

ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION OF SCHEDULE CASTE IN MANIPUR

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to find out what opportunities and problems there are for inclusive growth in Manipur by looking at the educational level and social and economic status of the state's Scheduled Castes (SCs). Survey data from a representative sample of SCs is used to look into important socioeconomic factors like schooling, employment, income, access to facilities, experiences of racism, and views on development. It turns out that SCs come from different educational backgrounds and have different household incomes and job possibilities. Caste-based discrimination still exists and makes it harder for people to move up in society, even though most people have access to the things they need to live. Some ideas are to improve job chances, fight discrimination, make it easier for people to get medical care, get more people involved in politics, and make sure that social projects are carried out more efficiently. We now know more about the social and economic factors that affect SCs in Manipur thanks to this study. In addition, it gives lawmakers and users evidence-based suggestions for specific actions that will support fair development and prosperity.

Keywords: Scheduled Castes, socio-economic status, educational attainment, Manipur, inclusive development.

Introduction

There has been a lot of study and policy talk about how to help Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs) get better education and social and economic status for a long time. SCs still have problems that keep them from fully using the financial and educational tools that are out there for them because they have been pushed to the edges of society in the past (Chang et al. 2020). Understanding the educational and financial situations of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs) is important for creating policies and programs that promote fair growth and reduce differences. This research carefully looks at survey data from a broad sample to find out how much schooling and social status the SC people in Manipur have. One main goal of the study is to find out what problems and chances South Carolina towns face. Plans and rules should be changed after getting this kind of information. In order to do this, it looks at a lot of

important factors, such as family income, employment situation, level of education, and attitudes toward the progress of society and the economy. We think that this study will help us learn more about the social and economic problems that Manipur's SCs face and give us ideas for projects that will help all social groups grow.

Aim and Objectives of the study

The first step is to find out how Manipur's Scheduled Castes affect schooling, economic growth, and development. Next, ideas should be thought up for how to make them more powerful in society and the economy.

Objectives:

1. Look at how the Scheduled Castes in Manipur are doing in terms of their social and economic lives right now. Think about their income, schooling, job prospects, and how easy it is for them to get things they need.
2. Manipur has set goals for economic growth and progress over the past ten years, which has changed the social and economic situations of the Scheduled Castes.
3. Finding out how many kids from Manipur's Scheduled Castes go to school, exactly how well they do, and how easy it is for them to get a good education is important. This will help you figure out how education might help their finances.
4. Find out what the Scheduled Castes in Manipur are worried about and having trouble with as they try to get ahead in life by going to school and making friends. Racial and cultural differences, bad public policy, and bad facilities are a few of these.

These study goals will help us fully understand what is going on right now and offer policies that will help the Scheduled Castes in Manipur get fair chances to grow, improve, and go to school.

Literature Review

Schedule Castes (SCs) have not been allowed to enter Manipur, which is an Indian northeastern state, for a long time. An unfair number of good things happen to them at work, school, and with their friends. We hope that this in-depth study of the literature sheds light on the many things that prevent the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Manipur from making progress in their social, educational, and economic lives. Lots of information is analyzed to find problems, trends, and possible futures that can assist the local SCs in filling in the social and economic gaps they see. It has been found over and over that the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in Manipur are still being mistreated. Unfair situations include not having enough money, not being able to find a regular job, and not having enough chances to use services like baths and medical care (Sewell et al. 2019). A bigger difference in income exists in South Carolina because some people don't have work or live in poor areas. This is because of racism from the past, a lack of school choices, and the fact that most South Carolina houses are in rural places. It's hard for them to find steady work, which makes things even worse for them (Bone 2019). There are a lot of people who need to learn the skills that are always changing in order to work in the secret economy. In SC, problems that were already there get worse when people can't get to simple services. They are still poor, so their health and economic growth

are not going well. This essay looks at the complicated connection between Manipur's policies that help SCs and economic growth. This link affects both economic growth and progress (Shi et al. 2020). Even though development has come a long way, problems like restricted access to land, money, and markets still affect communities on the edges. Because these rules make it harder for them to make money choices, they are stuck in a cycle of poverty. Social and economic mobility is slowed down by a lack of helpful policies and processes (Hudson et al. 2020). Also, groups that were already on the outside become even less effective as cities and factories grow quickly, forcing people to move and destroying traditional ways of making a living.

