

The Infrastructure of Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools Within Bishnupur District, Manipur: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

There are two resources through which the institution can be functional. The first recourse is physical infrastructures and second is human resources. The human resource is also one of the important part of educational institution, through which institution is functional. However, without the physical infrastructure of the institution, it is also very hard to be functional with efficiency. Both are two faces of the same coin as the coin will work when there are two faces of a coin. In this study, the physical infrastructure is the area of the study as far as Higher Secondary Schools in Bisenpur District of Manipur. Whether all the higher secondary schools are to the mark in respect of infrastructure as per rules of the affiliating authority, is the prime area of the study. The study will suggest some remedial measures for the improvement of Higher secondary schools in Manipur.

Key words: *Infrastructure, Higher Secondary Education and Bishnupur District*

Introduction:

Secondary Education is that stage of education which helps children to become full-fledged members of a complex modern society. It is in fact regarded as the backbone of any educational system. This stage of education is being imparted to those children who have completed the junior middle lower, secondary stage of education. Secondary Education is a preparatory stage to higher studies in the universities and at the same time it is a complete unit by itself. It develops the higher potential, the individual's ability, interests and qualities of character. It enables the individual to enter life as a knowledgeable, active-minded, sociable individual.

Higher Secondary is also known as Senior Secondary in some places. It refers to the education imparted in the eleventh and twelfth standard in schools. The schools which provide education upto this classes are known as Higher Secondary schools. The pressure of studying and performing well is usually higher on higher secondary students and teachers are better trained to maintain a high level of active learning to engage the students and prepare them for entrance examinations as well as further studies. Higher secondary education is vital for students because it gives them an opportunity to proceed in their career. Therefore, career advancement is one of the major benefits of this education system. Good education makes them a prospect for employer to pursue. Moreover, it also helps in skill development as it serves as a great platform to develop social skills. Also students can enhance their abilities by participating in various extracurricular activities. It gives them the confidence to socialize with anyone and everyone.

Governments and societies around the world strive to improve their education systems and ensure that all children and youths have the opportunity to go to school and acquire the knowledge and skills they need to lead healthy and productive lives. Schools infrastructure help in improving the quality of education. The quality of education infrastructure, specifically it is appropriate educational planning and design with a focus on child development has been widely discussed in recent years. The potential benefits of improving the spaces where education is provided can be sizeable including energy savings, safer and healthier environments for children and better learning outcomes.

A good school infrastructure with renewed spaces makes it possible for children and youths that live in remote areas to study and in addition tend to improve the attendance and interest of students and teachers in learning. For this same reason investments in school infrastructure have an essential role in solving access problems of students to the school system and to improve their performance.

In Manipur, Secondary Education is provided in the High School and Higher Secondary Schools. In High School, there are classes nine to ten, while Higher Secondary Schools have class nine to twelve. Higher Secondary schools exists in two forms. The first category has three years course that is classes nine, ten, twelve the second category has four years course that is classes nine to twelve. In the second category, the +2 stage of 10+2+3 system is introduced. There are facilities for science and humanities studies in the existing Higher Secondary Schools of Manipur and attempts were made to introduce vocational courses in 1986-87.

Justification of the Study: Higher Secondary Education is the terminal for those who enter the world of work after the high school stage. For such people a strengthened vocational Scheme should form the main plank of strategy. For the rest it is preparatory to higher education and therefore, a good grounding in the subject area should be provided along with the learning orientation. The improvement in management systems of which perhaps the school complex system and improved supervisory system are the most important and should be the main programmes during every plan period. A flexible and interactive teaching programme supported by adequate laboratories and libraries should be a Pre-requisite for learning oriented education. A programme of curricular reform and examination evaluation reform would provide condition for a good grounding in subject areas.

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh launched a scheme to improve infrastructure of government schools in the state. The scheme named "School Fagadaba" (make education better) was launched at the cabinet hall of Chief Minister's Secretariat, where the CM interacted with dignitaries and officials present at seven different schools through video conferencing. He said the objective of the scheme was to ensure better infrastructure, quality education and overall improvement of government schools to make them model schools.

It is therefore, worthwhile to study the prevailing system of Secondary Education in Manipur, so that we may understand the efficiencies and shortcoming of the prevailing system. This study will especially help to analyse the infrastructure and facilities needing in the smooth functioning of the system of Secondary Education in Manipur especially in Bishnupur District of Manipur.

Statement Of The Problem: The problem of the study can be stated as "The Infrastructure of Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools Within Bishnupur District, Manipur: A Comparative Study".

Definition of the key words used:

- A. **Infrastructure:** Physical infrastructure Facilities available in the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur as per COHSEM norms.
- B. **Higher Secondary Education:** Secondary Education is usually defined as that stage of the Educational Structure which caters to the Education of the pupils from class 9 to 12.
- C. **Bishnupur District:** Bishnupur District is one of the Districts of Manipur in Northeastern India. The District is divided into 3 sub divisions namely Bishnupur, Nambol and Moirang.

