

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND THE QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION IN NAGALAND

Hare Krushna Parhi, Ph. D.

Asst. Prof, Dept. of Education, Dimapur Govt. College, Dimapur, Nagaland

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Abstract

Higher secondary education means the education which is imparted in class eleven and twelve. It is that level of education where the adults decide among themselves about the future of their life. The foundation of higher learning builds in this stage. This stage of education is so vital that many students join different professional courses just after completion of their higher secondary in order to get employment and start their life. In the present context, quality higher secondary education becomes mandatory to compete in the global market. In this study, an attempt has been made to know the quality of higher secondary students through their academic achievement (result) in the examination, different streams of studies provided in the institutions of different districts, the ratio of students studying in govt. and private institutions and to compare and contrast between number of students opting for arts, science and commerce. This study is descriptive in nature basing on secondary data collected from various sources. In this study the investigator has found number of findings such as i) academic achievement (results) of govt. higher secondary institutions in three streams (arts, science and commerce) until 2017 was satisfactory, ii) since 2018, quality of academic achievement (results) of private higher secondary institutions are better than govt. higher secondary and the students enrollment in govt. higher secondary has been decreasing in a rapid rate, iii) female students in all three streams of studies performed better results than male students in last three years, iv) there is a disparity in providing three streams of studies in the entire state. Most of the institutions (private and govt.) are established in Dimapur and Kohima, v) private agencies are the main player of higher secondary education in the state and vi) there is very less opportunities of science and commerce studies in the entire State etc.

Keywords: Higher secondary, education, govt., private, academic achievement, streams, disciplines etc.



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Introduction

In Indian educational system, a student undergoes ten years of schooling. After completion of this, he again continues for two years of academic programme in order to join

the college. These two years of academic programme is called higher secondary which includes class XI and XII.

Hyderabad, R. and Hundekar, S. (2009) stated that education is considered as an investment both at the individual and social level, but the benefits from such investments is not immediate and quick. Human development index of World Bank uses the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) percentage spent on education as a measure of development. The countries with high growth rates in human development are spending a large percentage of their GDP on education. In a study **Shafi, Z. (2003)** described in economic sense, investment in education is profitable. When profit motives dominate and quality of education is compromised or fees and other charges are imposed, such educational ventures are generally termed as commercial. A similar study done by **Karuppayil, S. (2009)** found that the private eyes are generally on money and not on sharing the responsibility to educate the youth of our country. They do not have sense of philanthropy. While starting an educational institution they do not feel guilty of exploiting the students along with employees. Whereas **Carnoy, M. (1997)** explored that a privatized education system is more efficient than public education in improving the social mobility of youngster from low income families. **Joseph et al., (2015)** in their study found that the private institutions are meant for the privileged people and public schools are meant for the general public. **Mehtap, A. (2013)** studied privatization of education and its effects on educational quality and equity in Turkey and found that Private schools are profit-making and charge more tuition fees. The comparison of public and private schools was observed through a survey and the study revealed that quality of education and physical conditions were better in private schools. However, the private schools cannot be regarded to have greater success because they do not compete with equal conditions. **Prakash, V. (2007)** conducted a study and revealed that the fee levels of public higher educational institutions are comparatively less than the private higher educational institutions. The increasing trends of private educational institutions have adverse impact on balance growth of higher education.

Rationale of the Study

Higher secondary education is important as it links between the school and higher education. It is that level of education where the adults decide among themselves about the future of their life. The groundwork of higher learning forms in this platform. This stage of

education is so vital that many students join different professional courses just after completion of their higher secondary in order to get employment of their choice. The character formation and personality development also take its proper shape at this level of studies. As the higher secondary stage is a interim stage of student's life from school to higher education level, their education in this stage needs proper care and consideration. In the present context, quality higher secondary education becomes mandatory to compete in the global market. It is true that the quality in students help them to become good human beings and contribute in building a knowledgeable and coherent society. The surveys in educational research in India hardly give any substantive work done in this area of fundamental importance. Quality lies in the intrinsic validity of the product of higher secondary education with regard to fulfill academic mission like examination results, standard of achievement, commitment to develop and explore the inner potential qualities to its maximum level. The infrastructure facilities, teaching learning process and quality of faculty are not same in all institutions. Analysis of input output relationship of higher secondary education in last 3 years can justify the quality in the state. As it is one of the very important levels in educational pyramid which gives proper insight to the students for deciding their life journey, thus it is required to be studied at large.

