

Chapter Three

Level of Education, Current Enrolment & Attendance Status

3.1 Introduction

In the NSS 71st round survey, the levels of education, i.e. the highest completed level, included non-formal education, below primary, primary, upper primary/middle, secondary, higher secondary, diploma/ certificate courses, graduation, post-graduation and above. This information was collected for all the household members of the selected sample households.

Information on current enrolment and attendance status were obtained for the households members in the age group 5-29 years from the sample households.

This chapter consists of the major findings on the following characteristics:

- Literacy rates and level of education
- Distance to nearest school from the household
- Demographic profile of persons in age group 5
- Enrolment & attendance statuses

Following discussions in Chapter Three to Chapter Six are with reference to the survey year, 2014 unless mentioned otherwise.

3.2 Literacy rates

Literacy rate is considered as one of the important parameters to indicate the literacy as well as the illiteracy status of the population of a well-defined geographical region as per the adopted definition.

A person who can read and write a simple message in any language with understanding is considered literate in NSS surveys.

3.3 Completed level of education

Distribution of population by completed level of education at different levels for each gender in rural and urban areas provide a comprehensive picture of educational status of entire population of the country.

Table 1: Number of households, total no. of persons, persons aged 5-29 years currently attending education, persons aged 5-29 years currently enrolled but not attending education and average household size surveyed

Sector	Sample					Average sample household size
	Households	Total no. of persons	Persons aged 5-29 years	Persons aged 5-29 years currently attending education	Persons aged 5-29 years currently enrolled but not attending	
Rural	352	1588	730	543	21	4.51
Urban	672	2964	1368	1062	14	4.41
All	1024	4552	2098	1605	35	4.45

Table 2: Per 1000 distribution of persons by completed level of education for each quintile class of MPCE (Rural + Urban)

Quintile class of MPCE	Completed level of education										
	Not literate	Literate without schooling	Below primary	Primary	Upper primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma/certificate	Graduate	Post graduate & above	All (incl.n.r.)
0-20	92	15	206	85	211	133	82	79	87	10	1000
20-40	139	2	104	106	209	244	76	75	39	7	1000
40-60	113	1	86	132	192	206	104	53	95	20	1000
60-80	99	3	54	155	204	267	97	30	66	25	1000
80-100	98	4	87	82	63	198	94	96	230	48	1000
All	108	5	108	112	175	209	91	67	103	22	1000
Estd. No.of persons(00)	1388	66	1379	1433	2250	2680	1161	856	1327	280	12819
Sample no. of persons	435	30	511	461	691	944	552	388	461	79	4552

From the above table it is noticed that the 2nd quintile class of MPCE had the highest percentage share of illiterate persons while the 1st quintile class had the lowest percentage share of the same. The share of literates without schooling was almost 4 times in the 1st quintile than the 5th; the share for below primary education was more than twice for the 1st quintile when compared with the highest (5th) quintile class of MPCE.

The 4th quintile class of MPCE had the highest percentage share of Primary education literates while the 5th quintile had the lowest of the same. In the case of Upper Primary education, 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.

3. 4 Distance to nearest primary, upper primary and secondary school

Distance to nearest school from residence is one of the important factors affecting access to education and attendance. In this survey, information was obtained from all the sample households on distance from the nearest school providing school education at primary, upper primary and secondary levels irrespective of whether any household member was studying in that school or not.

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of households by distance from school having primary, upper primary and secondary level classes in Rural & Urban

Sector	Primary						Upper Primary						Secondary				
	Distance						Distance						Distance				
	d<1 km	1km Cd< 2km	2km Cd< 3kms	3km Cd< 5 kms	d t 5km	All (Incl.n.r)	d<1 km	1km Cd< 2km	2km Cd< 3kms	3km Cd< 5 kms	d t 5km	All (Incl.n.r)	d<1 km	1km Cd< 2kms	2km Cd< 3kms	3km Cd< 5 kms	d t 5km
Rural	869	110	0	8	13	1000	790	190	2	8	10	1000	292	192	120	13	382
Urban	731	264	5	0	0	1000	649	290	55	5	1	1000	528	247	142	30	53
All	826	158	2	6	9	1000	746	221	19	7	7	1000	366	209	127	19	279

Table 3 shows that in rural areas 86.9% of households had primary schools within 1 km distance from their residence. It may be observed that less than 1(one) percent of rural households had primary schools beyond 5 km. 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.

Interestingly, no household fell in the category of 3 km or above. In case of upper primary and secondary school, 64.9% and 52.8% were accessible within 1 km respectively. One remarkable difference noticed is the rural-urban gap in terms of distance to secondary schools where only 5.3% of rural households travel a distance of more than 5 km while 38.2% of urban households had to travel the same distance.

