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# ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89



DRAFT PROPOSALS  
FOR  
GENERAL EDUCATION AND YOUTH WELFARE & SPORTS  
FROM  
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
**(PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)**

NIEPA DC



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**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
PLANNING AND MONITORING DIVISION  
GANGTOK, SIKKIM**

1.	General Education (An Introduction)	
2.	ELEMENTARY EDUCATION	
	Scheme No.1: Pre-Primary Schools	1
	Scheme No.2 : Primary Schools	1-3
	Scheme No.3 : Assistance to Non-Govt.Pry.Schools	3
	Scheme No.3.1 Grant to Schoolssfor Handicapped	3
	Scheme No.4 : Junior High Schools	4
	Scheme No.5 : Textbooks-Purchase & Publication	4
	Scheme No.6 : Non-Formal Education	5-6
	Scheme No.7 : Appointment of Hindi Teachers	6
3.	ADULT EDUCATION	
	Scheme No.8 : Adult Education	6-7
4.	SECONDARY EDUCATION	
	Scheme No. 9 : High & Higher Secondary Schools	7-9
	Scheme No. 9.1 Reorganisation of the +2 Stage	9-10
	Scheme No. 9.2 Open Schools	10
	Scheme No.10 : Assistance to Non-Govt.Schools	11
	Scheme No.11 : Vocationalisation of Education	11-13
	Scheme No,12 : Educational Technology Programme	13-14
	Scheme No.13 : Sikkim Board of School Education	14
	Scheme No.14 : Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels	14
5.	HIGHER EDUCATION	
	Scneme No.15 : Sikkim Government College	15-16
	Sckeme No.16 : Sikkim Law College	16-17
6.	TEACHER EDUCATION	
	Scheme No.17 : Teachers' Training Institute	17-18
	Scheme No.18 : State Institute of Education	18-19
	Scheme No.19 : Special Teachers Training Programme	19
7.	SCHOLARSHIP AND STIPEND	
	Scheme No.20 : Free Boarding Stipend	20
	Scheme No.21 : Scholarship for School Education	20
	Scheme No.22 : Scholarship for Higher Education	20-21
	Scheme No.23 : Scholarship for Studies in Govt.College	21
8.	DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION	
	Scheme No.24 : Direction and Administration	21-22
9.	YOUTH WELFARE SCHEME AND SPORTS & GAMES	
	Scheme No.25 : Youth Welfare Scheme	23
	Scheme No.26 : Games, Sports & Physical Education	23-25
	Scheme No.26.1 Development of Infrastructures	25

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ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF SCHEMES UNDER VARIOUS SECTORS OF GENERAL EDUCATION

DURING 1988-89

Scheme No.	Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>		
- 1 - Pre-Primary Schools	55.00	-
- 2 - Primary Schools	182.00	60.00
- 3 - Assistance to Non-Government Primary Schools	5.00	-
-3.1 - Grant to Schools for Handicapped	3.00	-
- 4 - Junior High Schools	160.00	45.00
- 5 - Textbooks-Purchase & PUBLICATION	70.00	-
- 6 - Non -Formal Education	7.50	-
- 7 - Appointment of Hindi Teachers	10.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	492.50	105.00
- 8 - Adult Education	7.50	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total of Earmarked (MNP) Sector	500.00	105.00
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
- 9 - High & Higher Secondary Schools	180.00	60.00
-9.1 - Reorganisation of the +2 Stage	1.00	-
-9.2 - Open School	2.00	-
- 10 - Assistance to Non-Government Schools	60.00	-
- 11 - Vocationalisation of Education	15.00	-
-12 - Educational Technology Programme	5.00	-
- 13 - Sikkim Board of School Education	7.00	-
- 14 - Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels	10.00	10.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Secondary Education	280.00	70.00
<u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u>		
- 15 - Sikkim Government College	40.00	15.00
- 16 - Sikkim Law College	5.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Higher Education	45.00	15.00
<u>TEACHER EDUCATION</u>		
- 17 - Teachers' Training Institute	15.00	10.00
- 18 - State Institute of Education	20.00	10.00
- 19 - Special Teachers Training Programme	10.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Teacher Education	45.00	20.00
<u>SCHOLARSHIP AND STIPEND</u>		
- 20 - Free Boarding Stipend	5.00	-
- 21 - Scholarship for School Education	7.00	-
- 22 - Scholarship for Higher Education	20.00	-
- 23 - Scholarship for Studies in Sikkim Govt.College	3.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Scholarship and Stipend	35.00	-
<u>DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION</u>		
- 24 - Direction and Administration	25.00	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL GENERAL EDUCATION	930.00	210.00
<u>YOUTH WELFARE AND SPORTS AND GAMES</u>		
- 25 - Youth Welfare Scheme	15.00	-
- 26 - Games, Sports & Physical Education	20.00	-
-26.1 - Development of Infrastructures	15.00	15.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Youth Welfare and Sports	50.00	15.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL OF GENERAL EDUCATION & YOUTH & SPORTS	980.00	225.00

## GENERAL EDUCATION

1.1 Education in Sikkim, far from being a private enterprise, has always been an entirely government venture that has witnessed a progressive evolution of government's complete and dynamic intervention and active participation. But since 1980 the State Government with its bold initiative and support has adopted education as an instrument par excellence for effecting State's development, improving its economy and excelling the quality of its human resource.

1.2 Geared to achieve these objectives the primary role of the Department of Education is to ensure adequate and executive planning for educational services, to provide efficient administrative and management control for the maintenance, improvement and development of the system, to ensure quality control through regular inspection and continuous supervision of the instructional and other educational programmes through an in-built evaluation mechanism and to provide adequate and balanced financial support for the existing educational services and also for further extending the educational opportunities and providing facilities hitherto lacking.

1.3 For effective operation of the administrative and management process, the Organisation of the Department is structured in to the sectors of pre-school education, elementary education comprising primary middle and non-formal education, secondary education including the programmes of work experience, vocationalisation and educational technology, teacher education, higher education, technical education, adult education, youth welfare, sports and physical education, scholarships, and stipends, and direction and administration including planning.

1.4 In 1981 Sikkim's Literacy rate of 34.05% was lower than the National Literacy of 36.23%. Studied in this light the State is, if not backward, grossly deficient on several counts. The inter-district disparities, call for our urgent attention for their absolute removal and for equalisation of educational facilities. In this context the West District which is, literacy rate-wise, at the rock bottom (23.62%) will have to be accorded unqualified priority for its educational upliftment. Special attention will be paid to uplift the Limboo community which is educationally the most backward according to the 1981 census. The current literacy rate of the State is estimated at about 50%.

2.1 Since 1975 massive expansion has taken place in the field of education as a fulfilment of people's aspirations and educational needs.

2.2 During the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period at the elementary stage as against the target of 31,900 additional children, actual achievement was of an order of 30,342 children. During the same period enrolment in schools increased from 47,882 in 1979-80 to 78,337 in 1984-85 and the number of teachers went up from 2334 to 4265 and number of educational institutions increased from 474 in 1979-80 to 804 in 1984-85.

2.3 As against the agreed outlay of Rs.830.00 lakhs for educational development and consolidations of existing facilities during the Sixth Plan, actual expenditure was of the order of Rs.1422.77 lakhs. Taking into consideration the students enrolled in the schools, per capita expenditure on education stepped up from Rs.535.00 lakhs in 1979-80 to Rs.1215.00 lakhs in 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Plan.

3.1 The major thrust during the Seventh Five Year Plan is to consolidate the educational facilities developed upto the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, to expand educational facilities to the low-literacy pockets with a view to fulfil the National obligation of universalising elementary education, to broad base the adult education programme, to raise participation rate of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe children and also that of girls, to expand teacher education facilities and to improve the quality and competence of teachers by strengthening existing Teachers Training Institute and State Institute of Education, to create a network of infra-structural facilities for games, sports, physical education and youth welfare activities, to grant scholarships and stipends on means-cum merit basis and to make the administrative machinery efficient and effective. The effort will also be made to substantially improve the infrastructure and environment in the schools, by providing the required facilities in a phased manner.

Strengthening of the programmes of Work Experience, Socially Useful Productive Work, Vocationalisation of Education at middle, secondary and senior secondary stages and creation of facilities of technical education is also envisaged during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

4.0 The 1985-86 witnessed an unprecedented upsurge of educational expansion due to realisation of people's demand. During this year 130 pre-primary centres and 70 single teacher schools were established, 60 lower primary, 49 junior high schools were upgraded with the addition of the next higher stage. As against the target of 4,500 additional children to be enrolled at the elementary stage during 1985-86 actual achievement was 3,715 (82.58%). Actual expenditure on the development and consolidation of education was of the order of Rs.549.76 lakhs.

5.0 During 1986-87 as against the enrolment target of 5,700 additional children to be enrolled at the elementary stage, the actual achievement is of the order of 6,100 additional children. Five single teacher schools were brought under the grant-in-aid scheme, one primary school was upgraded to junior high school and establishment of 200 pre-primary centres and creation of posts of 200 pre-school teachers was approved.

During the year under review schemes of Vocationalisation of Education of drop-outs was implemented in right earnest and the anticipated level of expenditure was finally reached. During 1986-87 as against the agreed outlay of Rs.665.00 lakhs actual expenditure was of the order of Rs.702.41 lakhs.

6.0 The proposal for the year 1987-88 were formulated keeping in mind the need to consolidating the achievements so far, to provide infrastructural facilities in the school, upgrade the schools where absolutely unavoidable and pay greater attention to quality of education than ever before. During 1987-88 200 pre-school teachers have been recruited. During 1987-88 the total outlay of Rs.785.00 lakhs has been approved and this is likely to be fully utilised.

7.0 Proposal of the Plan Programme for the Development of Education during 1988-89 have been formulated keeping in view the priority directions of the Action Plan of the 1986 National Policy on Education. As the National Policy on Education aims at multi-dimensional transformation of the educational scene, several new areas have to be covered and substantial provisions made to take care of these new requirements. The schemes/projects/programmes proposed to be implemented on priority during 1988-89 under the NPE-1986 are incorporated in the relevant schemes.

Besides the routine programmes of improvement and consolidation of the existing education system, its structure and processes, envisaged, schemes can be broadly spelt out in terms of expansion, improvement and consolidation of pre-primary, primary, middle and secondary stage education, strengthening of the programme of vocational education and streamlining and re-organisation of the administrative set up. A total of Rs.980.00 lakhs is proposed for the year, 1988-89 which includes provisions for youth welfare and sports activities.

