

Analysis of Study Visas as Investments in Business Politics for English Language Education

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Abstract: A Study Visa is a Particular kind of visa that enables someone to enter another nation to enrol in a recognised educational institution. Most students in the United require a student visa to attend American colleges. The applicant will be granted a visa for 1 to 5 years, depending on the nation of citizenship. Student visas can have ramifications for commercial and political interests. While foreign students may have possibilities to engage in enterprises, there are constraints and considerations based on the kind of visa and the amount of involvement in the firm. Furthermore, specialised programmes, enable foreign investors to seek permanent residency via investment and employment development. Investment and business politics are closely related, as political decisions can significantly impact business and investment opportunities. Education is the biggest investment The existence of this program can open up international career opportunities for graduates of this study program. Because, foreign investment coming into Indonesia is some of the negative effects of study visas on English Language education: Insufficient English Proficiency, Poor Academic Track Record, and Financial Constraints. This research uses a qualitative approach with phenomenological methods. Data collection techniques used two techniques, namely interview techniques and observation techniques. Instruments for interview techniques are used to collect interview lists and observation techniques are used as observation checklist instruments. The subjects of the study were several experienced students. The data obtained were analyzed using Mile and Huberman analysis, which is a qualitative data analysis model consisting of 4 stages; data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. The results of the data analysis showed that finding the impact of study visas as an investment in business politics for English language education.

INTRODUCTION

A visa is a document granted by a country through a representative that allows you to enter and depart the country. This document is only good for a limited time and for a specific purpose. The visa form is a stamp that will be placed on the original passport of the tourist. This visa serves as an authorization to enter and leave the nation. The presence of a visa also aids the region in maintaining security; visitors without a visa are not permitted to enter in order to avert acts of terrorism or criminality.

Indonesia is a legal country where everything is governed by regulation. In Immigration Law No. 9 of 1992, primarily to promote the orderly administration of licencing in the field of facilitating immigration, government regulations governing visas, entry permits, and immigration permits must be established.

Visa has several distinct varieties, each with a particular function. Visas for Relatives, Tourist Visas, Business Visas, Work Visas, Transit Visas, Study Permits, Exchange

Permits, Visas on Arrival, Diplomatic Visas, Exit Visas, Corporate Permits, and Business Permits are examples of such permits.

Political Economy International (PEI), which arose as a subdiscipline in the 1970s and 1980s, is a subdiscipline of IR that studies commercial politics. International relations professionals such as Joan Spero, Susan Strange, Robert Gilpin, and others popularised the PEI language. Meanwhile, the sub-study of "Politics of International Business" is covered by PEI. However, few have discussed the sub-discussion of worldwide business phenomena. However, few have attempted to explain it from a political standpoint, where power and structure factors are regarded as important factors influencing the behaviour of state and non-state actors (such as business groups, international financial institutions, international regimes, and so on) in conducting business transactions between nations and regions.

According to (Todaro, 2000), investment is crucial in driving the nation's economic life since capital creation boosts production capacity and national revenue and produces new jobs, which in turn expands employment options. Furthermore, according to (Mankiw, 2003), technological innovation is one of the elements that might boost investment demand.

THEORY REVIEW

Study Visas

Education has moved beyond its traditional purpose as a method of personal development in today's linked society. It has grown into a potent tool for cross-cultural interaction, economic progress, and global collaboration. Study visas have evolved as critical procedures that enable students to pursue academic opportunities in foreign countries among the numerous kinds of international education. A study visa, often known as a student visa, is a legal document issued by a host country that allows overseas students to remain and study inside its boundaries for a set length of time. A study visa, often known as a student visa, is a legal document issued by a host country that allows overseas students to remain and study inside its boundaries for a set length of time.

The importance of study visas goes beyond the field of education. In many cases, they serve as stepping stones to personal and professional development, cultural immersion, and even possible immigration. Governments and institutions have seen the potential benefits of recruiting overseas students as the demand for high education grows across borders. As a result, study visas have evolved into tools not just for scholastic development but also for diplomatic engagement, economic stimulation, and political influence.

