CHAPTER VI
MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.0. Introduction:

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to present the major findings of the study according to the objectives of the study which are given below:

1. To study the development of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur since statehood (1972).

2. To find out the enrolment pattern of women’s higher education in General, Professional and Technical colleges and the Manipur University in the valley areas of Manipur.

3. To study the opinion of women students towards higher education (general, professional and technical) in the valley areas.

4. To find out the problems of women students attending higher education in the General, Professional and Technical Colleges and the Manipur University with reference to:
   a) Infrastructures
   b) Financial
   c) Social
   d) Academic.

5. To find out the opinion of policy makers (Director of Higher Education, Vice Chancellor etc.) towards women’s higher education.

6. To suggest measures for improvement of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur.
Keeping these objectives in view, this **Chapter-VI** is divided into 5 sections which are described as under:-

6.1 Development of women’s higher education in Manipur since statehood.

6.2 Enrolment pattern of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur.

6.3 Opinion of women students towards higher education in the valley areas of Manipur.

6.4 Problems of women students with reference to

   - A. Infrastructure
   - B. Financial
   - C. Social
   - D. Academic

6.5 Opinion of policy makers towards women’s higher education.

**6.1. DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN’S HIGHER EDUCATION IN MANIPUR.**

   Manipuri girls started receiving education only in 1899 with the establishment of first girls’ school at Moirangkhom. American Baptist Missionaries did commendable works in spreading female education in the hill areas of Manipur. In 1935, the first girl’s high school (now Tamphasana Girl’s Higher Secondary School) was established.

   Higher education in Manipur began in the middle of 20th Century. It was in 1946 that the first degree college i.e. Dhanamanjuri College (D.M College) was established in Manipur followed by many under-graduate
colleges. When the college started, it was affiliated to Calcutta University up to intermediate level and the affiliations of colleges were transferred to Guwahati University in 1948. In those days, students of Manipur pursued their post-graduate education outside the state. The first women’s college named Ghanapriya Women’s College (G.P Women’s College) in Manipur was established in Manipur in 1965-66. The establishment of J.N.U centre in the year 1971 was the foundation of establishing a university in the state Manipur. The first batch of post-graduate students came out in 1974. Manipur University was established on the 5th June 1980 under Manipur University Act, 1980 (Manipur University Act No. 8 of 1980) with the territorial jurisdiction over the whole of Manipur and converted into a Central University by the President of India on 13th October 2005.

With regards to the development of women’s higher education in Manipur, the study revealed that the progress has been very slow in terms of number of colleges. By March 2012, there are 79 colleges affiliated to Manipur University out of which only 6 (six) are Women Colleges are operating throughout the entire state which is just 7.6% of the total number of colleges (79 college). The names of the 6 colleges are listed as below according to chronological development with NAAC Grade:-
Table No. 6.1
Lists of Women Colleges in Manipur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name of the Women Colleges</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
<th>NAAC Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>G.P Women's College</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ideal Girls' College</td>
<td>1970</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>T.S Paul Women's College</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>W. Mani Girls' College</td>
<td>1980</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>S.K. Women's College</td>
<td>1981</td>
<td><strong>College of Potential Excellence by UGC</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shree Shree Gouragovind Girls' College</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Annual Report, Manipur University 2011-12

These colleges have been providing general education only. Out of these colleges three colleges are situated at Imphal West district and (one) each located at Imphal East, Bishnupur and Thoubal districts of valley areas of Manipur. The study found out that all the women colleges are located in valley areas of Manipur.