8.0 The total Seventh Plan outlay for the education sector amounted to Rs.2,640.00 lakhs including provisions for youth welfare and sports and games activities out of which, the expenditure during 1985-86 amounted to Rs.549.76 lakhs and Rs.702.41 lakhs during 1986-87 with provision of Rs.785.00 lakhs for the year, 1987-88, the cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the plan would amount to Rs.2032.00 lakhs. This would leave very little resources in the remaining two years of the plan and unless the plan provision are suitably enhanced, it would be impossible to keep up the tempo of development activity in this vital area. During the mid-term, appraisal exercise in respect of the Seventh Plan, we have projected that the outlay should be increased to Rs.4106.00 lakhs. This is particularly necessary keeping in mind the extra commitments that need be made for the implementation of New Education Policy.

#### 9.0 Elementary Enrolment

Enrolment targets set for the primary and middle stages have been gradually going hay-wire since 1985 but its disturbing trend was conspicuously discernible only during 1987-88 when the actual achievement level of enrolment at the primary and middle stages sunk lower than the enrolment of 67,975 and 16,110 children achieved during 1986-87 at the primary and middle stages, actual enrolment during 1987-88 at the corresponding stages is of the order of 62,260 and 15,876 against the target of 70,600 and 17,500 children respectively. Reasons for this trend are attributed to the policy of univesal-isation of pre-school education for the children in the age-group 4-6 years which diverted to pre-school stage about 7,000 children who would have otherwise been enrolled at the primary stage, lack of a well defined policy to ensure vertical mobility of children from primary and middle stage by adopting a meaningful and realistic promotion strategy, conduction of public examination at the primary terminal stage, lack of measures to arrest the rate of drop-outs, that is, to encourage retention of children at the primary and middle stages and the tardy implementation of NFE programme which as a result failed to attract drop-outs in to its fold.



The schemewise details of the strategies proposed to be adopted for consolidation, improvement and development of education during 1988-89 are enumerated in the following paragraphs :-

Scheme No.: 1 : Pre-Primary Education : Revenue Rs. 55.00 lakhs.

At present in 528 pre-primary centres, 558 pre-primary teachers are working and 16,482 children are enrolled. With a view to 100% universalise pre-school education in the State, 162 pre-primary centres are to be established in a phased manner by 1989-90. So far as against 690 primary sections 528 pre-primary centres have been established. Therefore, the remaining 162 primary sections still remain to be extended pre-primary education facility. During 1988-89, 80 pre-primary centres will be established and 80 more school teachers will be recruited, trained and appointed. The 528 pre-primary centres will be consolidated by providing furniture teaching/learning materials, toys, play equipment game materials and illustrated books, etc. Class-rooms are also proposed to be constructed. For teacher, non-teacher and capital costs, an outlay of Rs. 55.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

Scheme No. : 2 : Primary Education

- Revenue Rs. 122.00 lakhs, Capital Rs. 60.00 lakhs
- Total Rs. 182.00 lakhs.

Universalise of Elementary Education (UEE) being a constitutional commitment has been one of the major goals of educational development. Therefore, it forms an essential component of the Minimum Needs Programme as well as the 20-Point Programme. The 1986 National Policy on Education also, therefore, accords unqualified priority to the National programme of UEE. It resolves that by 1990 all children who attain the age of 11 years will have five years exposure to formal or non-formal education and likewise, by 1995 all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto the age of 14 years.

During 1987-88, in lower primary schools and upper primary schools 28,786 children are enrolled and 2,078 teachers are in position. In the existing 674 primary sections being run under the Government management 78,700 students including 16,482 children in pre-primary class are enrolled and 3,931 primary teachers are in position.

During 1987-88, 25 single teacher schools already established by the gram panchayats were brought under the grant-in-aid scheme and provided one teacher each. During 1988-89 about 10 to 15 lower primary schools may be brought under this grant-in-aid scheme if need be. To partially clear the huge backlog of primary class-rooms full advantage of the funds available under the NREP and RLEGP is being taken. But in the light of the inadequacy of this support, the Department also proposes to undertake construction of primary school buildings out of State funds. Construction of 85 school buildings out of sixty two-roomed and twenty five four-roomed sets of pre-fabricated steel tubular structures will be initiated during 1987-88 at the total cost of about Rs.70.00 lakhs but due to financial constraint only about 25 building would be completed during the current year at the estimated cost of Rs.20.00 lakhs, the remaining liability of Rs.50.00 lakhs would be carried over to 1988-89. In addition to the above, construction of 60 additional class-rooms will be undertaken. In collaboration with the UNICEF construction of 200 toilet units would be undertaken in Namchi and Mangan districts during 1988-89. For this purpose 50% state share amounting to Rs.6.00 lakhs would be needed.

The primary schools buildings which are in badly need of repairs will be renovated out of plan funds specially earmarked for the purpose.

The existing primary schools being grossly deficient in class-room furniture, maps, charts, other teaching/learning materials, science kit, library books, games materials, etc. are proposed to be equipped with necessary equipment and materials.

In the context of the 1986 National Education Policy under the programme of "Operation Blackboard" about 50% of the primary schools will be covered by the envisaged physical facilities by the end of 1988-89.

#### Enrolment and Retention

Enrolment by itself is of little importance if children do not continue beyond one year. The New Education Policy therefore, shifts emphasis from universal enrolment to universal retention and completion by all children of atleast 5 years of education.

Sustained efforts, therefore, would be made to ensure that the goal of universal primary education is attained by 1989-90 and the objective of universal retention of children at the middle (junior/high) stage is achieved during the Eight Five Year Plan by substantially raising the transition rate from 25.5 at present to 80.0 by 1995.

Participation rate of girls, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students in the primary education would be encouraged by offering them incentives of special stipend, attendance scholarship etc.

Scheme No. : 3 : Assistance to Non-Government Primary Schools.

Revenue Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Under the scheme of assistance to non-government primary schools, 8 Sanskrit Pathshalas, one Madarsa and 2 non-government primary schools will continue to be provided grant-in-aid at the total cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs.

Scheme No. : 3.1 : Grant-in-aid to Schools for Handicapped

Revenue Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Since 1980 the government has been making conscious efforts to provide facilities for special education of children with locomotor handicaps, other mild handicaps and severe handicaps. Identification of all types of handicapped children has been undertaken under Fifth All India Educational Survey which is being conducted. In accordance with the NPE stipulation arrangement for the education of children with locomotor and other mild handicaps will be attempted in common school system.

To provide facilities for the special education of children with severe handicaps the State Government has already launched an ambitious project of establishing a special school named Jawahar Lal Nehru Memorial Institute for the Handicapped, for which 5 acres of land has been purchased. For starting the construction of building complex during 1987-88 the Government has contributed Rs.15.00 lakhs and the Education Department has given a grant of Rs.5.00 lakhs for purchase of land and starting a blind school. This institution has been sponsored by and will be run under the aegis of the National Association for the Blind, Sikkim State Branch. It is also one of the projects of the Jawahar Lal Nehru Centenary Celebration Committee. For promoting special education of the handicapped children an outlay of Rs.3.00 lakhs will be required for continuing provision of grant.

Scheme No.: 3: Junior High Schools

Revenue:Rs.115 lakhs,Capital Rs.45 lakhs>Total :Rs. 160 lakhs.

As today in 122 junior high schools in the State 15,917 children are enrolled at the primary stage and at the 6,757 middle stage.in these schools 616 graduate,873 primary and 177 primary grade language teachers are in position.In the 191 middle sections,there are 15,876 children on the rolls.

As 75% of the junior high schools have been upgraded without providing physical facilities,they are in urgent need of consolidation and improvement.To achieve this objective,school buildings are intended to be provided and the schools envisaged to be equipped with furniture, science laboratories,libraries,teaching-learning materials etc.

The dilapidated school buildings in need of renovation will be attended to on priority.Provision will also be made for annual maintenance of school buildings.

Scheme No.: 5 : Textbooks Purchase and Publication

Revenue : Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

Supply of textbooks to school children of classes I-XII is not only free but also nationalised,as a result the responsibility of publishing,procuring,distributing textbooks to more than one lakh children devolves on the Education Department.The scheme also includes purchase of concessional paper for printing school textbooks to reduce their prices and other contingent expenses.

The prices of textboos which were prescribed in 1983-84,were fixed in 1983.The agreement entered into from time to time with the publishers/printers about supplying the textbooks at the negotiated prices expires in 1987.As the printing and other costs have been gradually rising since 1983,the publishers/printers have been demanding revision of prices since long.As there is also a likelihood that books in classes I-VIII will be changed during 1988 expenditure on this scheme is likely to increase by about 30 to 40 percent.Therefore, the outlay for the scheme of purchase and publication of textbooks has been increased from Rs.50.00 lakhs in 1987-88 to Rs.70.00 lakhs during 1988-89.

Scheme No.:6: Non-Formal Education : Revenue :Rs.7~~5~~0 lakhs.

NonFormal Education Programme is meant to supplement the effort of the formal system of education to fulfil the National Commitment of universalising elementary education by 1995. The 1986 Policy of Education envisages a systematic programme of NFE <sup>for</sup> school drop-outs, working children and specially girls who cannot afford to attend day schools.

The NPE is envisaged to be a flexible system and modern technological aids will be used to improve the learning environment. Local instructors are expected to be adequately qualified and professionally trained. Good quality learning materials will be supplied free of charge to all learners.

As during 1987-88 the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) have launched a Revised Centrally Assisted Scheme of Non-formal Education its full advantage would be taken. The NFE programme as envisaged in the scheme would be implemented on project basis. The NFE project would be specifically designed to serve the requirements and interest of girls, SC and ST children, who are deprived of formal schooling.

Sikkim would like to introduce an innovation in the Revised Non-formal Education Scheme which would envisage adoption of small group of prospective drop out/out of school children by teachers of the neighbouring schools for a certain period till they complete a particular course. Their academic achievement will be evaluated and certified by the Open School System designed and envolved for the purpose.

During 1988-89 the State intends to launch two pilot projects, each comprising of 100 centres in which about 2000 learners are anticipated to be enrolled.

During 1987-88 the existing NFE centres were closed down in July with a view to rationalise the programme in accordance with the revised NFE scheme introduced in the current year. During 1987-88 a pilot project of 50 NFE centres is being launched as a try out to gauge its impact and operational success.

To promote retention of learners in the NFE system they will be suitably compensated for loss of income from economic activities by incentive schemes of attendance stipends especially to girl learners, supply of free textbooks and stationery. Introduction of vocational component and scheme of work experience (SUPW) will be suitable attempted to ensure income generation for such children to support their livelihood.

To ensure provision of instructional support service and proper certification on the completion of primary and middle stage education the scheme of Open School will be extended for Non-formal Education learners.

At present there exists no administrative, supervisory, monitoring and evaluation machinery for this important national programme of education. The retarded success of this programme can be attributed to this reason. Therefore, this machinery will have to be created during 1988-89.

To realise the above objectives an outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been earmarked.

Scheme No.:7: Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States : Revenue :Rs.10.00 lakhs.

In Sikkim the cause of the National Language Hindi is being promoted by encouraging its study in schools right from class IV onwards.