Based on the knowledge we have now, it seems that education is a big part of SCs in the state of Manipur becoming more economically independent. It is still hard to get a good education, especially in rural places, even though there is a strong link between SCs' levels of income and their levels of education. The level of education that kids in South Carolina can get is lower because schools don't have enough space (Berry et al. 2021). Some of these amenities are not having enough classes, libraries, or bathrooms. There aren't enough teachers, which makes the problem even worse because it makes lessons less effective and learning goals harder to reach. South Carolina teens and young adults don't go to school very often and often drop out (Mireles-Rios et al. 2020). One reason for this is that of social and cultural problems like discrimination, shame, and assumptions that housework is more important than schooling, especially for women. When all of these things are looked at together, they keep the processes of poverty and exclusion going from one generation to the next. There are many problems and issues that are getting in the way of the social and economic growth of SCs in Manipur, as well as their educational possibilities. People from different castes are still being discriminated against in Manipur, and it affects many parts of daily life (Masih 2019). When someone is labeled as SC, they have fewer choices, which makes them even less accepted in society. The problems that communities in South Carolina face are much harder to deal with when they don't have enough government representation. This is because their opinions are often not taken into account when policies and choices are being made.

Welfare programs that were supposed to help African American communities aren't working well, which makes the social problems in these areas even worse (Rambert 2021). These resources are often not used effectively because of red tape, corruption, and poor delivery methods, which means that SCs do not get the services and support they need. This is still the case even though the government has started a lot of different programs and projects. The way people think about and rate the pros and cons of SCs is affected by negative stereotypes and ideas about different countries (Rogers et al. 2021). This makes it harder for them to solve the problems they face. If we want to solve these tough problems and issues, we need a broad, multifaceted plan that evens out structural differences, encourages social participation, and makes sure that SCs in Manipur have equal access to resources and chances. By facing these problems head-on, Manipur might be able to work towards making society fairer and

more welcoming, where everyone, no matter their race or background, has a chance to achieve.

There is writing that gives an honest assessment of the Manipur government's plans and actions to help the state's SCs with their social and economic problems (Khan 2021). Three of these are important: the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). They are both meant to provide money for the growth of the Scheduled Caste and indigenous people, respectively (Bhoi 2022). When the government starts these programmes, it really wants to deal with the special problems that disadvantaged groups face and help them become more financially independent. But study shows over and over that there are holes in the measures that are being used and that the money that is being given is not being spent wisely. For the SCs in Manipur, development projects are often not able to go ahead even when money is available because of governmental red tape, corruption, and a lack of openness (Kale et al. 2019). These problems are made worse by the fact that the community doesn't have much say in planning and making decisions. The results are not good in this case, and the real-world effect is not very big. To fix these problems and make government actions more effective, there needs to be more openness, transparency, and community participation in the planning and running of economic development projects right away (Farmaki 2020). Manipur's government programmes for the poor and socially and economically disadvantaged can be more effective and successful if they have stronger monitoring and assessment rules, get more stakeholders involved, and form partnerships with civil society groups. Other steps that should be taken to make sure that the given funds are used wisely and given to the right people are improving the institutions' abilities, strengthening the systems of control, and making the managerial processes as efficient as possible.

It now have a full picture of the social and economic situation, as well as the chances and challenges that SCs in Manipur face when they try to get ahead in life, grow, and get an education (Zimik 2023) thanks to this literature study. Last but not least, this study gives a full picture of the problem. There has been a lot of success in some areas, but there are still some areas that need targeted interventions, new policies, and more research to find out how well the programmes are working and to support policies that help the overall development of SC communities in Manipur. Because there are so many problems that need to be fixed, there needs to be a comprehensive plan to fix systemic unfairness, get rid of structural barriers, and make sure that the SC people in Manipur who aren't getting enough chances and resources can get them all.

Methodology of the study

Based on a survey, this report looks at the issues, hopes, and social and economic standing of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs). A survey was used by the researchers to look at different aspects of school success and economic growth in the SC communities. The reason for this is that polls let them get a lot of information from a sample that is typical of the target group.

