

Higher Education in North East India: Schedule Tribes Reservation on Higher Education in Manipur

Mr. Sonkhothang haokip

*Research Scholar, Mahatma Gandhi University, Meghalaya, Department of Political Science
 Corresponding Author: Mr. Sonkhothang haokip*

I. Introduction

“Education does not mean teaching people what they do not know”, Abraham Lincoln. It means teaching them to behave as they do not behave. Advancement and powerful of any nation is due to the quality of abundance of human resources. Having good quality of education is certainly depends on good human resources. Education is the main sources that could only provide people with an opportunity to reflect on the cultural economic, social, moral, and spiritual issues and contributes towards the development through propagation of specialized knowledge and skills. In the past, education was given priority only to the Brahmin society in India. As religious books mentioned in the past, Hindus as Ramayan Mahabharat, Geeta, Vedas, Puranas, Smriti Dharamsutras etc., it’s clearly said that education is for Brahmin, Power of kingdom for Kshatrya , Business for Vaishya and service for Sudra are reserved .The history of modern higher education in Manipur is quite young as compare to the history of modern higher education of India and that of Assam. It is because of modern higher education of Manipur was founded only in the year 1946 at Imphal. But, the history of Indian modern higher education had started with the advent of the British in India and that of Assam in 1901, when the first college, cotton College, was established at Gauhati (now Guwahati).

Evolution of Higher Education in North East Region and Manipur, during Pre- Independence period.

Regarding Higher Education in North East India, Assam is the only state who enjoyed the best position of attaining education during pre-independence period as well as post-independence period. But at the beginning, the evolution and the improvement of educations from primary level to higher education in North Eastern Region was due to the existence of Christian Missionaries and the British administrators. Firstly, education was spread in the state of Assam by the Christian Missionaries and slowly for slowly the spreading of news was covered the entire of North Eastern States. The basic main objective of the Christian Missionaries was to impart education with spreading Gospel message. As per the Directorate of Higher Education report, Government of Assam in 2010, “The Modern age of Education History began when the British Empire annexed of Assam in accordance with the treaty of “Yangdabu” in 1926. The Western Christian Missionaries who introduced basic formal education to communicate between the people and becomes one of the real pioneers of education in the North Eastern Region.

For the first time in the North East region, the first school was stated at Guwahati by Serampore Baptist Mission in 1828. Subsequently, in the history of North East Region, late W. Robinson was first appointed as an Inspector of Schools in 1840 for the Brahmaputra valley a deplorable condition of the indigenous educational institutions prevailed in the region. Opening of new schools was stated gradually since 1841. To upgrade students’ knowledge from lower educations to higher education’s, establishment of Colleges also became necessary after the completion of lower educations in the North East Region. So, it was started establishment of colleges’ since 1901. But to impart higher education to the North East people, only few colleges were established during Pre- Independent period. The following colleges are given below:-

Colleges in North East Region during Pre- Independence Period - 1947.

Sl. No.	College	District / Capital	States	year of Established
1	Cotton College	Guwahati	Assam	1901
2	St.Edmund’s College	Shillong	Meghalaya	1924
3	Jagannath Barooah College	Jorhat	Assam	1930
4	Gurucharan College	Silchar	Assam	1934
5	St. Anthony College	Shillong	Meghalaya	1934
6	Lady Kean’s College	Shillong	Mehagalaya	1935
7	St Mary College	Shillong	Meghalaya	1936
8	Madhab Choudary College	Shillong	Assam	1939
9	Nowgong College	Nagoan	Assam	1944
10	Darrang College	Tezpur	Assam	1945

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11	Kanoi College	Dibrugarh	Assam	1945
12	Karimgani College	Karimgani	Assam	1946
13	Dhanamanjari College	Imphal	Manipur	1946
14	Maharja's College	Agartala	Tripura	1947

According to the Table shown above, there were only 15 Colleges before India independence in the North East Region. The first college, i.e. Cotton College was established on 27th may 1901 at Guwahati. The cotton college was affiliated to Calcutta University. As shown in the table there was no University in North East Region and all the colleges were affiliated to Calcutta University. The first University, i.e. Guwahati University was established in 1947 after Indian got independence. The second University, Dibrugarh University was established in 1965. The third University, North Eastern Hill University (NEHU) was established on 19 July 1973 by an Act of the Indian Parliament. So many years, states such as Mizoram, Arunachal, and Nagaland etc did not have colleges due to isolation and no creation of statehood in the country.

