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## Status of women education in K. Sabi, Chandel district, Manipur

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### Abstract

Women education plays a vital role in the overall development of a country. Education is the most important instrument for human resource development. Education of women, therefore, occupies top priority amongst various measures to be taken for improvement of the status of women in India. Through education only women can expect happier family life, better hygiene condition, greater in fertility rate, increased production and economic prosperity. Objective of the study: To study the educational status and dropout in the midst levels of educational course in K. Sabi village of Chandel District. The study also accesses the male and female dropout in the midst levels of educational course. Methodology: For the present study, the normative survey method was adopted. A sample of 95 women and 103 males literate and illiterate inhabitants of the area has been collected by using random sampling. A questionnaire was developed and it used as the major tool for collecting data. Results: The status of women education in K. Sabi village is lacked behind due to lack of knowledge, skills and self-reliance.

**Keywords:** Education, Women, Development, Status, K. Sabi

### Introduction

Education is indispensable in the course of procuring of self-assurance, self confident and ability to prepare them in striving for equal rights. Education helps women to improve their status and also helped them in gaining new information concerning health and hygiene, child care, timely immunization, diet and nutrition, small family norms etc.

Jawaharlal Nehru highlighted the values of educating women when he declared at an Annual Conference on Community Development: "In order to awaken the people, it is the women who have to be awakened, once she is on the move, the household moves, the villages' moves, the country moves and thus we built the India of tomorrow". Way back in 1912 the famous Bengali poet Rabindra Nath Tagore said, "if we do not spread female education, the harmony between husband and wife will be destroyed in modern educated Indian society". Mahatma Gandhi said, "Swaraj would be meaningless without reforms of the social structure and upliftment of the weaker sections namely the women and socially lower to a position of equality with others".

Education is the only means to bring forth the much desired change and improvement of women. It helps women to discover their expertise, potential, talents, etc. Education also gives women the opportunity to prepare themselves for their life in this fast changing world and empowerment of self-reliance.

### Statement of the Problem

The study is entitled as "Status of Women Education in K. Sabi village, Chandel District, Manipur".

### Significance of the Study

The status of women education in K. Sabi village; Chandel District will give an idea about the various level of education. It also shows the status of women education in rural area that education can help in the development of the human resources by improving the quality of life at home as well as outside.

### Objectives of the Study:

1. To study the different level of educational status male and female in K. Sabi village, Chandel District, Manipur.

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- To access the male and female dropout in the midst levels of educational course.
- To study the male and female in Government service with respect to different levels of education.

### Delimitation of the Study

The present study was confined only to the present status of women education in K.Sabi village, Chandel District, Manipur.

### Review of Related Literature

Dutt, (1979) conducted "A study on Problems of Girls Education in a Selected District of West Bengal" Institute of Education for Women. The study found that between that 1970-71 and 1973-74, the enrolment of girls in the age group 6-11 years increased by 15 percent. As many as 66 percent between classes II and IV and 75 percent between classes II and V. 80 percent of guardians stated that providing girls with training in domestic work was their only responsibility.

Keshava, AK. Mehta and H.K. Gill (2010) conducted "A study on Management of Economic Activity in women Self Help Groups". The study revealed that about 37 percent members had either started new economic activities or expanded on-going economic affairs after joining the groups. About 59% of group members who started new

activity did this in group fulfilling all the requirements of economic activity i.e. from arrangements of raw materials to marketing of final products. About 82% respondents, who faced financial problems in running the activity, relied on group saving for availing loans.

Hazarika *et al* (2011) conducted "A study on problems of girls education at secondary level under Sipajhar Block with special reference to Darrang District". The study found that about 20 percent of the families are unable to bear the expenditure of their girls. About 30 percent felt that the family or society was not given education while about 68% felt it was unthinkable to send girls to schools. Most of the respondents about 75 percent of parent felt that making arrangement for their daughters marriage were their only responsibility.

### Methodology

For the present research, the survey method is used. The population comprises of all the women of K. Sabi village, Chandel District of Manipur. A sample of 95 women has been collected. The sample includes literate and illiterate females of this area. A questionnaire was also developed and it was used as the major tool for collecting data regarding present status of women education.

### Analysis and Interpretation of Data

**Table 1:** Analysis of Male and Female with different level of educational status in K.Sabi village

Level of education	Male	%	Female	%	% of Difference
Illiterate	14	33.33%	27	66.67%	33.24%
Simply Literate	35	51.72%	33	48.28%	3.44%
Matriculation	18	60.00%	12	40.00%	20.00%
Higher Secondary	19	76.00%	9	24.00%	52.00%
Graduate	14	70.58%	9	29.42%	41.16%
Post-Graduate	3	40.00%	5	60.00%	20.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Compiled from Questionnaire

#### Illiterate Level

There are 41 persons in the village who are illiterate as shown in the table 1. Out of this, 14 are male and 27 are female (66.7%). It means that females have more percentage than males.