At present, Manipur University has six Schools of Studies including the School of Medical Science. The other five School of Studies are School of Humanities [Dance (Manipuri), English, Hindi, Linguistic, Manipuri & Philosophy], School of Human and Environmental Sciences (Anthropology, Earth Sciences, Geography & Physical Education and Sport Science), School of Life Sciences (Biochemistry, Biotechnology & Life Sciences), School of Mathematical and Physical Sciences (Chemistry, Computer Science, Mathematics, Physics and Statistics) and School of Social Sciences (Adult

As it was difficult to find out data regarding women’s higher education separating hill and valley areas of Manipur till 2001-02, the investigator will described the development of women’s higher education under two sub-headings in terms of number of female enrolment;

6.1A Women’s Higher Education in Manipur since 1972-73 to 2000-01.
6.1B Women’s Higher Education in the Valley Areas of Manipur since 2002-03 to 2011-12.

6.1A. Women’s Higher Education in Manipur since 1972-73 to 2000-01.

![Fig. No. 6.1: Percentage of Female Enrollment in Manipur since 1972-73 to 2000-2001](image)

Sources:
(i) Manipuri da Nongchuplomgi Shiksha by Th. Mangoljao Singh (written in Manipuri script) Vol. III
*including Central Agricultural University, Manipur
From the above figure no. 6.1, the study revealed that women higher education in Manipur made a tremendous progress where only 26% of female students were enrolled with the attainment of its statehood (1972) which had increased to 37.6% in 1980-81. The enrolment of female students in the state Manipur had reached 42.8% in 1990-91 which is again rose to 46.9% in 2000-01.

6.1B. Women’s Higher Education in the Valley Areas of Manipur since 2002-03 to 2011-12.

From the above figure no. 6.2, the study showed that the enrolment of women higher education in the valley areas of Manipur including Manipur University were fluctuate for last 10 (ten) consecutive years. The study revealed that 49.8% of women students were enrolled for
higher education in 2003-04 which had decreased to 46.5% in 2005-06. The number of female students’ enrolment in the valley areas of Manipur had increased to 48.3% in the year 2008-09 which had again reduce to 47.8% in 2011-12.

Looking at the enrolment trend of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur for last 10 (ten) years, the study showed that the enrolment of female students for their higher education had decreased instead of increased. These may be due to the following reasons:

(i) The low economic conditions of parents made handicapped for the higher education of female students in the valley areas of Manipur.

(ii) It may be due to lack of transport and hostel facilities for girls in the higher educational institutions in the valley areas of Manipur.

(iii) The investigator also felt that it may also be because of law and order situations in the state, women preferred to pursue higher education outside the state.

There may be some other reasons for slow progress of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur. Therefore, the investigator felt that there should be in-depth research to find out the specific reason of slow progress of women’s higher education in the valley areas of the state, Manipur. Also, parents and public at large should wake up and encourage women students to continue their higher education. Therefore, the Government of Manipur should plan for the enrolment of more female students both in the colleges and Manipur University.
6.2 ENROLLMENT PATTERN OF WOMEN’S HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE VALLEY AREAS OF MANIPUR.

(For enrollment pattern of women students information were collected from Principals and Head of the Department of University)

1. Regarding the enrolment pattern of women students in the general colleges the study showed that 27.8% of general colleges based on selection tests and 38.9% followed merit basis while 27.8% of general colleges based on open admission followed by 5.6% of first come first serve basis.

2. The study found out that in the professional & technical colleges of valley areas of Manipur, majority (62.5%) of the colleges followed only selection test whereas 25% of colleges followed merit basis and 12.5% of colleges followed open admission system. None of the professional & technical colleges followed first come first serve basis for the enrolment of women students in the valley areas of Manipur.

   Among the overall enrolment pattern of women higher education in the colleges of general, professional & technical colleges, 38.5% of colleges followed selection tests, 30.8% of colleges followed merit basis and 23.1% of colleges followed open admission and only 7.7% of colleges followed first come first serve basis.

3. Manipur University followed only selection test for the enrolment of students. The findings of the study showed varied pattern towards women enrolment in the higher education institutions.
6.3 OPINION OF WOMEN STUDENTS TOWARDS HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE VALLEY AREAS OF MANIPUR.

