

**ANNUAL PLAN
1987-88**



**DRAFT PROPOSALS
FOR
GENERAL EDUCATION
FROM
GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM**

(PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT)

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

SCHEMewise ALLOCATION OF OUTLAYS FOR 1987-88

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Scheme No.	Details of Schemes	Outlay	Of which Capital
I.	<u>ELEMENTARY EDUCATION INCLUDING PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION</u>		
1.	Pre-Primary Schools	50.00	15.00
2.	Primary Schools	172.00	65.00
3.	Assistance to Non-Govt. Pry. Schools	3.00	-
4.	Grant-in-aid to Schools for Handicapped	5.00	-
5.	Junior High Schools	147.00	40.00
6.	Textbooks-Purchase & Publication	50.00	-
7.	Non-Formal Education	10.00	-
	Total Elementary Education	437.00	120.00
II.	<u>SECONDARY EDUCATION</u>		
8.	Senior Secondary Schools	135.00	20.00
9.	Assistance to Non-Govt. Schools	25.00	-
10.	Appointment of Hindi Teachers in Non-Hindi Speaking States	14.00	-
11.	Construction of SC/ST Girls Hostel	10.00	10.00
12.	Sikkim Board of School Education	3.00	-
13.	Vocationalisation of Education	20.00	-
14.	Educational Technology Programme	5.00	-
	Total Secondary Education	212.00	30.00
III.	<u>HIGHER EDUCATION</u>		
15.	Sikkim Government College	35.00	15.00
16.	Sikkim Law College	5.00	-
	Total Higher Education	40.00	15.00
IV.	<u>TEACHER EDUCATION</u>		
17.	Teachers' Training Institute	25.00	15.00
18.	State Institute of Education	15.00	7.00
19.	Special Teachers Training Programme	10.00	-
	Total Teacher Education	50.00	22.00
V.	<u>ADULT EDUCATION</u>		
20.	Adult Education	10.00	-
	Total Adult Education	10.00	
VI.	<u>SCHOLARSHIP AND STIPENDS</u>		
21.	Free Boarding Stipends	5.00	-
22.	Scholarship for School Education	6.00	-
23.	Scholarship for Higher(Studies)Education	22.00	-
24.	Scholarship for Studies in Govt. College	3.00	-
	Total Scholarship and Stipends	36.00	
VII.	<u>DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATION</u>		
25.	Direction & Administration	24.00	3.00
	Total Direction & Administration	24.00	3.00
	Total General Education	809.00	190.00
VIII.	<u>YOUTH WELFARE, GAMES, SPORTS & PHYSICAL EDUCATION</u>		
26/	Youth Welfare Schemes	14.00	-
27.	Games, Sports & Physical Education	31.00	10.00
28.	Development of Infrastructure for Games	10.00	-
29.	Sports and Physical Education		
	Total Youth Welfare, Sports and Physical Edn.	55.00	10.00
	GRAND TOTAL GENERAL EDUCATION	864.00	200.00
	<u>NEW EDUCATION POLICY</u>		
A.	Operation Blackboard	20.00	-
B.	Navodaya Vidyalaya	20.00	-
C.	Work Experience/Socially Useful Productive Work and other Schemes	10.00	-
	TOTAL	914.00	200.00

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Sub. National Systems Unit
National Institute of Educational
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GENERAL EDUCATION

I. In Sikkim approximately 98 percent of the educational institutions are under the Government management. Studied in this light the entire educational effort in the state is dependent on governmental initiative and support. Against this background the primary functions of the Education Department are to maintain the existing educational structure and develop it further in accordance with the economic, developmental and human resource needs of the State.

According to the 1981 census Sikkim's literacy rate of 34.05% is below the national literacy rate of 36.23%. Besides, inter-district disparities are also observed in the literacy rate of the four districts. The Gangtok (East) district which has the three major towns, accounts for the highest literacy rate of 41.39% and the Gyalshing (West) district accounts for the lowest literacy rate of 23.62%. The literacy rates of the Namchi (South) and the Mangan (North) districts are 32.49% and 29.74% respectively. The literacy rate of the State in the year 1986 is estimated to have risen to about 45 percent.