Higher Education in Manipur

Next to Assam and Meghalaya, Manipur is the third position of higher education in the history of North East India and can be traced back from 1946 when the first college was established at Imphal , the capital of the state. Thus, higher education in Manipur was growing very fast during the early 45 years (1946 to 1991) and now almost equivalent to Assam and Meghalaya. As compare to Assam and Meghalaya, British had done less educational development for Manipur in this matter. Nevertheless, without any assistance they could provide and set up higher educational institutions by themselves since 1946. The necessity to set up colleges for the students was clearly understood by the Manipur State Darbar which made strong commitment to establish institution of higher education. Due to his afford and painstaking, the first College in Manipur was established at Imphal in 1946. The college was name as Dhanamanjuri College (D.M. College in short). At the beginning, the college was run as private system and stated functioning with only 68 students and 10 teachers in intermediate Arts Course in the Johnston School Building. Since there was no University in Manipur before Independence, D.M.College was affiliated to Calcutta University up to Intermediate Arts standard. After Independent Guwahati University was established in 1947 and the affiliation was transferred to Gauhati (Guwahati) University in August 1949. Since the only college and lack of facilities, the college could not provide opportunity to all the students who wanted to pursuit higher education. After Independence, due to the requirement of more colleges, Imphal College and Manipur College was established in 1952 and 1958, respectively.

Eventually, the possibility of establishment of University emerged in 1980. The year 1980 was marked the beginning of new era in the history of higher education system in Manipur because of the establishment of University in Manipur. After the establishment of Manipur University, the aspiration of the people of Manipur to have place of higher learning and research facility was fulfilled. The Jawaharlal Nehru University Centre of post-graduate studies was amalgamated into the Manipur University and all existing colleges were affiliated to it. Although the educational advancement in Manipur is not as fast as Assam educational advancement, it is quite satisfactory in comparison to other states of North Eastern Region of India. The following Table shows the difference status of general higher education of Manipur among its neighbouring states.

	States	1978-79	1986	1990	1996	2000	2000-03
1.	Assam	136	160	213	247	280	309
2.	Manipur	21	23	31	50	50	58
3.	Meghalaya	13	15	23	28	33	49
4.	Nagaland	1	15	15	23	32	35
5.	Mizoram	6	12	13	29	27	27
6.	Tripura	6	9	13	14	14	14
7.	Arunachal	1	3	4	6	7	8
8.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	2

As per the table shown above, Manipur is one of the best Educational centers in the northeastern region of India and established a good number of colleges. Over the year higher education has greatly expanded in Manipur in terms of the number of institutions and students enrolment. Till 2007-2009, higher learning is imparted through 68 colleges including 7 women colleges. Of the 68 colleges in Manipur, 28 are under government runs institutions including one Medical (Rims), 2 colleges of teacher education and one law college. There are 6 aided colleges and the rest are privately managed colleges. But in terms of progress women's higher education in Manipur was very slow and low. Because till 2004-2005, only six women's colleges are operating throughout the entire state which is just 10.34% of the total number colleges. Thus, all existing women/girls college was located in the valley district, whereas no women's college was found in the entire hill districts.

Higher education in the Hill areas of Manipur

Manipur is the place where the hill areas of the state are mainly inhabited and by different tribes. They dominated and occupied 90% of the Hill areas but they are generally economic, political and most significantly educational backwardness. In this regard, greater masses of these tribes are far away from higher education. It may be, due to negligence of areas by the government, poverty, lack of awareness, lack of investment, insurgency, lack of proper policy etc. This shows that the improvement of higher education in the hill areas was running very slow in comparison to that of valley areas. The number of hill areas colleges is shown in the following table.

	Colleges/Institutions	No. of Institution / Colleges
1.	General/ Colleges (govt.)	7
2.	General colleges (Private)	9
3.	Professional Institutions (Govt.)	0
4.	Professional Institution (Private)	1
		Total = 17

Professional higher Education

In fact, professional higher education in Manipur is also running very slow, as compare to Assam and Meghalaya but quite satisfactory as compare to other states in the North Eastern Region. On the one hand, Professional higher education is about 54 years old which is an enough period for producing advance system of professional higher education, on the other hand, the state government could produce only 17 professional institutions which is too less to quench the educational thirst of thousands of students of the state who wants to pursuit their career in the different professional field. Professional higher education was already introduced in 1954 but in 2008, the state has only 17 professional institutions.