Objective Of The Study:

1. To find out the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
2. To compare the level of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
3. To compare the level of infrastructure among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

4. To compare the level of infrastructure among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
5. To find out the remedial measures for further improvements as far as infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Hypothesis of the Study:

1. There is no significant overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
2. There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
3. There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
4. There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Statistical Technique Of The Study: The following statistical techniques are to be used to tabulate the collected data:

1. T Test
2. Percentage and
3. Graphical representation.

Delimitation Of The Study:

1. The present study was geographically limited to Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
2. The present study was confined to study only 6 (six) Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
3. The present study was limited to three Government and three private Higher Secondary Schools of Science Streams only in Bishnupur District during 2023 to 2024.

Review Of The Related Literatures:

(a): Significant International research studies done on the infrastructure of higher secondary schools:

1. **Ana Cuesta, Paul Glewwe and Brooke Krause, November 20,2015 Department of Applied Economics at the University of Minnesota** conducted a study on “School Infrastructure and Educational Outcomes : A Literature Review, with Special Reference to Latin America”.**Objectives of the study: (1):** To highlight the value of investing in education. (2) To examine both the economic literature and the education literature published from 1990 to 2012 to assess the extent to which specific types of school infrastructure have a casual impact on student learning and enrolment. **Findings of the study: (1)** School libraries, toilets, laboratories, drinking water facilities and the creation of new schools leads to improved learning and enrolment. (2) The main conclusion of this study is that the evidence base is weak, so more high quality research is needed on the impact of infrastructure on learning and time in school in developing countries.
2. **T. N. Sebake, L. Mphittane and J. T Gibberd, Pretoria, 001** conducted a study on “**Developing a School Infrastructure Performance Indicator System (SIPIS) ”**. **Objective of the study :** To introduce innovative approaches to school building design, construction and operation in order to address the need for both high quality education and community development support in rural areas of South Africa. **Findings of the study :** The research provides a useful start to the development of a set of indicators that can be used to measure the performance of school infrastructure, however further study is required.
3. **Rumbi Ethel Chakacha, Chuse Gervase Iwi and Edward Naa Dakota (2014)** conducted a study on “**Determining the Relationship between Infrastructure and Learner Success : A Comparative Study of**

Two Primary Schools in Zimbabwe. ” Objectives of the study : (1) To examine the extent to which the availability of adequate infrastructure or lack of it affects the future success of learners. (2) To find ways of dealing with the regions' escalating primary school dropout rates and limited access to both technical and vocational education. **Main findings of the Study:** (1) A well – equipped school is more functional and presents better learning opportunities for learners. (2) School planners, funders and policy makers should take note of the positive impact that a functional, clean and attractive school can make on education.

- 4. Ahmad Nurabadi, Department of Educational Administration, Faculty of Education, Universities Negeri Malang, Malang 65145, Indonesia, Endah Tri Priyatni, Department of Indonesian Literature, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang, Malang 65145, Indonesia** conducted a study on “Analysis of the Availability of School Facilities and Infrastructure as an Effort to Accelerate School Quality Improvement”. **Objectives of the study:** (a) To describe the availability of facilities to accelerate school quality improvement. (b) To describe the availability of infrastructure to accelerate school quality improvement. **Findings of the study :** (1) For each school there was an availability of facilities with a student ratio so that it could improve the quality of the school. (2) For each school there is the availability of infrastructure with a student ratio so as to improve the quality of the school.

Significant National Studies Done On The Infrastructure Of Higher Secondary Schools :

- 1) **Sumanta Kumar Mahapatra, (Research Scholar, ICAFI University Nagaland, India),Dr. Horen Gopala (Associate Professor, Department of Commerce, Mariana College, Assam, India)** conducted a study on “A Study on Educational Infrastructure Facilities Provided by Government and Private Schools in Nagaland with Special Reference to Dimapur”, **Objective of the study :** To make a comparative study between the physical infrastructure facilities provided by Government schools and Private Schools in Dimapur district of Nagaland. **Findings of the study :** i) The infrastructure facilities in state government run schools are very poor in relation to not only private schools as well as the central government run schools. It is inadequate to satisfy the basic need for the teaching – learning process. ii) Lack of proper infrastructures creates negative impact on the motivation of students and teachers as well as their performance.
- 2) **Mylliemngap Banteiborlang (Research scholar, Department of Education, North – Eastern Hill University)** conducted a study on “Study of infrastructural facilities of Secondary Schools in Shillong town”. **Objectives of the study :** i) To study infrastructural facilities and problems in the secondary schools. ii) To find out if infrastructural problems affects teachers and students performance in the secondary schools. iii) To suggest the measures for improvement in the infrastructural areas. **Main findings of the study :** i) School infrastructure is very much essential for all round development of the students. ii) Improper school building has been the cause of congestion in the classroom which has spoiled the learning atmosphere. iii) Good schools with good standard will ultimately help in the upliftment of the society.
- 3) **Arunajati (1979) in his study on the efficiency of the secondary school system in Tamil Nadu found that : Main Findings of the study:** i) 55% of the schools had inadequate physical facilities such as building, classrooms and furniture. 35% had inadequate facilities for sports and games in respect of equipment and playground space. ii) SSLC results moderately correlated with physical facilities, school equipment and teacher pupil ratio.