Under a centrally sponsored scheme the Central Government has been providing on 50:50 sharing basis, 50 percent expenditure on the maintenance of Hindi Teachers appointed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 for teaching of Hindi in primary, middle and secondary classes.

As from 1987-88 the scheme has been made 100% centrally assisted, during 1988-89 total expenditure on the salaries of Hindi teachers appointed during 1985-86 and 1986-87 is estimated at Rs.20.00 lakhs. Of this outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs as grant is anticipated to be released by the Centre and a matching share of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the State Sector.

Scheme No.:8: State Adult Education Programme  
Revenue :Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Adult Education Programme comprises of the two components of the State Adult Education Programme funded under the State sector and the centrally assisted Rural Functional Literacy Programme. The State Adult Education Programme is specially designed and tailored to fulfil the literacy needs of adult women learners.

In order to realistically rationalise the above two programmes of Adult Education during 1987-88 the targets of number of centres and adult learners to be achieved during 1987-88 under the RFLP were reduced from 800 centres and 12000 learners to 400 centres and 6000 learners respectively.

Similarly the targets of 200 SAEP centres and 3000 learners to be enrolled during 1987-88 were reduced to 70 centres and 1000 learners.

Targets of number of centres and learners to be achieved during 1988-89 have been fixed at 500 centres and 7,500 learners under the RFLP and 100 centres and 1,500 learners under the SAEP.

To the learners of the State Adult Education Programme and Rural Functional Literacy Programme textbooks and stationery will continue to be provided free of cost. Besides other teaching materials, lighting equipment, recreational equipment and materials will be provided to the SAEP and RFLP Centres, be started from 1987-88 onwards.

The administrative, implementing, monitoring and evaluation machinery, in accordance with the norms of the centre will be further strengthened at the State as well as the district levels. Modern technological tools and gadgets, audio-visual equipment will be provided to make the programme more efficient and effective. For improving lighting facilities use of solar packs will be tried.

For the programme of State Adult Education exclusively intended for literacy of adult women an outlay of Rs.7.50 lakhs has been earmarked.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION

Scheme No.:9: High & Higher Secondary Schools

Revenue Rs.120 lakhs, Capital Rs.60 lakhs, Total Rs. 180 lakhs.

In the State there are 54 secondary and 13 senior secondary schools in which 4,145 children are enrolled at the secondary stage and 1,166 at the senior secondary stage. The percentages of girls and SC/ST students enrolled at these two stages is as under:- Percentage of Girls, SC, ST students to total enrolment at these stages is shown in the parenthesis.

Stage	Students Enrolled at			
	Total	Girls	SC	ST
Secondary	4,145	1,521 (36.69%)	153 ( 3.69%)	883 (21.30%)
Senior Secondary	1,166	349 (29.93%)	37 (3.77%)	243 (20.84%)

The number and percentage of students enrolment at the secondary and senior secondary stages to total enrolment in school education (Classes I to XII) is as follows. Percentage to total enrolment is shown in the parenthesis.

Pre-primary to class XII	Secondary (IX-X)	Senior Secondary(XI-XII)
99,929	4,145	1,166
(100%)	( 4.15%)	1.17% )

Above depressing facts and figures have been cited to express the resolve of the Department to ensure vertical mobility of students, specially that of girls, SC and ST from the middle stage by widening the scope of access to secondary and senior secondary education. This objective will not be achieved by establishing new secondary stages as the programme of the expansion of secondary and senior secondary level education has been brought to a well calculated halt by the State Government.

Rapid expansion of secondary level education facilities since 1980, has diluted its quality. As against 54 secondary schools in 1987 there were none in 1975. Since 1980, 30 secondary schools have been established. Therefore, consolidation of the 53 Government Secondary Schools is being accorded the highest priority during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan. The programme of consolidation as envisaged in the New Education Policy will have the following components.

1. According to the norms laid down by the Central Board of Secondary Education, NCERT and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangthan, laboratories, libraries and other facilities would be developed and consolidated.
2. The quality of secondary teachers being far from satisfactory, which is to a greater extent responsible for collapse of results at the board examination, the competencies of existing teachers would have to be improved by developing a force of local talents by providing them appropriate education and training and by organising pre-service and in-service training programmes.
4. To the extent of deficiency provision of additional class rooms, laboratories, office and staff-room accommodation would be taken up.
4. Unless urgent measures are adopted for improvement of teaching practices, examination/evaluation methods and periodical appraisal of teachers performance, out-pul from the secondary system would be disappointing. This aspect would continue to receive due attention on top priority.



The Department of Education has been formulating a project to implement the programme of school complex system according to the stipulation of the NPE. The strategy is aimed at ensuring that the secondary and senior secondary schools assume the role of improving school management system and play an inspectional and supervisory role by adopting the schools in the school catchment area and sharing moveable physical resources with them.

Under the Class Project computers are being provided to secondary schools to encourage computer literacy among students at the secondary stage. So far six schools have been covered by the NCERT by 1990 almost all the 13 senior secondary schools will be covered. But for the class project adequately furnished proper classrooms could not be provided so far. From 1988-89 urgent attention will be paid to this requirement. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be required to renovate the rooms and furnish them properly.

Special arrangements are envisaged to be made with adequate improved facilities for the special education of the bright children, that is, the children who are potentially high achievers, whose special educational needs are not fulfilled by the existing schools and others are the gifted children who are expected to make original contribution in their subject areas if properly nurtured.

For completing during 1988-89 the secondary school buildings already in the pipe line an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs would be required. In addition to these schemes the Department proposes to launch construction of about 30 new secondary school buildings to provide classroom and laboratory and office facilities and undertake construction of staff quarters in remote and difficult areas to ensure lasting stay of teachers recruited from outside. For the above purpose substantial outlay would be required for the construction schemes of the secondary sector alone.

Scheme No.: 9.1 : Reorganisation and streamlining of the +2 Stage.  
Revenue :Rs.1.00 lakhs

In Sikkim as suitable qualified and trained secondary teachers has always been a rare commodity to find and difficult to appoint and as the enormous funds needed to build essential infrastructural facilities for consolidating the existing senior secondary schools could not be made available, the standard of senior secondary stage instead of improving, has been gradually deteriorating. Besides, provision of all the three humanities, commerce, and science non-viable streams in most of the secondary schools has aggravated the situation.

Therefore, with a view to break the monotony of traditional courses of studies, to encourage diversification of courses, prescribe norms of standard and excellence, promote an all round development of quality and inculcate a strong sense of competition among students to enable them to face the challenges of the competitive world of higher education, the +2 stage in the existing 10 higher secondary school is proposed to be reorganised and streamlined by allowing a senior secondary school to have only the stream of either science or bio-science or various courses of humanities or commerce or vocational education. This is proposed to be achieved during the remaining two years of the Seventh Plan. This should help us to avoid proliferation of non-viable senior secondary schools and optimum utilisation of limited and scarce financial resources and faculties especially in the science stream.

Scheme No.:9.2: Open School Revenue : Rs.2.00 lakh.

For the products of non-formal education at elementary stage who find it difficult to attend full time school and for the working children/youth who have missed the secondary schools, the Programme of Open School may have to be started by the Department from 1988-89 at the district level to support the existing Open School Scheme with necessary inputs of learning and instructional materials, textbooks, stationery, periodical contacts for intensive coaching and stipends. At present about 600 students are registered under the Open School Programme run by the Central Board of Secondary Education.

The objective of the above Open School Programme is to widen its scope of access, improve its quality, to provide material, financial and academic support to the clientele with a view to improve their quality and extend the facility to the district. In due course of time it may have to be extended to all senior secondary schools.

An outlay of Rs.2.00 lakhs is intended for this purpose.

Scheme No.:10: Assistance to Non-Government Educational Institutions

Revenue : Rs.60.00 lakhs.

The scheme envisages to provide grant-in-aid to non-governmental educational institutions namely Tashi Namgyal Academy, Sikkim Institute of Higher Nyingma Studies including monastic education and other non-government secondary schools.

A grant of Rs.10.00 lakhs is intended for a pioneering educational institution serving the cause of girls' education in the State for more than 50 years and for establishing senior secondary stage in another non-government institution.

A substantial grant of Rs.30.00 lakhs is envisaged to be provided to Tashi Namgyal Academy, an autonomous public school 100% funded by the State. The grant is meant for the construction of junior school block, girls hostel, a room for computer and other audio-visual aids and staff quarters.

Since 1985 the government has sponsored provision of monastic education. At present in 20 monasteries of repute monastic schools are being run. A grant of Rs.8.00 lakhs is intended for meeting expenses on salaries, contingencies and paying boarding stipend.

Monastic schools have been the traditional centres of learning and Sikkim owes much to these centres for the growth & spread of Education in the State. A grant of Rs. 12.00 lakhs is earmarked for the SIHNS for developing residential and non-residential building infrastructure, consolidation of library, purchase of office equipment, besides meeting expenditure on salaries and providing scholarship to students.

Scheme NO.:11: Vocationalisation of Education :Revenue Rs.15.00 lakhs.

The State Government has already initiated Vocationalisation of education in a meaningful manner. The scheme envisages vocationalisation of not only the +2 stage but also the secondary (high) school stage with specially designed courses for a particular group of clientele.

During 1987-88 the main thrust of the programme has been on introduction of relevant vocational courses in the field of agriculture, animal-husbandry, horticulture, secretarial practice, printing technology, horological training and teacher education.

During 1986-87 a course of secretarial practice and stenotyping was introduced at the +2 stage in Paljor Namgyal Girls School. At present in classes XI and XII 15 students are enrolled. In collaboration with the Government Printing Press 25 class X drop-outs have been sponsored to undergo training in printing technology. After completion of their training they will either be absorbed in the Sikkim Government Press or given part-time job. The Sikkim Time Corporation (SITCO) has sponsored horological training at their plant of 20 candidates who will be offered jobs in SITCO after completion of their training.

During 1987-88 proposals for giving training to school drop-outs in collaboration with various Development Department in dairy, piggery and poultry, horticulture and floriculture, tailoring etc. are under active consideration for finalisation and implementation during 1987-88. At the +2 stage introduction of primary teacher training as a vocational course has been finalised. Other proposal to be implemented during 1987-88 include establishment of a Central Vocational Institute, opening of vocational guidance and counselling cells in senior secondary schools and introduction of WE/SUPW at all stages of school education.

During 1988-89 in three senior secondary schools vocational courses of office management, secretarial practice and stenotyping for boys, radio and television servicing and creche and pre-school management and library science are envisaged to be introduced.

Under the vocational education programme for drop-outs the Department of Education in collaboration with the Industries Department has sponsored training of school drop-outs in cottage-industry crafts of carpet weaving, wood carving, image making, Thangka painting etc.

To broad-base programme of Vocational Education in the State, the training schemes at present being organised by I.T.I., Rangpo, Department of Industries, Government Institute of Cottage Industries, and Forest Department, etc. are being coordinated and interlinked.