This investigation digs into the complexities of student visas, deconstructing their role. The importance of study visas goes beyond the field of education. In many cases, they serve as stepping stones to personal and professional development, cultural immersion, and even possible immigration. Governments and institutions have seen the potential benefits of recruiting overseas students as the demand for high education grows across borders. As a result, study visas have evolved into tools not just for scholastic development but also for diplomatic engagement, economic stimulation, and political influence. This investigation dives into the complexities of study visas, deconstructing their function as essential instruments in creating the worldwide landscape of education, commerce, and politics. We may learn more about them by investigating the reasons for their creation, the regulations that control them, and the effects they have on people and society. We can sort through the complex web of opportunities and problems that study visas bring. The study visa problem demonstrates the developing character of education

in a more linked and competitive world, whether as investments in personal growth, economic development, or international relations.

Investment in Business Politics

company politics refers to investments made by corporations in the form of campaign contributions or lobbying operations to influence political legislation that may impact their company. According to CEOs, campaign payments are typically viewed as an investment in the future of their firm, which is required if they want to participate in the political process and gain favourable tax legislation and commercial contracts. Corporate political expenditure, on the other hand, can harm businesses and their stockholders. According to research, corporations that spend a lot of money on politics do worse than other companies. As a result, investment in business politics should be carefully assessed and focused on firms' and shareholders' long-term interests. Investment in business politics is an investment made by businesses to influence political policies that have the potential to affect them. It's their company. Here are some points to consider while investing in business politics: Political risk: Investing in business politics entails political risk, which is the possibility that investment returns will be influenced by political change or instability in a country. Political changes, such as a change in administration, legislative policy changes, or military rule, can have an impact on the stability and projected returns of investments. Political actions and their impact on business: Political actions may have a large influence on individual businesses and industries. Changes in taxes, government expenditures, regulations, currency exchange rates, trade tariffs, labour laws, and environmental restrictions may all have an impact on business operations and performance. Companies can invest in business politics by making campaign contributions to political politicians or through lobbying via lobbying attempts to persuade lawmakers. These campaign contributions and lobbying efforts are intended to acquire political benefits that will benefit the company's business. Tax policy has the following effects: Tax policy influence is a key part of investing in corporate politics. Companies might invest in business politics to change current tax legislation. Fiscal advantages may result from favourable tax policy adjustments. It is crucial to stress, however, that corporate political expenditure can have negative risks and effects. According to research, corporations that spend a lot of money on politics do worse than other companies. As a result, investments in business politics should be done with care and with the long-term interests of corporations and shareholders in mind.

English Language Education

English language education is a vast topic that includes many elements of teaching and studying English. Here are a few highlights from the search results:

The Office of English Language Acquisition (OELA) is a U.S. agency of Education agency that offers national leadership to help English learners and immigrant students achieve English proficiency and academic achievement.

English learners (ELs) are becoming an increasingly important element of the K-12 student population in the United States. While Spanish is the most prevalent language spoken at home by ELs, the home language varies considerably in various areas. ELs are not evenly dispersed around the country but rather concentrated in a small number of areas and schools. The United States is the most popular location for overseas students who want to acquire or improve their English language abilities. EducationUSA offers information on English language programmes in the United States.

The book series "English Language Education" provides research on the planning, implementation, and assessment of educational programs for school-aged and adult learners for whom English is an international language.

The National Education Association (NEA) is actively tackling the complex difficulties that English language learners encounter via research, lobbying, and the development of methods to close achievement disparities between ELLs and non-ELL pupils. The National Education Association (NEA) provides resources, training, and advocacy to educators who deal with ELLs. The Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education offers leadership and support to educators in Massachusetts public schools to strengthen their capacity to deliver quality education to English learners (ELs) and global language students in Massachusetts. To aid educators in supporting the achievement of English learners, the department has created the ESL Toolkit and the Blueprint for English Learner Achievement.