Evolution of Professional Higher Education in North East India.

1.	States	1978-79	1983	1990	2000	2002-03
2.	Assam	22	21	24	44	59
3.	Manipur	6	6	6	6	7
4.	Mizoram	1	1	2	4	5
5.	Nagaland	3	3	3	4	5
6.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	5
7.	Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	3
8.	Tripura	6	3	3	3	4

In Manipur there are only 7 professional institutions till 2002-03. However, it stood the second position next to Assam over the past years.

University.

Till 2015, there are eight universities only in Manipur, of which one is private university and the rest are government universities. Manipur university is the oldest university in Manipur and was established on 5th June 1980 (as per Manipur Act of 1980), as a teaching cum-affiliating university at Imphal with territorial jurisdiction over the state of Manipur. It was converted into a Central university w.e.f. 13 October 2005. The Manipur University Act No.54 of 2005 received the assent of the president on 28th December 2005.

- 1) Central Agriculture University , 2) Dhanamanjuri University
- 2) Manipur University , 3) Manipur University of Culture
- 3) Manipur Technical University, 4) Manipur International University
- 4) Sangai International University, and 5) Indira Gandhi Tribal University

Literacy rate.

Manipur had a very low literacy rate before India's independence; it was only 0.93 % in 1901 and increased to 11.41% in 1951. In Assam it was only 6.7% male literacy and 0.4% female literacy. Manipur had a total literacy rate of 60.96 percent in 1991. The provisional census data of 2011 shows the literacy rate of the state 79.85%.

Literacy rate in north east India as per Census 2011.

1.	States	Literacy rate	Male	Female
2.	Assam	73.2	78.8	67.3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	67.0	73.7	59.6
4.	Manipur	79.8	86.5	73.2
5.	Meghalaya	75.5	77.2	73.8
6.	Mizoram	91.6	93.7	89.4

7.	Nagaland	80.1	83.3	76.7
8.	Sikkim	82.2	87.3	76.4
9.	Tripura	87.8%	92.2	83.1

Constitutional Provisions of Reservation on Higher Education.

Reserved of quotas or seats have been integral parts of the Indian higher education system. For getting an increased opportunity in higher education, seats are also reserved for the underprivileged communities of the country. Article 15(4) imposed special provision of reservation to raise the standard of education of the depressed / exploited class in the field of education. In Article 46 the provision of special boarding's and scholarship etc has been arranged for SC and ST. In 1954, the Ministry of Education suggested that 20% of places should be reserved for the SC and ST in educational institutions with a provision to relax minimum qualifying marks for admission by 5% wherever required. It also provided 22.5% reservation in every type of educational institutions and in different types of educational plans and different activities to SC and ST. This 22.5% reservation is also provided in technical education at the time of admissions as well as for scholarship and relaxation in fees in all the educational institutions.

Article 14 cannot be enforced with full spirit if the educationally backward are not given the opportunity of getting admission in the educational institutions. Education should be made available to the socially and educationally backward people in both aided and aided institutions. Article 16 provides for reservation in employment and the opportunity of education is necessary to achieve opportunity in employment. Reservation quota in context of Indian higher education system basically means that a set percentage of seats are reserved in all universities and colleges for students who are socially and educationally backward or belong to different castes such as OBC, SC and ST. The UGC also directed all the Central University to follow the provisions of Reservation to STs, SCs, and OBCs in teaching recruitment as well as in Students admissions. In higher education institutions, 15%, 7.5%, and 27% seats are reserved for SC, ST and OBC category, respectively. This takes the total percentage of reservation in Indian colleges and universities to 49.5% leaving 50.5% of available seats for General category candidates. In 2019, the government of India announces the 10% reservation in educational institutions and government jobs for economically weaker section of general category.