At the State level a "State Council for Vocational Education" will be set up by the State Government to be the apex body for policy planning and coordination of vocational education.

The existing Vocational Education Cell in the Department of Education will be further streamlined and strengthened for effective management and successful implementation of Vocational Education Programme at the various levels of school education. The officers responsible for organisation and implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the vocational education programme will be deputed for orientation and training at the National Level Institutions.

To begin with, a cell of Vocational Education will be created in the State Institute of Education to provide support services and organise short and long term training programmes for vocational education teacher and inspectors. An outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs is envisaged for above scheme.

Scheme No.:12: Educational Technology Programme : Revenue Rs.5.00 lakhs

The Educational Technology Cell is now gaining recognition and importance in the Educational field in the State. The cell is operating two different programmes simultaneously, that is, the centrally sponsored Educational Technology Programme.

Under the State Educational Technology programme, the main activities will comprise orientation programme for development of low-cost teaching aids and extending assistance to other academic wings of the education Department like State Institute of Education and Adult Education, in organising their programme. A self contained audio-visual van has been purchased.

One of the major projects of the wing was to screen Educational films in State schools. With the availability of A.V. Van and fresh stock of educational films, the projection team has been touring the four districts screening films. The programme has been extremely popular, educative and successful. This shall be continued. Activities like the organisation of festivals of educational films will be undertaken from 1988-89 and will continue to be organised in future.

A special programme 'Strengthening of English as the Medium of Instruction in the schools of Sikkim' will be implemented with the assistance of C.I.E.F.L. Hyderabad.

Audio programme comprising of nursery rhymes and songs for pre-primary and primary pupils have been developed and recorded with the help of A.I.R.Gangtok. The same have been duplicated with the help of sophisticated audio system and distributed to school complex. The cell organised 4 workshops at Gangtok to orient teachers in the use of equipment and effective use of the teaching materials. The highly successful programme will be extended to all classes of Lower Primary schools, and also cover Bhutia, Lepcha and Limboo languages.

Tape slide package programme is continuing and it being converted to video programme. This will form material for teaching of geography at primary stage.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme, various activities like development and try-out of tape-slides, programme for teaching physics at the high school level, audio programmes for teaching of some school subjects, try out of audio programmes in Hindi at Primary level will be undertaken.

The cell is handicapped due to non-availability of its own building having all the necessary infra-structure. A land has been identified for the purpose and the Government of India has been requested to provide funds for construction of technical areas.

Scheme No.: 14 : Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostels

Revenue : Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Construction <sup>hostels</sup> for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Girl Students, which is funded on 50:50 sharing basis, one scheduled caste and one scheduled tribe girls' hostels are under construction. To ensure completion of these two girls hostels and undertake construction of 1 scheduled caste and 2 scheduled tribe girls hostels during 1988-89 an outlay of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been earmarked as State's share.

Scheme No.: 13 : Sikkim Board of School Education

Revenue : Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

The scheme of Sikkim Board of School Education which is being nurtured for a long time but could not be fully realised, will continue to play its limited role of conducting public examination at the primary and middle terminal stages. An outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakhs is intended to create necessary administrative and technical machinery, provide necessary infrastructural facilities, furnish examination centres at the district level with necessary furniture and equipment.

Scheme No.: 15 : Sikkim Government College

Revenue Rs.25 lakhs,Capital Rs.15 lakhs,Total :Rs.40 lakhs.

Sikkim Government College which is the sole centre of higher education in the State besides Sikkim law College, is steadily forging ahead towards consolidation of its infrastructural facilities and academic inputs. It is being developed with well intentioned efforts so that it may assume the role of at least a deemed University of Sikkim by the end of the 20th Century.

The infrastructural facilities so far developed in the college include administrative, humanities and science blocks and internal link road at the estimated cost of about Rs.120 lakhs. The on-going construction schemes of all types of staff quarters are likely to be spilled over to 1988-89 due to shortage of building materials. The new construction schemes proposed to be undertaken during 1988-89 comprise an auditorium, indoor gymnasium, canteens, development of play-field with essential stadia facilities, boys and girls hostels and fencing of the college boundary at vulnerable stretches to safeguard its indiscriminate encroachment.

The work of expansion and consolidation of physics, chemistry and biology laboratories with sophisticated equipment and apparatus which was started in 1987-88 will be continued during 1988-89. A gas plant of 200 burners capacity is still to be installed. A research laboratory is intended to be created and equipped in a phased manner. The cell is intended to encourage undertaking of research in various disciplines relevant to Sikkim conditions and its needs.

New courses in geography, computer science and linguaphone are proposed to be introduced during 1988-89 for which necessary physical facilities are to be provided. Expansion and modernisation of library system is envisaged, journals of national and international repute will be subscribed to improve the quality of education and inculcate in teachers and students a spirit of enquiry and research. The science laboratories and classrooms are proposed to be furnished with necessary additional furniture.

To pay salary arrears according to the pay scales revised by University Grants Commission, additional outlay is required under the plan salary head.

New posts of teaching and non-teaching personnel created during 1987-88 include lecturers in education 2, physics 1, LDC 3, Laboratory assistants 2, gas plant machanic-cum-electrician 1, hostel cooks 4 and gate keeper 1. Against most of these posts appointment would be made during 1988-89. Therefore, adequate funds are to be provided to pay their salaries at new scales.

In the college facilities for games and Sports being far from satisfactory, they are envisaged to be consolidated with latest equipment and materials.

Introduction of B.Ed. course in the college has been approved by the North Bengal University. Preliminary preparations are afoot to start the Department of Teacher Education during 1987-88, if not, decidely from 1988-89. Advantage of the new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of College for Teacher Education will be taken to create adequate facilities for professional training of secondary teachers.

To motivate college students towards academic excellence and inculcate in them a strong sense of competition their exposure to ~~pace~~ setting institutions of higher learning outside the State is intended by organising their educational tours reorientation courses, work-shops and exchange programmes of students and teachers.

The college enrolments in various courses, disciplines and facilities has been steadily rising. During 1988-89 it is anticipated to cross 700 mark as against the current enrolment of about 500 students.

For the purpose of further developing and consolidation of the facilities so far created an outlay of Rs.40.00 lakhs is envisaged for 1988-89.

Scheme No.: 16 : Sikkim Law College : Revenue Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

The state government having no intention of introducing new 5 year law course at the +2 stage, had almost decided to wind up the Sikkim Law College by 1990, but the indecision on the part of the North Bengal University to do so, to which Sikkim Law College is affiliated, has given a new lease of life to the college and, therefore, the government has approved continuance of the status quo.



The college has now been shifted to a spacious rented premises to accommodate larger enrolment influx, and to provide standard facilities of lecture halls, library, office, staff-room and students' common room. For paying rent, purchasing office equipment and equipping library with necessary books and rooms with adequate furniture etc, the outlay for the Law College is intended to be increased from Rs.2.00 lakhs in 1987-88 to Rs.5.00 lakhs during 1988-89. The current enrolment of 236 students in Sikkim Law College is likely to increase to 300 during 1988-89.

Scheme No.: 17 : Teacher Training Institute

Revenue Rs.5 lakhs, Capital Rs. 10 lakhs, Total Rs. 15 lakhs.

Teacher Training facilities at present in the State are confined to a Teacher Training Institute which caters to inservice training of about 100 primary teachers per annum. There being no facilities for pre-service training of primary and pre-school and primary grade language teachers, almost all of them are inducted into service, without any kind of orientation or exposure to professional instruments and tools. Therefore, the present situation being far from adequate and satisfactory calls for adoption of urgent measures to expand facilities for training of 1,000 language teachers, 550 pre-school teachers and about 2,500 untrained or semitrained primary teachers.

The urgent requirements and needs of teacher education facilities in the State will be adequately fulfilled with the establishment of two District Institute of Education and Training during 1988-89, envisaged to be started under the CSS. However, the State Government would be required to provide land and necessary infrastructural (buildings) to start them. Besides, the state envisages to introduce pre-school and primary teacher training courses as vocational subjects in 3 senior secondary schools during 1988-89 to partially fulfil the needs of pre-induction training of pre-school and primary teachers.

Establishment of a District Institute of English Language Teaching has been approved by the government and a cell already started in the State Institute of Education. Its consolidation and expansion would be further attempted during 1988-89.

On the finalised site at Tadong Dairy Farm for TTI, development of an independent building complex comprising academic, and administrative blocks, hostels for men and women teacher trainees, staff quarters etc would be initiated during 1987-88 as planned earlier but major development would take place only during 1988-89. With a view to consolidate it properly its academic and non-academic machinery will be strengthened and necessary physical facilities like furniture, equipment, teaching learning materials, laboratory equipment and apparatus and educational technology facilities would be provided. To realise the objectives spelt out as above an outlay of Rs.15 lakhs has been earmarked.

STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Scheme No.: 18 : Conversion of SIE in to SIERT/SCERT

Revenue Rs. 10 lakhs, Capital Rs.10 lakhs, Total Rs.20 lakhs.

The State Institute of Educational Research & Training is basically a workshop to monitor, evaluate and improve structure of education, to effect curricular reforms, to improve the transaction of teaching learning process and to make classroom interaction conducive and effective with the latest audio-visual technology. By making continuous efforts to update curriculum content and upgrade the professional competence of teachers the SIERT plays a decisive role by confining its activities to UNICEF assisted programmes, population education, science education, preparation of curriculum and instructional materials in social science, English and mathematics etc, continuing education, orientation of inservice teachers and crash teacher training programme.

In pursuance of the directions of the New Education Policy the existing SIE is proposed to be converted into either a SIERT or SCERT under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of strengthening of SCERT. Its necessary preliminary re-organisation would be attempted during 1987-88 itself. It would be consolidated with language development, textbooks preparation wings and resource centres of adult and non-formal education. In addition to the above under the wider umbrella of its activities the academic areas which would be included are curriculum reform, science education, subject supervision, examination reform and evaluation, extension services (continuing) education, UNICEF assisted projects, social science, special education, training of pre-school, primary and language teachers, educational technology, vocational guidance and counselling.

The Educational Cell is envisaged to be largely expanded in the light of its contribution towards improving the quality of curriculum content and methodology of teaching and development of distance learning techniques through radio, television and audio-visual methods. To improve the quality and methodology of English teaching, it is envisaged to establish English language laboratory in the SIERT.

One of the major factors which restricted the growth of the State Institute of Educational Research and Training, was the fact that it is being run in a rented building. To do away with this deficiency, construction of an independent building is envisaged during 1988-89. For this purpose, a site has been acquired at Tadong Dairy Farm.

The State Institute of Education will be reorganised and developed so that it may play its legitimate role of the Apex Level Institute for District Institute of Education and Training.