Plan for Sampling: The sampling plan includes a multi-stage sample method to make sure that SCs in Manipur are represented in a lot of different places and social groups. Manipur mostly uses stratified random sampling to pick which areas to look into. This method looks at how cities and towns are spread out in space as well as the number of people living in each area (Etikan and Babatope 2019). Then, towns and villages are picked at random from the places that have been marked. Once the towns and cities have been chosen, families are picked at random from them.

Sample Size: Statistical formulas are used to figure out the sample size to make sure that it is accurate and has enough statistical power for a full study (Law 2023). Some of the things that are thought about when choosing the sample size are the amount of SCs in Manipur, the level of trust that is needed, and the error margin.

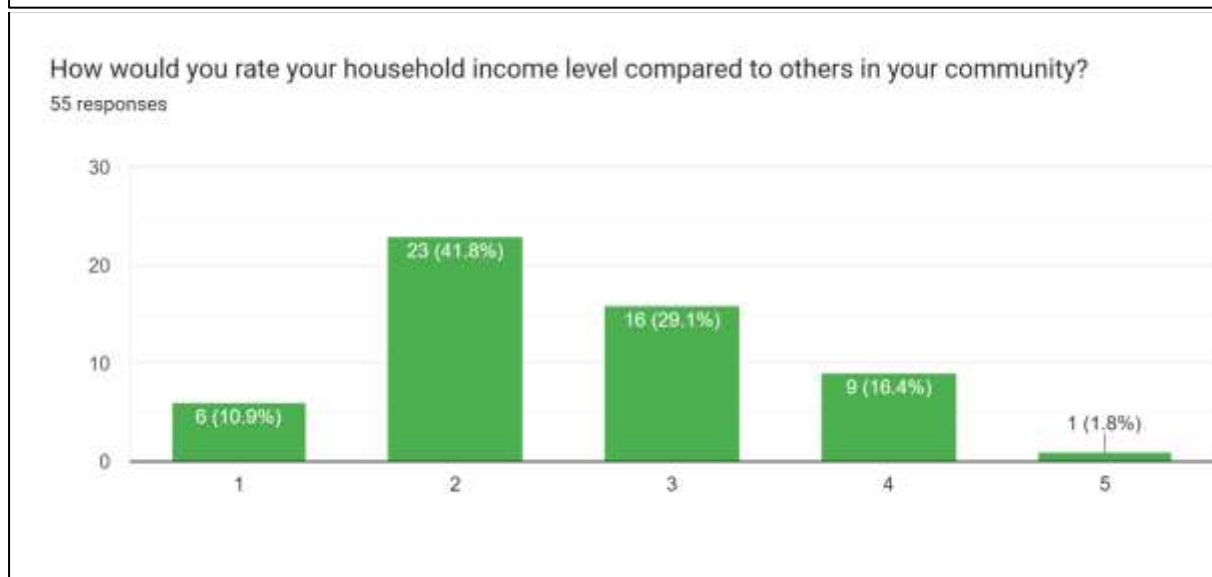
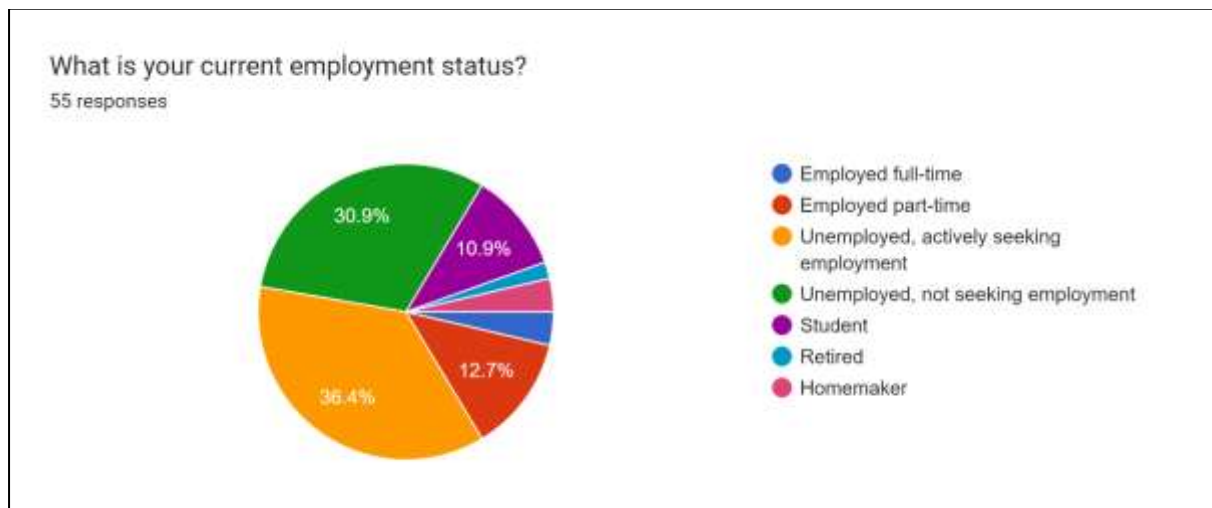
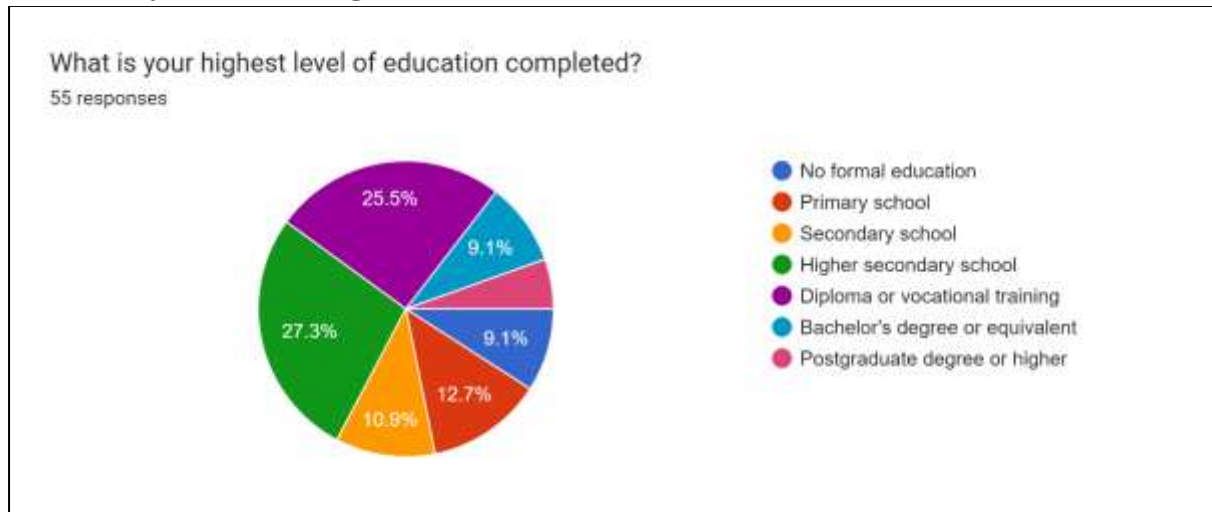
Survey Instrument: A organised questionnaire is made after a careful review of the literature and discussions with experts in the field (Bihi 2021). In order to get quantitative data on a number of socioeconomic factors, such as job status, income brackets, and access to housing, healthcare, and education, the survey is being used. Additionally, more detailed questions have been added to get a better sense of the problems and issues that SCs in Manipur think they face.

