

# Chapter Two

## Concepts & Definitions

### 2.1 Basic Concepts

**2.1.1 Students' Hostel:** A hostel is meant for providing accommodation to students, irrespective of whether run by any educational institution or not. A hostel, as distinct from a mess, is not managed by the students on a cooperative basis.

**2.1.2 Household:** A group of person normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constitutes a household. It includes temporary stay-away (those whose total period of absence from the household is expected to be less than 6 months) but excludes temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than 6 months).

#### 2.1.2.1 Exceptions

- (a) Students residing in students' hostels are considered as members of the household to which they belonged before moving to the hostel irrespective of the period of absence from the household they belonged. Hence, they are not regarded as forming single-member households unlike previous rounds.
- (b) Any woman who has undergone childbirth during last 365 days is considered a member of the household which incurred the cost of childbirth irrespective of her place of residence during the last 365 days. (c) A child aged less than 1 year is considered a member of the household to which its mother belongs.

Even though the determination of the actual composition of a household was left to the judgment of the head of the household, the following procedures were adopted as guidelines.

(i) Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, etc., constitutes a single-member household except students residing in students' hostels. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pool their income for spending, they together are treated as forming a single household.

(ii) More emphasis is given on 'normally living together (with the exception of students staying in students' hostels)' than on 'ordinarily taking food from a common kitchen'. In case the place of residence of a person is different from the place of boarding, he or she is treated as a member of the household with whom he or she resides.

(iii) A resident employee or domestic servant, or a paying guest (but not just a tenant in the household) is included in the employer's/host's household. However, in special case of a person taking food with his family but sleeping elsewhere (say, in a shop or different house) due to space shortage, he has been counted as a member of the household formed by other members of his family.

(iv) If a member of a family (say, a son or a daughter of the head of the family) stays elsewhere for reasons other than study (i.e. other than student staying in students' hostel), he/she is not considered as a member of his/her parent's household.

**2.1.3 Household size:** The size of a household is the total number of persons in the household, keeping in mind the exception for member of the household residing in a students' hostel for the purpose of study and any woman who has undergone childbirth during last 365 days. A child aged less than 1 year is considered a member of the household to which its mother belongs.

**2.1.4 Household type:** The household type, based on the means of livelihood of a household was decided on the basis of the sources of the household's income during the 365 days preceding the date of survey. For this purpose, only the household's income (net income and not gross income) from economic activities was considered; but the incomes of servants and paying guests were not taken into account.

In **rural** areas, a household belongs to any one of the following six household types:

- self-employed in agriculture
- self-employed in non-agriculture
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour in agriculture
- casual labour in non-agriculture
- others

For **urban** areas, the household types are:

- self-employed
- regular wage/salary earning
- casual labour
- others

**2.1.4.1 Procedure for determining household type in rural areas:** The broad household types in rural areas used in this round are *self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* and *others*. A household which does not have any income from economic activities is classified under *others*. Within each of the broad category of *self-employed* and *casual labours* two specific household types are distinguished, depending on their major income from agricultural activities (sections A of NIC-2008) and non-agricultural activities (rest of the NIC-2008 sections, excluding section A). The specific household types for self-employed are: *self-employed in agriculture* and *self-employed in non-agriculture*. For casual labour, the specific household types are: *casual labour in agriculture* and *casual labour in non-agriculture*.

In the determination of the household type in the rural areas, first the household's income from economic activities is considered. Rural households are first categorized as '*self-employed*', '*regular wage/salary earning*' or '*casual labour*' depending on the single major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. Further, for those households which are categorized either as *self-employed* or *casual labours*, specific household types (*self-employed in agriculture* or *self-employed in non-agriculture* and *casual labour in agriculture* or *casual labour in non-agriculture*) are assigned depending on the single major source of income from agricultural or non-agricultural activities.

For urban areas the different urban types correspond to four sources of household income, unlike the rural areas where five sources are considered. An urban household is assigned the type *Self-employed*, *regular wage/salary earning*, *casual labour* or *others* corresponding to the major source of its income from economic activities during the last 365 days. A household which does not have any income from economic activities is classified as '*others*'.

**2.1.5 Household's usual consumer expenditure (₹) in a month:** Household's usual consumer expenditure is the sum total of monetary values of all goods and services usually consumed (out of purchase or procured otherwise) by the household on domestic account during a month and was collected by a single question.