Significant research studies done on the infrastructure of higher secondary schools in Manipur :

1. **Moirangthem Kunjaraj Singh, Research Scholar, Department of Education, Manipur University** conducted a study on “A Comparative Study Of Government And Private Secondary Schools In Imphal East District, Manipur”. **Objectives of the study :** (1) To measure the influence of infrastructural accommodations on the academic achievement. (2) To find out the relationship of infrastructure facilities and outcome. (3) To find out the important infrastructure facilities of government and private secondary schools. **Main findings of the study :** (1) The secondary schools infrastructure and facilities of higher outcome are mostly interrelationships. (2) The infrastructure is very much essential in the 20th century for higher outcomes, it is indispensable material in the schools, good and proper facilities improved the student potential and personalities. (3) The parent attempt to the poor arrangement and good facilities schools and outcome is very high.
2. **Dr. Keithellakpam Bidyalakshmi, Assistant Professor, M.A (Education), M. Ed. Ph. D (Education), R. K. Sanatombi Devi College of Education, Heirangoithong Awang Leikai, P. O. Singjamei – 795008, Imphal, Manipur, India** conducted a study on “Problems of Elementary Education in Senapati

District of Manipur, India ”(2016). **Objectives of the Study :** (1) To find out the problems faced by the students in Primary Schools. (2) To find out the shortage of the necessary infrastructure of selected primary school. (3) To find out the lack of trained teachers in primary schools. **Main Findings of the Study (1)** There exists the problems faced by students in primary schools. (2) There exists the shortage of the necessary infrastructure in the selected primary school. (3) There is a lack of trained teachers in primary schools.

Conclusion: it can be concluded that the topic of the study is new area which is not conducted by anyone before. Which will help us to solve the problems of infrastructures of Hr. Sec. Schools in Bishumapur District.

Method of the study: The present study was decided as descriptive cum survey method to find out the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

Population of the study: In the present study, the population included the Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

The list of all government and Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District are given below :

A. Government Higher Secondary Schools:

- 1) Bishnupur Higher Secondary School, Bishnupur.
- 2) Mangolganbi college, Nynthoukhong.
- 3) Nambol Higher Secondary School.
- 4) Thambal Marik College, Oinam.
- 5) Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School.
- 6) Nynthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School.
- 7) Nambol Boy's Higher Secondary School.
- 8) Nambol Leiren Girl's Higher secondary School, Nambol.

B. Private Higher Secondary Schools

- 1) Special Regular English School, Nambol.
- 2) Deligent Public School, Moirang.
- 3) Saint Xavier's School, Moirang.
- 4) Advance Public School, Moirang.
- 5) Si. John's English School, Moirang.
- 6) Comprehensive School, Oinam.
- 7) Radha Madhava Sanskrit Maha Vidyalaya, Nambol.

Sample of the study: In this study, selection of the samples had done in such a way that it consisted of three Government Higher Secondary Schools and three Private Higher Secondary Schools selected randomly by applying stratified random sampling method.

The selected Government and Private Higher Secondary Schools are given below :

A. GOVERNMENT HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL

- a. Bishnupur Higher Secondary School.
- b. Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School.
- c. Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School

B. PRIVATE HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

- a. Saint Xavier's School, Moirang.
- b. Advance Public School, Moirang.
- c. Diligent Public School, Moirang.

Tools to be used: Self developed questionnaire Com Interview method was used for collecting both quantitative and qualitative information. The questionnaire consisted of 45 (forty five) statements.

Procedure for Data Collection: In order to collect information from the schools, the investigator personally went and approached the Principals of the selected institutions and first of all stated the purpose of the visit. After obtaining permission, the questionnaire was given to the principals. The principals were made to understand that their responses to the items in the questionnaires were intended to be used only for the research purpose and that it would be treated as confidential.

Statistical Technique Used: For the proper interpretation and analysis of the collected data in the view of the hypothesis of the study, the investigator adopted the following statistical procedure :

1. T Test
2. Percentage and
3. Graphical representation.

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION: The analysis and interpretation of the data and results have been discussed and given below:

Hypothesis – 1 : There is no significant overall infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

TABLE No: 1: Showing the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

SL	Item/Question	Right Answer %	Wrong Answer %
1	1	100.0	00.00
2	2	100.0	00.00
3	3	100.0	00.00
4	4	33.33	66.67
5	5	83.33	16.67
6	6	33.33	66.67
7	7	100.0	00.00
8	8	100.0	00.00
9	9	100.0	00.00
10	10	66.67	33.33
11	11	66.67	33.33
12	12	66.67	33.33
13	13	66.67	33.33
14	14	83.33	16.67

15	15	66.67	33.33
16	16	66.67	33.33
17	17	100.0	00.00
18	18	100.0	00.00
19	19	16.67	66.67
20	20	66.67	33.33
21	21	66.67	33.33
22	22	33.33	66.67
23	23	16.67	83.33
24	24	100.0	00.00
25	25	100.0	00.00
26	26	16.67	83.33
27	27	00.00	100.0
28	28	100.0	00.00
29	29	100.0	00.00
30	30	100.0	00.00
31	31	100.0	00.00
32	32	16.67	83.33
33	33	16.67	83.33
34	34	16.67	83.33
35	35	00.00	100.0
36	36	100.0	00.00
37	37	33.33	66.67
38	38	83.33	16.67
39	39	16.67	83.33
40	40	83.33	16.67
41	41	83.33	16.67
42	42	83.33	16.67
43	43	83.33	16.67
44	44	00.00	100.0
45	45	33.33	66.67
Overall average		64.44%	35.55%

