A Strata Based Correlational Study between Knowledge Economy (KE) and Knowledge Management of Higher Secondary Students

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Abstract:

Relationship between knowledge economy and knowledge management is the fundamental base of present study. To find out the strata based relationship between KE and KM practiced by higher secondary students, present descriptive study has been designed. Through the appropriate administering of quantitative research study approach, investigator intends to descript the nature of relationship between the measured variables of presents study. Average level of practicing trends in respect to knowledge economy and knowledge management have been found. Significant level of relationship between the variables of the study have been found. Through effective quantitative verification based on non-parametric analysis of the study, the corresponding result of relationship have been done. In every cases, similar type or relationship between KE and KM has been found. Therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis has been rejected.

Keywords: Knowledge Economy, Knowledge Management, Strata Based Correlational Study

1.0. Introduction

Knowledge is an important regulating factor of national development in respect to social as well as economically. Through the appropriate utilization of knowledge resources, a nation will be able to shape the nature of collective development. There are so many terms which are responsible to establish the value of knowledge to nurture the culture and cognition of the society. Knowledge is a source to develop the approach of skills development of the society (OECD, 2000). From the very beginning of the development of human society, the matter of effective nurturing of knowledge resources have been realized to design or to construct a knowledge society having the higher level of probability of social development with the appropriate practice of creativity of individual member of a society (Hargreaves, 2003). Similarly, the burning issue is being identified in the modern society in respect to effective practice of the said resources; that is effective management of knowledge (Martin, 2005). There are different technical aspects of knowledge management issue namely knowledge acquisition, knowledge application, knowledge sharing, and knowledge creation (Gagné, 2009; Yeh, 2012). Theoretical, it has been observed that there exist a relationship between knowledge economy and knowledge management. Basically, on the basis of the appropriate application of the tacit as well as explicit knowledge, an individual will be able to create a state of economy that is the utility of knowledge. To utilize the knowledge for the effective change of individual personality to shape an economically sound society, modern people are realizing the importance of knowledge application to make utility. In this study, investigator is being intended to find out the effective nature of relationship between knowledge economy and knowledge management practices done by the higher secondary students. To provide the empirical explanation about the relationship between KE and KM maintained by higher secondary students, present descriptive study is being designed. Corresponding aspects of present study are presented below to conceptualize the corresponding scenario related to the issue of KE and KM.

2.0. Objectives of the Study

Present study is being designed –

- To measure the trends of the practice of KE and KM done by higher secondary students.
- To find out locality wise relationship between KE and KM done by the higher secondary students.
- To find out gender wise relationship between KE and KM done by the higher secondary students.
- To verify the nature of measured relationship based on parametric approach of analysis with the help of non-parametric approach of measurement.

3.0. Hypothesis

To test the assumption regarding the relationship between the variables of the present study, a basic hypothesis has been developed. The said hypothesis has been presented below.

Ho. : There is no significant relationship between KE and KM practiced by higher secondary students.

- **Ho.**₁ : There is no locality wise significant relationship between KE and KM practiced by higher secondary students.
- **Ho.**₂ : There is no gender wise significant relationship between KE and KM practiced by higher secondary students.

4.0. Methodology

Based on the fundamental characteristics or dimension specification aspects of the variable, the two tools (KE Scale and KM Scale) have been developed and standardized. A descriptive study approach has been followed to describe the corresponding aspects to the measurable variables of the study. Through the direct data collection approach has been applied to collect the primary data. Through the appropriate conduction of descriptive as well as inferential analytical approach, the collected data have been analyzed.

5.0. Analysis and Interpretation

Collected data related to the variables of the study have been analyzed to describe the corresponding aspects related to the relationship between the variables of the study. Descriptive Study approach has been followed to describe the actual reality regarding the practice of KE and KM by higher secondary students; similarly, inferential study approach has been followed to test

the corresponding assumptions found in respect to the matter of relationship. Corresponding analytical aspects have been presented below.