Reservation Policy in Manipur

In 1976 the so called Manipur Reservation of Vacancies in post and services was passed for the first time in Manipur by the state legislative Assembly for backward classes. Based on population of the state, reservation percentage in Manipur is around 34.3% for STs, 2% for SCs, and 17% for OBC in every field including higher educations. But unfortunately, this provisioned was not implemented for so many years. With no effective watchdog to oversee the rights and privileges of the tribal peoples, they are continuously marginalized and exploited in matters of recruitment for services, admission in Government institutions and seats in Government sponsored courses such as medical engineering and technical courses. The Manipur Government followed the Reservation percentage only in paper works and could not enforce practically or implemented the reservation percentage fully. For example, Manipur Tribals University Union accused the Manipur University Authority of manipulating the allotment of reservation in admissions by giving 7.5 percentage of reservation to Schedule Tribes in 2015

Shortage of Tribals Government Employees in Education Departments.

There is lots of shortage of tribals employees in every government departments including lower and higher Educational institutions because of reservation percentage was wrongly manipulated and malpractices the recruitment system by the Manipur government and the Tribals were not protest strongly except in Manipur University. Problems started from lower Educations, for example the department of education has maximum employees after Home department and the one that gives maximum room of employment to tribals , has just 3037 STs out of the total 12140 employees , a shortage of more than 700 posts. Again, in Regional Institute of Medical Science (RIMS) , located in Imphal that has more than 2000 group 'C' and 'D' employee under its payroll has a little more than 100 tribals. It may also note that, there are only 7 tribal faculty members out of the total 220 teaching faculty members in this prestigious institution.

D.M. College.

Arts Department. In Arts Department, the total faculty consists of 54 permanent teachers and 18 part-time teachers, till 2010. Of the Total 72 teachers, 8-10 are Tribals which is a shortage of 11-13. As per the population of the state, out of 72 the percentage of reservation should be at least 23% for the triblas .

Science Department. In Non- Teaching Staff, the total numbers of staff are 79. Of the total 79, 14 are a tribal which is a shortage of around 13 percent for the tribals. In Teaching Staff, it consists of 98 permanent and 34 part-time teachers (total, 132). Of the total 132, 5-7 are tribals but there is shortage of 30 faculty members. This

clearly shows that there is always shortage of recruitment in every departments and this continues till today. It seems there is no reservation for the tribals in Manipur and the recruitment system is as same as general category system.

Manipur University

In 2005, Manipur University was converted into a central university, by all means; the university was bound to follow the State's reservation norms in admissions till its conversion into a Central university. But the positions of faculty members in this University were always very less in terms of recruitments. For example, till 2010, there are only two tribals faculty members out of the total 120 full-time teaching faculty members in the whole departments. In non-gazette teaching staff, there are also just 48 tribals out of the total 305 employees, which is a shortage of some 46 posts.

Reservation policy that was supposed to be benefiting the SCs and STs has been cleverly exploited in Manipur first by dividing the groups into different cadres and ignoring with intent the 100-point roster system. Unlike other states of the country, the state of Manipur has also been cleverly using the term '**general**' in place of '**unreserved**' so that only the majority community of the state occupies the 'open' seats. Using the word 'general' instead of 'unreserved' clearly excluded the tribals people around 90%. Because of this, tribals people of Manipur are disappointed for two big reasons- One, their representation in government jobs and government sponsored institutions is meager and is not in proportion with their population. Two, the general community (the meities to be specific) who constitute a little more than half of the state total population are getting more than 80% of all the government jobs and seats. The fact that RIMS that was supposed to have more than one-third tribals (particularly in the non-teaching section) is constitute of more than 90 percent Meities, tells it all. Besides, minor modification and additions are made with departmental rules by selfishly adopting procedures that is in the best selfish interest of some peoples. The one for selection of nominees for MBBS/BDS course in 2003 is a clear example of such exploitation.

Admission Problems in Manipur University

Slowly and slowly, the problem of Higher Education in Manipur University was started since 2007 when Manipur state University was converted into Central University in 2005. But it does not mean that there were no problems before 2007. Conflict has also affected education from various directions in Manipur state, because of multiple ethnic groups within one boundary, i.e., from Meitei, the larger dominant group, and down to the smaller tribal groups such as the Kukis and Nagas among the society. Major problems started when Manipur University followed 7.5 percent instead of 34.3 percent in student's admissions. The cut off percentage was not even half of the given percentage which was provided by the government of India. That is why the President of Tribals Students Union, Duigaipao said, "We're shocked to learn that Manipur authority did not follow at least 31 percent reservation norm for tribal students in the result of Manipur University entrance examination, declared on August 23, 2017". Manipur University violated the directive of the high court of Manipur to follow the reservation norm of 31 percent for schedule tribes on August 21, 2017 and University Grant Commission's affirmation on same issue. The president of Manipur University Tribal Students Union (MUTSU) and All Manipur Tribals Students Union Manipur (ATSUM) made allegations stating that the authorities are misleading the tribal students' community by trying to divert their reserved seats for the interest of the general students. ATSUM general secretary Seiboi Haokip endorsed this point of view, adding that the same issue comes up every year but never resolved, indicating that the authority of MU never cared for the interest of tribal students. He asked, "What is the agenda behind for increasing the percentage of reservation for other categories and decreasing the percentage of reservation for the tribal students?"