The major educational sectors which the general education covers are pre-school education, elementary education including non-formal education, secondary education, teacher education, higher education, adult education, youth welfare, games, sports and physical education, scholarship and stipends and direction and administration. From 1987-88 onwards the Education Department will look after technical education sector also.

II. Since 1975 when the State joined the national mainstream, massive expansion has taken place in the field of education as a fulfilment of people's aspirations and educational needs.

During the Sixth Plan 1980-85 period salient achievements in the sector of school education are the establishment of 80 pre-primary centres and 174 lower primary schools, upgradation of 99 lower primary schools to upper primary schools, 63 primary schools to junior schools, 16 junior schools to secondary schools and 3 secondary to senior secondary schools. 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.

As against the agreed outlay of Rs.830.00 lakhs for educational development and consolidation of existing facilities during the Sixth Plan, actual expenditure was of an 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.

III. 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 that of girls, to expand teacher education facilities and to improve the quality and competence of teachers by strengthening existing Teachers Training Institute and the State Institute of Education, to create a net-work of infrastructural 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 to substantially improve the infrastructure and environment in the schools, by providing the required facilities in a phased manner. The State Govt. recommended an outlay of Rs.33.00 crores for the Seventh Five Year Plan for consolidation and development of education during 1985-90 but finally it was reduced to Rs.26.40 crores by the Central Govt. Of this outlay Rs.12.74 crores was earmarked for elementary education including pre-school education programme, Rs.6.56 crores for secondary education, Rs.1.85 crores each for higher and teacher education, Rs.0.50 crore for adult education, Rs.1.40 crores for youth welfare, games, sports and physical education, Rs.0.90 crore for scholarships and stipends and Rs.0.60 crore for direction and administration.

IV. 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 schools were upgraded to upper primary schools, 49 primary schools to junior high schools and 19 junior high schools to high schools. As against the target of 4500 additional children to be enrolled at the elementary stage during 1985-86 actual achievement was 3715 (82.5%). Actual expenditure on the development and consolidation of education was of the order of Rs.525.00 lakhs.

V. During 1986-87 as against the enrolment target of 5700 additional children to be enrolled at the elementary stage, the actual achievement is of the order of 6100 additional children as we take the figure at the beginning of the academic year. Due to financial constraints, despite the best intentions of the Government to universalise pre-school education by establishing about 400 pre-primary centres during

enrolled. With a view to universalise pre-school education in the State, about 400 pre-primary centres are intended to be established in a phased manner by 1989-90. During 1986-87 instead of establishing 100 pre-primary centres, 100 school mothers will be appointed with effect from 1/12/1986 for undergoing three months' intensive training and thereafter they will be posted in schools. Further 100 more school mothers will be recruited, trained and appointed during 1987-88. During 1987-88, 428 pre-school centres will be consolidated by providing furniture, teaching/learning materials, toys, play equipment, game materials and illustrated books, etc. About 30 class rooms are also proposed to be constructed. For teacher, non-teacher and capital costs, an outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

Scheme No:2 - Primary Schools

Revenue:Rs.107 lakhs

Capital:Rs.65 lakhs

Total:Rs.172 lakhs

At present there are ~~232~~ lower primary schools and 250 upper primary schools in which 31,820 children are enrolled and 2,053 teachers are in position. In the existing 667 primary sections being run under Government Management 65,623 students are enrolled and 3,906 primary teachers are in position.

During 1986-87, 40 single teacher schools which have already been established by Gram Panchayats were proposed to be brought under grant-in-aid schemes and provided one teacher each but this objective could not be realised due to financial constraints. Now it is proposed to provide teachers to these schools in a phased manner by appointing ten teachers during 1986-87 and the remaining 30 teachers during 1987-89.

During 1987-88 it is envisaged to upgrade about 30 lower primary schools to upper primary schools purely on the basis of actual need, provided there are 15 students in Class-III to be promoted to

Class-IV during the 1987 academic session and if within a radius of 3 kms. Upper primary level educational facilities are not available.

To clear the existing backlog of class-rooms in primary schools, a programme of constructing 120 two-roomed and 48 four-roomed school buildings with pre-fabricated steel structures, was undertaken during 1986-87 at the total cost of Rs.124.80 lakhs. But due to financial constraints only 60 two-roomed and 20 four-roomed school buildings could be undertaken at a total cost of Rs60.00 lakhs during the current year. The construction of remaining 60 two-roomed and 28 four-roomed school buildings at the total estimated cost of Rs.64.80 lakhs will be undertaken during 1987-88 for which purpose an outlay of Rs.60.00 lakhs has been provided.