To translate the above objectives into realities during 1988-89 and outlay of Rs.20 lakhs has been indicated out of which Rs.10 lakhs is meant for maintenance of the existing SIE, Rs.10 lakhs for development of building infrastructure.

Scheme No.: 19 : Special Teacher Training Programme : Revenue Rs.10 lakhs.

There exists a huge backlog of more than 1,000 untrained in-service primary teachers. Besides, there are about 820 language teachers and 528 school mothers. All these teachers being untrained, need exposure to intensive teacher training.

As teacher training facilities in the State are at present limited to one Teacher Training Institute, short-term and crash teacher training programme are proposed to be organised to fulfil the professional training needs of these teachers.

For the above purpose, an outlay of Rs.10 lakhs has been earmarked.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS

Scheme No.: 20 : Free Boarding Special Stipend Scheme  
Revenue Rs.5 lakhs.

Free boarding Special/Stipend Scheme is intended to financially help students from economically weaker sections of society and from remote areas to facilitate their free boarding and stay in school hostels so that they may pursue their school studies without experiencing financial constraints. During 1986-87 about 200 students were receiving this benefit from the plan side. During 1987-88 about 200 more students were brought under this benefit scheme. During 1988-89 about 100 additional students will be covered<sup>by</sup> this scheme.

An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is intended to extend this benefit to about 500 students @ Rs.100/-per month for 10 months. Meritorious students from weaker sections will be provided a special stipend of Rs.100/-per month for 10 months under a new stipend scheme to be introduced from 1987-88 onwards.

Scheme No.: 21 : Scholarship for School Education : Revenue Rs.7 lakhs.

An outlay of Rs.7.00 lakhs is intended to be provided to meet expenditure on merit scholarships being awarded to 17 students studying in Sainik School, Goalpara, 3 students studying in Moti Lal Nehru School of Sports at Rai in Haryana and 66 students studying in Tashi Namgyal Academy at Gangtok and 16 in other schools. During 1988-89 the scope of the scheme is stipulated to be widened.

Scheme No.: 22 : Scholarship for Higher Education : Revenue Rs.20 lakhs.

To compensate the absence of facilities for higher technical and other professional/academic education in the State, the Central Government allocates reserved seats in various colleges and Universities in the country against which meritorious students are nominated on selection basis.

With a view to encourage local youth to pursue higher studies in the field of medicine, engineering, agriculture, animal husbandary and other important professional and academic disciplines, the State Government awards scholarships on merit-cum-means basis. During 1988-89 about 100 new scholarships are envisaged to be awarded at the additional cost of Rs.5.00 lakhs. To meet the cost of 400 old and 100 new scholarships an outlay of Rs.20 lakhs is needed during 1988-89.

Scheme No.: 23 : Scholarship for studies in Sikkim Government College  
Revenue Rs.3.00 lakhs.

To encourage the local youth especially from rural areas to pursue higher studies in Sikkim Government College and to compensate the absence of hostel facilities in the College, the State Government has been awarding a special scholarship to almost 70% of the college students @ Rs.150/- per student for 10 months. During 1988-89 this scheme will be continued with a larger scope.

Scheme No.: 24 : Direction and Administration: Revenue Rs.25 lakhs.

Due to manifold expansion of educational facilities all over the State, strengthening of the Department of Education and re-organisation of its various wings had become expedient. Therefore, its necessary re-organisation is being attempted during 1987-88. But as the process of streamlining the Department would be need based, it is being examined for implementation in a phased manner from 1988-89 onwards. Strengthening of the newly established offices of the Joint Directors who have been posted at the districts with a view to decentralise the administrative and supervisory machinery for efficient functioning and quick and easy redressal of grievances of teachers with regard to payments, is being attended to on top priority. Its results will however be perceptible only during 1988-89. For the purpose of decentralising the financial management system, Pay & Accounts Offices have also been established at the district level and Accounts Officers have been posted in the District Education Offices but without supporting staff. Therefore, to strengthen the accounts section of the District Education Offices necessary posts of accounts staff have been created against which recruitment will be done only during 1988-89 due to financial constraint. For new officers entitled for transport, vehicles are proposed to be purchased.

about 20 peons and 10 drivers have been working on daily wages basis for the last 3-4 years. Their services were proposed to be regularised by appointing them on regular scale of pay from the beginning of the 1987-88 financial year but as this could not be done due to financial constraint, now it will be implemented during 1988-89 by providing necessary outlay in the salary budget.

Due to financial constraints in the past, a lot of officers were deprived of administrative training. In future, it will be ensured that no opportunity is lost to upgrade and update officers' professional competence and knowledge by exposing them periodically to various training courses.

A new three storey building block has been handed over to the Education Department by the Public Works Department, on the top of which two more storeys have been added to accommodate other administrative offices which are at present housed in the rented buildings. Adequate furnishing of the new five storey Departmental building is envisaged during 1988-89. Facilities of conference hall and a central library for the Department as well as the Secretariat are also being created in this building with due approval of Government.

The Government has also approved setting up of a Central Information Centre with sophisticated computer facilities in the Education Department. It is to be made operational during 1988-89. In addition to the above installment of a central PABX, intercom communication system is also envisaged to be implemented during 1988-89. To realise the above mentioned objectives outlay for the sector of Direction and Administration will have to be substantially increased from Rs.18.00 lakhs in 1987-88 to Rs.25.00 lakhs in 1988-89.

YOUTH WELFARE, GAMES & SPORTS & PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Scheme No. : 25 : Youth Welfare : Revenue Rs. 15.00 lakhs

The present Youth Welfare schemes of Youth Camps, National Service Scheme, National Cadet Corps, Scouting and Guiding, Educational Tours and Excursion and provision of grant-in-aid to the various Sikkim Students' Association in and outside the State will continue to be implemented during 1988-89. New Youth Welfare Schemes envisaged to be launched during 1988-89 are adventure courses like mountaineering, trekking, river rafting etc.

The State Sports Council is intended to be revived during 1988-89 to assume its vital and active role in the field of Youth welfare, especially in development of rural sports. In this direction formation of rural youth welfare and sports centres has been envisaged. Preliminary spade work has been completed to establish for District Sports and Youth Welfare Centres at the District headquarters during 1988-89. Development of necessary infrastructural facilities will be attempted at these centres. A District Sports Officer each has been appointed and posted at Namchi for the South and West Districts and at Gangtok for the North and East Districts. For the development of district sports centres assistance given under various centrally sponsored schemes will be availed of. Adequate outlay will be earmarked as State's matching share.

Scheme No. : 26 : Games, Sports & Physical Education

Revenue : Rs. 20.00 lakhs, Capital Rs. 15.00 lakhs  
Total Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

The scheme of games, sports and physical education activities include provision of games and sports materials to schools, organisation of games, sports and athletic meets at the school complex, district and state level, coaching of students in various disciplines, training of coaches and physical education teachers, providing assistance to teams for participation in the national level tournaments and to games associations and youth clubs for promoting various games outside the school sector and giving assistance to the Sikkim State Branch of the Bharat Scouts and Guides for promoting scouting and guiding among school children. All these activities will also be continued during 1988-89.

To train boys and girls in various games and sports disciplines the services of existing coaches are being utilised but from 1988-89 onwards their field of activity will be shifted to district headquarters and school complex centres to broad-base the operational area. Necessary physical and equipment inputs will, therefore, be provided especially at the school complex centres.

From 1987-88 onwards efforts are a-foot to promote physical education programmes in all schools of the State by developing a *cadre* of physical education teachers. Each of the 63 high and higher secondary schools should have a physical education teachers against which so far only eight posts have been created. Therefore, to consolidate physical education activities in the remaining 55 secondary schools, creation of 55 posts of physical education-instructors is envisaged in a phased manner by the end of the Seventh Plan period. In primary and junior high schools, prospective physical education teachers will be selected from among the existing staff and given proper coaching and training. The physical education instructors will be responsible to promote sports and games activities among all the schools in the complex. Boys and girls talented in sports and games will be identified early and coached at the National level institution.

Indigenous traditional games of archery, shotput, cross country race, etc. will continue to be encouraged. In accordance with the NPE stipulations Yoga which promotes integrated development of body and mind will be introduced. Special teacher training courses will be organised for inservice teachers with a view to ensure introduction of yoga culture at all stages of school education from 1988-89 academic session. For introducing yoga culture a coach will be appointed during 1988-89. As physical education activities do not need sophisticated infrastructure and costly equipment and materials, physical training and traditional games requiring vigorous physical activity will be introduced and popularised especially in primary and junior high schools. The physical education officer will also be arranging training of school children in colourful mass P.T. display at the school complex, district and state level.



At the level of school complex centres facilities for physical education, games and sports, yoga culture athletics and gymnastics, etc. will be provided to promote mass participation of and completion among students of the schools in the complex. A physical Education Officer has been appointed during 1987-88 to look after the physical education and yoga culture activities in the State.

Scheme No.:26.1 : Development of Infrastructure for Games & Physical Education : Capital Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

Substantial assistance is made available by the Central Government either on cent per cent or matching basis for development of infrastructural facilities of games, sports and physical education in the State. The schemes for which funds are released are development of neighbourhood community centres, gymnasium, swimming pools, construction of multipurpose stadia and their flood lighting etc. For this purpose necessary funds will be fully availed of and matching State's share will be provided if necessary.

On priority first play-fields will be developed in Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools with Central assistance. In primary and junior high schools play-fields will be developed under National Rural Employment Programme. If, necessary, the Education Department will share about 25% cost of play-fields to be developed in junior high schools.

## E D U C A T I O N & S P O R T S

### 10.1

#### EDUCATION

10.1.1.1. In Sikkim the responsibility for providing education is entirely borne by the Government and with the commencement of Planned Economic Development, there has been massive expansion in this area of social services. An extensive network of schools have been established in the State and even the remote areas are now in a position to provide primary education to the children. The enrolment figures have been sharply on the rise and it can be stated that at the moment 90% of the children in the age-group 6-11 are in a position to receive education at the primary level.

10.1.1.2. While efforts so far has been to achieve as extensive a coverage as possible, in the past two years, emphasis has been placed on the need to ensure substantial improvement in the quality of education. With the inauguration of the New Education Policy, the issues on which concentration is now being focussed on are :-

- a) Provision of basic facilities in the schools;
- b) Achievement of a better teacher pupil ratio;
- c) Upgradation of the quality of teachers;
- d) Training of teachers with a view to better equip them to teach.
- e) Evolution of better teaching materials in terms of textbooks, audio visual etc.

Education research and technology is also being given importance and the number of teachers who are being trained has been substantially stepped up. Institutional arrangements for training of teachers is being strengthened in a very substantive way. During 1986-87, vocational Education has been given a very substantial fill up with organised programmes for job experience and consequent improvement in the employability of those coming out in to the employment market.

