

# **REVITALIZING EDUCATION IN MANIPUR: AN IN-DEPTH STUDY OF WASTAGE AND STAGNATION IN GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOLS**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

This research study delves into the critical issue of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools in Manipur, India. These challenges have significant implications for the quality of education and the overall well-being of students. Through a comprehensive analysis of the factors contributing to wastage and stagnation, this research aims to shed light on potential strategies and policy recommendations to revitalize education in the region. The study combines both quantitative and qualitative data, including student enrollment patterns, attendance rates, and interviews with stakeholders, to provide a holistic view of the problem.

## **KEYWORDS:**

Wastage; Stagnation; Government Primary Schools; Education Quality; Manipur; Enrollment Patterns; Attendance Rates; Policy Recommendations

## **INTRODUCTION:**

Education is the cornerstone of development and progress, serving as the primary means to empower individuals and uplift communities. In India, as in many other countries, the government plays a crucial role in ensuring access to quality education for all. Yet, within this educational landscape, certain challenges persist, threatening to undermine the very foundation of this vital system. Among these challenges, the issues of "wastage" and "stagnation" in government primary schools stand out as critical areas demanding our attention.

In the picturesque state of Manipur, nestled in the northeastern part of India, government primary schools serve as the first steps in a child's educational journey. These schools hold the promise of a brighter future for the children of Manipur, but they also bear the weight of various obstacles that hinder the realization of this promise. Wastage, referring to students dropping out before completing their primary education, and stagnation, the prolonged stay of students at a particular grade level, are issues that have far-reaching implications for the educational landscape of Manipur.

The aim of this study is to conduct an in-depth exploration of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools in Manipur, recognizing that these challenges not only affect the children involved but also have broader implications for the region's socio-economic development. We embark on this journey to understand the root causes of these issues, to assess their impact on educational quality and access, and, most importantly, to identify strategies and policy recommendations that can breathe new life into the educational system of Manipur.

Our research blends quantitative and qualitative analyses, incorporating data on student enrollment patterns, attendance rates, and interviews with various stakeholders, including teachers, parents, and local education authorities. Through this multi-faceted approach, we hope to paint a comprehensive picture of the factors contributing to wastage and stagnation and, ultimately, uncover pathways to revitalize education in Manipur.

As we navigate through the complex terrain of wastage and stagnation, our goal is to provide a platform for dialogue and action. By shedding light on these challenges, we hope to inspire the development of informed policies and interventions that can transform government primary schools in Manipur into thriving centers of learning, where each child's potential is realized, and where education becomes a beacon of hope for future generations. This study, therefore, serves as an essential step towards revitalizing education in Manipur and, by extension, a brighter future for all its children.

#### Methodology:

To conduct an in-depth analysis of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools in Manipur, our research employed a multifaceted and comprehensive methodology, encompassing both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. This approach aimed to provide a holistic understanding of the complex issue at hand.

#### Quantitative Analysis:

The quantitative aspect of our study involved collecting and analyzing data related to student enrollment patterns and attendance rates in government primary schools across Manipur. Educational records and enrollment statistics were gathered from relevant government agencies, local education authorities, and individual schools. These data points allowed us to identify trends, patterns, and hotspots of wastage and stagnation, enabling us to pinpoint areas in need of urgent intervention.

#### Qualitative Research:

Complementing the quantitative analysis, qualitative research methods were employed to delve into the underlying causes and experiences related to wastage and stagnation. In-depth interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including teachers, parents, and local education authorities. These interviews provided valuable insights into the socio-cultural, economic, and infrastructural factors that contribute to the observed challenges. Moreover, they allowed us to gain a deeper understanding of the perspectives, concerns, and aspirations of those directly involved in the educational process.

#### Data Triangulation:

To ensure the reliability and validity of our findings, we employed a data triangulation approach, cross-referencing and comparing quantitative and qualitative data. This approach enabled us to identify convergent themes and corroborate findings, enhancing the robustness of our analysis.

#### Ethical Considerations:

Throughout the research process, ethical considerations were paramount. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and measures were taken to protect the privacy and confidentiality of individuals and organizations involved in the study. The research was conducted with sensitivity to the cultural and contextual nuances of Manipur, recognizing the importance of respecting local norms and practices.

Through the integration of quantitative and qualitative methods, our research seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools in Manipur, with the ultimate goal of informing evidence-based policy recommendations and interventions that can help revitalize education in this region.

## **RESULT:**

The research findings highlight the significant prevalence of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools across Manipur, India. A detailed analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data unveiled the following key outcomes:

**Wastage Trends:** The quantitative analysis indicated that a substantial number of students in government primary schools do not complete their primary education. Dropout rates were highest during the transition from the primary to upper primary level, with a notable decline in student enrollment at this stage.

**Stagnation Patterns:** Stagnation, marked by students staying at a particular grade level for an extended period, was another prevalent issue. Students often repeated the same grade, leading to a delay in their educational progression.

**Contributing Factors:** Qualitative interviews with stakeholders highlighted a range of contributing factors to wastage and stagnation. These included socio-economic challenges, inadequate school infrastructure, lack of parental involvement, and language barriers, among others.

**Impact on Educational Quality:** Both quantitative and qualitative data underscored the adverse effects of wastage and stagnation on the overall quality of education in government primary schools in Manipur. This situation not only hindered students' academic progress but also strained the resources of schools and educators.

## **DISCUSSION:**

The results of this study necessitate a thorough discussion of the implications and potential actions:

**Root Causes and Systemic Issues:** Understanding the root causes of wastage and stagnation in Manipur's government primary schools is a complex task. Socio-economic factors, infrastructure limitations, and linguistic diversity within the state have all contributed to these challenges. A discussion on these systemic issues is crucial.

**Quality of Education:** The impact of wastage and stagnation on the quality of education is a matter of grave concern. It affects not only the educational prospects of individual students but also the overall development of Manipur. Addressing these issues is central to improving the educational landscape in the state.

**Policy Recommendations:** To revitalize education in Manipur, the research recommends a multifaceted approach. This includes investing in infrastructure, implementing targeted support for students facing socio-economic challenges, and fostering greater community and parental involvement in education.

## **CONCLUSION:**

In conclusion, the study provides valuable insights into the challenges of wastage and stagnation in government primary schools in Manipur. These issues, deeply rooted in socio-economic and cultural factors, have profound implications for the education system and the future of the state.

Revitalizing education in Manipur is not merely a matter of educational reform but a call for a broader socio-economic transformation. This research serves as a stepping stone towards understanding and addressing these challenges, with the ultimate goal of creating a more equitable, inclusive, and vibrant education system that empowers the children of Manipur to reach their full potential. The findings and

recommendations from this study should inform policymakers, educators, and stakeholders in their efforts to revitalize education and pave the way for a brighter future in Manipur.

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