INTERPRETATION:

- 1) In connection with first question of the questionnaire, cent percent of the total sample favoured the sample of the study and responded that the campus of Higher Secondary Schools in Bishnupur District are having enough size and area of campus of the schools as per norms.
- 2) In connection with question No. 2 of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample agreed that the buildings of the schools are attractive.
- 3) In relation to question No. 3, Cent percent of the sample agreed that the location of the school is easily transportable.
- 4) In connection with question No. 4, According to the sample of the study 33.33% responded that the school provides transport facility to the students
- 5) In accordance with the 5th question of the questionnaire 83.33% of the total sample favoured the sample of the study responded.

- 6) According to the 6th question, only 33.33% of the teachers of the Higher Secondary Schools teach through smart class. There is no much progress in the use of technologies.
- 7) In connection with the 7th question number seven of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample agreed that their classrooms are properly electrified.
- 8) In connection with the 8th question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample agreed that their classrooms are equipped with electric fans.
- 9) According to the 9th question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study agreed they the classrooms of these Higher Secondary Schools have proper ventilation.
- 10) In accordance with the 10th question of the questionnaire 66.67% of the total sample of the study favoured that the library is well equipped.
- 11) 66.67% of the sample of the study favoured that there is enough space for students as well as teachers in the library.
- 12) In accordance with the twelfth question of the questionnaire 66.67% of the sample of the study agreed that there are sufficient number of books, newspapers, magazines, encyclopaedias and reference books in their libraries.
- 13) The facility of borrowing books by the students from the library is 66.67%, according to the sample of the study.
- 14) As per the fourteenth question of the questionnaire 83.33% of the sample of the study favoured that the library is installed with fan and lighting system.
- 15) 66.67 % of the sample of the study agreed that the library hour is same as the school hour.
- 16) 66.67% of the sample of the study favoured that there is congestion in laboratories while performing experiments.
- 17) In connection with the seventeenth question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study favoured that the frequency of experiment done in laboratories is adequate.
- 18) According to the eighteenth question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study agreed that there are sufficient equipments for conducting experiments in the science laboratories of the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
- 19) 16.67% of the sample of the study favoured that they washed and cleaned the laboratories after conducting the experiments.
- 20) 66.67% of the sample of the study agreed that there is internet facility in the computer laboratories for the access of the students in the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
- 21) According to the twenty first question of the questionnaire 66.67% of the sample of the study favoured that the computers in the computer laboratories are sufficient for the students.
- 22) 33.33% of the sample of the study favoured that there is separate computer facility for teachers in the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
- 23) Only 16.67% of the total sample of the study favoured that learning computer is compulsory for all the students of the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District. Only those students who opted Computer Science has compulsion to learn computer.
- 24) Cent percent of the sample of the study favoured that the school provide first aid facility to the students.
- 25) All the sample of the sample of the study agreed that their schools have proper immunization facility given to the students from time to time.

- 26) Only 16.67% of the sample favoured that there is separate room for medical facility as they are adjusting with other rooms.
- 27) All the sample of the study disagreed that the schools provides separate medical attendant. Teachers and helpers of the schools are looking after it.
- 28) Cent percent of the sample of the study agreed that there is separate urinal facility for both teachers and students in the schools.
- 29) According to the twenty ninth questions of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study agreed that there are separate urinals for both male and female.
- 30) Cent percent agreed that the schools provide hygienic urinal facilities.
- 31) In connection with the thirty first question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study favoured that they clean the washrooms everyday for maintaining cleanliness and a hygienic environment in the school and for the well being of the students as well as teaching and non teaching staff of the Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.
- 32) According to the thirty second question of the questionnaire only 16.67% of the total sample of the study favoured that they provide hostel facility to the students of the Higher Schools of Bishnupur District, Manipur.
- 33) 16.67% of the sample of the study agreed that there is separate hostel for boys as well as girls of the Higher Secondary Schools of Bishnupur District.
- 34) In accordance with the thirty fourth question of the questionnaire 16.67% of the sample of the study agreed that their hostel is situated within the campus.
- 35) All the sample of the study disagreed that the hostel of the Higher Secondary Schools of Bishnupur District have proper guest house.
- 36) In connection with the thirty sixth question of the questionnaire cent percent of the sample of the study agreed that the schools have sufficient equipments which are needed for games and sports in the schools.
- 37) 33.37% of the sample of the study is favouring to the thirty seventh question of the questionnaire that there is separate indoor and outdoor games facility provided for the students of the Higher Secondary Schools of Bishnupur District,
- 38) According to the thirty eight question of the questionnaire, 83.33% of the sample of the study favoured that the school promote traditional games and sports.
- 39) Only 16.67% of the sample of the study agreed to the thirty ninth question of the questionnaire that the school have separate teacher for physical education.
- 40) In accordance with the fortieth question of the questionnaire, 83.33% of the sample of the study is favouring that the schools have proper canteen for the students as well as the teachers. Only hygienic and nutritional eatables are sold in the canteen.
- 41) 83.33% of the sample of the study fulfilled to the forty first question of the questionnaire that there are adequate seats available for both teachers and students.
- 42) According to the forty second question of the questionnaire , 83.33% of the sample of the study are favouring that the canteen provide hygienic environment for the healthy constitution of the students.
- 43) About 83.33% of the sample of the study favoured to the forty third question of the questionnaire that the schools provide a multipurpose hall for various events done during the academic year.