Collecting data: In some towns and cities, trained enumerators hand out poll questionnaires to specific families (Snyder 2019). A qualified poll participant is interviewed in person so that they can keep their privacy. Because they want to reduce bias, enumerators are taught to get information in a fair and decent way.

Data analysis: Statistical tools are used to clean, code, and look over the collected data. To sum up the social and economic traits of the SCs in Manipur, descriptive figures like frequencies, percentages, averages, and standard deviations are used (Sileyew 2019). You can use inferential statistics to look for links and correlations between factors of interest. Two examples are regression analysis and chi-square tests.

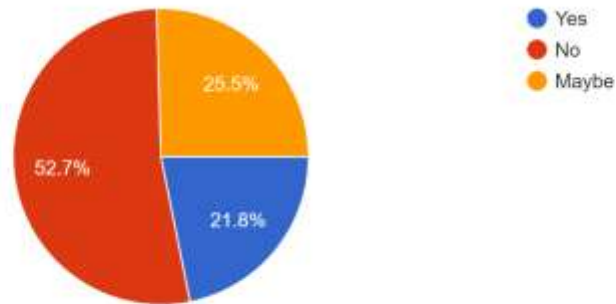
Concerns about ethics: Before data is gathered, it must be approved by the right academic review groups. Everyone who takes part is asked to give their informed permission, and their privacy and confidentiality are respected. It is made clear to the people who are taking part in the study that they can quit at any time.