Women Students from the General Colleges

1. The study revealed that in the general colleges of valley areas of Manipur, majority (87.8%) of women student’s objective of studying higher education is to make better life of present and future. With regards to preference of institutions for higher education, majority (72.4%) women students preferred only girls’ institutes. None of the women students preferred residential institutes in the general colleges of valley areas of Manipur.

2. The study found out that majority (71.4%) of women students in the general colleges of valley areas of Manipur desired to continue for higher education. The study also revealed that majority (84%) of women students felt that higher is a must for women as they get respect and appreciation in the family and society as well. Regarding the semester system, (almost half) 46% of women students are in favour of semester system as it provides good academic atmosphere.

Women Students from the Professional & Technical Colleges

3. In the professional & technical colleges of valley areas of Manipur, majority (87.3%) women students are actively pursuing higher education with a view to make better life for the present and future. Almost all women students from professional & technical colleges in the valley areas of Manipur opted higher education just not to
complete the degree but to develop the economic and employment status in the state. With regards to preference of institutions of their choices 54% of women students expressed their preference to co-educational institutes’ type. Moreover, in Manipur there are no women colleges/institutions of such type. Similarly, women students from professional & technical colleges do not preferred residential institutes.

4. The study revealed that there were 60.7% of women students from the professional & technical colleges in the valley areas of Manipur who are willing to continue higher education. None of the women students from professional & technical colleges would like to get married after their courses.

5. The findings of the study showed that majority (74.7%) of women students from professional & technical colleges are in favour of higher education of women as it gets respect in the family and society. Regarding semester system, 44.7% of women students from the professional & technical colleges of valley areas of Manipur preferred semester system as it provides good academic atmosphere.

Women Students from the Manipur University

6. Among the women students studying in the Manipur University, almost all (94.7%) women student’s objective of studying higher education are to make better life of the present and future. None of the
women students from Manipur University opt higher education just to complete the degree.

7. Regarding preference institutions from women students of Manipur University, majority (84%) of women students preferred co-educational institutes for their higher education. None of the women students from Manipur University opt for residential institutes for their higher education. The study also revealed that 51.3% of women students are willing to try for job after completing their courses.

8. The study also found out that 58% of women students from Manipur University felt that higher education is must for women as it gets respect in the family and the society. Regarding semester system, the study also revealed majority (75.3%) of women students from Manipur University are in favour of semester system as it provides good academic atmosphere.

6.4 PROBLEMS OF WOMEN STUDENTS WITH REFERENCE TO

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

B. FINANCIAL

C. SOCIAL

D. ACADEMIC
6.4A. Infrastructure Problems of General, Professional & Technical Colleges and Manipur University of Valley areas.

*(For infrastructure problem, information were collected from the Principals of the Colleges and Head of the Departments from Manipur University)*

1. The study found out that in the general colleges of valley areas of Manipur, all the colleges (100%) have its own building out of which only 33.3% of general colleges provided girl’s hostel. But almost half (44.4%) of colleges in the valley areas of Manipur have inadequate sanitation. Regarding classroom conditions, the study revealed that all the colleges (100%) have good and satisfactory size of the classroom, lecture stand, blackboard, desks and benches while majority of the general colleges faced electricity problem. With regards to library, all the general colleges (100%) have its own library with books, newspaper and issuing facility. It is found out that only 38.9% of general colleges do not have photocopying facility whereas 61.1% colleges do not have internet facility in their library. Also, 55.6% and 38.9% of general colleges do not provide journals and newspaper in their library respectively.

2. Regarding infrastructure problems of professional & technical colleges, the study highlighted that all the colleges (100%) have its own building out of which only 25% of colleges provides girls’ hostel. The study found out that 50% of colleges faced the problem of
inadequate playground, sanitation and water facility but only 37.5% of professional & technical colleges have inadequate laboratory and auditorium. With regards to classroom conditions, the study revealed that all the professional & technical colleges (100%) in the valley areas of Manipur have good and satisfactory classroom conditions but only 37.5% colleges faced electricity problem. Regarding library, it is revealed from the study that all the colleges (100%) have its own library with sufficient reading rooms, newspaper and issuing facility in their library. But only 12.5% professional & technical colleges do not provide photocopying facility, internet and journals in their library.