This has the following components which are given below:

- A. Usual expenditure for household purposes in a month.
- B. Purchase value of any household durables (mobile phones, TV sets, fridge, fans, cooler, AC, vehicles, computers, furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.) Purchased during the last one year and the expenditure per month obtained by dividing by 12.
- C. If any household consumption (usually) from (a) wages in kind (b) home-grown stock (c) free collection was there, then the approximate monthly value of the amount usually consumed in a month was imputed.

Then the sum of A+B+C is taken as household's usual consumer expenditure in a month in whole number of rupees. Unusual expenditures, such as expenditure on social ceremonies, capitation fee, hospitalization, tours etc. were excluded from household's usual monthly consumer expenditure. Usual monthly per capita consumer expenditure (UMPCE) for a household is the household's usual consumer expenditure in a month divided by that household size.

**2.1.6 Quintile class:** This refers to the 5(five) quintile classes of the rural/urban distribution (estimated distribution) of households by MPCE. In the tables, the different quintile classes are referred to simply as 1 (lowest quintile class), 2, 3, 4 and 5 (highest quintile class).

Lower and upper limits (Rs.) of each quintile class of MPCE, Nagaland.

quintile class of MPCE												
sector	0-20		20-40		40-60		60-80		80-100		all	
	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit	lower limit	upper limit
Rural	250	1000	1000	1500	1500	1750	1750	2300	2333	5000	250	5000
Urban	3000	1333	1333	2000	2000	3000	3000	3700	3750	10000	300	10000

**2.1.7 Education:** The term 'education' generally refers to developing knowledge, skill or character of individuals through a process of learning such as self-study, attendance in formal or informal educational institutions, etc. The coverage under 'education' for the purpose of this survey is given in Chapter One.

**2.1.8 Computer:** For this survey, a computer meant any of the following devices viz. desktops, Laptops, notebooks, net books, palmtops, smart phones, tablets etc. The following categories are defined basically for the convenience of identifying a 'computer' for capturing appropriate information while eliminating the chance of missing out.

- I. **Desktop:** A desktop computer (or desktop PC) is a computer that is designed to stay in a single location without portability. Generally, the monitor, keyboard and mouse in a desktop computer are separate units.
- II. **Laptop:** A laptop computer is a portable personal computer light and small enough to sit on a person's lap. A laptop computer can be powered by battery or plugged into the unit. The main utility of a laptop computer is that it allows a person to travel with its computing resource.
- III. **Notebook:** A notebook is an extremely lightweight personal computer, a portable computer *smaller than a laptop model*, capable of being run on batteries and electrical current. Technically and traditionally, the difference between a laptop and a notebook is the matter of size only; functionally they are the same.
- IV. **Netbook:** A netbook is a portable computer that is about half the size of a traditional laptop. These computers are a great solution for users who just want a basic computer to get onto the Internet with and do basic applications such as a word processing. The main difference between netbook and notebook is its functionality. Netbook is used for content consumption such as listening to music or watching movies while Notebook is used for content making.
- V. **Palmtop:** A small computer that literally fits in the palm of one's hand is called a Palmtop. Other names for Palmtops are 'hand-held computers' or 'Personal Digital Assistants (PDAs)'.

- VI. **Smartphone:** A smartphone is a mobile phone with built-in applications and internet access with more advanced computing capability and connectivity than an ordinary mobile phone.
- VII. **Tablet:** A tablet computer, or simply tablet, is a one-piece mobile computer. Devices typically have a touch screen, with finger or stylus gestures replacing the conventional computer mouse. An on-screen concealable virtual keyboard is usually used for typing.

**2.1.9 Educational level:** It refers to the different stages of educational attainment. It is the highest level a person has completed successfully. The levels with codes are: not literate, literate without any schooling, *literate without formal schooling*: through NFEC, through TLC/AEC, others; *literate with formal schooling*: below primary, primary, upper primary/middle, secondary, higher secondary; diploma/certificate course (up to secondary), diploma/certificate course (higher secondary), diploma/certificate course (graduation & above), graduate, postgraduate and above. If a person has successfully passed the final year of a given level, then and only then he/she was considered to have attained that level of education. For example, for a person studying in Class IX, the educational level will be upper primary and not secondary.

**2.1.10 Level of current attendance:** In this case, the current educational level where a student is pursuing his current education is considered. Here the levels are: never attended, ever attended but currently not attending, currently attending in: NFEC, TLC/AEC, other non-formal education, pre-primary (nursery/ Kindergarten, etc., primary (class I to V), upper primary/middle, and secondary, higher secondary, diploma/certificate course (up to secondary), diploma/certificate course (higher secondary), and diploma /certificate course (graduation & above), graduate, postgraduate and above.

