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A STUDY ON PERCEPTION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION.

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should not hamper the dream of higher education with due stress on marginalized community.

KEYWORDS: Learning outcomes , teaching processes and student learning.

INTRODUCTION

Learning outcomes are indeed key to a meaningful education, and focusing on learning outcomes is essential to inform diagnosis and improve teaching processes and student learning. While there is a long tradition of learning outcomes 'assessment within institutions' courses and programmes, emphasis on learning outcomes has become more important in recent years. The purpose of the feasibility study is to see whether it is practically and scientifically feasible to assess what students in higher education know and can do upon graduation within and across these diverse contexts. There is widespread recognition that skills and human capital have become the backbone of economic prosperity and social well-being in the 21st

ABSTRACT

Learning outcomes are indeed key to a meaningful education, and focusing on learning outcomes is essential to inform diagnosis and improve teaching processes and student learning. While there is a long tradition of learning outcomes 'assessment within institutions' courses and programmes, emphasis on learning outcomes has become more important in recent years. The present study was conducted in selected Secondary schools of vijayapur city. The study was undertaken on 300 students (Both boys and Girls) of Secondary schools to study their perception towards the Higher Education. There exist a

significant difference between the level perception among the boys and girls of secondary schools. It is found that there is negative low co-relation found between them. Higher education institution should take necessary precautions for raising more qualified psychological counseling and guidance teaches carrying on their duties especially in secondary education process. Parents of the students should be educated regarding different dimensions of the higher education and career of the students. Fee structure of different levels of higher education should be relaxed. Earn while learning should be encouraged among the students of both boys and girls as decline in self confidence

century. In contemporary knowledge intensive economics and societies individual and societal progress is increasingly driven by technological advances. Prosperity requires nations to retain their competitive edge by developing and sustaining a skilled workforce, maintaining a globally competitive research base and improving the dissemination of knowledge for the benefit of society at large. In this context, higher education represents a critical factor in innovation and human capital development and plays a central role in the success and sustainability of the knowledge economy.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1.To study perception of secondary school boys towards higher education.
- 2.To study perception of secondary school girls towards higher education.

HYPOTHESIS:

- 1.There is no significant difference exist between perception of boys and girls towards higher education.

VARIABLES OF THE STUDY:

- 1.Independent variable: Gender.
- 2.Dependent variable: Perception towards higher education.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE:

- Wilkins and Huisman (2012) found that the higher education operate in a market driven environment and rankings are very much part of that environment to the extent that they have a significant impact on the ability of schools to attract top scholars, the most able students.
- Bowman (2010) reports that students' self reports on their learning are poorly correlated with objective measures of learning, which calls into question their use in studies of higher education quality.
- Tilak (2004) He found that with numbers of enrolments increasing in recent years, the per student expenditure is declining. According to his estimate the decline is of the order of 28% in a 12 year period from 1990 – 91 to 2002-03.
- The World Bank report (1994) the study highlights the worth of higher education which benefits state and society in several ways, by empowering individuals with advance knowledge and skills to discharge responsibilities in government business and profession and by providing new knowledge through research and serving as a conduit for the transfer, adaptation and dissemination of knowledge general elsewhere in the world.
- Herzberg (1993) found that the absence of hygiene factors, such as quality of learning spaces, can lead to dissatisfaction, but their presence does not elicit strong emotion.

METHOD OF THE STUDY:

The present study was conducted in selected Secondary schools of vijayapur city. The study was undertaken on 300 students (Both boys and Girls) of Secondary schools to study their perception towards the Higher Education. A self administered structured questionnaire was designed for the study. The questionnaire was distributed to the target audience. Students were educated on the purpose of the study and contents and completion of questionnaire. They were told that the data was confidential and research purpose only. Verbal consent was taken from the participants. Estimated time to complete the questionnaire was ten minutes. The returned questionnaire was checked for completeness and consistency. Improperly filled questionnaire are excluded. A total of 30 questionnaires were used for analysis. All the data was collected at the end of the study and presented in percentage.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

