals are often required to demonstrate English language proficiency through tests like IELTS or equivalent.

Flexibility and Adaptability: Being open to new opportunities, having a flexible mindset, and being willing to adapt to changing circumstances can increase employability. This may involve considering job opportunities in different locations or industries and being open to acquiring new skills or retraining if needed.



THANK YOU