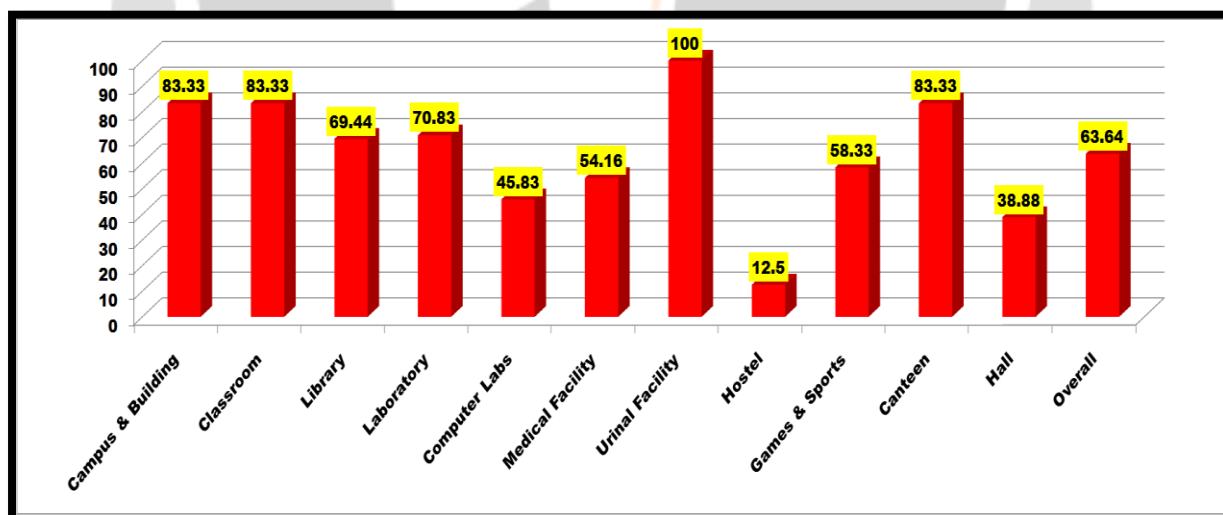
- 44) Cent percent of the sample of the study totally disagreed that the seating arrangements in the multipurpose hall are done permanently.
- 45) 33.33% of the sample of the study agreed that the hall accommodate all the teachers and students as the area is insufficient and small.

4.3:HYPOTHESIS – 1 : There is no significant overall infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

TABLE No: 1: Showing the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.

SL	Parameter	Right Answer %	Wrong Answer %
1	Campus & Building	83.33	16.67
2	Classroom	83.33	16.67
3	Library	69.44	30.56
4	Laboratory	70.83	29.17
5	Computer Labs	45.83	54.17
6	Medical Facility	54.16	45.84
7	Urinal Facility	100.0	00.00
8	Hostel	12.50	87.50
9	Games & Sports	58.33	41.67
10	Canteen	83.33	16.67
11	Hall	38.88	61.12
Overall		63.64%	36.36%

Figure No: 1: Showing the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur.



Conclusion: Therefore, **first hypothesis** that was constructed for testing that “ **There is no significant overall infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur**” is **rejected** as the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur is found at 63.64%.

HYPOTHESIS: 2:There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Table No: 2: Showing difference between the levels of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Sl. No	N	Type Of School	Mean	Standard Deviation	SED	T-Test	Degree Of Freedom
1	03	Govt. Hr Sec. School	24.00	00.82	04.30	21.21	4
2	03	Pvt. Hr Sec. School	34.00	01.63			

Remarks: Significant at 00.05 level

INTERPRETATION: It can be observed from the table No: 4.2 that the Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District are found out to have mean scores 34 for Private Higher Secondary Schools and 24 for Government Higher Secondary Schools with standard deviations 0.82 for Government Higher Secondary School and 01.63 for Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

