



## A Critical Analysis of Literacy Scenario in Manipur

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### ABSTRACT

The present study is an attempt to find out the relationship with sex-wise enrolment and literacy, age-group of literacy and sex-wise in the literacy centres located in the Bishnupur District of Manipur. Objective of the study: The present study finds out the level of literacy in the Bishnupur district and also relationship between sex-wise enrolment and literacy. Methodology: The sample was selected randomly from the records maintained by the literacy centres. The data was collected from each participants of the centre with the help of interview schedule. Result: The result reveals that the entire hypothesis is rejected at the value of chi-square where the level of significance .01. It also found that relationship is dependent on the area of location in terms of the six constituencies of the district.

### KEYWORDS

CSR, Social Development, Diamond Cutting Firms, CSR in India, Corporate Governance

### Introduction:

Literacy is not only an instrument of development but also an investment for balanced progress and equitable socio-economic development. It is really a key which opens the door to a wider world- the world of education. According to Nelson Mandela – “Education is the most powerful weapon which can use to change the world”. Yet, literacy also encompasses a wider variety of attitudes, beliefs and power relations between individuals and groups of individuals (Singh, 2010).

Literacy is taken to include the wide range of communications, problem-solving, interpersonal and lifelong- learning skills that people use in their daily lives. The understanding of the term literacy has broadened over the years “EFA Global Monitoring Report 2002: Education for all stated: The meaning of literacy has changed radically since the World Conference on Education for All in Jomtien in 1990. Accelerating progress towards education for all is one of the defining development challenges of the early twenty-first century. In 2000, 164 governments assembled at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, to reaffirm the human right to education.

### Objectives of the study:

1. To find out the level of literacy in the Bishnupur district of Manipur.
2. To find out the relationship between the sex-wise enrolment and literacy, age-group of literacy and sex-wise.

### Sample:

The sample was selected randomly from the records maintained by the literacy centres in the Bishnupur district of Manipur.

### Method of the study:

The present study had adopted survey and analytical method. The data was collected with the help of the tool developed by the investigator.

### Analysis and Interpretation of data:

The data was tabulated and analyzed by applying statistical techniques i.e. Chi-square. On the basis of Chi-square, conclusions was drawn with regard to the level of literacy and relationship between the sex-wise in term of enrolment, literacy and age-group

### Results and Discussion:

Hypothesis 1: “Sex-wise enrolment is independent of location”

**Table 1(a)**

#### Distribution of sex-wise enrolment by constituencies

Constituencies	Male	Female	Total
Nambol	46	254	300
Oinam	51	249	300
Bishnupur	70	230	300
Moirang	57	243	300
Thanga	100	200	300
Kumbi	96	204	300
Total	420	1380	1800

The value of Chi-square (  $\chi^2$  ) and the Contingency Co-efficient (C) computed on the data are as under-

**Table- 1(b)**

Sample size, N	df	$\chi^2$ -value	C	Level of Significance
1800	5	49.97	.17	.01

The obtained value of  $\chi^2$ , i.e., 49.97 for 5 df is significant at .01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it can be interpreted that the sex-wise enrolment of the learners is dependent on the area of location in respect of six constituencies. Accordingly, the value of the contingency coefficient (C=.17) is indicative of the low correlation of the sex-wise enrolment of the learner and the area of location in respect of six constituencies of the district.

#### Hypothesis 2: “Sex-wise literacy is independent of location”

**Table 2(a) Distribution of sex-wise literates by constituencies**

Constituencies	Male	Female	Total
Nambol	27	114	141
Oinam	32	116	148
Bishnupur	42	117	159
Moirang	36	105	141
Thanga	59	96	155
Kumbi	43	91	134
Total	239	639	878

The value of Chi-square (  $\chi^2$  ) and the Contingency Co-efficient (C) computed on the data are as under-

**Table 2(b)**

Sample size, N	df	$\chi^2$ -value	C	Level of Significance
878	5	18.03	.14	.01

The obtained value of  $\chi^2$ , i.e., 18.03 for 5 df is significant at .01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it can be interpreted that the sex-wise literacy of the learners is dependent on the area of location in terms of the six constituencies. The value of the contingency co-efficient of correlation, .14 shows a low correlation of sex-wise literacy of learners and the area on location of the learners in terms of the six constituencies of the district.

**Hypothesis 3: "Age-group of literacy of the male learners is independent of location"**

**Table 3(a) Distribution of age-group of male literate learners by age and constituencies**

Age-group	Nambo l	Oinam	Bishnup ur	Moiran g	Thanga i	Kumb i	Total
15-20	19	5	17	8	23	10	82
20-25	5	6	7	7	14	10	49
25-30	3	7	13	14	13	18	68
30-35	0	13	3	6	9	5	36
35above	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Total	27	32	42	36	59	43	239

The value of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) and the Contingency Co-efficient (C) computed on the data are as under-

**Table 3(b)**

Sample size, N	df	$\chi^2$ -value	C	Level of Significance
239	20	49.11	.17	.01

The obtained value of  $\chi^2$ , i.e., 49.11 for 20 df is significant at .01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it can be interpreted that the age-wise male literacy learners is related to the six constituencies to which the learners belong, the value of the contingency co-efficient of correlation being .17. This reveals that the age-wise male literacy of the learners is dependent on the area of location in terms of the six constituencies of the district.

**Hypothesis 4: "Age-group of literacy of the female learners is independent of location"**

**Table 4(a) Distribution of age-group of female literates by age and constituencies**

Age-group	Nambo l	Oinam	Bishnup ur	Moiran g	Thanga i	Kumb i	Total
15-20	19	27	32	23	39	18	158
20-25	25	25	32	22	30	17	151
25-30	40	33	31	24	20	27	175
30-35	29	31	19	28	7	29	143
35above	1	0	3	8	0	0	12
Total	114	116	117	105	96	91	639

The value of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) and the Contingency Co-efficient (C) computed on the data are as under-

**Table 4(b)**

Sample size, N	Df	$\chi^2$ -value	C	Level of Significance
639	20	66.88	.30	.01

The obtained value of  $\chi^2$ , i.e., 66.88 for 20 df is significant at .01 level. Hence, the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, it can be interpreted that the age-wise literacy of the female learners is related to the six constituencies to which the learners belong, the value of the contingency co-efficient of correlation being .30. This

reveals that the age-wise literacy of the female learners is quite dependent on the area of location in terms of the six constituencies of the district.

**Conclusion:**

It can be concluded that the entire hypothesis is rejected at the value of chi-square where the level of significance was .01. It result also found that relationship is dependent on the area of location in terms of the six constituencies of the district. Thus, it can be interpreted that the sex-wise enrolment of the learners is dependent on the area of location in respect of six constituencies.

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