All Manipur Tribals students' organizations agitated and protest due to the low intake of students admissions in Manipur University. According to the Government of India 2001 census, Meiteis population consists of 65.7 percent and remaining 43.3 percent comprises of tribals. Tribals protest against the reservation policy which is only 7.5 percent instead of 34.3 percent in Manipur University. Giving reservation percentage should be as per the population of the states. But the Manipur University Authority calculated wrongly the percentage which is not according to the populations. Tribals students demanded 34.3 percent, according to the proportion of tribal populations in Manipur university as well as jobs reservation in Manipur. To fulfill their demands and to intensify their rights, All Tribal Student Union Manipur (ATSUM), All Naga Student Association Manipur (ANSAM), Kuki Student Organization (KSO), and Manipur Union Tribal Student Union (MUTSU) have asked Schedule Tribes students not to seek admission in Manipur University. ATSUM president Joseph R Hmar said that no Schedule Tribes student should think studying in Manipur University until the demand for enforcement of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act 2012 is fulfilled. The outcome is that, almost all the ST students of MU left the university campus over the reservation issue a couple of weeks back. The students leaders warn that if any ST student is found seeking

admission or studying in MU, they should be held accountable for any untoward incident resulting thereof. Students question motive of Manipur University to reduce Tribal reservation from 31% to 7.5%

As of now looking for alternative solution emerged for the tribal students. Different ideologies have come up to solve the problems for the tribal students by tribal leaders. For example, All Tribal Students Union (ATSUM) states "Too much energy and resource has been wasted we do not have any faith in government will or capacity to develop our human resources. We have reached a limit where we have to look for alternatives." Due to Manipur University discriminating and segregating educational rights of tribals, tribals were compelled to demand separate tribals Hills University. Facing all these kind of problems, tribals struggle for equality cannot be kept in isolation. They said that to solve the problems of tribals students in Manipur, division of separate tribes and non-tribes educational administrative would be demanded, if Manipur University Authority continues of manipulating reservation percentage for the tribals. Vaunglallian (2010) pointed out two divisional points by setting up of educational department, "the Manipur Hills Educational Department and the Manipur Valley Educational Department. To draw maximum benefit for such small and beautiful Departments, we must have two separate Ministers, two separate Secretaries /Commissioners, two separate Directorates and two separate budgets etc. So that there can be never be any sort of inter-transfer, or overlapping (a word very applicable and relevant today). It will also help if the officers and buildings of the two Department /Services are as far as apart possible- one big deep in the Hills and the others in the far corner of the state". Although the tribal leaders put up different viewpoints, it is not easy to fulfill their view points. So, the matter was reached up to the level of Supreme Court of India and regain 31% in students admissions.

Meeties Demand Schedule Tribes status

In spite of shortage of Tribals employees in government services including in higher educational institutions and manipulating always lesser reservation percentage, again the Meeteis started demanding the schedule tribes' status after when the state government passed the Inner Line Permit (ILP) on 23, July 2015 and rejected by the president of India. But the demand is purely unacceptable in Manipur context because they were already under the categories of General, OBC and Schedule Caste since Indian obtained Independence. However, Meeteis claimed that Meetei Community is one of the main tribes of Manipur and North East India and possesses all the characteristics of becoming a tribe living in permanent society but practically this claimed is impossible. To know this, the Indian government was imposed certain rules and procedure to get Schedule Tribes status for the Indian peoples. The general procedure of recognition of a community by the government of India as schedule tribes starts with a recommendation of the concerned states to the central government. The central government then forms a committee generally to study the merit of subject matter and this committee generally follows some guidelines. In order to be qualified for Schedule Tribes status, there should be primitive traits, geographical isolation, and distinct culture, shy of contact with the community at large, economically backward. In this context, the Meitei will not be qualified to get the status of Schedule Tribes because they do not possess all these requirements. Not only that, Meeties/Meiteis are the most advanced among the North East populations, as we compared to tribals of northeast states. Meeteis who are competing in every field through GENERAL QUOTA for years and years and succeeded in creating their own presence even among the general category of India. Meeties are an indigenous group of people which the government of India does not recognize yet. According to official usages "Schedule Tribe" is used as an alternative to "indigenous people" in India