Objective of the Study

The present study is designed to fulfill the following objectives:

1. To study the higher secondary educational scenario in Nagaland.
2. To investigate the quality of students produced in higher secondary level of education in last 3 years.
3. To make a comparative study of students in public and private institutions.
4. To compare and contrast between 3 different streams of study in the State.
5. To study about the equity and equality in providing higher secondary education.
6. To give some suggestions for improving the existing condition of higher secondary education in Nagaland.

Hypotheses of the Study

The study was designed to test the following hypotheses.

H01: There are not equal numbers of higher secondary institutions in the state providing three different streams of education.

H02: Private institutions are not the main providers of higher secondary education in the state.

H03: Quality of public higher secondary institutions are not better than the quality of private higher secondary institutions.

H04: Quality of academic achievement results of girls are not better than the quality of boys.

H05: There are not satisfied numbers of students enrolled and passed from three different streams of education in the state.

Methodology

This descriptive study is based on secondary data procured from the sources like articles of research journals, books, websites and the data collected from Nagaland Board of School Education, Result Gazette (2017, 2018 & 2019) Kohima, Nagaland.

Delimitation of the Study

This study is delimited to the higher secondary education (Arts, Science & Commerce) of Nagaland State only.

- i) Results of repeater students are not included in this study.

Analysis and Interpretation of Data

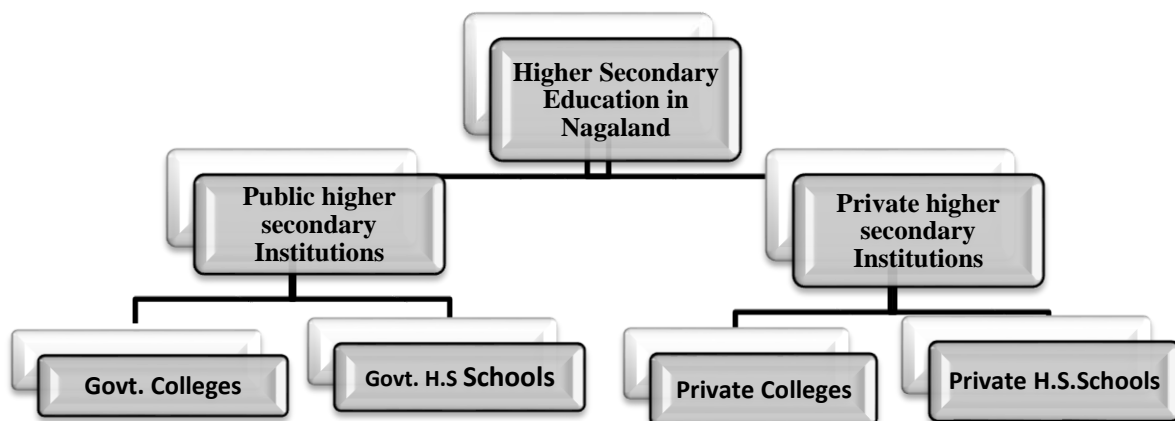
This section is devoted to the analysis and interpretation of data. The data obtained through the procedure do not serve the purpose unless it is systematically classified, tabulated and interpreted, in consistent with the inherent meaning and scope of the problem. Tabulation denotes the recording of the classified data in quantified terms.