Data Analysis and findings



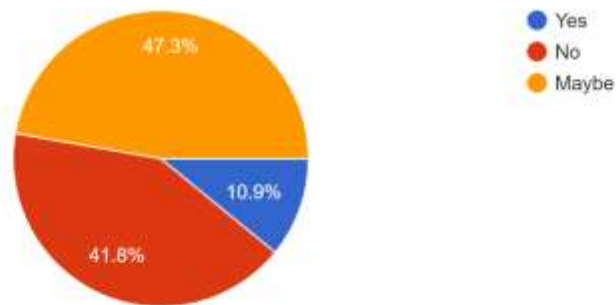
Do you have access to basic amenities such as clean water, electricity, and sanitation facilities in your household?

55 responses



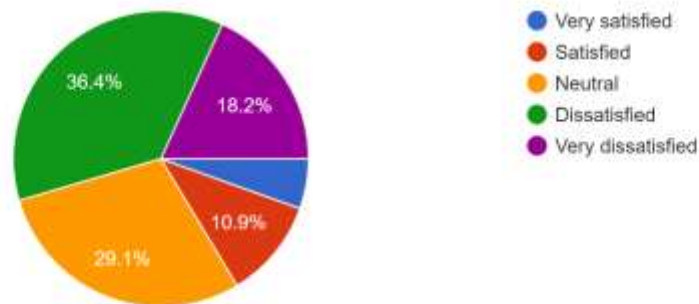
Have you or any member of your family experienced discrimination based on caste in accessing public services or employment opportunities?

55 responses



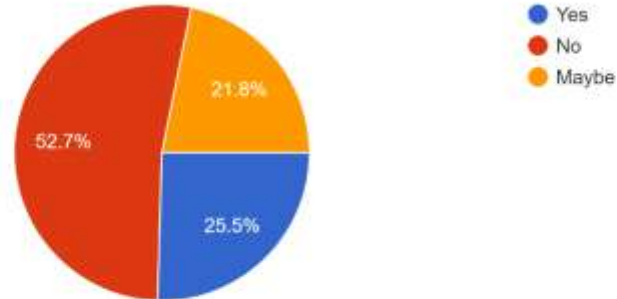
Are you satisfied with the quality of education available in your locality?

55 responses



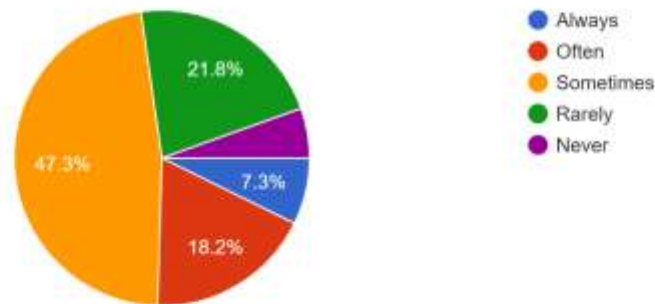
Have you received any government assistance or welfare benefits specifically targeted towards Scheduled Castes in the past year?

55 responses



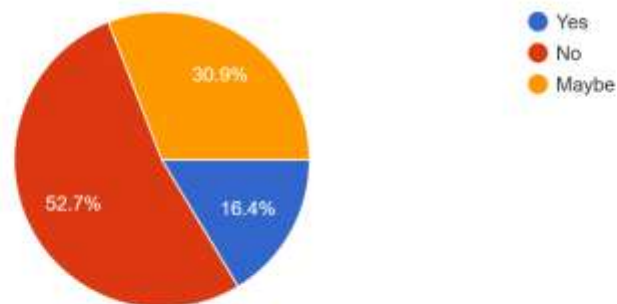
How often do you encounter challenges in accessing healthcare services due to financial constraints?

