

**AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE STATUS OF WOMEN TEACHERS  
WORKING IN PRIVATE AND GOVERNMENT COLLEGES OF  
MANIPUR AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LEVEL  
OF EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION AND RESEARCH  
PUBLICATIONS**

Y. NUNGSHITOMBI DEVI  
Lecturer in Manipuri  
Kamakhya Pemton College, Hiyangthang  
e-mail: nungshitombiyanglem@rediffmail.com

**ABSTRACT**

*An attempt has been made to examine and assess the relationship between Educational Qualification and Research Publication among the Women Teachers working in Private and Government Colleges scattered in all the five hill districts and four valley districts of Manipur. A random sample of 183 women Teachers working in Private and Government Colleges have been undertaken and interviewed. A statistical analysis has been performed by classical statistical test  $\chi^2$  in order to check the relationship between the educational qualification and number of research publications of the women teachers. The study reveals that the women teachers of different types of colleges (Government, Government Aided, and Private) are found to be highly as well as significantly varied with their place of residence as evidenced by (18.48,  $P < 0.01$ ). 36.6 % of women teachers are working as Part Time Teacher whereas 63.4 % women teachers are working as regular teacher. Out of 183 women teachers, a good proportion of 26.8 % are holding Ph. D. degrees and 44.3 % are M.Phil degree holders and only 29 % of teachers are of Master's degree holders. The study also reveals that the number of publication of research papers is associated with the level of educational qualifications which is advocated by the  $\chi^2$  - value (29.18) at 0.01 level of significance.*

**Key Words:**

*Educational Qualification, Research Publication, Higher Education, Orientation Course, Teaching Profession.*

## INTRODUCTION

Manipur is a tiny and an isolated hill-girt state lying between  $92^{\circ} 58'$  E to  $94^{\circ} 45'$  E longitudes and  $23^{\circ} 50'$  N to  $25^{\circ} 42'$  N Latitude<sup>1</sup>. According to census 2011, the population of the State is 27.22 lakhs. Out of the total population of the State, 13.7 lakh persons were males and 13.52 lakh persons were females. Rural population accounts for 19 lakh persons while urban population account for 82.21 lakh persons<sup>2</sup>.

The total literacy rate of the state has increased from 59.87% in 1991 to 79.85% in 2011 of the total literacy rate, female literacy rate comprises 79.92%; while the male literacy rate accounts for 86.49% in 2011. The constitutional provision of free and compulsory education is in the state of Manipur raising female literacy rate from 47.6% in 1991 to 59.87% in 2011<sup>3</sup>. There are as many as 79 Colleges 34 Government and 45 private College in the state of Manipur stretching in five hill and valley districts at a distance ranging from 7 kms. to 159 kms. from the campus of Manipur University (now Central University)<sup>4</sup>.

## Materials and Methods:

The present study has been made to examine and assess the level of status which denoted the relative position of women teachers working in Government and Private Colleges of Manipur. The study covers 183 women employees working in different colleges of general education, randomly selected from the list (rearranged) of women college teachers extracted from College Statistics (2010) published by the Manipur University, Imphal for the collection of illicit information through well prepared questionnaires. The analysis of the field data is based on the classical statistical test --- $\chi^2$  in order to check the relationship between the educational qualification and number of research publications.

## Objectives of the Study:

The general objective of the present study is to investigate the status of educational level of women teachers working in different Private and Government Colleges of Manipur. Specifically, it is

- to examine the present Status of Women Teachers working in the colleges of Manipur in terms of nature of

employment, level of educational qualification, place of residence and types of colleges, etc.

- to examine the relationship between the level of educational qualification and research publications.

**Results and Interpretations:**

In the present investigation, out of 183 women teachers working in different colleges of general education in Manipur, only 32% are residing in rural areas and that of 68% in urban. It indicates that the number of women teachers from urban residence is more double times than that of rural. It is depicted Table 1.

When the teachers are distributed according to type of college they are working, 44.3% are serving in Government colleges, 18.6% in Government Aided colleges and the remaining 37.1% in Private colleges, manifested in Table 2.