1.1 Conceptual Framework of Education in Nagaland

Nagaland is a small and beautiful state in India with progressively increasing literacy rate. As per 1961 Census, the literacy rate of the state was only 14 percent and the numbers of government educational institutions were 519. The scenario after statehood is completely different and the census report of 2011 reveals that the literacy rate has grown up to 80.11 percent which is higher than the national average. The department of school education, Nagaland, Kohima deals with primary, elementary, secondary and higher secondary education in the State. Education in Nagaland started after the British took up the administration over India and it began with the Christian missionaries. The British government with the help of some local people took initiative to improve the education in Nagaland. In 1903-1904, there were 22 primary schools, one secondary and two special

schools in Nagaland. In Nagaland, education developed to a great extent after the Independence of the country. During the year 1960-61, there were 458 primary schools, 51 middle schools, 10 high schools and 01 college. Later on the educational expansion began very fast. During the year, 1968-69, there were 947 primary schools, 158 M.E. schools, 36 high schools (32 Govt.), 04 colleges (02 Govt.), 01 teacher training college and 01 technical school in Nagaland. During 1978-79, there were 1947 primary schools, 158 middle schools and 101 high schools, 07 colleges for general education, 01 Agriculture college and 01 teacher training college in Nagaland. As per record, today the department of school education, Kohima, Nagaland is managing 2071 govt. schools in the state, out of which 41 higher secondary, 253 high schools, 626 M.E. schools, 1150 primary schools and 01 Hindi training institute. There were no higher secondary schools in the state till 1989. This level of education started functioning from 1993. As followed in the country, after completion of secondary education which involves 10 years of schooling, students usually enroll in higher secondary education in any one of three streams - Science, Commerce and Arts. The structure of higher secondary education in the state is given in figure 1.

Figure 1: Structure of Higher Secondary Education in Nagaland



This level of education (Higher secondary) involves two years - class XI and XII, and it is the crucial stage for deciding area of specialization to be pursued in the higher education level. In Nagaland, the higher secondary education is run by both the public and private sectors. They are the Govt. higher secondary schools, Govt. degree colleges, private higher secondary schools and private degree colleges.

2.0 Last 3 Years Higher Secondary Education (Arts, Science & Commerce) Results Of Nagaland

2.1 Last 3 Years (2017, 2018 And 2019) Arts Results

Table.1: Higher Secondary Education (Arts) Results Of 2017

(Students of Govt. Institutions)

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	5469	4556	834	1887	930	3651	80.14
Female	5967	5428	1552	2252	829	4633	85.35
Total	11436	9984	2386	4139	1759	8284	82.97
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	----	903	03	108	256	367	40.64
Female	----	766	00	104	250	354	46.21
Total	---	1669	03	212	506	721	43.20
Grand Total	----	11653	2389	4351	2265	9005	77.27

(Source: Result Gazette (2017) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.1 presents the higher secondary education (Arts) results of 2017 in Nagaland. It shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2017, there were 11653 students appeared higher secondary (Arts) examination out of which 9984 students were from govt. institutions and 1669 students appeared from private institutions in the state. The total pass percentage in the state was 77.27 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2017, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 82.97 and students appeared from private was 43.20. The results of the girls show that girls were much better than the boys. There were 2386 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 9984 appeared and their pass percentage was 23.89 whereas there were only 03 students got 1st division out of 1669 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 0.17. Therefore it is found that the students of govt. institutions were much better than the students of private institutions in their academic achievement. Higher secondary Arts result of 2018 is presented in table 2.

**Table.2: Higher Secondary Education (Arts) Results Of 2018
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	1499	1276	158	519	255	932	73.04
Female	1763	1592	344	649	260	1253	78.71
Total	3262	2868	502	1168	515	2185	76.19
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	3594	3094	533	1367	498	2398	77.50
Female	4004	3788	1227	1638	396	3261	86.09
Total	7598	6882	1760	3005	894	5659	82.23
Grand Total	10860	9750	2262	4173	1409	7844	80.45

(Source: Result Gazette (2018) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.2 shows the higher secondary education (Arts) result of 2018 in Nagaland. It shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2018, there were 10860 students enrolled in class 12 but 9750 students appeared examination. As per the data available, drop out students were 1110 and the percentage of drop out was 10.22 which was a discouraging figure. Another shocking point was out of 9750 students appeared higher secondary Arts examination, there were 6882 students from private institutions and 2868 were from govt. institutions. It was just opposite to the figure of 2017. Now the question is what miracle happened in spite of very bad result performed by the private institutions in 2017, about 71 percent students are getting admitted in to private institutions instead of govt. institutions. The total pass percentage in the state was 80.45 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2018, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 76.19 and students appeared from private was 82.23. The results of the girls show that girls were much better than the boys. There were 502 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 2868 appeared and their pass percentage was 17.50 whereas there were 1760 students got 1st division out of 6882 appeared from private institutions and their percentage is 25.57. Therefore it is found that the students of private institutions performed better than the students of govt. institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2018, 7844 students passed and 1906 students failed. The percentages of failed students were about 20. There were 2262 students got first division,

