

Status of education among the Taraos of Manipur

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Abstract: Education is a process of acquiring knowledge preparing for mutual life. Women education too plays a vital role in human life for bringing improvement, development of a community and a nation. The status of the growth of education among the Tarao is slow due to poverty, unemployment, lack of trustiness' leading to the inequality of life in all aspect.However, through women education it reduces inequalities and progress the quality of life. The main objectives is to find out the status of education concentrating on the whole population of the Tarao community both males and females in the level of education in different areas. Auto ethnography methodis adopted for the present study. It is observed that the growth of women's education among the Tarao is slow, therefore it needs more encouragement for better life in future and to explore the rights of women.

Key words: Tarao, women, Education, status, inequalities, quality of life.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Tarao is a small tribe of Manipur in the north eastern part of India with a population of 837 inhabited in six villages only. Smallness in the numerical strength has been the main discouraging aspect, besides; poverty and backwardness would be quite imperative concerning on the educational scenario affecting the whole community towards any developmental activities. The Tarao a tiny tribe which is not much mentioned in any history of the state had come to the notice of the ancient kings of Manipur as reported by Prof.Gangumei Kamei^{1, 2} which enlightened some scholars in the field of research work. However, the government of Manipur has not yet declared as a minority tribe and have not been available in the endangered community in spite of several representations. The Tarao who are simple in nature still struggling for their survival by themselves with hardship for a sustainable life. In fact, they also admit themselves that education not only to male but even to the females that alone can also bring changes and would gain prosperous life which may or may not be related with poverty nor backwardness.

Education in the largest sense is any act or experience that has a formative effect on the mind, character or physical ability of any individual which is indispensable in the course of procuring of self-assurance, self-confidence and the ability to prepare them in striving for equal rights. Education is the development of all those capabilities in the individual which will enable him to control his environments and fulfil his possibilities³. It is sometimes regard as the perusal of a book, the cultivation of a friendship, a sojourn in a foreign country, the discharge of parental and civil duties, the observance of law and custom and membership of a religious organisation as a part of a prolonged process of education⁴. Education should be regarded as a bi-polar, in which one personality acts upon another in order to modify the development of the others. The process is not only deliberate but conscious one. The educator has the clearly realised intention of modifying the educated⁵. Women's education help improved the status, gained new outlook and once she is on the outlook, the household, the villages, the country moves and can built the nation tomorrow. To bring changes and improvement of life the only means is to bring forth women education to help discover their expertise, potential and talent.

Statement of the problem

For the present study the topic is entitled as `The status of education among the Tarao Women of Manipur, India.

Significance of the present study

The status of education among the Tarao women of Manipur will give various level of education; it improves the quality of life within the family and other parts of the world that help in the development of the human resources.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- i. To study educational status of both male and female population
- ii. To study the reason women faces problems in pursuing education
- iii. To study on status of government employment in the level of education and status of women in the family
- iv. To find drop out level in the educational courses

III. Methodology

For the present study, the data is collected through survey method. The whole population comprises of all the Taraos of Manipur of both male and females are taken into consideration. The sample so collected from some of the includes distribution of the population, literate and illiterate from the level of education , employment in respect of male and female in the different level of education, status of women in the family, drop out in the level of education.

A schedule was also developed and it was used as the major tool for collecting of data regarding the present status of women education. The present study was solely an auto ethnographic study.

Analysis and interpretation of the data

Table I: Showing distribution of the Tarao population with sex composition

SN	Village name	Household Nos	Male %	Female %	Total
1	Laimanai	34	10650.71%	103 49.28%	209
2	Leishokching	43	11245.75%	133 54.28%	245
3	Khuringmul	48	12048.78%	12651.21%	246
4	Heikakpokpi	18	3451.01%	35 48.83%	69
5	Sanaphai	03	06 40.00%	0960.00%	15
6	Sinakeithei	10	3056.60%	2344.40%	53
		156	408	429 837	

Source: compiled from the schedule

From the above table, there are 156 household in all, out of this the study reveals 837 population consisting of 408 males(48.74%) and 429 females with 51.20%

Table 2. Level of Education

Level of education	Male %	Females %	Differences in %
Illiterate	50 38.00 %	80 62.00 %	24.00 %
Primary	42 52.00 %	40 48.00 %	04.00 %
High school	165 53.00 %	151 48.00 %	04.00 %
Hr. Sec	40 46.00 %	46 54.00 %	08.00 %
Graduate	81 62.00 %	48 38.00 %	24.00 %
Post Graduate	08 47.00 %	09 52.00 %	07.00 %
Children	37 43.00 %	40 54.00 %	11.00 %
	49	151	

Source: compiled from the schedule

Illiterate level: From the above table, there are 130 persons who are illiterate; out of this 50 are males and 80 females. It means females have more illiterate percentage (62%).