	Ν	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE	SD	P25	P50	P75
KEUB	600	118.63	119.00	125.00	16.98	107.00	119.00	130.00
KEUG	600	116.40	116.00	117.00	16.71	105.00	116.00	127.00
KESUB	600	114.94	115.00	113.00	14.47	105.00	115.00	124.00
KESUG	600	108.86	110.00	114.00	17.69	97.00	110.00	121.00
KERB	600	114.45	114.00	104.00	15.30	104.00	114.00	125.00
KERG	600	114.57	114.00	108.00	13.67	106.00	114.00	123.00
KEURBAN	1200	117.51	117.00	117.00	16.87	106.00	117.00	129.00
KESEMIURBAN	1200	111.90	113.00	113.00	16.44	101.00	113.00	122.00
KERURAL	1200	114.51	114.00	119.00	14.50	105.00	114.00	124.00
KEMALE	1800	116.01	116.00	125.00	15.72	105.00	116.00	126.00
KEFEMALE	1800	113.27	113.00	115.00	16.42	103.00	113.00	124.00
KETOTAL	3600	114.64	115.00	115.00	16.13	104.00	115.00	125.00

Table -1 Descriptive Analysis of KE (Knowledge Economy) of Higher Secondary Students

From the above table -1, it has been observed that calculated mean value regarding the Knowledge Economy has been found from 108.86 to 118.63 which has been specified that average level of mean performance in respect to practice of knowledge economy has been presented by higher secondary students. Calculated value of SD has been found from 13.67 to 16.98; calculated P25 has been found from 97 to 107; calculated P50 has been found from 110 to 119; calculated P75 has been found from 121 to 130 respectively. On the basis of the calculated values regarding three percentile points, it has been specified that average performance in respect to the practice of knowledge economy in three different percentile points of measurement has been found in same interpretation index.

	Ν	MEAN	MEDIAN	MODE	SD	P25	P50	P75
KMUB	600	117.79	118.00	125.00	18.54	105.00	118.00	130.00
KMUG	600	114.51	114.00	105.00	16.71	104.00	114.00	125.00
KMSUB	600	113.75	112.00	103.00	16.28	103.00	112.00	124.00
KMSUG	600	109.73	110.00	109.00	15.36	100.00	110.00	120.00
KMRB	600	113.19	112.00	105.00	12.76	105.00	112.00	120.00
KMRG	600	112.85	110.00	105.00	15.66	104.00	110.00	122.00
KMURBAN	1200	116.15	116.00	125.00	17.72	104.00	116.00	128.00
KMSEMIURBAN	1200	111.74	111.00	109.00	15.95	102.00	111.00	122.00
KMRURAL	1200	113.02	111.00	105.00	14.28	104.00	111.00	121.00
KMMALE	1800	114.91	113.00	112.00	16.16	104.00	113.00	125.00
KMFEMALE	1800	112.36	111.00	105.00	16.04	102.25	111.00	122.00
KMTOTAL	3600	113.64	112.00	105.00	16.15	103.00	112.00	124.00

Table -2 Descriptive Analysis of KM (Knowledge Management) of Higher Secondary Students

From the above table -2, it has been observed that calculated mean value regarding the Knowledge Management has been found from 109.73 to 117.79 which has been specified that average level of mean performance in respect to practice of knowledge management has been presented by higher secondary students. Calculated value of SD has been found from 12.76 to 18.54; calculated P25 has been found from 100 to 105; calculated P50 has been found from 110 to 118; calculated P75 has been found from 120 to 130 respectively. On the basis of the calculated values regarding three percentile points, it has been specified that average performance in respect to the practice of knowledge management in three different percentile points of measurement has been found in same interpretation index.

To test the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the responses done by the higher secondary students, the following analysis has been done.

	Orban Boy Sample (by rearson Correlation Method)					
		KEUB	KMUB			
	Pearson Correlation	1	.643**			
KEUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000			
	Ν	600	600			
	Pearson Correlation	.643**	1			
KMUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	Ν	600	600			

Table-3 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Urban Boy Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table -3, it has been found that there is significant relationship between KE and KM done by the urban boys higher secondary students. On the basis of the result, it has been interpreted that corresponding variables of the presented has been interrelated to each other.

(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)					
			KEUB	KMUB	
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.468**	
	KEUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
		Ν	600	600	
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.468**	1.000	
	KMUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		Ν	600	600	
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.635**	
	KEUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
C		Ν	600	600	
Spearman's rho		Correlation Coefficient	.635**	1.000	
	KMUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
		Ν	600	600	

Table-4 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Urban Bo	y Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Calculated value of relationship between KE and KM (through Pearson correlation method) has been verified based on the methodology of the Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method. Relationship between KE and KM has been found in significant at 0.01 level of significant.