4173 second division and 1409 third division in higher secondary Arts examination in the state. The result of 2019 higher secondary Arts is depicted in table 3.

**Table.3: Higher Secondary Education (Arts) Results Of 2019
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	1407	1272	225	468	200	893	70.20
Female	1790	1670	410	720	220	1350	80.84
Total	3197	2942	635	1188	420	2243	76.24
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	3589	3129	674	1266	453	2393	76.48
Female	4133	3964	1548	1539	367	3454	87.13
Total	7722	7093	2222	2805	820	5847	82.43
Grand Total	10919	10,035	2857	3993	1240	8090	80.61

(Source: Result Gazette (2019) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.3 presents the higher secondary education (Arts) results of 2019 in Nagaland. Tables.3 shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2019, there were 10919 students enrolled in class 12 but 10,035 students appeared examination. As per the data available, drop out students were 884 and the percentage of drop out was 8.09 which was a matter of concern. There were 2942 students from govt. institutions and 7093 students from private institutions appeared in the state. The total pass percentage in the state was 80.61 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2019, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 76.24 and students appeared from private was 82.43. The results of the girls show that girls were much better than the boys. There were 635 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 2942 appeared and their pass percentage was 21.58 whereas there were 2222 students got 1st division out of 7093 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 31.32. Therefore it is found that the students of private institutions performed better than the students of govt. institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2019, 8090 students passed and 1945 students failed. The percentages of failed students were about 19.38. There were 2857 students got first division, 3993 second division and 1240 third division in higher secondary Arts examination in the state. Higher secondary science result of 2017 is shown in table 4.

2.2 Last 3 Years (2017, 2018 And 2019) Science Result in the State

**Table.4: Higher Secondary Education (Science) Results Of 2017
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	1266	1155	455	539	28	1022	88.48
Female	1128	1098	686	340	03	1029	93.72
Total	2394	2253	1141	879	31	2051	91.03
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	-----	268	27	135	05	167	62.31
Female	-----	129	20	65	01	86	66.67
Total	-----	397	47	200	06	253	63.73
Grand Total		2650	1188	1079	37	2304	86.94

(Source: Result Gazette (2017) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table 4 shows the higher secondary education (science) results of 2017 in Nagaland. Tables.4 presents two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2017, there were 2650 students appeared higher secondary (science) examination out of which 2253 students were from govt. institutions and 397 students appeared from private institutions in the state. The total pass percentage in the state was 86.94 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2017, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 91.03 and students appeared from private was 63.73. The results of the girls show that girls were much better than the boys. There were 1141 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 2253 appeared and their pass percentage was 50.64 whereas there were only 47 students got 1st division out of 397 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 11.83. Therefore it is found that the students of govt. institutions performed much better than the students of private institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2017, 2304 students passed and 346 students failed. The percentages of failed students were about 13.05. There were 1188 students got first division, 1079 second division and 37 third division in higher secondary science examination in the state. The result of higher secondary science 2018 is presented in table 5.

**Table.5: Higher Secondary Education (Science) Results Of 2018
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	258	248	84	107	03	194	78.23
Female	226	226	143	60	00	203	89.82
Total	484	474	227	167	03	397	83.76
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	915	864	341	407	17	765	88.54
Female	995	981	544	344	01	889	90.62
Total	1910	1845	885	751	18	1654	89.65
Grand Total	2394	2319	1112	918	21	2051	85.67