Primary level: There are 126 males and 120 females, altogether 246 who are attaining primary level of education. It indicates that the percentage of females is less than that of a male.

High School Level: The table shows 152 persons, 81 males and 71 females, which means females have less percentage than males.

Higher Sec. Level: There are 86 Hr. Sec level students, and out this 40 males and 46 females. It means female have less percentage than males.

Graduate level: According to the table above, there are 129 graduates with 81 males and 46 females. It again indicates that a female has less percentage than males.

Post graduate level; there are only 17 persons who attained post graduate level. Here, we can find that 9 are females (52%) and 8 are males. Females have more percentage than male at the post graduate level.

Children who are not attaining schooling consist of 79, of which 40 are female (54%) and 37 males. Here females are greater in the percentage.

Table 3. Level of Government Employment in respect of male and female in different level of education

Employment level	Male	percentage	Female	%	Percentage differences
Class X level	20	100 %	Nil	00.00 %	100%
XII level	04	100 %	Nil	00.00 %	100 %
Graduate and above level	14	60.01 %	09	39.99%	
	38		09		

Source: compiled from the schedule

From the above table, it has been found that there are 23 persons in the government service after graduation, of which 14 are male and 9 females. 4 persons after secondary level and 20 persons after matriculation level of education. In this case male are mainly employed in the government services. Female government employee among the Tarao are is low, however in the very near future tremendous improvement from the female employment is likely coming up.

Table 4. Status of women in the family

SN	Status	Educated women	Uneducated women
1	Equal to men	35	22
2	Superior to man	30	11
3	Inferior to man	65	18
		130	51

Source: compiled from the schedule

According to the above table, out of 181 females, 130 are educated females and 51 uneducated females. Out of this, 130 educated respondent 65 are inferior to males, 30 superior to man, and 35 are equal to male. In the same way there are 51 uneducated female respondents of which 30 females are inferior to males, 11 are superior to males and finally the status of 22 females are found equal to man.

Table 5. Dropout level in the educational course in respect of male and female

Level dropout	Male	Percentage	Female	percentage	% of difference
Primary School level	4	44%	5	56%	12%
High school Level	6	46.01%	7	53.99%	07%
Higher secondary	10	45%	12	54%	09%
Under graduate	4	100%	Nil	0	100%
Graduate	9	64%	5	35%	29%
	33	53%	29	47%	06%

Source: compiled from the schedule

Primary School: From the above table, there are 9 persons who drop-out at the primary school. Out of which 4 are males and 5 are females (56.%). Females have more percentage than males.

High School: There are 13 persons drop-out at the high school level. Out of which 6 are male and 7 are females (53.99%). It means that females are more percentage as compared to males.

Higher Secondary level: At this level, there are 22 dropouts at higher education. Out of which 10 persons are males and 12 females

(54%). Males have less percentage than females.

Undergraduate level: There are 4 males who are dropout at the undergraduate level. It is observed that males are more advanced than females.

Graduate level: There are 14 persons who dropout at the graduate level. Out of this 9 are males and 5 females.

IV. FINDINGS

It is observed from the findings the total household of the whole community is 156, it has a population of 837, female has more in numbers with 429 (51.25%) from man (48.74%). In the level of education it is found that maximum level is concentrating in the high school level (165). Most of the level in different educational attainment is dominated by males except post graduate level where females are surprisingly *progressing* up. The level of government employment among the Tarao with the level of education is also dominated by the males. However in the graduate and above level a tremendous improvement of females' employment is noticed. With the change of time the status of women in a family is seen changes, it is found that females are inferior to man but not cent per cent like before. In the cases of dropout of the educational courses minimum numbers of females are found in higher Secondary level of education except in the undergraduate level there is no dropout in the female side.

V. CONCLUSION

From the above findings, it Can be conclude that necessary strategies be facilitate to improve the system of education for the Tarao women which plays an important role in the society. The system of education condition among them seems alarming due to poverty, unemployment, inadequate facilities and lack of proper guidance, very much backward. Empowerment of women can bring many changes in life through education and the social status in enhancing various value. Such changes can be obtained by providing learning opportunities to the women. It is encouraging to the Tarao community that though the status of the women is slow, they are also compelled to work more than male that has tremendously progress within a short period.

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