Nevertheless, for tribal peoples it is not possible to remain silent and must oppose and protest this demands. Owing to this, North East India Tribal Welfare Association is strongly against supporting Schedule Tribe status for Meiteis people by the Manipur Government. The Chief Minister N, Biren Singh also told in the last Assembly session that the demand for Schedule Tribes status for Meiteis community will be considered positively. For this, North East India Tribal Welfare Association (NEITWA), Chairman Shri T. Ashuhrii Romeo has already wrote a letter to the union Tribal Affairs minister (Jual Oram) last year (2018) not to considered the proposal for the inclusion in the Schedule Tribes list. Because the Meitei has no any qualification for the inclusion of Schedule Tribes status.

Future impact

In case, if Meitei got Schedule Tribes status then ultimately reservation policy will be eaten up by them and Tribals future is going to be doom, especially in higher educational institutions. Thus, If Meitei are given the Schedule Tribes status, they might be the first community to be included in all the categories: General, SC, ST, and OBC and even other categories if exist in India. Within five years of giving Schedule Tribes status to Meeteis, number of students belonging to Nagas, Mizos, Khasis, Arunachali, Tripura tribals, Sikkim Tribals, Karbis, Bodos, Kukis, Deori, Pochury, Reang, Ranthals Munda etc. and other Tribals of North East and India will start decreasing in DU, JNU, IIT, IIM, IIS, SPPU, BHU, BIT, AIIMS, NIT, Kolkata university, Mumbai university or popular colleges and university of India because majority of the seats will be claimed or taken away by the Meeteis. It will be extremely difficult for existing tribals to get admission in colleges and

universities etc. When it comes to getting admission in good colleges or universities, giving Schedule Tribes status to Meeitei would mean future generation of all tribals in the north east and India will have to settle for second and third class Colleges or universities. With such degree from second and third class rated colleges and universities will also be a dark future for the tribals. Giving Schedule Tribes status to Meeteis would also mean giving away all the chances of opportunities and developments.

II. Conclusion

As some states were growing very fast in educational development in India, North East Region educational system were also growing very fast and now could become one of the best among the best in terms of good qualities in India. Manipur is also falls under this category in terms of good quality educational system. The possibility of growing and development of higher education is due to the Christian missionaries as well as the British administrators. In general, it is possible to say, they are the founder and pillar of higher education in the North East Region. If there were no Christian Missionaries and the British administrators during pre-independent period, today North East Region in higher education might not be one of the best in India. Whatsoever, to equalize educational development for all the people and to remove discriminations, reservation policy was introduced for the weaker section of societies in the Indian Educational system as a means for the overall development of the society in India but Tribal peoples especially in Manipur still suffering in this provisions because there is no equality educational development and the provisions of 34.3% reservation for the tribals was totally neglected by the government of Manipur.

This clearly shows that the tribals people are continuously exploited and marginalized by the Manipur government rather than lifting up from their economic and educational backwardness. So, it is necessary for the tribals people to take the responsibility as much as possible to remove and avoid such type of the malpractices by the Manipur government in the coming futures. It is also further necessary for the tribals people to have unity and raise their voices from time to time to oppose the wrong government policies with tooth and nails, otherwise one day the Meeteis will be eaten up all the provided reservation opportunities for the tribals. For example, general category people have never known to go backward due to reservation but this is already known to Manipur because of so many reasons. The Hindus who are in General category do not ever think to be converted into Schedule Tribes but now the Meeteis are also as same as the Hindus started thinking and demanding practically the Schedule Tribes status to the government of Manipur and India. In case, if Meeteis are demanding continuously and always urge for recognizing Schedule Tribes status, it should be only a sign of selfishness interest, greediness thinking and planning to encroach the tribals lands nothing else.

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