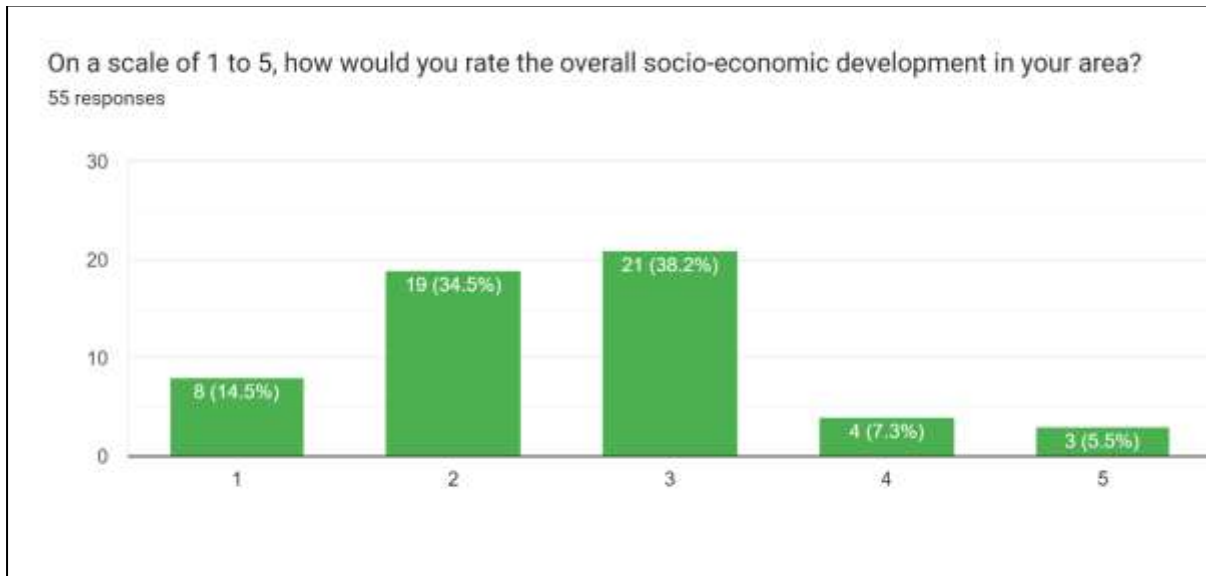
55 responses



Do you feel adequately represented by political leaders from your community?

55 responses





This study gave a general picture of the social, economic, and educational situations of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs). The survey answers showed a lot about the people who filled it out, like their level of education, employment, household income, access to necessities, experiences with discrimination, happiness with the quality of their education, use of government aid, trouble getting medical care, political representation, and thoughts on the overall socioeconomic development in their community. A careful look at this data can put light on the situations and problems that SC people in Manipur are currently facing (Devi and De 2022). The respondents' wide range of educational backgrounds is an interesting result from the dataset. Fewer of the people who answered have higher education degrees, like bachelor's or postgraduate degrees. Most of them, on the other hand, have at least finished secondary school or professional training. Still, a sizable portion of the SC community says they have never been to a regular school, pointing out differences in their access to and options for education. The respondents also have different job situations. Some work full- or part-time, while others are unemployed and either actively look for work or don't. Also, a small number of respondents say they are housewives, students, or retired. This shows that SC households in Manipur have people from a wide range of socioeconomic backgrounds and job types. It's interesting to see that a lot of the respondents are jobless even though they have met certain educational requirements (Lopez and Philips 2019). This could mean that they are having trouble turning their education into useful job opportunities.

The people who answered said that, compared to other households in their town, their income was either below average, average, or above average. It is said that household income levels change over time (Cox et al. 2020). This difference shows that SC households come from a wide range of economic backgrounds and that targeted programs are needed to help families who are struggling financially. Some of the people who answered say they don't have access to these things, but most of them seem to have simple things like electricity, clean water, and bathrooms. This shows that infrastructure growth is making some progress, but it also means

that there are still some areas that don't have enough (Mohsin et al. 2022). Some participants said they faced discrimination based on caste when they tried to use public services or look for work. In Manipur, this shows that SC people are still facing discrimination and problems in society. People can't get ahead in life when they are discriminated against this much, and wrong things keep happening in society. The amount of happiness with the quality of training varies between individuals. Not everyone is happy or doesn't care, but some are. This shows that targeted spending is needed to raise the quality of services and education, especially in rural and remote places (Echazarra and Radinger 2019). It also shows how different parts of Manipur use different teaching methods and materials.