10.1.1.3. There has been a overall improvement in the literacy rate in the State which is now estimated to be about 50%. However, there is considerable disparity amongst communities and the rate of literacy amongst women continue to be much lower than man. This calls for substantive efforts to improve female education and also pay special attention to those segments of the society where the expansion of education has not been upto expectations.

The two initial years of the Seventh Plan witnessed an un-precedented expansion in education. During 1985-86, 133 pre-primary schools and 70 single teacher schools were established along with upgradation of 60 lower primary, 49 primary and 19 junior high schools. Additional enrolment achieved was 3,715 against the target of 4,500.

10.1.1.4. During 1986-87, against the target of 5,700 additional children to be enrolled, actual achievement is 6,100. More importantly for the first time specific attention was paid to pre-primary education and school mothers to properly look after pre-primary education were appointed on a large scale with specific provisions for the training.

10.1.1.5. The Vocational Education programme during the year was also geared up to take care of drop-outs from the schools. The agreed outlay during 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 665.00 lakhs. The actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 702.41 lakhs, the extra funds having been met by suitable adjustment from within the State's annual plan.

10.1.1.6. During 1987-88, the total outlay of Rs. 785.00 lakhs has been approved and this is likely to be fully utilised.

10.1.1.7. The total Seventh Plan outlay for the education sector amounted to Rs. 2,640.00 lakhs including provisions for youth welfare and sports and games activities out of which, the expenditure during 1985-86 amounted to Rs. 549.76 lakhs and Rs. 702.41 lakhs during 1986-87 with provision of Rs. 785.00 lakhs for the year, 1987-88, the cumulative expenditure for the first three years of the plan would amount to Rs. 2052.00 lakhs. This would leave very little resources in the remaining two years of the plan and unless the plan provision are suitably enhanced, it would be impossible to keep up the tempo of development activity in this vital area. During the mid-term appraisal exercise in respect of the Seventh Plan, we have projected that the outlay should be increased to Rs. 4106.00 lakhs. This is particularly necessary keeping in mind the extra commitments that need be made for the implementation of New Education Policy.

#### PROPOSAL FOR 1988-89

10.1.2. The proposal for the year 1988-89 have been formulated keeping in mind the necessity for reinforcing the efforts to upgrade the quality of education, provision of facilities in the schools, expansion of training facilities and widening of the range of activities under Vocational Education. The objectives of the New Education Policy have been kept in mind as also the need for adequate attention to youth welfare activities as well as sports.

A total of Rs.980.00 lakhs is proposed for the year,1988-89 which includes provisions for youth welfare and sports activities.The detail of the schemes are discussed in the following paragraph:-

10.1.2.1. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

This covers pre-primary schools,primary schools as well as assistance to non-Government schools,grant in aid to schools for the handicapped,junior high schools,textbooks-purchase and publication, non-formal education as well as appointment of Hindi teachers.

10.1.2.1.1. PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION : Proposed outlay Rs.55.00 lakhs

Elementary Education occupies pre eminent position in the State and the figures relating enrolment has been showing a consistently upward trend.During 1987-88, a substantial segment of the children hitherto accounted for under primary education have been taken out and enlisted in the pre-primary education segment.The figures of enrolment in the primary and middle stages during 1987-88 amounts to 62,260 and 15,876.If we add the figure of approximately 16,000 children who have been classified as belonging to pre-primary stage, the additional enrolment target of 5,000 children under elementary education for 1987-88 is more or less fully achieved.We would require a provision of Rs.55.00 lakhs for the pre-primary education during 1988-89 as against the provision of Rs.45.00 lakhs during 1987-88 to enable expansion in the number of pre-primary schools.It has been estimated that to bring out universalisation of pre-primary education, 160 more centres will be required over and above the existing 528 centres.It is proposed to establish 80 more centres during the year and a phased programme for providing equipments for these centres will also be implemented.Attention will also be paid to the training of teachers at this level.

10.1.2.1.2. PRIMARY EDUCATION :Proposed Outlay Rs.182.00 lakhs.

For the primary schools,it is estimated that we would require Rs.182.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs.60.00 lakhs during 1988-89.The programme for 1988-89 includes bringing 10 to 15 lower primary schools under the grant-in-aid schemes,provision of proper classrooms for the existing schools,construction of 85 school buildings with pre-fabricated structures,construction of toilets as well as provision of classroom,furniture,charts,teaching materials, science kits are also to be taken care of under the programme.

10.1.2.1.3. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS & HANDICAPPED  
Proposed Outlay Rs.8.00 lakhs.

It is proposed to continue assistance for 8 Sanskrit Pathshalas, one Madrassa and two non-Government primary schools for which a provision of grant-in-aid of Rs.5.00 lakhs may be required. Similarly a grant-in-aid for the school for the handicapped needs also to be provided, for which Rs.3.00 lakhs will be required.

10.1.2.1.4. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS : Proposed Outlay Rs.160.00 lakhs.

As regards junior high schools, it is necessary to substantially improve physical facilities in the schools by providing furniture, science laboratories, libraries and teaching as well learning materials. A provision of Rs.160.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs.45.00 lakhs needs to be provided under this sector.

10.1.2.1.5. TEXTBOOKS-PURCHASE & PUBLICATION  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 70.00 lakhs.

As regards textbook purchase and publication, steps are being taken to retrieve books which are distributed to the students every year. However, the cost of publication has been going up very substantially and there is also a likelihood that the books themselves will be changed. A provision of Rs.70.00 lakhs would be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.1.6. NON-FORMAL EDUCATION : Proposed Outlay Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

Considerable emphasis has been laid on the need for extending the facilities under non-formal education, to take care of the problems of drop-outs, working children specially girls who find it difficult to attend schools. Attention is being paid to the quality of learning materials and training of instructors. A provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.1.7. APPOINTMENT OF HINDI TEACHERS  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

For appointment of Hindi teachers in non-Hindi schools which is a continuing programme, provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required primarily for bearing the cost of salaries of these teachers.

10.1.2.1.8. STATE ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 7.50 lakhs.

The Adult Education programme in the State has been fully reviewed and it has been decided to revamp the whole scheme with better equipments, provision of facilities and improvement in the content of education so that the objective of imparting education which will be useful to the learners will be achieved. A provision of Rs.7.50 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.2. SECONDARY EDUCATION

10.3.1. A number of schemes are included in this segment such as senior secondary schools, Open School, assistance to non-Government schools, Vocational Education, etc.

10.1.2.2.1. SECONDARY AND SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 183.00 lakhs.

The State has 54 secondary and 13 senior secondary schools in which 4,415 children are enrolled at the secondary stage and 1166 at the senior secondary school stage. This would highlight the fact that the large number of children who enter the primary stage do not find their way to secondary and senior secondary levels. This is particularly true as regards the girl students and students belonging to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe families. While there are no doubt sociological reasons for this phenomena, it has become necessary to see that the quality of education available at these levels is substantially improved and these schools are provided with the necessary facilities. Better teaching methods, evaluation methods, etc. to ensure better performance at these levels are all part of the programme. To meet the above objectives, a provision of Rs.183.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs.60.00 lakhs will be required. This provision will also take care of the requirements for the Open School and re-organisation for +2 system.

10.1.2.2.2. ASSISTANCE TO NON-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 60.00 lakhs.

The State Government have also been providing substantial assistance to non-Government educational institutions. Primarily the prestigious Tashi Namgyal Academy and the Nyingma School of Buddhism. A provision of Rs.60.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.2.3. SCHEDULED CASTE & SCHEDULED TRIBE GIRL,S HOSTEL  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

Construction of hostels for SC/ST students is an important programme enabling tribal students to attend classes. Two hostels are under construction and in order to complete on-going projects and also undertake construction of one more hostel, a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required.

10.1.2.2.4. SIKKIM BOARD OF SCHOOL EDUCATION  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

For the Sikkim Board of School Education which has started playing important roles in conducting public examinations in primary and high school levels in an organised manner, a provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be required.

10.1.2.2.5. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: Proposed Outlay Rs.15.00 lakhs.

Considerable importance has been given to Vocational Education and during 1987-88, a new orientation has been given to the programme with the active involvement of the Industries Department as well as some of the Public Sector Undertakings who have been persuaded to provide on the job training. Vocational courses in the field of agriculture, animal husbandary, horticulture, secretarial practice, printing technology, training in watch making, etc. have been organised. An overall provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be required for taking care of the needs of Vocational Education.

10.1.2.2.6. EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY : Proposed Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

In our efforts to upgrade the quality of education, the Educational Cell have been playing a very useful role. State Educational Technology programmes and the centrally sponsored educational technology programmes are being operated simultaneously and development of low cost teaching aids and strengthening of English teaching programme have also been paid attention to. This scheme will be given further boost in 1988-89 and a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.3. SIKKIM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

The Sikkim Government College has been expanding at a rapid rate and today the number of students who have been enrolled in the college has reached 450. With the growth in enrolment and the introduction of new courses particularly relating to science classes there is the urgent need for strengthening the institution and providing facilities.

The number of teachers must be increased, laboratory, equipment, furniture etc. provided and the non-teaching personnels augmented to take care of the increased responsibility.

The Sports Section also needed upgradation, Introduction of B.Ed. courses is also on the cards. It is expected that during 1988-89, the enrolment will increase further and may reach the figure of 600 or so. In order to take care of the increased requirements, a provision of Rs.40.00 lakhs will be required with a capital content of Rs.15.00 lakhs.

10.1.2.4. SIKKIM LAW COLLEGE : Proposed Outlay Rs. 5.00 lakhs.

Sikkim Law College continues to need support and a provision of Rs.5.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.5. TEACHER,S TRAINING INSTITUTE : Proposed Outlay Rs.15 lakhs.

With the implementation of New Education Policy, the need for further expansion of the facilities for teacher,s training need hardly any emphasis. This aspect is being paid attention to only recently, and the State Government has to progress much faster in this direction. The Teacher,s Training Institute at Gangtok needs to be substantially strengthened and it is also proposed to establish two district institutes of education and training. A totally independent building complex is also proposed to be established and provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.6. STATE INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION: Proposed Outlay Rs.20 lakhs.

State Institute of Education has been performing a very useful function of evaluation and improving the structure of education, curriculum reform and improve the teaching and learning process at the class-room level. In pursuance with the directions of the New Education Policy, the existing State Institute of Education is proposed to be converted in to a State Institute of Educational Research & Training.



This will enable the body to take care of the requirements with regard to Science Education, examination reform, evaluation, expansion services, vocational guidance and counselling etc. The body will coordinate the activities of district institutes of education proposed to be established in the State. A provision of Rs.20.00 lakhs with a capital content of Rs.10.00 lakhs will be required.

10.1.2.7. SPECIAL TEACHER TRAINING PROGRAMME  
Proposed Outlay Rs.10.00 lakhs.

The special teacher training programme has been designed to take care of short term and crash teacher training programmes to the large number of teachers inducted without any training as these training requirements cannot be taken care of by the T.T.I. of the State. For this purpose a provision of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed.