**2.1.11 Literate:** A person is considered literate if he/she can read and write a simple message in at least one language with understanding.

**2.1.12 Literacy rate:** Percentage of literates in a population is taken as its literacy rate.

**2.1.13 School education levels:** A uniform pattern across the country for the number of years of schooling at primary level, upper primary/middle level, secondary level and a higher secondary level is yet to be achieved. However, for this survey, the primary level refers to Classes I-V, the upper primary/middle to Classes VI-VIII, the secondary to Classes IX-X and the higher secondary to Classes XI-XII. Elementary level education refers to Class I-VIII.

**2.1.14 Type of Education:** Education was broadly divided into two categories: (i) general education and (ii) technical / professional education.

**2.1.14.1 General education:** In this survey, it included general school education from the primary to the higher secondary level and normal university education for a degree.

**2.1.14.2 Technical/professional education:** Technical/professional courses involve the hands on training in addition to theoretical classes. Education in engineering, medicine, agriculture, management, chartered accountancy, cost accountancy, art, music, driving, pilot training etc. are examples of technical/ professional courses.

**2.1.15 Vocational Courses:** For the purpose of this survey, vocational courses were not defined separately from the technical/professional courses. Any technical/ professional course with the *level of current attendance* as *secondary* or below or *diploma/certificate course (up to secondary)* was considered as vocational course. Moreover, courses offered by Industrial Training Institute (ITI), National Vocational Training Institute, Regional Vocational Training Institutes etc. were also considered as vocational courses.

**2.1.16 Student:** For the purpose of this survey, a household member was considered as student if he was aged between 5 to 29 years and currently attending a course at primary level and above.

**2.1.17 Course:** A course is (i) a structured educational programme having a specified syllabus, duration, level, etc. and (ii) necessarily involves appearing in some kind of examination/performance appraisal for getting the degree/diploma/certificate or advancing to the next class/level. Depending upon the subjects covered and the mode of instruction, the courses were categorized broadly as (a) general and (b) technical/professional. For the purpose of this survey, only those courses covered under the definition of 'education' in earlier paragraph were considered.

**2.1.18 Basic course:** When a particular student was undertaking more than one course, the basic course was identified as per following criteria –

- If an individual was pursuing more than one course then the course, which was of the highest level, was considered as the basic course.
- If all the courses simultaneously pursued currently were in the same level then the course of the technical education was the basic course.
- In absence of any technical education, the course, which involved higher cost, was taken as the basic course.
- If a person was enrolled both in regular course and course through distance learning then regular course was treated as the basic course irrespective of the cost involved.

**2.1.19 Academic session:** The academic session was defined in relation to the duration of the basic course in which he/she was enrolled and attending in the following manner –

i) If duration of the course was less than one year, the academic session covered full duration of the course,  
ii) If duration of the course was equal to or more than one year, then the academic session was considered as one-year.

iii) For the educational institutions pursuing three to six months semester system, academic session was still taken as one year if the duration of the course was equal to or more than one year.

**2.1.20 Current academic session:** This referred to the academic session relating to the basic course, the student was currently attending.

**2.1.21 Recognized School/Institution:** A recognized school/ institution is one in which the course(s) of study followed is/ are prescribed or recognized by the Government or a university or a Board constituted by law or by any other agency authorized in this behalf by the Central or State Government. With regard to its standard of efficiency, it also satisfies criteria of one or more of the authorities, e.g. Directorate of Education, Municipal Board, Secondary Board, etc. It runs regular classes and sends candidates for public examination, if any.

**2.1.22 Type of institution:** This referred to the type of management by which the institution was run. It may be run by Government (Central/State/Local) or a private body either receiving or not receiving government aid. Thus, the types were: (a) Government, (b) Private aided and (c) Private unaided. It may be noted that a Government institution may be run either by the government directly or through a governing body/managing committee, etc. set-up by the government. A private aided institution was one, which was run by an individual or a private organization and received maintenance grant from the Government. A private unaided institution was one, which was managed by an individual or a private organization and was not receiving any maintenance grant from Government.

**2.1.23 Medium of instruction:** It is the language used for the instruction in the course for which a student is enrolled. In case, more than one language are used while teaching different subjects then the language used for teaching maximum number of subjects is to be treated as medium of instruction.