A few of the individuals who replied claimed that they had used handouts or help from the government that was just for SCs. This shows that they knew about the programmes that helped people at the time. According to Jerolleman et al. (2023), problems like lying, red tape, and keeping things secret may make it harder to give and get these benefits. There were a lot of people who said they had trouble getting medical care because they couldn't pay for it. It might be easier for people to get health care if it's easier for them to get health insurance and pay for it. Some of the people who answered said that SC groups don't have enough power over the government and that they should be more involved in making decisions. In general, people in the places that answered said that social growth was anywhere from "poor" to "excellent." This might be because different parts of Manipur don't have the same access to services, programmes, and tools that can help their places grow. Examining the collection tells us important things about the money issues, issues, and chances faced by SC people in Manipur. Things that have been brought up need to be fixed so that growth is fair and the lives of SCs in the community get better (Delgado 2019). Many of these have to do with who can meet their basic wants, get a job, go to school, and have their voice heard in politics. These numbers could help politicians and other partners in Manipur make rules and measures that meet the wants and goals of the SC groups there. In the long run, this will make economic growth more fair and last longer.

Conclusion and recommendations

Finally, searching for information about the education level and financial situation of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs) reveals a difficult picture full of contrasts, issues, and chances. There are still issues that need to be resolved, including discrimination, unemployment, not having enough people in government, and health care issues. Nowadays it's a lot easier to go to school and meet basic wants. If we want the SC people in Manipur to make long-term growth and have better lives, these problems need to be fixed right away.

Recommendation

To deal with the problems brought up and keep the financial growth of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs), a number of different plans are needed. That there are more and better educational choices is very important, especially in the remote and rural places where SC communities are common. This means making education better by making sure schools have enough resources and skilled teachers, as well as starting programs to get more students to

graduate and fewer to drop out. The second thing that is very important is making jobs accessible. In South Carolina, there should be programmes that help people get jobs by making them more productive, helping them learn new skills, growing businesses, and finding them work. Third, it's very important to fight unfairness and make sure everyone is involved in society. Racism needs to be fought more strongly in many areas of society, including work, public services, healthcare, education, and more. To get more people to join in with social activities, legal steps, attempts to raise awareness, and projects to raise awareness can all be used. It would be easier for people to get medical care if we had more money for it, better basic medical services in poor areas, and more building. It is very important to make sure that everyone can get health care without any problems and that more people know what those rights are. Also, more people should get active in politics. One way to do this is to make sure that everyone has a voice in the government and use affirmative action and political systems that include and give power to groups that aren't as well-known. Finally, it's important to make support programmes for SCs better by making them more open, responsible, and based in the community. Tools for keeping track of and evaluating the money are included to make sure it is handled well. We want to make Manipur a more fair and friendly place to live, and by following these rules, we might be able to close the wealth gap and promote growth that helps everyone.

Limitations and future scope

The study gives us useful details about the social class and level of education of Manipur's Scheduled Castes (SCs), but we need to be aware of some flaws before we can properly understand the results. To begin, because people are asked to fill out the poll on their own, memory and social desirability biases could change the results. Some respondents may overstate how satisfied they are with certain parts of the poll, or they may not tell the truth about sensitive issues like unfair treatment, which could change the facts. Also, the study sample might not be a good representation of all the SC people in Manipur. Some SC community subgroups, like those who live in rural or poor places, may not have gotten enough attention, even though samples were taken many times. It might be harder to hide the unique problems these groups are having and use the results in other situations. Third, the survey's cross-sectional methodology gives a picture of the current state of society, the economy, and schooling. Longitudinal studies that record changes over time would help us understand how the SC people in Manipur works and what their habits are. The collection is still a good place to start for more research and policymaking, even with these problems. To figure out how and why things happen, more research needs to be done on the link between social factors and school outcomes for SCs in Manipur. This study could use more complex methods, such as regression models or qualitative conversations. Studies that look at the long-term effects of policies and interventions on the social and economic development of SC communities will help policymakers make decisions based on facts. These studies will also give policymakers important information about how well existing programmes are working. It might also help to learn more about the hopes, fears, and experiences of SC people in

Manipur by using qualitative study methods like focus groups and in-depth conversations to learn more about their social and economic lives.

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