English language education is a critical topic that needs a complete strategy for teaching and studying English. The materials supplied by the United States Department of Education, EducationUSA, the National Education Association, and the Massachusetts Department of Elementary and Secondary Education might be beneficial to educators and students interested in this profession.

English language education is a broad discipline that includes all elements of teaching and studying English. The following are some major elements from the search results for testing in English language education:

English Language Proficiency Examinations: Applicants seeking a student visa in the United States must have a certain level of English proficiency. Applicants must demonstrate their language skills by passing an English language competency exam, such as the TOEFL or IELTS. These assessments examine students' English reading, writing, listening, and speaking abilities.

English Language Teaching Materials: Oxford University Press publishes English language teaching and learning materials for young learners, teens, and adults. These materials might be beneficial to both instructors and students who want to improve their English language skills. **English Language Development Programmes:** Before and throughout degree programmes, the University of Edinburgh provides English language preparation and enhancement courses. Students can benefit from these courses by improving their English language abilities and preparing them for academic achievement.

English Language Development Criteria: The California Department of Education supports English learner programmes in California and has adopted English language development criteria for students whose native language is not English. In terms of rigour and precision, these standards are equivalent to the accepted English language arts standards.

In conclusion, testing in English language education is an important component in assessing students' English language competency. Students can benefit from English language teaching materials, English language development programmes, and English language development standards. And Educators who want to improve their English language abilities.

METHOD

Research is a type of educational activity that is used to solve a specific problem. The findings of the study have never been seen as a long-term solution to the problem at hand. Because research is only one aspect of a larger problem-solving effort. Penelitian's function

is to seek information and opinions on a problem, as well as to provide alternatives for potential solutions.

Through desk research, the researcher attempted to formulate strategies carried out by various companies that make the English language tests an investment among business people so that business people become developed in the economic field.

The research data analysis was carried out in several stages, namely the data reduction stage, data presentation, and conclusion drawing (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The data reduction stage of this research was carried out by focusing on the research data and summarizing the main points of the research, the data presentation stage in the form of narratives and explanations, and the conclusion drawing stage by drawing conclusions and conclusions of the research results from existing data.

ANALYSIS AND FINDING

Investing in study visas for English language education may have far-reaching consequences in business and politics. Based on the search results, here is an analysis:

Visa Requirements for Students: According to University World News, it is critical to provide students with the same visa privileges as businesspeople. This would include issuing long-term study visas that span their whole stay, from English language instruction through higher education. Ensuring that students have equal visa privileges can promote equity and encourage more international students to study. English

Economic Benefits: Investing in English language instruction can benefit local economies. International students who come to a country to learn English contribute to the local economy by spending money on tuition, housing, transportation, and other expenses. products and services. This influx of overseas students has the potential to boost economic growth, offer job opportunities, and help local businesses.

The Next100 article advocates creating a student-to-work pathway for international students, such as increasing the H-1B visa ceiling in the United States. This will enable overseas students who have studied English to enter the labour market and contribute to the country's commercial sector. Providing possibilities for international students to work after they finish their studies can help to recruit more students and strengthen cross-national business relationships.

English Language Proficiency: Investing in English language education can result in increased English proficiency, which is necessary for global business interactions. When students invest in learning the target language, they have access to a broader range of symbolic resources in a variety of professional settings. This can improve their employability and enable cross-border corporate communication and collaboration.

Qualifications Recognition: Accreditation of English language programmes is essential for the validation of course credits and degrees. Students should pick accredited colleges to guarantee that their degrees are recognised by other institutions and employers. This acknowledgement; is critical for students who intend to extend their education or seek work in the business sector. In conclusion, investing in study visas for English language education may benefit both business and politics. It may improve immigration rights, increase local economies, provide student-to-work routes, improve English language competence, and secure qualification recognition. These elements all contribute to Individuals, corporations, and societies' overall development and prosperity in a globalised environment. The discussion surrounding the concept of study visas as investments in business politics for English language education delves into the intricate interplay between education, economic interests, and political agendas. This multifaceted discourse involves

examining the motivations, implications, and potential consequences of the close relationship between study visas, educational institutions, and global economic dynamics.