(Source: Result Gazette (2017, 2018 & 2019) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.5 presents the higher secondary education (science) result of 2018 in Nagaland. Tables.5 shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2018, there were 2394 students enrolled in class 12 but 2319 students appeared examination. Out of 2319 students appeared higher secondary science examination, there were 1845 students from private institutions and 474 were from govt. institutions. It was just opposite to the figure of 2017. Now the question is what miracle happened in spite of poor performance performed by the private institutions in 2017, about 79.56 percent students got admitted in to private institutions while govt. institutions were without the required number of students. The total pass percentage in the state was 85.67 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2018, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 83.76 and students appeared from private was 89.65. The results of the girls show that girls were much better than the boys. There were 227 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 474 students appeared and their pass percentage was 47.89 whereas there were 885 students got 1st division out of 1845 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 47.96. Therefore it is found that the students of private institutions performed little better than the students of govt. institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2018, 2051 students passed and 268 students got failed. The percentages of failed students were about 11.55. There were 1112 students got first division, 918 second division and 21 third division in higher secondary science examination in the state. Higher secondary science result of 2019 is shown in table 6.

**Table.6: Higher Secondary Education (Science) Results Of 2019
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	168	152	44	64	00	108	71.05
Female	182	175	67	62	00	129	73.71
Total	350	327	111	126	00	237	72.48
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	984	933	382	379	10	771	82.64
Female	1073	1055	638	315	01	954	90.43
Total	2057	1988	1020	694	11	1725	86.77
Grand Total	2407	2315	1131	820	11	1962	81.51

(Source: Result Gazette (2017, 2018 & 2019) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.6 shows the higher secondary education (science) result of 2019 in Nagaland. Tables.6 represents two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2019, there were 2407 students enrolled in class 12 but 2315 students appeared examination. Out of 2315 students appeared higher secondary science examination, there were 1988 students from private institutions and 327 were from govt. institutions. It was just opposite to the figure of 2017. About 85.87 percent students were getting admitted in to private institutions while govt. institutions were without the required number of students. The total pass percentage in the state was 81.51 but if we assess the quality of result of 2019, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 72.48 and students appeared from private was 86.77. The results of the girls were better than the boys. There were 111 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 327 students appeared and their pass percentage was 33.94 whereas there were 1020 students got 1st division out of 1988 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 51.30. Therefore it is found that the students of private institutions performed better than the students of govt. institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2019, 1962 students passed and 353 students got failed. The percentages of failed students were about 15.24. There were 1131 students got first division, 820 second division and 11 third division in higher secondary science examination in the state. The result of higher secondary commerce 2017 is presented in table 7.

2.3 Last 3 Years (2017, 2018 And 2019) Commerce Result in the State

**Table.7: Higher Secondary Education (Commerce) Results Of 2017
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	627	580	193	223	25	441	76.03
Female	395	381	193	120	11	324	85.04
Total	1022	961	386	343	36	765	79.60
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	----	169	00	32	12	44	26.04
Female	-----	39	03	15	02	20	51.28
Total	-----	208	03	47	14	64	30.77
Grand Total		1169	389	390	50	829	70.92

(Source: Result Gazette (2017) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.7 presents the higher secondary education (commerce) result of 2017 in Nagaland. Tables.7 shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2017, there were 1169 students appeared higher secondary (commerce) examination out of which 961 students were from govt. institutions and 208 students appeared from private institutions in the state. The total pass percentage in the state was 70.92 but if we examine the quality of result of 2017, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 79.60 and students appeared from private was 30.77. The results of the girls show that girls were better than the boys. There were 386 students passed in 1st division out of 961 appeared from govt. institutions and their pass percentage was 40.16 whereas there were only 03 students got 1st division out of 208 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 1.44. Therefore it is found that the students of govt. institutions were much better than the students of private institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2017, 829 students passed and 340 students got failed. The percentages of failed students were about 29.08. There were 389 students got first division, 390 second division and 50 third division in higher secondary commerce examination in the state. Higher secondary commerce result of 2018 is depicted in table 8.