3. Regarding the infrastructure of Manipur University, the study showed that Manipur University have enough building, good and satisfactory classroom conditions, library with enough books, journals magazines, etc., and adequate photocopying facility in the library.

6.4B. Financial Problems of Women Students (General, Professional & Technical Colleges and Manipur University of Valley Areas)

1. Regarding the financial problems of women students from general colleges of valley areas of Manipur, the study revealed that almost all (92.2%) female students is financed by their parents while 69% of women students are getting scholarship out of which 1.8% are getting merit scholarship and the remaining 67.2% are getting SC/ST/OBC scholarship. From the general colleges of valley areas of Manipur,
49.8% (half) female students reported that they faced financial problem during the course of their study.

2. In the professional & technical colleges of valley areas of Manipur, almost all (91.3%) women students are financed by their parents. The study highlighted that 58.7% of women students availed scholarship out of which only 4% are getting merit scholarship. From the professional & technical colleges, 43.3% of female students reported that they face financial problem during the course of their study.

3. The findings of the study revealed that almost all (92.7%) women students from Manipur University are financed by their parents. The study also found that women students’ availed of scholarship opportunity at minimum level. Hence, female students reported that they faced financial problem during the course of their study.

6.4C. Social Problems of Women Students (General, Professional & Technical Colleges and Manipur University of Valley Areas)

1. With reference to the social problems women students from the general colleges, all (99.2%) women students got favourable attitude from their parents regarding their study. Similarly, majority (84%) of them revealed that they have friendly and cordial relationship with their classmate. Majority (79.8%) of women students from general colleges felt free to express their opinion in front of their male classmates.
2. Regarding social problem of women students from professional & technical colleges, the study showed that all (100%) the women students got favourable attitudes from their parents. Majority of them (89.3%) reported that they have friendly and cordial relationship with their classmates. Similarly, 82% (majority) of them felt free to express their opinion in front of their male classmates.

3. The study found out that all (100%) women students from Manipur University got favourable attitudes from their parents for their study. Regarding relationship with their classmates, majority (87.3%) of them have friendly and cordial relation with their classmates. And also majority (82%) of them felt free to express their opinion in front of their male classmates.

6.4D. Academic Problems of Women Students (General, Professional & Technical Colleges and Manipur University of Valley Areas)

1. With reference to academic problems of women students from general colleges, majority (85%) of them revealed that they did not face any difficulty problem during the course of their study. Similarly 89% (majority) of them revealed that they got enough time for study at home. Also, majority (81.8%) women students had proper guidance at home.

2. The findings of the study found out that almost all (90%) of women students from professional & technical colleges did not find difficulty problem during the course of their study. Also, almost all women
student (96%) got sufficient time for study at home. Similarly, majority (86%) of them revealed that they got proper guidance at home.

3. Regarding the academic problems of women students from Manipur University, the study revealed that almost all (89.3%) women students did not face any difficult problem during their course of study. Almost all women students (93.7%) from Manipur University got sufficient time for their study at home. Similarly, majority (78.7%) of them reported that they got proper guidance at home.

6.5 OPINION OF POLICY MAKERS TOWARDS WOMEN’S HIGHER EDUCATION.

All the policy makers like Vice Chancellor of Manipur University, Dean of Students’ Welfare, Director, College Development Council, Finance Officer, M.U., Director of University and Higher Education, Controller of Technical Education are in favour of women’s higher education in the state. They have given their opinion towards women’s higher education as below:

1. For the appropriate/proportionate development of both sexes and for a good standard of living, higher education is must for women.