#### Simply Literate Level

There are 35 males and 33 females (48.28%) who are simply literate. Altogether there are 68 persons who are simply literate in the village. It means that females have lesser percentage than males.

#### Matriculation Level

According to the table there are 30 persons who attain matriculation. Out of which there are 18 males and 12 (40.00%) females. This shows that female have less percentage than males.

#### Higher Secondary level

There are 28 persons in the higher secondary level. Out of which 19 are male and 9 are female (29.42%). Again, females are less percentage than males.

#### Graduate level

There are 23 persons attain up to graduate level out of which 14 are male and 9(29.42%) are female. Here also, female percentage has less than male.

#### Post Graduate level:

According to the above table shows that only 8 persons reached upto Post graduate level. Out of which 5 are female (60.00%) and 3 are male. Female has more percentage than male at the post graduate level.

**Table 2:** Male and female dropout in the midst levels of educational course

Level of drop-out	Male	%	Female	%	% of Difference
Primary School	2	46.16	3	53.84	7.68
High School	6	46.16	7	53.84	7.68
Higher Secondary	9	38.46	11	61.54	23.08
Under Graduate	2	100	Nil	0	100
Graduate	8	63.64	4	36.36	27.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Compiled from Questionnaire

**Primary School:** There are 5 persons who drop-out at the primary school. Out of which 2 are males and 3 are females (53.83%) respectively. Female has more percentage than males.

**High School:** There are 13 persons drop-out at the high school level. Out of which 6 are males and 7 are females (53.84%). It means that females are more percentage as compared to males.

**Higher Secondary level:** At this level, there are 20 persons drop-out at higher secondary level. Out of which 9 are

males and 11 are females (61.54%). Males have less percentage than females.

**Under Graduate level:** From the above table, it is seen that 2 male are drop-out at the under-graduate level. Males are more advanced than females.

**Graduate level:** There are 12 persons who drop-out the graduate level. Out of which 8, are males and 4 females (36.36%). It means that males are more than females.

**Table 3:** Male and female in Government service with respect to different levels of education

Level of Employment	Male	%	Female	%	% of Difference
Matriculation	2	100	Nil	0	100
Higher Secondary	1	100	Nil	0	100
Graduate	5	100	Nil	0	100

Source: Compiled from Questionnaire

From the above table, it has been found that there are only 5 persons in Government service after Graduate level, 1 person after Higher Secondary and 2 persons after Matriculation level of Education respectively. Only male

are employed in Government service. This shows that there is no female Government employee in K. Sabi area; Chandel District, Manipur.

**Table 4:** Male and Female who favour and disfavour women Education

Particulars of the Items	Male	%	Female	%	% of difference
Favour	46	41.18	52	58.82	17.64
Disfavour	3	100	Nil	0	100

Source: Compiled from Questionnaire

From the above table it shows that 98 persons in K. Sabi village; Chandel District, Manipur who favour the women education. Out of 98 persons 46 are males and 52 are females. This shows that percentage of favour is more by female than male. And there is only 3 male are found who disfavour women education. No female disfavour about education of women.

**Main Findings of the Study**

The maximum number of different level of education attainment in K. Sabi village belongs to the level of simply literate (33) followed by higher secondary (19), matriculation (18) and graduate level (14). The overall level of different educational attainment is male except in the level of post-graduate.

Maximum number of drop-out in the midst of educational course both in male and female in higher education followed by high school. While in under graduate there is no female dropout. The level of government employment in K. Sabi village are only male that also only 5 persons.

Majority of the people favour in women education in K. Sabi village that out of 98 persons 46 are male and 52 are female where there is no female disfavour in women education but 3 male disfavoured women education.

**Suggestions**

1. There is an immediate need to develop appropriate strategies and to facilitate the condition of women educational system.
2. The condition of women in the area is alarming immediate action from the Government and Non-Government side is needed.
3. For the development of educational status of women in K. Sabi village should give awareness to the people of

the area that education of women plays an important role.

4. Empowerment of women can bring through education and also change the social status particularly in enhancing and accomplishments of certain values.
5. It is needed to provide shared learning opportunities to women in the K. Sabi village to understand the problems through the involvement of more number of NGOs; planning incremental strategies to be more strengthen for the status of women in education.

**Conclusions**

Educating women means educating the whole society. Implicitly the participation of women in education leads to empowerment and empowering women results in good governance. In K. Sabi village, Chandel District, Manipur, women are lacked behind due to lack of knowledge, skills and self-reliance. In order to improve the status of women, to give education by creating and implementing various programmes is the need of the hour.

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