**Table 1**

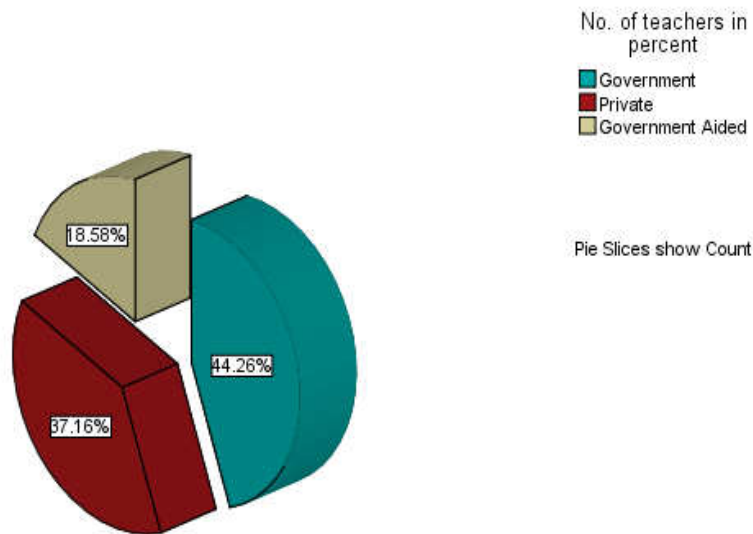
**Distribution of teachers according to place of residence**

Place of residence	No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
Rural	58	31.7
Urban	125	68.3
Total	183	100.0

**Table 2**

**Distribution of teachers according to type of college**

Type of college	No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
Government	81	44.3
Government Aided	34	18.6
Private	68	37.2
Total	183	100.0



In this view, the teachers are categorized in cross tabulation mode with place of residence and type of colleges they are working. Applying  $\chi^2$ -test, the women teachers of different type of colleges (Government, Government-Aided, and Private) are found to be highly as well as significantly varied with their place of residence as evidenced by (18.48,  $P < 0.01$ )

It may be observed that more than double times that is 55.7% teachers are working in Private and Government Aided colleges. The teachers could be said to earn lower salaries than that Government colleges. It leads to significant variation in their income levels caused by differentials in Government, Government Aided and Private categories. In other words, the teachers under observation are highly significantly distributed with their residence and type of college. Hence an imbalance distribution is witnessed

However, the term Part-Time basis job is existed in Government colleges only. Among regular teachers (63.4%) a high percentage of them are working in many Government Aided and Private colleges having very low salaries. It is to say that the regular teachers could

according to both place of residence and type of college (Table 3).

**Table 3**

**Distribution of teachers by place of residence & type of college**

Place of residence		Type of college			Total
		Government	Private	Govt. Aided	
Rural	Count	23	14	21	58
	% of Total	12.6%	7.7%	11.5%	31.7%
Urban	Count	58	54	13	125
	% of Total	31.7%	29.5%	7.1%	68.3%
Total	Count	81	68	34	183
	% of Total	44.3%	37.2%	18.6%	100.0%

Test value:  $\chi^2 = 18.48$ ;  $P < 0.01$

It is well known fact that educated unemployment problem is high in Manipur. It may affect the utilization of expertise of educated people including highest educational degree holders. In this analysis, a good number of teachers quantified by 36.6% are working in Part-Time basis leading to face the unemployment problems (Table 4).

not be associated with good salaries leading to high income at all.

**Table 4**

**Distribution of teachers according to their nature of employment**

Nature of employment	No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
Regular	116	63.4
Part time	67	36.6
Total	183	100.0