Table.8: Higher Secondary Education (Commerce) Results Of 2018

(Students of Govt. Institutions)							
Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1st Div	2nd Div	3rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	74	73	16	25	02	43	58.90
Female	55	54	25	16	01	42	77.78
Total	129	127	41	41	03	85	66.93
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	687	657	264	212	32	508	77.32
Female	391	385	232	108	06	346	89.87
Total	1078	1042	496	320	38	854	81.96
Grand Total	1207	1169	537	361	41	939	77.79

(Source: Result Gazette (2018) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.8 shows the higher secondary education (commerce) result of 2018 in Nagaland. Tables.8 represents two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2018, there were 1207 students enrolled in class 12 but 1169 students appeared examination. Out of 1169 students appeared higher secondary commerce examination, there were 1042 students from private institutions and 127 were from govt. institutions. It was just opposite to the figure of 2017. Now the question is what miracle happened in spite of very bad result performed by the private institutions in 2017, about 89.13 percent students got admitted in to private institutions instead of govt. institutions. The total pass percentage in the state was 77.79 but if we critically examine the quality of result of 2018, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 66.93 and students appeared from private was 81.96. The results of the girls were much better than the boys. There were 41 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 127 appeared and their pass percentage was 32.28 whereas there were 496 students got 1st division out of 1042 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 47.60. Therefore it is found that the students of private institutions performed better than the students of govt. institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2018, 939 students passed and 230 students failed. The percentages of failed students were about 19.67. There were 537 students got first division, 361 second division and 41 third division in higher secondary commerce examination in the state. The result of higher secondary commerce 2019 is presented in table 9.

**Table.9: Higher Secondary Education (Commerce) Results Of 2019
(Students of Govt. Institutions)**

Category	Enrolled	Exam Appeared	1 st Div	2 nd Div	3 rd Div	Total	Pass Percentage
Male	53	52	27	14	01	42	80.77
Female	58	58	40	14	00	54	93.10
Total	111	110	67	28	01	96	87.27
(Students Of Private Institutions)							
Male	607	578	222	216	20	458	79.24
Female	427	414	207	120	12	339	81.88
Total	1034	992	429	336	32	797	80.34
Grand Total	1145	1102	496	364	33	893	81.03

(Source: Result Gazette (2019) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

Table.9 represents the higher secondary education (commerce) results of 2019 in Nagaland. Tables.9 shows two simple partitions of students studying in government and private institutions. In the year 2019, there were 1145 students enrolled in class 12 but 1102 students appeared examination. There were 110 students from govt. institutions and 992 students appeared from private institutions in the state. The total pass percentage in the state was 81.03 but if we examine the quality of result of 2019, we find that the students appeared from the govt. institutions, their pass percentage was 87.27 and students appeared from private was 80.34. The results of the girls show that the girls were better than the boys. There were 67 students from govt. institutions passed in 1st division out of 110 appeared and their pass percentage was 60.90 whereas there were 429 students got 1st division out of 1034 appeared from private institutions and their percentage was 41.48. Therefore it is found that the students of govt. institutions performed better than the students of private institutions in their academic achievement. In the year 2019, 893 students passed and 209 students failed. The percentages of failed students were about 18.96. There were 496 students got first division, 364 second division and 33 third division in higher secondary commerce examination in the state.

3.0 To Compare and Contrast between Three Different Streams of Studies in the Entire State

Table 10: District Wise Number of Higher Secondary (Govt. & Private) Institutions Providing Three Different Streams of Education

Name of Districts	Higher secondary schools Providing (Arts stream)			Higher secondary schools Providing (Science stream)			Higher secondary schools Providing (Commerce stream)		
	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total	Govt.	Private	Total
Kohima	07	21	28	01	08	09	03	02	05
Mokokchung	05	11	16	02	01	03	01	nil	01
Tuensang	05	01	06	01	01	02	01	nil	01
Mon	05	05	10	01	01	02	nil	nil	00
Phek	04	05	09	01	nil	01	nil	nil	00
Wokha	03	02	05	01	nil	01	nil	nil	00
Zunheboto	03	06	09	01	01	02	nil	01	01
Dimapur	04	40	44	01	17	18	nil	15	15
Kiphire	02	01	03	nil	nil	00	nil	nil	00
Longleng	01	nil	01	nil	nil	00	nil	nil	00
Peren	02	03	05	nil	nil	00	nil	01	01
Total no of H.S.S	41	95	136	09	28	37	05	19	24

