

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

A survey on 'Social Consumption: Education' was conducted in NSS 71st round (January-June 2014). A sample of 352 rural households and 672 urban households was surveyed all over Nagaland.

Highlights of the findings of the survey are given below:

I. Household profile

- ❖ At all-Nagaland level average household size was 4.51 in rural areas and 4.41 in urban areas.
- ❖ No. of persons aged 5-29 years per household was 2098 (730 in rural sector and 1368 in urban sector).
- ❖ No. of currently attending persons aged 5-29 years was 543 in rural sector and 1062 in urban sector.
- ❖ No. of currently enrolled but not attending persons aged 5-29 years was 21 in rural sector and 14 in urban sector.

[Table 1]

II. Completed educational level of population for different age-groups

- ❖ The 4th quintile class of MPCE had the highest percentage share of Primary education.
- ❖ At Upper Primary education level, the share of literates in the top MPCE class was less than three times of that in the bottom MPCE class.
- ❖ For Secondary and Higher Secondary education, the 4th quintile and 3rd quintile class had the largest share of literates respectively.
- ❖ In case of Diploma/Certificate, Graduate and Post Graduate & above education, the top quintile (5th quintile) class of MPCE had the maximum share of literates.

[Table 2]

III. Distance to nearest primary, upper primary and secondary school

- ❖ In rural areas 82.6% of households had primary schools within 1 km distance from their residence.
- ❖ And 79% of households had access to upper primary schools within 1 km and 29.2% households in case of secondary schools within the same distance.
- ❖ In the urban areas, 73.1% of households had primary schools within 1 km.
- ❖ In case of upper primary and secondary school, 64.9% and 52.8% were accessible within 1 km respectively.

[Table 3]

IV. Attendance status of persons in age-group 5-29 years

- ❖ Around 30% of the population fell under the 'currently not attending' category in the rural areas.
- ❖ About 24% of the population fell under the 'currently not attending' category in the rural areas.

[Table 4]

V. Attendance ratios

- ❖ At primary level, Gross Attendance Ratio (GAR) of male was lower compared to female for both rural and urban areas.
- ❖ For primary to higher secondary levels, GAR for rural male and female were marginally lower as compared to that of male and female for urban areas.
- ❖ A sharp decline was noticed in GAR from higher secondary level onwards.
- ❖ No noticeable Male-Female difference was found in Net Attendance Ratio (NAR) of Nagaland at primary level.
- ❖ At Upper primary level, it is observed that the NAR for females is lesser compared to males for both rural and urban areas.

[Table 7]

- ❖ Downward trend was noticed at secondary level for both rural and urban areas.
- ❖ At higher secondary level, there was an increase in NAR in urban area for both male and female
- ❖ From higher secondary level onwards a sharp decline was observed in rural area for both male and female.

[Table 9]

- ❖ Age specific attendance ratio was highest for the age-group 11-13 years under urban sector whereas the lowest was seen in the age-group 24-29 years under rural sector.

[Table 12]

VI. Type of institution and distribution

- ❖ The distribution of students was more than four times in the rural sector than the urban sector for Primary education in Government institution; the reverse trend was seen in Private Unaided institution for Primary level of education where it was almost 4 four times lower in rural sector than their urban counterpart.
- ❖ For Upper Primary level of education, the rural sector was almost 4 times more than the urban sector for Government institution; for Private and Private Unaided institutions, the distribution was higher for urban sector when compared with the rural sector.
- ❖ For Secondary and Higher Secondary level, it was more in the rural sector by nearly 2 (two) times for Government institution; the urban sector outweighed the rural sector for Private Aided and Private Unaided institutions by 5.8% and 5.9% respectively.
- ❖ Not much variation in the distribution was seen for Graduation and above level of education between the rural and urban sectors.

[Table 16]

VII. Students receiving free education

- ❖ 66.7% of the students in the rural sector and 90.7% in the urban sector received free education in Government institution at Primary level of education.
- ❖ 63.7% of the students in rural and 54.9% in the urban sector received free education in Government institution at Upper Primary level of education.
- ❖ Under Government institution, 11.2% of the students' tuition fees were fully waived in the rural sector for Upper Primary education, while it was 5.3 % in the urban sector.
- ❖ Percentage of students studying in private aided institutions and receiving free education at primary and upper primary levels was very negligible (from 0.7-1%) in both rural and urban areas.
- ❖ 4.7% of Tuition fees were waived fully and 8.7% partly at Primary level of education in the urban sector under Private aided institution; 7.3% of the students' tuition fees were fully waived at Upper primary education in the urban sector.

[Table 19]

VIII. Private coaching

- ❖ At Post-Graduate & above level education, 100% of the students were taking private coaching for the purpose of 'Preparing for exam for getting a job' both for rural and urban sector.
- ❖ At Diploma level of education, 57.9% in the rural sector of the students were taking private coaching for the purpose of 'Preparing for exam for getting a job' and 42.1% for 'preparing for admission to institutes/courses'.

[Table 22]

IX. Expenditure on education

- ❖ The item of expenditure that incurred the largest share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing general course was on course fee (Rs. 4016), followed by items on books, stationery and uniform (Rs. 2147).

[Table 24]

- ❖ The item of expenditure that incurred the largest share of average expenditure per student during current academic session pursuing technical/professional course was on course fee (Rs. 8568), followed by items on books, stationery and uniform (Rs. 4041).

[Table 25]

- ❖ The share of average expenditure per student pursuing general courses from Government institution was highest in Humanities course (Rs.10183) in the rural sector; the same was highest in 'Science' course (Rs. 10108) in the urban sector.
- ❖ The share of average expenditure per student pursuing general courses from Private aided institutions was highest in Commerce course (Rs.10987) in the rural sector; the same was highest in Humanities course (Rs.8917) in the urban sector.
- ❖ The share of average expenditure per student pursuing general courses from Private Unaided institutions was highest in Science course (Rs.20103) in the rural sector; the same was highest in Commerce course (Rs.11760) in the urban sector.

[Table 26]

X. Never-enrolment and discontinuance of education

- ❖ 66.7% of household type who did casual labor in non-agriculture in the rural sector left study because they had no interest in education.
- ❖ Under 'self employed in non- agriculture' household type in the rural sector, the major reason for dropping out/discontinuance was 'completed desired level/class' with 54.8%
- ❖ The reason for dropping out/discontinuing education for 50% of household type who were engaged in casual labor in agriculture was due to engagement in economic activities in the rural sector;

[Table 28]

- ❖ 100% of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) in the rural sector cited the reason as 'not interested in education'.
- ❖ In the urban sector, 18.9% of never enrolled persons (age 5-29 years) were not interested in education, while 35.1% were engaged in domestic activities, 7.9% due to marriage and 38% had other reasons.

[Table 29]

XI. Access to computer and internet

- ❖ 20.1% of rural households had computers whereas 51% of the urban household had computers.

[Table 30]

- ❖ Males were shown to be more able than females for all age-groups both in operating a computer as well as being able to use it.
- ❖ 33.3% of persons aged 14 and above were able to use computer for word processing/typing, 32.3% for Internet for searching for desired information, and 27.6% for Internet for sending e-mails.

[Table 31]

- ❖ 31% in the rural areas had access to internet facility whereas about 57% had access to the same in the urban areas.

[Table 32]