Fable-5 Analysis of Relationship between K	E and KM ba	ased on response of
Urban Girl Sample (by Pearson (Correlation N	Method)

		KEUG	KMUG
	Pearson Correlation	1	.572**
KEUG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	600	600
	Pearson Correlation	.572**	1
KMUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	600	600

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table -5, it has been found that responses from urban girl higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other.

			KEUG	KMUG
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.408**
	KEUG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.408**	1.000
	KMUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	600	600
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.559**
	KEUG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Spearman's rho		Correlation Coefficient	.559**	1.000
	KMUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	600	600

Table-6 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Urban Girl Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 6, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by urban girl higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected.

response of Semi Urban Boy Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)				
-		KESUB	KMSUB	
<u> </u>	Pearson Correlation	1	.574**	
KESUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	
	Ν	600	600	
	Pearson Correlation	.574**	1	
KMSUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		
	Ν	600	600	

Table-7 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Semi Urban Boy Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table -7, it has been found that responses from semi urban boy higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other.

			KESUB	KMSUB
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.367**
	KESUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.367**	1.000
	KMSUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	600	600
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.511**
	KESUB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Spearman's rho		Correlation Coefficient	.511**	1.000
	KMSUB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	600	600

Table-8 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Semi Urban Boy Sample (by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 8, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by semi urban boy higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

response of Semi Urban Girl Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)			
		KESUG	KMSUG
	Pearson Correlation	1	.478**
KESUG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	600	600
	Pearson Correlation	.478**	1
KMSUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	600	600

 Table-9 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on

 response of Semi Urban Girl Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table -9, it has been found that responses from semi urban girl higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by semi urban girls students.

			KESUG	KMSUG
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.294**
	KESUG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.294**	1.000
	KMSUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	600	600
	KESUG	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.411**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Spearman's rho		Ν	600	600
		Correlation Coefficient	.411**	1.000
	KMSUG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	600	600

 Table-10 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Semi Urban Girl Sample
 (by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 10, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by semi urban girl higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement. The corresponding result has been found significant at the level of 0.01 of significant.

		KERB	KMRB
	Pearson Correlation	1	.583**
KERB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	600	600
	Pearson Correlation	.583**	1
KMRB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	600	600

 Table-11 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Rural Boy Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

It has been found that responses from rural boy higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -11. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of

significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by rural boy students.

-			KERB	KMRB
	-	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.418**
	KERB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.418**	1.000
	KMRB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	600	600
Spearman's rho		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.569**
	KERB	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
		Correlation Coefficient	.569**	1.000
	KMRB	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	600	600

Table-12 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Rural Boy Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 10, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by rural boy higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

Table-13 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of
Rural Girl Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

		KERG	KMRG
-	Pearson Correlation	1	.600**
KERG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	600	600
	Pearson Correlation	.600**	1
KMRG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	600	600

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

It has been found that responses from rural girl higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -13. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of

significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by rural girl students.

			KERG	KMRG
	-	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.379**
	KERG	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	600	600
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.379**	1.000
	KMRG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	600	600
Spearman's rho		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.519**
	KERG	Sig. (2-tailed)	•	.000
		Ν	600	600
		Correlation Coefficient	.519**	1.000
	KMRG	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	600	600

 Table-14 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Rural Girls Sample

 (by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 14, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by rural girl higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement. The corresponding result has been found significant at the level of 0.01 of significant.

Table-15 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Urban Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

		KEURBAN	KMURBAN
	Pearson Correlation	1	.371**
KEURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	1200	1200
	Pearson Correlation	.371**	1
KMURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	1200	1200

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

It has been found that responses from urban higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -15.

Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null-hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by urban students.

-			KEURBAN	KMURBAN
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.238**
	KEURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N 1200	1200	1200
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.238**	1.000
	KMURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	1200	1200
	KEURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.338**
Spearman's rho		Sig. (2-tailed)	-	.000
		Ν	1200	1200
	KMURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	.338**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1200	1200

Table-16 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Urban Sat	mple
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 16, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by urban higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

Table-17 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of
Semi Urban Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

		KESEMIURBAN	KMSEMIURBAN
	Pearson Correlation	1	.467**
KESEMIURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	1200	1200
	Pearson Correlation	.467**	1
KMSEMIURBAN	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	1200	1200

It has been found that responses from semi-urban higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -17. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by semi-urban higher secondary students.