(Source: Result Gazette (2019) NBSE, Kohima, Nagaland)

In this section the investigator has tried to compare and contrast between three different streams of studies in the entire state of Nagaland. Table 10 shows the district wise number of higher secondary (govt. and private) institutions and the provision of study available in the districts. Table 10 shows that there are 136 higher secondary institutions (govt. and private) in the state out of which 41 are govt. run and 95 are private run institutions. All 136 institutions are providing Arts stream. There are 37 institutions imparting science and 24 institutions are commerce in the state. The maximum numbers of higher secondary institutions available in the state are in Dimapur and Kohima districts. Dimapur has 44 and Kohima is having 21 institutions whereas there are many districts having single digit number of institutions. The district longleng has only one higher secondary providing Arts stream and it is a big disparity seen in Nagaland. Equality in providing school education for all is not visible in this state. In 03 districts of Nagaland, there is no provision of science

and in 08 districts there is no provision of commerce. Table 10 show that there are very less opportunities for science and commerce in the entire state. There are only 09 govt. higher secondary institutions having the facility of science and 05 institutions are of commerce which is very less for a state.

Findings of the Study

The findings of the study pertaining to the quality of (Arts, Science and Commerce) results, provision of study in different districts and the role of govt. and private institutions in Nagaland have been presented below:

1. Private agencies are the main player of higher secondary education in the state. There are 41 govt. and 95 private higher secondary institutions in Nagaland.
2. Till 2017, govt. institutions maintained a satisfactory quality in academic achievement (results) of higher secondary education.
3. Since 2018, quality of govt. institutions has gone down drastically and it is visible in students' enrollment and results in all three streams (Arts, Science and Commerce).
4. Since 2018, qualities of private institutions are very satisfactory in three streams (Arts, Science and Commerce).
5. Since 2018, students hardly take admission in govt. higher secondary which is a big concern.
6. Academic achievements (result) of girls are better than the boys in all three streams and it is seen in last three years result.
7. There is a very big mismatch in the enrollment of Arts, Science and Commerce. A very good number of students preferring Arts stream and a least number of students are choosing Science and Commerce.
8. There is a disparity in providing three streams of studies in the entire state. Most of the institutions (private and govt.) are established in Dimapur and Kohima.
9. There are only 37 (09 govt. and 28 private) higher secondary institutions providing science and 24 (05 govt. and 19 private) having the provision of commerce in the entire state.
10. In 03 revenue districts of Nagaland there is no provision of higher secondary science.
11. In 05 revenue districts of Nagaland there is no provision of higher secondary commerce.
12. Higher secondary education is still continuing in some degree colleges of Nagaland.

Suggestions for Improvement of Higher Secondary Education

1. Government should establish/upgrade more number of higher secondary institutions in the state.
2. Reason behind the less number of students in govt. higher secondary institutions should be outlined and the quality education should be provided in order to attract the attention of students towards govt. institutions.
3. Science and Commerce streams should be introduced more in number of higher secondary institutions and it should be provided in all districts.
4. Students more in number should be encouraged to study science and commerce.
5. Govt. should come up with the modalities through which public can develop confidence towards govt. educational institutions.
6. Higher secondary education should be detached from colleges.
7. Govt. educational institutions are the institutions through which equity and equality in education can be maintained because govt. doesn't have full control on private agencies. Thus, govt. higher secondary with all three streams should be established in both rural and urban areas of Nagaland.

Conclusion

A school is a social institution which shapes the destiny of a nation. It is a place where men and women of tomorrow are trained in certain activities, skills and values. Here the minds of the future citizens are built, shaped and crystalized. School education in general, irrespective of the definitions given by different schools of thought, aims at the total development of an individual in the context of self-realization, spiritual and social values. In view of this, systematic education must begin when the child is accessible to teaching and learning in any level of studies. Education is a fundamental right of every citizen in a democratic nation. Therefore the govt. should provide equal opportunities to the people of the entire state. School education is the generator for a new world. Hence, establishing quality is a must in this competitive age.

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