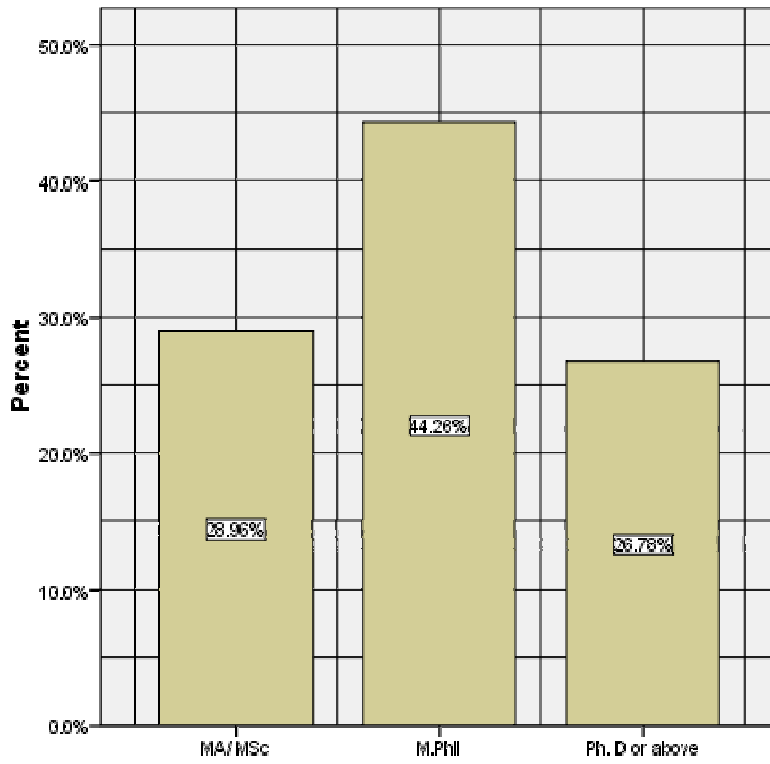


Figure 2: Bar Chart showing No. of teacher with their highest level of education

**Table 5**

**Distribution of teachers according to their highest level of education**

Educational level	No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
M. A/ M. Sc	53	29.0
M. Phil	81	44.3
Ph. D or above	49	26.8
Total	183	100.0

In the recent trend, higher education may be defined with teaching and research. As such many training courses – orientation courses, refresher courses and also workshop, conference and seminars have been conducted so as to promote research and new methods of teachings. Besides, the status of teachers of higher education sector is somewhat assessed through the number of such training attended.

In the present investigation, 25.1% of the teachers attended not a single of short term course such as seminar, workshop and conference. It may be caused by a number of factors. However, about 52% of the teachers attended 1-3 such courses and 19.7% of the teachers attended 4-9 courses and

only 3.3% of the teachers under study attended at least 10 such courses. In the case of orientation and refresher courses, at least 33% of women teachers have never attended the causes. It may be associated with the low status of the teachers specifically in research purposes. About 50% of them completed 1-2 of such courses. In the present finding, only 17% teachers completed at least 3-orientation/refresher courses.

Publication of research oriented books and research articles in reputed journals and books is one of the important activities which could evaluate the status of a teacher working in higher education sector particularly in university and college. As per UGC norms, API is solely dependent on such publication. It is to say that higher status of a teacher is highly associated with a greater number of research papers/articles published in reputed or so termed internationally recognized journals and books.

Table 6

## Distribution of teachers according to attended training/ programme

Attended programme		No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
No. of seminar/ workshop/ conference	Nil	46	25.1
	1-3	95	51.9
	4-9	36	19.7
	At least 10	6	3.3
No. of orientation/ refresher course	Nil	61	33.3
	1-2	91	49.7
	At least 3	31	17.0
Total		183	100.0

In the present analysis, 75.4% of the teachers published not a single article and the lower proportion of 19.7% teachers published 1-4 research papers and the least proportion say about 5% of them published at least 5 such papers in reputed journals and edited books, which is shown in Table 7. In case of publication of book, only 6.6% of teachers published their books and the major proportion of 93.4% could not publish even a single book. However, only 2.2% of the teachers under observation have been observed to be published at least 2 books and that of 4.4% published only one book each.

In the similar manner, only 6.6% of the women teachers under study have conducted their independent research projects and the remaining major proportion of 93.4% teachers could not conduct such research projects, depicted in Table 7. These discrepancies among the teachers may be thought to be caused by many factors. The present findings show that the lack of publication and conduct of independent research projects may affect the promotion of quality higher education in Manipur.

**Table 7**  
**Distribution of teachers according to their publications**  
**and independent research projects**

Publications		No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
Research articles/ papers	Nil	138	75.4
	1-4	36	19.7
	At least 5	9	4.9
Books	Nil	171	93.4
	1	8	4.4
	At least 2	4	2.2
Conducted Projects	Yes	12	6.6
	No	171	93.4
Total		183	100.0

**Table 8**  
**Distribution of teachers by their highest educational qualification**  
**and number of published papers**

Educational qualification		No. of published articles/ research paper			Total
		Nil	1-4	At least 5	
MA/ MSc	Count	39	14	0	53
	% of Total	21.3%	7.7%	.0%	29.0%
M.Phil	Count	69	12	0	81
	% of Total	37.7%	6.6%	.0%	44.3%
At least Ph. D	Count	30	10	9	49
	% of Total	16.4%	5.5%	4.9%	26.8%
Total	Count	138	36	9	183
	% of Total	75.4%	19.7%	4.9%	100.0%

Test value:  $\chi^2 = 29.18; P < 0.01$

To check the relationship between the number of publications and educational qualification of the teacher, a cross tabulation observation is furnished. In Table 8, no teachers holding Master’s degree and M. Phil degree could publish more than 4 research papers whereas about 5% of the teachers holding Ph. D degree published at least 5 research

papers. It can interpret the findings that the number of publications of research papers is associated with the level of educational qualifications. This significant finding is advocated by the  $\chi^2$ -value (29.18) at  $P < 0.01$  level of significance. This association is also manifested in Figure 3 by using multiple bar charts.