10.1.2.8. FREE BOARDING SCHOOL STIPEND : Proposed Outlay Rs.5 lakhs.

In order to take care of special requirements of the economically weaker sections of the society and the students of remote areas, the State has been implementing free boarding scheme. The benefit is available approximately for 500 students and it is proposed to provide an outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs for this purpose during 1988-89.

10.1.2.9. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FOR SCHOOL EDUCATION  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 7.00 lakhs.

The State Government has also been implementing scheme of merit scholarship for students studying in the Sainik School, Goalpara, Moti Lal Nehru School of Sports in Haryana and some of the local schools. This scheme will be continued and provision of Rs.7.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.10. STATE GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER STUDIES  
Proposed Outlay Rs.20.00 lakhs.

The State Government has been endeavouring to encourage higher technical education and with a view to provide opportunities to students of the State to undergo higher studies particularly in the field of medicine, engineering, agriculture and other professional disciplines by taking advantage of the facilities that exist in professional college outside the State.

Seats are allotted by the Central Government and scholarship have been provided to the students on merit cum means basis. During 1988-89, it is proposed to enlarge the number of scholarships are also continue to finance those who are already undergoing courses of these nature estimated to be about 400. An outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.1.2.11. SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDIES IN SIKKIM GOVERNMENT COLLEGE  
Proposed Outlay Rs.3.00 lakhs.

In the Government College of Sikkim as well as the State Government has been awarding special scholarship for students on the basis of merit cum means so that there is sufficient encouragement for students to pursue higher studies in the State. For this continuing scheme, a provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs will be required.

10.1.2.12. DIRECTION & ADMINISTRATION: Proposed Outlay Rs.25.00 lakhs.

There has been a rapid expansion in the educational activities of the State and with the establishment of schools in practically every corner of the State, the task of administrating the very large programme of education have become extremely complex. The administrative infra-structure for managing this very large responsibility has not been strengthened so far to the extent required. It has become necessary to consider decentralisation of administrative and financial responsibilities and provide necessary second level support particularly in the district officers. Modernisation of the system, computerisation of certain areas of administration, training of officers, etc. are also contemplated. For meeting these requirements, a provision of Rs.25.00 lakhs would be necessary under direction and administration.

10.2.1. YOUTH WELFARE : Proposed Outlay Rs.15.00 lakhs.

The activities relating to youth welfare in the State has been stepped up in the past two years and they cover organisation of youth camps, National Service Schemes, National Cadet Corps, Scouting & Guiding, Excursion, etc. The Government has been providing grant-in-aid to various students association for pursuing various activities.

The activities are expected to be expanded and adventure courses like mountaineering, trekking and river rafting are expected to be taken up. The Sikkim State Sports Council is expected to be revived and development of rural sports given particular attention. The Youth Welfare Centres at the district head-quarters will also be established in a phased manner. A provision of Rs.15.00 lakhs will be required for this purpose.

10.2.2. SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
Proposed Outlay Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Much greater attention is being paid for the all round development of human personality with physical education activities being an integral part of the education process. There is an urgent need for strengthening the facilities available for sports activities, physical training, introduction of coaching schemes, organisation of youth clubs and promotion of specific games, in order to develop the potential in the State. Development of infra-structure, enlargement of playgrounds, swimming pools, gymnasium need also be paid attention to. Sikkim has been increasing its participation in All India Competitions and the level of performance can be improved substantially if necessary equipment and training is provided. The deficiency in the State regarding provision of physical education teachers needs also to be made up. The total provision of Rs.35.00 lakhs including Rs.15.00 lakhs as capital will be required for this purpose.

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Date..... 10/11/87.....

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT : GN : 1  
STATE : SIKKIM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89 - HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

CUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rs. in lakhs)

Head/Sub-Head of Development	Seventh Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
		1985-86	1986-87	Approved Outlay	Antici- pated Expendi- ture	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>SOCIAL SERVICES</u>							
<u>EDUCATION</u>							
GENERAL EDUCATION	2500.00	522.45	674.28	740.00	740.00	930.00	210.00
SPORTS AND YOUTH SERVICES	140.00	27.31	28.13	45.00	45.00	50.00	15.00
TOTAL	2640.00	549.76	702.41	785.00	785.00	980.00	225.00

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT : GN : 2  
STATE : SIKKIM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89- DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES/PROJECTS

OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Projects	Seventh Plan (Agreed Outlay) 1985-90	Actual expenditure		1987-88		1988-89	
			1985-86	1986-87	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay	Of which Capital Content
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Preprimary Education	140.00	9.09	16.70	45.00	45.00	55.00	-
2.	Primary Schools	444.00	143.43	143.05	169.00	169.00	182.00	60.00
3.	Assistance to Non-Govt. Schools	-	-	-	8.00	8.00	8.00	-
4.	Junior High Schools	360.00	82.21	147.36	140.00	140.00	160.00	45.00
5.	Textbooks	250.00	56.00	49.11	50.00	50.00	70.00	-
6.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers	30.00	-	5.35	10.00	10.00	10.00	-
7.	Non-formal Education	50.00	1.83	3.30	5.00	5.00	7.50	-
8.	State Adult Education Programme	50.00	2.22	3.44	5.00	5.00	7.50	-
9.	High & Higher Secondary Schools	400.00	109.11	166.87	130.00	130.00	183.00	60.00
10.	Assistance to Non-Govt. Secondary Schools	100.00	30.43	24.38	40.00	40.00	60.00	-
11.	Vocationalisation of Education	90.00	2.42	7.47	7.00	7.00	15.00	-
12.	State Educational Technology Programme	20.00	4.60	3.24	3.00	3.00	5.00	-
13.	Sikkim Board of School Education	16.00	1.43	7.63	4.00	4.00	7.00	-
14.	SC/ST Girls Hostel	30.00	5.81	5.09	5.00	5.00	10.00	10.00
15.	Government Degree College	170.00	17.47	27.60	33.00	33.00	40.00	15.00
16.	Sikkim Law College	15.00	4.49	1.60	2.00	2.00	5.00	-

(Rupees in lakhs)								
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Teachers Training Institute	85.00	5.39	3.07	12.00	12.00	15.00	10.00
18.	State Institute of Education	60.00	6.71	14.82	12.00	12.00	20.00	10.00
19.	Special Teacher"s Training Programme	40.00	0.41	2.76	8.00	8.00	10.00	-
20.	Free Boarding Stipend	15.00	1.05	0.36	4.00	4.00	5.00	-
21.	State Govt.Scholarship for Higher Studies	55.00	20.96	11.73	20.00	20.00	20.00	-
22.	State Govt.Scholarship for School Education	15.00	0.66	5.33	7.00	7.00	7.00	-
23.	Scholarship for studies in Sikkim Govt.College	5.00	-	2.34	3.00	3.00	3.00	-
24.	Direction & Administration	60.00	18.73	21.14	18.00	18.00	25.00	-
25.	Youth Welfare Schemes	55.00	8.22	8.17	11.00	11.00	15.00	-
26.	Sports & Games	85.00	19.09	19.96	34.00	34.00	35.00	15.00
<b>TOTAL EDUCATION</b>		<b>2640.00</b>	<b>549.76</b>	<b>702.41</b>	<b>785.00</b>	<b>785.00</b>	<b>980.00</b>	<b>225.00</b>

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT : GN : 3  
STATE : SIKKIM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1986-89 PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Item	Code No.	Unit	Seventh Year Plan (1985-90) Target	Five Year Plan (1985-90) Target	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1986-87 Annual Plan Target	1987-88 Anticipated Achievement	Annual Plan 1988-89 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>										
Classes 1-V (Age-group 6-10)										
(i) <u>Total Enrolment</u>										
	(a)	Boys	2560	Nos.	35,000	36,063	38,949	43,000	43,329	44,000
	(b)	Girls	2570	Nos.	26,000	27,078	29,026	35,000	35,413	36,000
	(c)	Total	2580	Nos.	61,000	63,141	67,975	78,000	78,742	80,000
(ii) <u>Percentage to Age-group</u>										
	(a)	Boys	2590	Nos.	121.11	150.89	157.05	115.90	116.79	115.49
	(b)	Girls	2600	Nos.	91.87	115.72	119.45	96.42	97.56	96.51
	(c)	Total	2610	Nos.	106.83	133.49	138.44	106.27	107.287	106.18
(iii) <u>Enrolment of Scheduled Caste</u>										
	(a)	Boys	2620	Nos.	1,900	2,243	2,357	2,610	2,579	2,600
	(b)	Girls	2630	Nos.	1,500	1,715	1,768	2,140	2,221	2,300
	(c)	Total	2640	Nos.	3,400	3,958	4,125	4,759	4,800	4,900
(iv) <u>Percentage to Age-group</u>										
	(a)	Boys	2650	Nos.	118.75	169.28	171.42	127.01	125.50	123.22
	(b)	Girls	2660	Nos.	87.72	120.77	120.27	97.27	100.95	102.00
	(c)	Total	2670	Nos.	102.72	144.19	144.99	111.63	112.81	112.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>(v) Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes</u>									
(a)	Boys	2680	Nos.	7,600	8,576	8,940	9,590	9,089	9,200
(b)	Girls	2690	Nos.	6,200	6,436	6,678	8,050	7,614	7,800
(c)	Total	2700	Nos.	13,800	15,012	15,618	17,640	16,703	17,000
<u>(vi) Percentage to Age-group</u>									
(a)	Boys	2710	Nos.	118.20	161.81	162.55	116.81	110.71	109.00
(b)	Girls	2720	Nos.	89.34	111.74	111.67	90.54	85.26	85.06
(c)	Total	2730	Nos.	103.22	135.73	136.05	102.92	97.45	96.54