3.6 Attendance & enrolment status

Current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution. Current attendance necessarily implies current enrolment but not the vice-versa

However persons, who were temporarily not attending due to reasons like illness, vacation etc. was treated as currently attending in this survey. Same treatment was applicable for the persons, who were awaiting their results after completing a particular course and certain to take admission in any further course during the current year (2014).

While every person, who is attending an educational institution, is necessarily enrolled in that institution but it may so happen that a person, who has enrolled in current academic session/year, is not currently attending the institution. In order to identify those persons, who were currently not enrolled or currently enrolled but currently not attending or never attended, their latest enrolment status was noted.

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and current enrolment (Rural, Urban, All: Nagaland)

Sector	Not attending									Attending							All (incl.n.r.)	
	Currently not attending	Currently enrolled but not attending								Non-formal	Pre- primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma		Graduate & above
		Non-formal	Below primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above									
Rural	296	0	0	2	7	9	0	0	0	3	11	193	106	88	92	131	61	1000
Urban	239	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	158	117	98	136	168	70	1000
Rural + Urban	277	0	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	2	10	182	110	91	106	143	64	1000

It can be seen from table 4 that around 30% of the population fell under the 'currently not attending' category in the rural areas; it was lesser in the urban areas with about 24% in the same category. About 71% of the rural-urban combined (Non-formal, Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Diploma, Graduate & above) population were attending the different level of education.

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and current enrolment status for each social group (Rural+ Urban)

Social group	Not attending									Attending								All (incl.n.r.)
	Currently not enrolled	Currently enrolled but not attending								Non-formal	Pre- primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above	
		Non-formal	Below primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above									
ST	294	0	0	2	7	10	0	0	0	3	12	196	105	88	89	133	62	1000
SC	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	0	494	0	0	1000
OBC	512	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	189	95	193	0	0	1000
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	296	0	0	2	7	9	0	0	0	3	11	193	106	88	92	131	61	1000
ST	233	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	0	7	141	117	105	139	173	75	1000
SC	295	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	127	35	115	138	21	1000
OBC	392	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	557	0	0	0	0	51	1000
Others	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	85	0	153	81	0	1000
All	239	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	158	117	98	136	168	70	1000
ST	275	0	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	2	10	179	109	94	104	145	66	1000
SC	292	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	138	32	150	125	19	1000
OBC	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	152	76	154	0	10	1000
Others	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	450	85	0	153	81	0	1000
All	277	0	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	2	10	182	110	91	106	143	64	1000

From the above table, it is observed that as far as 'currently not enrolled' status is concerned, the proportion of the OBC was the highest with 48.8%. No prominent difference existed between the ST, SC and Others social grouping in the same status. The distribution of the population under 'currently enrolled but not attending' was just 1.4% under Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary combined.

18.2% (highest) of the population distribution under 'Attending' status was in Primary, 14.3% in Diploma, 11% in Upper Primary, 10.6% in Higher Secondary, 9.1% in Secondary, 6.4% in Graduate and above, 1% in Primary and a meager 0.2% in Non-Formal.

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of persons of age 5-29 years by current attendance and current enrolment status for different religions (Rural +Urban)

Social group	Not attending									Attending								All (incl.n.r.)
	Currently not enrolled	Currently enrolled but not attending								Non-formal	Pre- primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above	
		Non-formal	Below primary	Primary	Upper- primary	Secondary	Higher secondary	Diploma	Graduate & above									
Hinduism	840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	0	1000
Islam	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Christianity	292	0	0	2	7	9	0	0	0	3	11	194	107	89	91	132	62	1000
Sikhism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	296	0	0	2	7	9	0	0	0	3	11	193	106	88	92	131	61	1000
Hinduism	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	160	5	85	101	19	1000
Islam	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	0	257	161	66	29	1000
Christianity	234	0	0	0	3	1	3	2	0	0	7	137	115	104	141	177	76	1000
Sikhism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	239	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	6	158	117	98	136	168	70	1000
Hinduism	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	141	5	94	89	17	1000
Islam	278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	273	0	225	141	57	25	1000
Christianity	274	0	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	2	10	177	109	93	106	146	66	1000
Sikhism	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other religions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All	277	0	0	1	5	7	1	0	0	2	10	182	110	91	106	143	64	1000

It is observed from above table that Hinduism accounted for the largest distribution of population under 'currently not enrolled' status with 36%, followed by Islam with 27.8%, and Christianity with 27.4%.

Under 'Attending' status for rural and urban total, it is observed that Islam accounted for a combined 72.1% (Non-formal, Pre-Primary, Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Secondary, Diploma, Graduate & above); the same was 70.9% for Christianity and 64% for Hinduism.