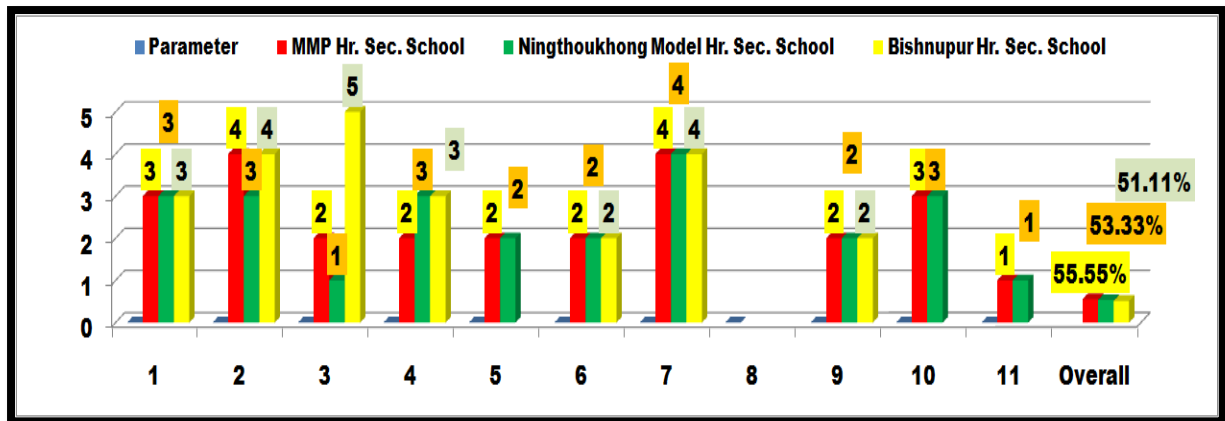
The T – ratio is found to be 21.21 and the Standard Error of a difference between 2 means (SED) is 04.30 which are within the level of significance level at 0.05. It is evident that there is significance difference between the infrastructural levels of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District Manipur as Private Hr. Sec. Schools have higher level of infrastructural status than Govt. Schools in Bishnupur District. Therefore, hypothesis two that was constructed for testing that “ **There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.**” is rejected.

HYPOTHESIS-3: There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Table No: 3: Showing the different levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

L	Parameter	MMP Hr. Sec. School	Ningthoukhong Model Hr. Sec. School	Bishnupur Hr. Sec. School
1	Campus & Building	3	3	3
2	Classroom	4	3	4
3	Library	2	1	5
4	Laboratory	2	3	3
5	Computer Labs	2	2	0
6	Medical Facility	2	2	2
7	Urinal Facility	4	4	4
8	Hostel	0	0	0
9	Games & Sports	2	2	2
10	Canteen	3	3	0
11	Hall	1	1	0
Overall		55.55%	53.33%	51.11%

Figure No: 2: Showing the different levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.



INTERPRETATION : From the above graphical presentation we can find that the campus and buildings of all the three Government Higher Secondary Schools have same infrastructural status.

For the second parameter of the sample of the study I. e. the two Government Higher Secondary Schools that is Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary and Bishnupur Higher Secondary Schools have better classrooms facilities for the students than the Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School.

For the third parameter of the sample of the study that Library, Bishnupur Higher Secondary School has good infrastructural status of library, Moirang Multipurpose next to Bishnupur Higher Secondary and Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School being the lowest as compared to the other two.

For the fourth parameter of the sample of the study i. e Laboratory, Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School has no proper laboratory facilities for the students as compared to the other two schools Bishnupur Higher Secondary School and Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School.

The graphical presentation of the sample of the study shows that for the fifth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Computer Laboratory, Bishnupur Higher Secondary School has the lowest infrastructural facility for computer lab as compared to the other two Higher Secondary Schools.

For the sixth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. medical facility all the three higher secondary schools have same medical facility.

The graphical presentation of the sample of the study shows that for the seventh parameter of the study i.e. toilet facility, all the three schools have same infrastructural status of the toilet facility.

The above graphical presentation of the present study shows that for the eight parameter of the study i.e. Hostel facility, all the three Higher Secondary School have no facility for Hostels both for the girls and the boys.

For the ninth parameter of the sample of the study it is clearly seen that the three Higher Secondary Schools have got the same facilities for games and sports and the infrastructural status in this parameter is the same for all the three.

For the tenth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. canteen facility the two Government Higher Secondary Schools, Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary and Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School have same infrastructural status of the canteen facilities whereas the Bishnupur Higher Secondary school has no canteen facility for the students.

For the eleventh parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Multipurpose Hall, Bishnupur Higher secondary has the lowest infrastructural status of multipurpose Hall and the other two schools are equal.

OVERALL AVERAGE: The above graphical presentation shows that when we look the overall infrastructural status of the three Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School has the best infrastructural status as compared to Bishnupur Higher Secondary School and Ningthoukhong Model Higher School. Among the three Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School is in the second position when the overall infrastructural status of the three schools are observed whereas Bishnupur Higher Secondary School has inadequate infrastructural facilities as compared to the other two schools mentioned. Therefore, **3rd hypothesis** of the study that was constructed for testing that “ **There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within**