Enrolment target and achievement for the primary stage during 1987-88 is inclusive of target and achievement of children at the pre-primary stage during 1987-88 and enrolment target of primary stage for 1987-88 is also inclusive of target of children to be enrolled at the pre-primary stage.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>Classes VI-VIII (Age-group 11-13)</u>									
(i)	<u>Total Enrolment</u>								
(a)	Boys	2740	Nos.	11,000	8,637	9,237	9,000	8,918	9,200
(b)	Girls	2750	Nos.	7,000	6,181	6,873	7,000	6,958	7,300
(c)	Total	2760-	Nos.	18,000	14,818	16,110	16,000	15,876	16,500
(ii)	<u>Percentage to Age-group 0</u>								
(a)	Boys	2770	Nos.	68.32	63.51	65.51	62.07	61.50	61.33
(b)	Girls	2780	Nos.	46.36	49.00	52.47	51.85	51.54	52.14
(c)	Total	2790	Nos.	57.69	56.56	59.23	57.14	56.70	56.90
(iii)	<u>Enrolment of Scheduled Caste</u>								
(a)	Boys	2800	Nos.	600	352	383	400	379	400
(b)	GIRLS	2810	Nos.	400	260	295	310	313	325
(c)	Total	2820	Nos.	1,000	612	678	710	692	725
(iv)	<u>Percentage to Age-group</u>								
(a)	Boys	2830	Nos.	67.42	46.62	49.10	49.69	47.08	47.90
(b)	Girls	2840	Nos.	43.73	33.99	37.34	37.80	38.17	38.24
(c)	Total	2850	Nos.	52.49	40.26	43.18	43.69	42.58	43.03
(v)	<u>Enrolment of Scheduled Tribes</u>								
(a)	Boys	2860	Nos.	2,600	2,034	2,062	2,000	1,882	1,930
(b)	Girls	2870	Nos.	1,600	1,654	1,693	1,700	1,711	1,770
(c)	Total	2880	Nos.	4,200	3,688	3,755	3,700	3,593	3,700
(vi)	<u>Percentage to Age-group</u>								
(a)	Boys	2890	Nos.	74.07	67.57	66.09	61.92	58.27	57.96
(b)	Girls	2900	Nos.	43.01	53.35	52.74	51.05	51.38	51.16
(c)	Total	2910	Nos.	58.09	60.36	59.32	56.40	53.95	54.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>									
1. Classes ix -x									
	(a) Boys	2920	Nos.	5,400	2,597	2,656	3,000	2,624	2,660
	(b) Girls	2930	Nos.	3,600	1,467	1,591	1,800	1,521	1,540
	(c) Total	2940	Nos.	9,000	4,064	4,247	4,800	4,145	4,200
2. Classes XI-XII									
	(a) Boys	2950	Nos.	1,600	610	635	750	817	800
	(b) Girls	2960	Nos.	900	390	352	350	349	400
	(c) Total	2970	Nos.	2,500	1,000	1,187	1,100	1,166	1,200
<u>ENROLMENT IN VOCATIONAL COURSES</u>									
1. Post Elementary Stage									
	(a) Total	2980	Nos.	-	-	68	150	111	200
	(b) Girls	2990	Nos.	-	-	30	100	65	80
2. Post High School Stage									
	(a) Total	3000	Nos.	150	-	11	30	16	50
	(b) Girls	3010	Nos.	50	-	11	20	16	25
<u>ENROLMENT IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION</u>									
(Age-group 6-10)									
	(a) Total	3020	Nos.	6,000	300	715	800	-	1,000
	(b) Girls	3030	Nos.	2,400	120	265	150	-	-
(Age-group 11-13)									
	(a) Total	3040	Nos.	9,000	400	1,145	200	-	400
	(b) Girls	3050	Nos.	2,700	160	343	50	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<u>ADULT EDUCATION</u>									
(a) Number of Participations	3060	Nos.	75,000	14,596	12,713	7,000	7,000	8,000	
(b) Number of Centres	30								
(i) Central Programme	3070	Nos.	800	786	796	400	400	400	
(ii) State Programme	3080	Nos.	200	150	150	70	70	70	
<u>TEACHERS</u>									
(i) Primary Classes I-V	3110	Nos.	4,830	3,388	3,911				
(ii) Middle classes VI-VIII	3120	Nos.	1,360	837	945				
(iii) Secondary Classes IX-X	3130	Nos.	345	366	561				
(iii) Senior Secondary Classes XI-XII	3140	Nos.	240	153	153				
TOTAL			6,775	4,744	5,570				

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89 -MINIMUM NEEDS PROGRAMME  
OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

S.No.	Name of the Programme	Seventh Five year Plan (1985-90) Agreed Outlay	Actual Expenditure		Rupees in lakhs			
			1985-86	1986-87	Approved Outlay	1987-88 Anticipated Expendi- TURE	1988-89 Proposed Outlay	Of Which Capital Content
0	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Elementary Education (including Non-formal Education)	1274.00	292.56	364.87	427.00	427.00	492.50	105.00
2.	Adult Education	50.00	2.22	3.44	5.00	5.00	7.50	-
TOTAL		1324.00	294.78	368.31	432.00	432.00	500.00	105.00

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89 - PHYSICAL  
TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS - M.N.P.

Head of Development	Unit	1980-81 Level	Seventh Five year Plan Target (1985-90)	Additional in Plan / year			Annual Plan	
				1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	Target	1987-88 Anti. Achn.	1988-89 Proposed Target
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u>								
(a) Classes I-V (age-group 6-11years) enrolment	Nos.	42,559	61,000	63,141	67,975	78,000*	78,742*	80,000 *
(b) Classes VI-VIII (Age-group 11-14 years) enrolment	Nos.	7,899	18,000	14,818	16,110	16,000*	15,876*	16,500 *
<u>ADULT EDUCATION</u>								
(a) No. of Participants (Age-group 15-35 years)	Nos.	14,659	75,000	14,596	12,713	7,000	7,000	8,000
(b) No. of Centres								
(i) Centres	Nos.	556	800	786	796	400	400	400
(ii) State	Nos.	-	200	150	156	70	70	70
(iii) Voluntary Agencies		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other Programme		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN - 1988-89 - CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEMES

(OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE)

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Pattern of Sharing Expenditure	Seventh Plan Outlay (1985-90)	Actual Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
				1985-86	1986-87	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Rural Educational Literacy Programme	100%	80.00	16.70	13.82	10.00	10.00	12.00
2.	Educational Technology Programme	100%	10.00	0.58	1.09	2.00	2.00	2.00
3.	Rural Talented Children	100%	0.15	0.12	-	0.03	0.03	0.03
4.	Hindi Scholarship*	100%	2.50	1.48	0.02	0.47	0.47	0.47
5.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States *	50:50%	50.00	-	2.50	10.00	10.00	10.00
6.	Scheduled Caste Girls Hostel	50:50%	10.00	2.00	1.74	2.00	2.00	2.00
7.	Scheduled Tribe Girls Hostel	50:50%	15.00	3.89	3.28	3.00	3.00	3.00
8.	Regular NSS Activities	7:5	0.25	0.05	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.90
9.	Development of Play Fields	100%	50.00	-	1.00	6.75	6.75	10.00
10.	Construction of Swimming Pool	100%	11.00	-	-	5.50	5.50	5.50
11.	Development of Paljor Stadium	100%	6.00	0.51	2.98	3.00	3.00	3.00
12.	Improvement of Indoor Gymnasium	100%	5.00	-	-	2.50	2.50	2.50
13.	Sports Equipments	100%	15.00	-	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
14.	Construction of Toilets under (UNICEF)	50:50%	8.00	-	-	5.00	2.50	3.00
15.	Schemes funded by the Sports Authority of India for promotion of games & Sports in State (Deducted Refund)	100%	30.00	-	-	7.00	7.00	7.00
16.	Scholarship and Clothing for Tibetan Refugee Children of Enchey School	100%	12.25	0.44	0.83	2.45	2.45	2.45
17.	Other Schemes Financed Under							
	a) UNICEF	100%	-	-	2.01	2.00	3.00	3.00
	b) NCERT	100%	-	-	-	5.00	5.00	5.00

\* Pattern of sharing up to 1986-87.

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT : TPP : 1  
STATE ; SIKKIM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN -- 1988-89

26 POINT PROGRAMME - OUTLAY AND EXPENDITURE

Point No.	Items	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	Actual Expenditure		1987-88		1988-89
			1985-86	1986-87	Approved Outlay	Anticipated Expenditure	Proposed Outlay
			4	5	6	7	8
10.	<u>Expansion of Education</u>						
	<u>GENERAL EDUCATION</u>						
	<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</u> (including Non-formal Education)	1274.00	292.56	364.87	427.00	427.00	492.50
	Adult Education	50.00	2.22	3.44	5.00	5.00	7.50
	TOTAL	1324.00	294.78	368.31.	432.00	432.00	500.00

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89-SPECIAL COMPONENT  
PHYSICAL TARGETS

S. NOS.	Item	Unit (No. of families)	Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90 Targets	1985-86 Achievement	1986-87 Achievement	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Anti. Achi.	1988-89 Proposed Targets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION</b>								
A1	Enrolment in Classes I-V (Age-group 6-11 years)							
	(a) Boys	Nos.	1,900	2,243	2,357	2,610	2,579	2,600
	(b) Girls	Nos.	1,500	1,715	1,768	2,140	2,121	2,300
	(c) Total	Nos.	3,400	3,958	4,125	4,750	4,800	4,900
A2	Enrolment in Classes I VII-VIII (Agegroup 11-14)							
	(a) Boys	Nos.	1,100	352	383	400	379	400
	(b) Girls	Nos.	900	260	295	310	313	325
	(c) Total	Nos.	2,000	612	678	710	692	725
<b>B. SECONDARY EDUCATION</b>								
B1	Enrolment in Classes IX-X							
	(a) Boys	Nos.	140	84	95	110	99	100
	(b) Girls	Nos.	120	35	40	50	54	60
	(c) Total	Nos.	260	119	135	160	153	160
B2	Enrolment in Classes XI-XII							
	(a) Boys	Nos.	65	18	17	20	28	30
	(b) Girls	Nos.	35	9	10	10	9	10
	(c) Total	Nos.	100	27	27	30	37	40



GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

STATEMENT : TSP : 2  
STATE : SIKKIM

DRAFT ANNUAL PLAN 1988-89-TRIBAL SUB-PLAN - PHYSICAL  
TARGETS/ACHIEVEMENTS

SNO	Item	Unit	1978-80 level	Seventh Plan 1985-90 Target	1985-86 Achieve- ment	1986-87 Achieve- ment	1987-88 Target	1987-88 Anti. Achi.	1988-89 Target Proposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

A1 Enrolment in Classes I-V

(a)	Boys	Nos.	5,237	7,600	8,576	8,940	9,590	9,089	9,200
(b)	Girls	Nos.	3,536	6,200	6,436	6,6787	8,050	7,614	7,800
(c)	Total	Nos.	8,773	13,800	15,012	15,618	17,640	16,703	17,000

A2 Enrolment in Classes VI-VIII

(a)	Boys	Nos.	975	5,100	2,024	2,062	2,000	1,882	1,930
(b)	Girls	Nos.	598	4,200	1,654	1,693	1,700	1,711	1,770
(c)	Total	Nos.	1,573	9,300	3,688	3,755	3,700	3,593	3,700

B. SECONDARY EDUCATION

B1 Classes IX-X Enrolment

(a)	Boys	Nos.	232	1,250	502	556	650	517	550
(b)	Girls	Nos.	121	850	350	378	400	366	400
(c)	Total	Nos.	353	2,100	852	934	1,050	883	950

B2 Enrolment in Classes XI-XII

(a)	Boys	Nos.	98	400	145	152	150	170	180
(b)	Girls	Nos.	65	200	80	86	100	73	80
(c)	Total	Nos.	163	600	225	238	250	243	260



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 Date: 10/11/87