**2.1.24 Free education:** Education is free of tuition fee in Government schools in most of the States and also in private schools in some States up to certain education levels. There are some schools where students up to a certain level are not required to pay tuition fees. Nevertheless, a fixed sum of money has to be

paid such as development fee, library fee, etc. Education in such schools was still considered to be free. This applied to the institution as a whole and not to the specific situation obtaining for the student.

**2.1.25 Exemption from Tuition Fees:** This refers to exemption from payment of tuition fees granted to some students on some special consideration in those institutions where it is reported that the education is not free. The exemption may be full or partial.

**2.1.26 Expenditure on education:** All the private expenditures (item-wise) incurred and/or to be incurred during the *current academic session* on the education of the student on the *basic course* were considered. If duration of the course was more than one year, then **current academic session** was taken as of one-year even if the course followed three to six months semester system and accordingly the expenditure was recorded. For the expenditure, which was incurred for the remaining part of the current academic session, imputation was done on an objective basis. All the expenditures incurred and/or to be incurred during the current academic session on the education of household members were considered irrespective of the source of expenditure, i.e. whether the expenditure had been incurred and/or to be incurred by the sample household or not. In case, academic session had not started for a student as on date of survey and it was not possible to obtain information for the coming academic session, expenditure information was collected with reference to the last academic session.

**2.1.26.1 Course Fee:** The total amount of tuition fee for the academic session was considered on the basis of specified monthly/bi-monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annual rates. This item also included examination fees, development fees and other compulsory payments such as session charge, library fees, games fees, laboratory fees and other similar payments, which may be one time or on periodical basis. Donation or any other such payments including capitation fee charged by the institution was considered if it is a compulsory payment and was officially accounted for by a valid receipt. If the academic session of the course was of duration less than one-year, imputation was done only for the remaining duration of the course.

**2.1.26.2 Other compulsory payments:** These were the payments, besides tuition fee, examination fee, development fee, which were obligatory for a course, usually at the beginning of the academic session. A receipt is given for such payments. A special fee for getting admission under management quota is an example of such payment. Any payment made voluntarily such as donation, bribes, etc. were not considered as compulsory payments.

**2.1.27 Attendance and enrolment:** The current attendance status refers to whether a person is currently attending any educational institution. It may so happen that a person, who is enrolled, is not currently attending the institution.

*While most of the official educational statistics are based on enrolment, the NSSO Survey, because of its household approach, bases its analysis on the current attendance status.*

**2.1.27.1 Gross attendance ratio (GAR):** For each class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the class-group to the number persons in the corresponding official age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %), corresponding to normative age-group of 6-10, is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

For the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IX-X and XI-XII, the corresponding official age-groups were taken as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 respectively.

**2.1.27.2 Age-specific attendance ratio:** For each age-group this measure gives an idea of proportion of persons of a particular age-group currently attending educational institutions, irrespective of the level or class in which they are studying. For example, for age-group 6-10, this attendance ratio is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons in age-group 6-10 currently attending educational institutions}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

**2.1.27.3 Net attendance ratio:** For each education class-group, this is the ratio of the number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group to the total number persons in the age-group. For example, for Class group I-V the ratio (in %) is

$$= \frac{\text{Number of persons of age 6-10 years currently attending Classes I-V}}{\text{Estimated population in the age-group 6-10 years}} \times 100$$

Similarly, it can be obtained for the remaining class-groups of school education, i.e. VI-VIII, IXX and XI-XII, with the corresponding official age-groups as 11-13, 14-15 and 16-17 years respectively.

**2.1.28 Age at first enrolment in school/Age at entry in school:** It is the age in completed years when a person started attending the primary level class. If a person was admitted for the first time at a higher class in the primary level, then the age at the entry was considered.

**2.1.29 Dropouts/ Discontinuance:** An ever-enrolled person currently not attending any educational institution may be due to either: (i) he/ she has discontinued after completing the last level of education for which he/ she was enrolled or (ii) he/ she has discontinued education before attaining a specific level. For the first category, for example, if a person had completed the middle level but did not enroll for the next higher level of education, he/ she was not considered as a dropout. It was considered as a case of discontinuation. However, if the person enrolled for the secondary level but did not complete it, then he/ she was considered a dropout.

For the purpose of this survey, both the types were treated alike for recording information.

In block 7 of the schedule, the level refers to the last enrolment level of the household member.