2. Education makes women aware about the rights and duties and can join together with men for social and economic upliftment of the society.

3. Women should have full knowledge in every aspect of life which can be achieved only through higher education.
4. The more education is provided to women, the better society would be and faster development in all fields of the society and the state.

6.6 **SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF WOMEN’S HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE VALLEY AREAS OF MANIPUR.**

The researcher suggested following measures for the improvement of women’s higher education in the valley areas of Manipur:-

1. Professional & Technical colleges should be established in each district of Manipur to fulfill the desire of professional & technical education.

2. There should be some relaxation of marks for the enrolment of women students both in colleges and Manipur University.

3. Regular inspection and supervisory practices should be made by the competent authority in the respective colleges/ institutions and departments.

4. Number of adequate teaching staff and faculty members should be appointed timely.

5. Construction of building should be checked periodically to maintain quality building by the authorities.

6. Every institution should provide girls’ hostel. And protection of women students should be given by deploying women police personnel in the colleges/institutions.
7. Proper electricity should be provided in all the colleges/institutions/universities. And a generator should be kept in each college to supply power whenever needed.

8. Photocopying facilities should be available at minimum rate within the campus of the institutions.

9. Internet facilities should be available free of cost within the campus of the institutions.

10. Updated books. Journals and magazines should be kept in the library.

11. Departmental libraries should be opened as far as possible.

12. Essential instruments and chemicals of the laboratory should be provided whenever needed.

13. Financial assistance like scholarships, free tuition fee should be given specially for female students.

14. Free and compulsory education should be provided upto college level specially for female students.

15. Awareness should be given to parents so that they can encourage their daughters to go for higher education without fail specially in the rural and hilly areas of Manipur.

16. Proper attitude of both teachers and parents in dealing with female students is also significant as they are very emotional.

17. Women students should be motivated to undertake researches and developing scholarly attitude towards higher education.
18. Special classes should be made periodically if necessary so that women students can improve their weakness.

19. Counseling should be done periodically in each institution among the female students so that they can express their opinion freely.

20. The teaching method should be attractive and tactful according to the needs of the students.

6.7 **SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCHER**

Based on the findings of the study the investigator of the present study viewed that it would be worthwhile to put some suggestions which might be helpful in carrying out further research in the similar area by future researchers.

Following studies can be made by the future researchers:-

1. The same study can be extended to the whole districts of Manipur.

2. Comparative study on women students can be made between valley and hill districts of Manipur.

3. A study on performance of women students in the colleges of Manipur.

4. A similar study can be carried out on girls students in the primary and secondary level of education.

5. A study on awareness programmes of women education in the rural areas of Manipur.

6. Problems of women teachers in Manipur University.

7. A study on development of women’s colleges in Manipur.
8. Issues and trends of higher education in Manipur with special reference to female students.

9. Problems of drop-out women students in higher education.

10. Problems and prospects of women’s higher education in Manipur.

11. Performance of women students in Manipur University.

12. Women’s higher education in the professional & technical education.

13. Similar study can be done in the hill areas of Manipur.

14. Comparative study of women’s higher education in the Manipur University and Central Agricultural University, Manipur.