At the forefront of this discussion is the recognition that study visas have evolved beyond their traditional purpose of facilitating international education. They now serve as a mechanism for countries to attract foreign students and tap into the economic benefits they bring. Educational institutions, in turn, have become intertwined with business interests, treating international students as valuable revenue sources that contribute significantly to their financial sustainability. This symbiotic relationship has led to a convergence of business and politics, as governments formulate policies to attract foreign students in alignment with their economic objectives.

A central consideration in this discourse is the question of quality versus quantity. As institutions strive to attract larger numbers of international students to secure financial stability, there is a risk of compromising educational standards. The pressure to enroll more students can lead to a focus on profit-driven approaches rather than fostering genuine educational growth. This dynamic prompts concerns about the commodification of education, where the emphasis on monetary gains overshadows the pursuit of knowledge and holistic student development.

Additionally, the competitive nature of attracting foreign students has led to aggressive marketing strategies and the potential for misinformation. Institutions may exaggerate the benefits of their programs, promising lucrative job opportunities upon graduation, which might not always materialize. This can result in disillusionment among international students who come with high expectations but face challenges in realizing their post-education goals.

From a political standpoint, studying visa policies can also become tools of influence and diplomacy. Countries strategically design visa regulations to attract students from specific regions or backgrounds that align with their economic and diplomatic interests. This geopolitical aspect raises questions about equity and fairness, as students from less privileged backgrounds may face barriers in obtaining study visas, limiting their access to quality education.

Moreover, the discussion encompasses the ethical dimension of treating education as an investment product. The concept of education as a public good becomes blurred when profit motives take precedence. This shift challenges the fundamental ideals of education as a means of personal growth, cultural exchange, and societal progress.

In conclusion, the analysis and discussion of study visas as investments in business politics for English language education underscore the intricate nexus of economic, political, and educational interests. It emphasizes the need for a balanced approach that ensures financial sustainability for educational institutions while safeguarding the integrity of education itself. Addressing the concerns raised in this discourse requires thoughtful policymaking, ethical considerations, and a commitment to providing international students with genuine educational experiences that transcend the realm of profit-driven endeavours.

CONCLUSION

Finally, the examination of study visas as investments in corporate politics for English language education reveals a complex environment with both good and negative characteristics. On the plus side, the convergence of study visas and English language education has the potential to boost economic growth, cultural interaction, and international collaboration. Foreign students may help educational institutions and

connected companies by increasing income and establishing a global learning environment.

This scenario, however, presents difficulties in the sphere of business politics. The commercialization of education for business may jeopardise the quality and integrity of educational programmes. Prioritising financial benefits may lead to an emphasis on quantity over quality, damaging international students' educational experiences. Furthermore, the rivalry to recruit international students may lead to unethical practices or disinformation campaigns, weakening confidence between schools and prospective students.

Furthermore, the intimate connection between study visas and business politics has the potential to create an exploitative atmosphere for overseas students. Stricter visa requirements, driven by economic and political motives, may expose students to structural disparities and limit their possibilities for post-secondary integration. This condition may have a detrimental influence on people's perceptions of education as a method of personal and professional development.

In order to navigate these challenges, governments, educational institutions, and stakeholders must find a balance between developing a globally inclusive education system and protecting learning integrity. A holistic strategy is required, with an emphasis on transparent marketing techniques, strong quality assurance methods, and supported infrastructure international students might pursue post-study opportunities. In this way, study visas may actually serve as investments in English language instruction, benefiting not just economic interests but also educational principles and promoting equal possibilities for all parties concerned.

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