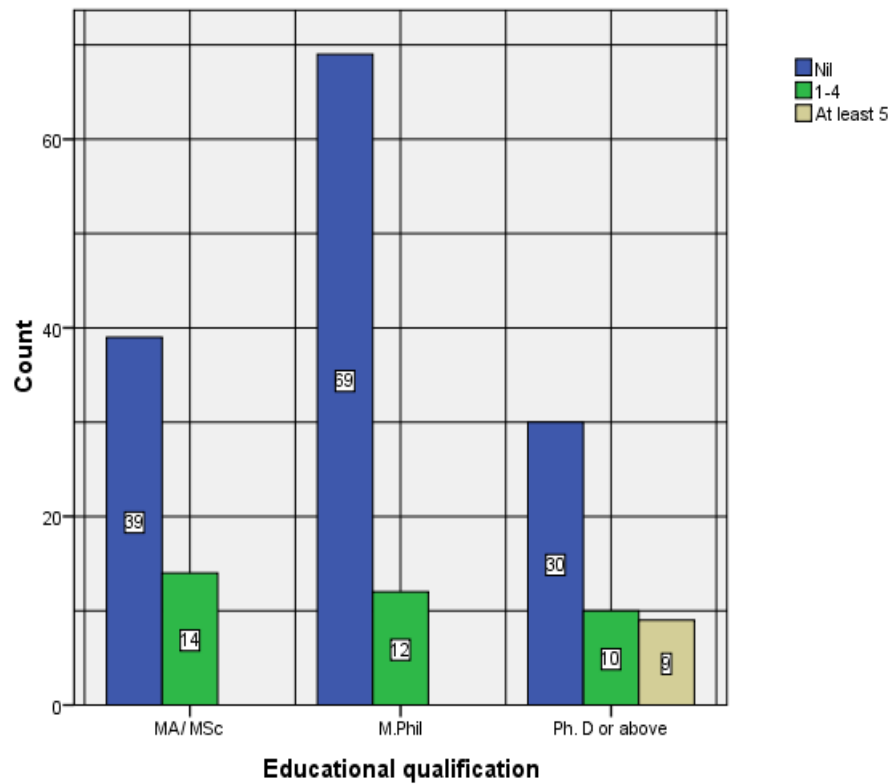


Figure 3: Multiple Bar Chart showing No. of teacher with their qualification and No. of published papers

It is also well known fact that the conduct of research works solely depend on the availability of infrastructure facilities in the working place that is their respective colleges. Here, under the caption of facilities, the availability of Telephone, Xerox machine and Internet have been taken up. Among the teachers under

observation, about 19% have no telephone facility and that of 40% have no Xeroxing facilities in their working colleges. Besides, about half (43.7%) of the teachers have no internet facility, shown in Table 9. The lack of infrastructure facilities might cause the lagging behind the mark of national target of higher education in Manipur.

**Table 9**  
**Distribution of teachers according to availability of facilities in the college**

Availability		No. of teacher	No. of teacher (in %)
Telephone	Yes	148	80.9
	No	35	19.1
Xerox	Yes	110	60.1
	No	73	39.9
Internet	Yes	103	56.3
	No	80	43.7
Total		183	100.0

**Conclusion:**

In the present investigation, out of 183 women teachers working in different colleges of general education in Manipur, only 32 % are residing in rural areas and that of 68 % in urban areas. It indicates that the number of women teachers from urban residence is more double times than that of rural. When the women teachers are distributed according to types of colleges they are working, 44.3 % are serving in Government Colleges, 18.6 % in Government Aided Colleges and

remaining 37.1 % in Private Colleges.

In terms of educational qualifications, 26.8 % are holding Ph.D. degree and 44.3 % are M.Phil degree holders and only 29 % of women teachers are Master's Degree holders. The study reveals that the number of publication of research papers is associated with the level of educational level of women teachers working in different colleges and found highly significant. This significant finding is advocated by the  $\chi^2$ -value (29.18) at 0.01 level of significance.

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