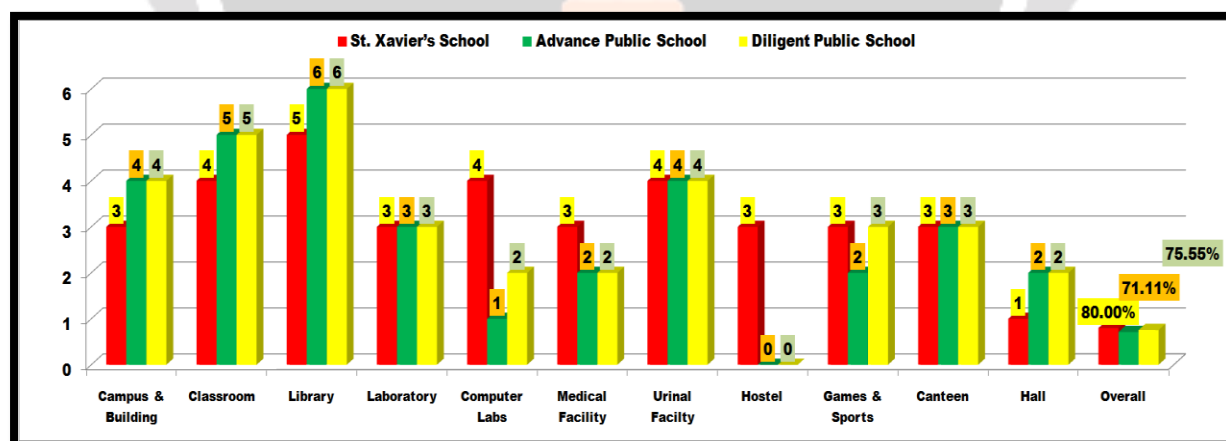
Bishnupur District” is rejected as there are different infrastructural status among the different Govt. schools in Bishnupur district.

HYPOTHESIS: 4: There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

Table No: 4: Showing the different levels of infrastructural status among the Private Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.

SL	Parameter	St. Xavier’s School	Advance Public School	Diligent Public School
1	Campus & Building	3	4	4
2	Classroom	4	5	5
3	Library	5	6	6
4	Laboratory	3	3	3
5	Computer Labs	4	1	2
6	Medical Facility	3	2	2
7	Urinal Facility	4	4	4
8	Hostel	3	0	0
9	Games & Sports	3	2	3
10	Canteen	3	3	3
11	Hall	1	2	2
	Overall	80.00%	71.11%	75.55%

Figure No: 3: Showing the different levels of infrastructural status among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District.



INTERPRETATION: The above graphical presentation shows that for the first parameter of the sample of the study i.e. campus and building the two private higher secondary schools, The Advance Public School and The Diligent Public School has equal infrastructural status for the campus and building of the school whereas Saint Xavier’s School Moirang has lower infrastructural status for campus and building of the school as compared to the other two schools.

For the second parameter of the sample of the study i.e. classroom, The Advance Public School and Diligent Public School have equal infrastructural status for classroom facility of the students whereas Saint Xavier’s School Moirang has lower infrastructural status for classroom as compared to the other two schools.

For the third parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Library, Saint Xavier's School Moirang has the lower library facilities as compared to the other two schools. The other two schools have the same and equal library facilities.

For the fourth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Laboratory, all the three schools have equal laboratory facilities.

The graphical presentation of the sample of the study shows that the fifth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Computer Laboratory, Saint Xavier's School Moirang has more computer facilities as compared to the other two schools. The Advanced Public School has the lowest computer facilities and The Deligent Public School being the second.

For the sixth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Medical Facility, Saint Xavier's School Moirang has more medical facilities as compared to the other two schools. The other two i.e. Deligent Public School and The Advance Pubic School have equal and same medical facilities.

For the seventh parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Toilet Facility, all the three Private Higher Secondary School within Bishnupur District have the equal toilet facilities.

For the eight parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Hostel facility only Saint Xavier's School has the hostel facilities whereas the other two Higher Secondary Schools i.e. Deligent Public School and Advance Public School have no hostel facilities.

The graphical presentation of the sample of the study shows that for the ninth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Games and Sports, Saint Xavier's School and Deligent Public school have the same facilities for games and sports whereas Advance Public School has the lowest facilities for games and sports as compared to the other two schools.

For the tenth parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Canteen all the three Private Higher Secondary School have the same canteen facilities where hygienic and healthy national eatables are available for the students.

For the eleventh parameter of the sample of the study i.e. Multipurpose Hall, Saint Xavier's School has less facilities for Multipurpose Hall of the school as compared to the other two schools. The other two schools i.e. Deligent Public School and Advance Public School have the same facilities.

OVERALL AVERAGE: When the overall infrastructural status of the three Private Higher Secondary Schools are observed it has been found out that Saint Xavier's School has better infrastructural facilities as compared to Deligent Public School and Advance Public School. Advanced Public School has the lowest infrastructural status as compared to the other two. Among the three Private Higher Secondary Schools, when the overall infrastructure of the three schools are observed Saint Xavier's School, Moirang is the school with more infrastructural facilities, Deligent Public School being the next and Advance Public School is in the last. Advance Public school has lesser facilities when compared with the other two. So, **4th hypothesis of the study that "There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District" is rejected** as there are different levels of infrastructural status among private Hr. Sec. Schools within Bishnupur District.