			KESEMIURBAN	KMSEMIURBAN
Kendall's tau_b	KESEMIURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.276**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	1200	1200
	KMSEMIURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	.276**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1200	1200
Spearman's rho	KESEMIURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.388**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	1200	1200
	KMSEMIURBAN	Correlation Coefficient	.388**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1200	1200

Table-18 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based	d on response of Urban Boy Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-para	metric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 18, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by semi urban higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

 Table-19 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Rural Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

-			,
		KERURAL	KMRURAL
	Pearson Correlation	1	.325**
KERURAL	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	1200	1200
	Pearson Correlation	.325**	1
KMRURAL	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	1200	1200

It has been found that responses from rural higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -19. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by rural students.

			KERURAL	KMRURAL
	KERURAL	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.201**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	1200	1200
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.201**	1.000
	KMRURAL	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	•
		Ν	1200	1200
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.286**
	KERURAL	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Spearman's rho		Ν	1200	1200
		Correlation Coefficient	.286**	1.000
	KMRURAL	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1200	1200

Table-20 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response	of Rural Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 20, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by rural higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

 Table-21 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Male Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

response	of whate Sample (by 1 carso		(letilou)
		KEMALE	KMMALE
	Pearson Correlation	1	.195**
KEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	1800	1800
	Pearson Correlation	.195**	1
KMMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	1800	1800

It has been found that responses from male higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -21. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by male students.

			KEMALE	KMMALE
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.137**
	KEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	1800	1800
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.137**	1.000
	KMMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1800	1800
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.192**
	KEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Spearman's rho		Ν	1800	1800
		Correlation Coefficient	.192**	1.000
	KMMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1800	1800

Table-22 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of	Male Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)	

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 22, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by male higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

Table-23 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on
response of Female Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

I	1 (1		,
		KEFEMALE	KMFEMALE
-	Pearson Correlation	1	.129**
KEFEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	Ν	1800	1800
	Pearson Correlation	.129**	1
KMFEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	Ν	1800	1800

It has been found that responses from female higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -23. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by female higher secondary students.

			KEFEMALE	KMFEMALE
	KEFEMALE	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.092**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		Ν	1800	1800
Kendall's tau_b		Correlation Coefficient	.092**	1.000
	KMFEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1800	1800
		Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.129**
	KEFEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
Spearman's rho		Ν	1800	1800
		Correlation Coefficient	.129**	1.000
	KMFEMALE	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		Ν	1800	1800

Cable-24 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Female Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From the table 24, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by female higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement.

response of Total Selected Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)					
		KETOTAL	KMTOTAL		
KETOTAL	Pearson Correlation	1	.019		
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.253		
	Ν	3600	3600		
KMTOTAL	Pearson Correlation	.019	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.253			
	Ν	3600	3600		

Table-25 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Total Selected Sample (by Pearson Correlation Method)

It has been found that responses from total higher secondary students in terms of the measurement of the relationship between KE and KM has been measured from table -13. Significant relationship between KE and KM has been found at the level of 0.01 level of significant; therefore, corresponding null- hypothesis will be rejected. From this result, it will be interpreted that knowledge economy and knowledge management is related to each other in respect to the response provided by total students.

			KETOTAL	KMTOTAL
Kendall's tau_b	KETOTAL	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.007
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.528
		Ν	3600	3600
	KMTOTAL	Correlation Coefficient	.007	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.528	
		Ν	3600	3600
Spearman's rho	KETOTAL	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.011
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.502
		Ν	3600	3600
	KMTOTAL	Correlation Coefficient	.011	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.502	
		Ν	3600	3600

Table-26 Analysis of Relationship between KE and KM based on response of Total selected Sample
(by Kendall's and Spearman's Non-parametric Method)

From the table 26, it has been established that the acceptance of the relationship between KE and KM in respect to the response done by total higher secondary students has been verified on the basis of the measurement strategies of the corresponding methods of non-parametric test (namely Spearmen's method and Kendall's method). Therefore, the corresponding null hypothesis will be rejected. In both methods, the result has been replicated to very for specify the acceptance level of the result regarding the relationship based measurement. The corresponding result has been found significant at the level of 0.01 of significant.

6.0. Conclusion

Knowledge economy and knowledge management is directly related to each other found from the responses provided by the higher secondary students. Significant relationship has been analyzed on the basis of some predetermined stratum of the study. On the basis of this analysis, it has been specified that the corresponding null-hypotheses have been rejected. The said result has been accepted based on the Pearson and Kendall as well as Spearman's analysis of coefficient.

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