15. A study on management of women’s higher education in Manipur.


17. Attitude of women students towards higher education in the valley areas of Manipur.

6.8 CONCLUSION

Education has great impact on the life of people both in the field of culture and technical efficiency. Education is the training of youth to enable them to plan their part effectively in the socially reconstruction and economic development of the society. The main educational objective of our democratic society is to provide facilities of education for all. In other words, education is the modification of our behaviour. It is a rope that can carry us to greatness and most important things in life because it helps to contribute something in the state and society in particular. Men and women
are like two faces of the same coin. There is no coin which has only one face. Men and women are living together, sharing together and hence developing the both is a must in a society. For developing a society, men and women together are to be developed and for developing them, education is the stepping stone. By education, we mean higher education not mere education. Therefore, the old culture of preferring higher education for only men should be removed otherwise; development of a society will be backward. Hence, women’s higher education is very important in the state Manipur. The importance of women’s higher education is over emphasized. It is a woman who is capable of bringing such children who may lead the country to the path of progress and prosperity. This is possible in the state if Manipuri women are well educated. An educated woman makes the family and society cultured. Women’s role in the family and society is very vast. They play a very significant role in developing human resources in moulding the character of children in improving household affairs, in economic, political, social and cultural life of a country. Therefore, higher education for women is compulsory as education is the heart of all development. Education gives knowledge about the values of life and gives power to a woman to become strong both physically and mentally. Education enhances women’s empowerment and it begins with the awareness about their rights and capabilities and understanding as to how the socio-economic and political forces affect them.
Almost all the works of the family except the heavier ones are done by women in Manipur. The markets both in hill and valley (both in rural and urban) areas are dominated by them. It is also a clear example that Manipuri women take more important role in household maintenance. They are simple, courteous, mild and peace living. But they can become ferocious in case their rights are suppressed by others/ rulers. The clear examples are- First Women’s Movement (Ahanba Nupi Lal) of 1904 and Second Women’s Movement (Anisuba Nupi Lal) of 1939. Hence, their capabilities are very fantastic. Such women of distinctive qualities if they are well trained and well educated by giving higher education, how fast our society will be developed. Keeping the needs and importance of higher education in mind the policy makers of Manipur are opined that women’s higher education is must in the state as the more education is provided to women, the better the society would be and faster development in all fields of the society and the state.

Nowadays, Manipuri people have broad minded. Their old thinking that women should be within the four walls only has totally changed. Therefore, female literacy rate in Manipur reached upto 73.2% by 2011 census. But only 47.7% and 49.6% female students are pursuing higher education in the colleges of valley areas and Manipur University respectively. Also, suppressing them, torturing them has increased day by day in Manipur. Besides, there were happened many crimes against women.
So women should get higher education so that they can protect themselves, participate themselves in social activities successfully.

Manipuri women are brave and talented in all fields—like games and sports, cultural, economic and social life. Hence, higher education should be made compulsory for them in order to lead our society to the path of progress and prosperity very soon. In brief, women’s crime could be solved by women. They could successfully performed income generating activities and could lead children in the right path of life. In fact, women are the guiding light of children. During the most impressionable years of infancy, the education of mother is of great importance than that of father. Mahatma Gandhi, the father of Nation observed in True Education that “The question of education of children cannot be solved unless efforts are made simultaneously to solve the women’s education.” Also, Dr. Radhakrishnan, the Second President of India has emphatically stated, “The position of women in any society is a true index of its cultural and spiritual level.” We have learnt that all the educationists and prominent figures of our nation know that the education of women is past and parcel for the development of a nation. By education, they meant ‘higher education of women’. An educated woman is the guiding light for children family members, society, state and the nation. Hence, it is rightly said ‘There is a woman behind the success of every man.’

The present study revealed that parents have equal favourable attitudes for the higher education of both their sons and daughter. Therefore, equal
opportunity is provided to them to continue their study. But still the enrolment rate is little bit lower than that of male students. Therefore, there should be awareness programme, workshops, seminars and debates regarding women’s higher education so that more women students may enroll for higher education. Majority of the Manipuri women students do not face any social and academic problems during their higher education. Even though Government of India has introduced many schemes and special facilities for female students, still some of them face financial problem due to financial problems faced by their parents which affects to their daughters.

In order to make women’s higher education in Manipur best at National level, we, the people of Manipur should work together so that every woman continue their higher education. Therefore, young women should be encouraged and motivated to pursue higher education without fail. Also, the Government of Manipur should introduced some attractive schemes like free tuition fee, special scholarship for women so that they will pursue higher education as far as possible. And awareness should be given regarding the need and importance of higher education among women specially in the rural areas for more development and progress of women’s higher education in Manipur.