Main Findings of the study:

1. **First hypothesis** that was constructed for testing that **"There is no significant overall infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur" is rejected** as the overall level of infrastructural status of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District, Manipur is found at 64.44%.
2. It is evident that there is significance difference between the infrastructural levels of Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District Manipur as Private Hr. Sec. Schools have higher level of infrastructural status than Govt. Schools in Bishnupur District. Therefore, hypothesis two that was constructed for testing that **"There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status between Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District." is rejected.**

3. **The 3rd hypothesis** of the study that was constructed for testing that “ **There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District**” is rejected as there are different infrastructural status among the different Govt. schools in Bishnupur district.
4. The overall infrastructural status of the three Private Higher Secondary Schools are observed it has been found out that Saint Xavier’s School has better infrastructural facilities as compared to Deligent Public School and Advance Public School. Advanced Public School has the lowest infrastructural status as compared to the other two. Among the three Private Higher Secondary Schools, when the overall infrastructure of the three schools are observed Saint Xavier’s School, Moirang is the school with more infrastructural facilities, Deligent Public School being the next and Advance Public School is in the last. Advance Public school has lesser facilities when compared with the other two. So, **4th hypothesis of the study that “ There is no significant difference between the levels of infrastructural status among the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District” is rejected** as there are different levels of infrastructural status among private Hr. Sec. Schools within Bishnupur District.

Suggestion for Further Improvement subject to main findings of the study:

- 1) In connection with the **first hypothesis** of the study, the hypothesis was rejected as overall infrastructural status of the Higher Secondary School within Bishnupur District comes out at 64.44% which is not high. It needs more improvement as without the proper infrastructural status quality education cannot be imparted. Some of the general areas that can be made to improve are Canteen facilities, Games and Sports, Hostel Facilities, Computer Laboratory and Medical Facilities etc.
- 2) In connection with the **second hypothesis** of the study, the hypothesis was rejected as there is different infrastructural status between the Private and Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District as the infrastructural status of Private Higher Secondary Schools are 75.55% whereas the infrastructural status of Government Higher Secondary Schools are 53.33%. So it can be vividly seen that the infrastructural status of the Private Higher Secondary School is more than that of the Government Higher Secondary Schools. Therefore, the Government Higher Secondary School needs more improvement for the successful teaching learning process in the Higher Secondary Schools. The areas that the Government Higher Secondary Schools can improve are hostel facility, Computer Lab, Assembly Hall etc.
- 3) In connection with the **third hypothesis** of the study, the hypothesis was rejected as there is different infrastructural status between the Government Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District. The infrastructural status of Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School is 55.55%, Ningthoukhong Model Higher Secondary School is 53.33% and that of the Bishnupur Higher Secondary School is 51.11% which are not high. Therefore, the Government Higher Secondary Schools need to improve their infrastructural status as infrastructure is very much necessary for motivating the students to learn. The general areas that can be improved are Library, Computer Lab, Medical Facilities, Hostel facilities, Games and Sports, Assembly Hall etc.
- 4) In connection with the **fourth hypothesis** of the study, the hypothesis was rejected as there is different infrastructural status between the Private Higher Secondary Schools within Bishnupur District. The infrastructural status of St. Xavier’s School Moirang is 80%, Advance Public School is 71.11% and Deligent Public School is 75.55%. The infrastructural structure still needs to improve for all the Private Higher Secondary Schools in order to improve the teaching learning process and motivate the students to study. The areas that can be improved are hostel facilities, Computer Lab, Multipurpose Hall etc.

General suggestion for further improvement:

1. The campus size and building should be sufficient.
2. The building of the school should be attractive.
3. The location of the school should be easily transportable so that all students can reach the school without difficulties.

4. The school should provide transport facility to the students.
5. The size of the classroom should not be congested.
6. The teachers of the school must teach the students through smart classes.
7. The classroom should be properly electrified.
8. The classrooms should be equipped with electric fans so that the classes can go on well during the hot summer season.
9. The classrooms should be well ventilated.
10. The library should be well equipped so that the students can learn more besides their prescribed books.
11. There should be enough reading space for students as well as teachers in the library.
12. There must be sufficient text-books, newspaper, magazines, encyclopaedia and reference books both for the teachers and students.
13. There should be facility of borrowing the books by the students from the library.
14. The library should be installed with fan and lighting system.
15. The library hour should be the same as the school hour.
16. There should not be congestion in laboratories while performing experiment.
17. The frequency of experiment done in the laboratories must be adequate.
18. There should be sufficient equipments for conducting experiments in the laboratories.
19. The laboratory and the equipments used during the experiments should be cleaned and kept after conducting the experiments.
20. There must be internet facility in the computer laboratory.
21. The computers in the computer lab should be sufficient for the students.
22. There should be separate computer facility for teacher.
23. Learning computer must be compulsory for all students.
24. The school should provide first aid facility to the students.
25. Proper immunization facility should be given to the students from time to time.
26. There should be separate room for medical facilities.
27. The school should provide separate medical attendant.
28. There must be separate urinal facilities for both teachers and students.
29. There must be separate urinal facility for male and female.
30. The school should provide hygienic urinal facilities.
31. The washrooms should be cleaned every day.
32. The school should provide hostel facilities to the students.
33. There should be separate hostel for both boys and girls.

34. The hostel should be situated within the campus of the school.
35. The hostel should have proper guest house.
36. There must be sufficient equipments for games and sports.
37. There must be separate indoor and outdoor games facility.
38. The should promote traditional games and sports.
39. The school must have separate teacher for physical education.
40. The school should have proper canteen.
41. There must be adequate seats available for both teachers and students.
42. The canteen must provide hygienic environment.
43. The school should provide a multipurpose hall for various events.
44. The seating arrangements must be done permanently.
45. The hall must accommodate all the teachers and students.

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