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Statistical Survey and Analysis on Higher Education among the Youths in Adopted Villages

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Abstract
To conduct Statistical survey and analysis on higher education among the youths adopted village (Gundur, Poonampalayam, Olaiyur, Manachanallur). The aim of higher education is to identify, recognize and improvise the talent of the youth so as to enable them to face the emerging challenges. The Government aspires to make higher education institutions as a hub for innovation, excellence and development. The Government endeavors to propel quality education on par with globally reputed institutions to the students of Tamil Nadu who hail from rural backgrounds and marginalized families.

Introduction
Higher education means different things to different people. If we talk about higher education in terms of level, it means to gain higher educational qualification by the teaching-learning process in the higher educational institutes such as colleges and universities. Moreover, higher education imparts knowledge, develops the student's ability and also gives him/her a wider perspective of the world around. Higher education becomes input to the growth and development of industry and also seen as an opportunity to participate in the development process of the individual through a flexible education mode.

Higher Education in India
Next to China and United States India has the third largest higher education system in the world in terms of size and its diversity and largest in the world in terms of number of educational institutions. After independence Indian higher education attain a massive growth. In the Indian system, higher (tertiary) education starts after the 10+2 (i.e., ten years of primary and secondary education flowered by two years of senior secondary education). Framework of higher education in India is very complex. It includes various type of institutions like universities, colleges, institutes of national importance, polytechnics etc. Universities are also of different types like central universities which are formed by government of India, by an act of parliament which are responsible for arranging and distributing resources required by university grant commission(UGC), State universities, deemed universities (aided and unaided) and Private.

Higher Education in Tamil Nadu
The Government of Tamil Nadu being egalitarian envisions a system of higher education that is people-centric and strategically endeavors to ensure that all dimensions of higher education reach every strata of society. To this end, resources are allocated to augment enrolment, teaching-learning, scientific research, training and technological advancements. The implementation mechanism ensures efficient delivery with specific outcomes. The wide range of higher education institutions in Tamil Nadu has propelled the State to a significant position in the country actively seeking new avenues in research, innovation, development, skill-based training and technology through its multipronged commitment to equity, accessibility, affordability and employability.

Review of Literature

Sarrab, *et al.* (2018) [1] Mobile learning (M-learning) is a learning paradigm that utilizes the advantages of mobility and wireless technologies in the learning and education process. It can be characterized by the ability to support and provide strong interaction between learners and instructors, offering high levels of learning motivation, collaboration, and flexibility to the learning activities. Despite the increased popularity of M-learning, there is no complete and welldefined set of educational requirements for M-learning in higher education which considers both instructional design and M-learning design.

Kundu (2016) [2] world-class institutions, global rankings, and accreditation have become hot topics within field of education, the potential of researching these topics is significantly limited by the lack of theorizing about what quality means. Quality must be at the centre of the research and the first step must include revisiting the notions of quality. In this context, the author is of the opinion that this paper should guide research and practice in higher education. The author has tried to contribute to that important goal by presenting quality in education from various perspectives.

Objective of the Study
▪ To find out the Socio-demographic Profile of the respondents.
▪ To study education Qualification among the youths in the adopted village.

Research Methodology
Method of research
'Survey Method' is adopted in the study by which the primary data needed for the study are collected from the select respondents by a survey conducted among them.

Selection of study area
'Adopted villages' is chosen for the study not covering entire village. Among the many important place within the village, 4 villages name Gundur, Manachanallur, Poonampalayam, Olaiyur are chosen which are the broadest and thickly populated ones among.

Selection of samples
People belonging to students are chosen as sample for the study that are the categories of respondents representing the select villages of the city.

Size of sample
150 respondents from the selection villages are the sample size of the study.

Method of Data Collection
An intensive study has been made on the higher education. The methodology adopted in the collection and analysis of data has been detailed below.
1. Sources of Data
To analyze the consumer preferences primary data is used. Primary data was collected from the questionnaire and the detailed discussion had with the respondents.

2. Selection of customers
Adopting a random simple sampling technique 150 respondents were chosen among the adopted village.

3. Collection of Data
A well-structured questionnaire was prepared for the purpose of collection of data. The questionnaire includes personal background information of the respondents.

Limitation of the Study
This study is based on data collected from adopted village (Gundur, Poonampalayam, Olaiyur, Manachanallur). Therefore, the generalization of the statistical survey and analysis on higher education among the youth adopted village of the college using SPSS is to be done carefully.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data
1. Socio-Demograhic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Socio-Demograhic Profile of the Respondents

Particulars		Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	113	75.3
	Female	37	24.7
Age	Below 20 Yrs.	38	25.3
	20 - 30 Yrs.	103	68.7
	Above 30 Yrs.	9	6.0
Marital Status	Married	46	30.7
	Unmarried	104	69.3

2. Educational Qualification of Youth in Adopted Village

Table 2: Educational Qualification of Youth in Adopted Village

Particulars	Frequency	Percentage
Below Xth	8	5.3
Xth	7	4.7
HSC	56	37.3
Diploma	2	1.3
UG	44	29.3
PG	18	12.0
Others	15	10.0
Total	150	100

Findings
The following are the various major findings of the study:
▪ It is clearly understood that the majority (75.3%) of the respondents were male.
▪ It can be inferred that majority 68.7% of the respondents belonged to the age group of 20-30 years.
▪ It is clearly understood that a majority (69.3%) of the respondents were single.
▪ It is clearly understood that a majority (37%) of the respondents were HSC.

Suggestions for Improving the System of Higher Education
▪ To make the Indian educational system more relevant and competitive on the international stage, creative sand transformative approaches must be implemented from the basic to the higher education levels.
▪ Industrial collaboration is required in higher education institutions for the creation of curricula, the planning of expert lectures, internships, live projects, career counselling, and placements.
▪ By collaborating with top-notch national and international higher education institutions, higher educational institutions can enhance their quality, reputation, and credibility. These collaborations can take the form of faculty and student exchange

programmes.
- For better-quality and collaborative research, the government must encourage collaboration between top international and Indian higher education institutions as well as between national research laboratories and research centres at prestigious institutions.
- Graduate students should be given special attention by offering them classes where they may succeed and learn more about a subject, as this will help them land jobs after being hired by businesses and prevent unnecessary enrollment in higher education.

Conclusion

We have discussed the current state of the youngsters in the adopted villages of Jamal Mohamed College in Tiruchirappalli in this project with regard to higher education. Here, we get to the conclusion that 37.3% of young people in the survey of 150 respondents had given up on pursuing their HSCs. Of these, 10% had never enrolled in HSC. Only 12% of them completed their post-graduate work, while 29.3% of them are still in the undergraduate level. This is crucial for social cohesion and the empowerment of the village's youth, in addition to being important to support economic progress.

Acknowledgement

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