Table-1: Paired Samples Statistics

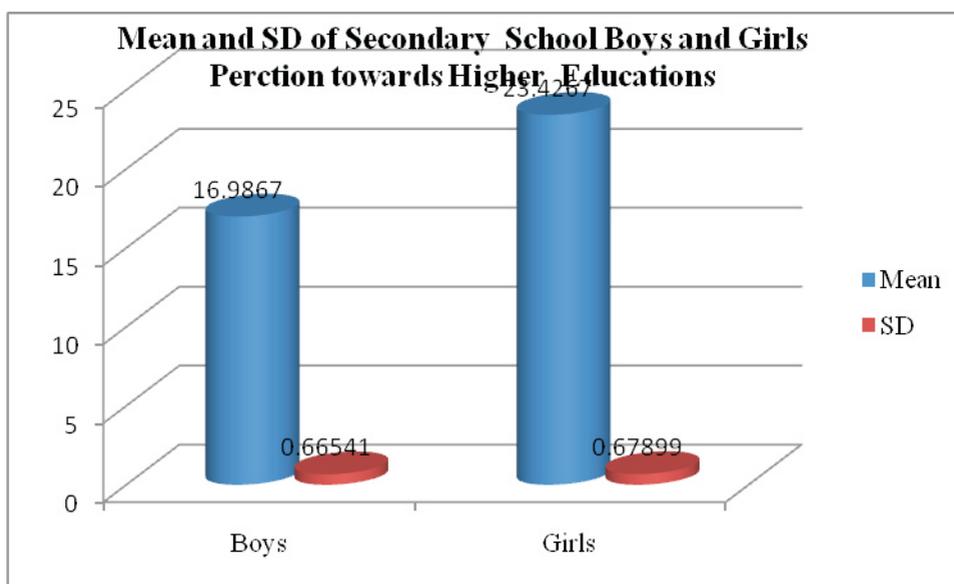
	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	t-value	p-value	Remark
Boys	16.9867	150	.66541	-82.267	000.00	Sig
Girls	23.4267	150	.67899			

Table-1 shows the mean, SD and t-value of Perception of Boys and Girls of Secondary schools. The mean score value of boys found to be 16.9867 with SD .6654 and where as mean score value of Girls found to be 23.4267 with SD .6789. There exist a significant difference between the level perception among the boys and girls of secondary schools.

Table-2 Paired Samples Correlations

Pair 1	N	Correlation	Sig.
boys & girls	150	-.017	.836

Table-2 shows the co-relational co-efficient between boys and girls with respect to perception of higher education. It is found that there is negative low co-relation found between them.



EDUCATIONAL IMPLICATIONS:

Higher education institutions could develop different conceptions of learning and knowledge that include “competence” and theoretical knowledge in the context of learning.

Higher education should be reformed to produce a workforce with occupationally relevant skills.

Universities could develop partnerships with organizations and workplaces. They may also need to recognize and accredit a wide range of learning experiences.

Faculty can use technology to receive immediate feedback during a class meeting, this feedback will allow the faculty member to focus on areas in which the students exhibit the least understanding and not expend too much time or energy on topics where students demonstrate a greater depth of knowledge.

Higher education institution should take necessary precautions for raising more qualified psychological counseling and guidance teachers carrying on their duties especially in secondary education process.

Faculty staff and academic advisers should be trained about efficient communication that will make

them acquire skills of interaction and problem solving with students.

CONCLUSION:

The challenges facing higher education today are new and familiar, flexibility, maturity, fiscal responsibility, and efficiency gains are not innovative in and of themselves. There is dire need to have educational academic opportunities campaign by the universities, government agencies, and institutions. Parents of the students should be educated regarding different dimensions of the higher education and career of the students. Fee structure of different levels of higher education should be relaxed. Earn while learning should be encouraged among the students of both boys and girls as decline in self confidence should not hamper the dream of higher education with due stress on marginalized community. However, the shrinking world in which we live, which Journalist Thomas Friedman (2006) refers to as the flat and highly interconnected world of the twenty-first century, brings new insight and urgency to these issues.

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