The primary school buildings which are in badly need of repairs will be renovated.

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

Enrolment percentage of girls and Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe children being below the State percentage, efforts will be made to raise these percentages, especially that of girls, by providing incentives of attendance stipend subsidised uniform and free boarding stipends.

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 at least 5 years of education. Sustained efforts will 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 50.0 by 1995.

Scheme No:3 Assistance to Non-Govt. Primary Schools - Rs.3.00 lakhs

Under the scheme of giving assistance to non-government primary schools, 8 Sanskrit Patshalas, one Madrasa and 2 non-government primary schools will continue to be provided grant-in-aid at the total cost of Rs.3.00 lakhs.

Scheme No:4 Grant-in-aid to schools for Handicapped Children Rs.5 lakhs

So far in the State educational facilities for handicapped children are conspicuously absent except a special class being run for mentally retarded and deaf and dumb children at P.N. Girls' School and a craft centre being run at Rothak in West District for visually handicapped youth. Therefore, facilities for handicapped children, that is, mentally retarded, deaf and dumb and blind children will be expanded and existing facilities consolidated. A blind school is envisaged to be started during 1987-88. For the above purpose assistance being provided by the Central and other organisations will also be tapped.

Scheme No:5 Junior High Schools - Rs.147 lakhs.

Revenue: Rs.107 lakhs. Capital: Rs.40 lakhs.

As today there are 122 junior high schools in the State in which 16,404 children are enrolled at the primary stage and 6,154 at the middle stage. In these schools 616 graduate, 848 primary and 137 primary grade language teachers are in position. In the 189 middle sections, there are 16,110 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:6 Textbooks Purchase and Publication
Rs.50.00 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 other contingent expenses.

Scheme No:7 Non-Formal Education. Rs.10 Lakhs.

As against the target of 400 NFE centres to be established during 1986-87 only 155 could be established in which as against the target of 2500 learners in the age-group 6 to 14 to be enrolled, only 1860 are in position.

During 1987-88 an effort would be made to establish the remaining 245 centres and achieve the enrolment target of 2500 learners.

For successful implementation of the NFE programme a force/cadre of local, already motivated, acceptable to the community and dedicated persons

oriented to community service will be created and developed. To enhance their professional capabilities they will be provided intensive training and equipped with teacher guides and instructional materials.

Modern technological tools such as solar packs for provision of power in NFE centres, audio-visual aids, radio-cassette players will be provided to improve the learning environment of the NFE centres.

The core curriculum of NFE will be the same as that of the formal system. To ensure lateral mobility of NFE learners from NFE to formal system, its quality will have to be comparable to that of formal system.

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. And introduction of vocational component and scheme of work experience (SUPW) will be suitably attempted to ensure income generation for such children to support their own and their families 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 NFE 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 1987-88.

To realise the above objectives an outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs has been earmarked.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Scheme No:8 Secondary and Senior Secondary Schools.

Revenue:Rs.115 lakhs

Capital:Rs.20 lakhs

Total:Rs.135 lakhs

At present in the State there are 13 higher secondary and 54 secondary schools giving a ratio of 1:4 as against the suggested ratio of 1:3 between the secondary and higher secondary schools by the Kothari Commission.

At the secondary and higher secondary (+2) stages 4247 and 1060 students are enrolled respectively. The percentages of girls enrolment to total enrolment at these stages are 37.5 and 33.7 respectively.

Rapid expansion of secondary level educational facilities since 1980, has diluted its quality. Against 54 secondary schools in 1986 there were none in 1975. Since 1980 30 secondary schools have been established. Therefore, consolidation of the 53 Govt. secondary schools would be accorded the highest priority during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan. The programme of consolidation as envisaged the policy will have the following components.

- (1) To the extent of deficiency provision of additional class-rooms, laboratories, office and staff-room accommodation would be taken up.
- (2) According to the norms laid down by the Central Board of Secondary Education, NCERT and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, laboratories, libraries and other facilities would be developed and consolidated.
- (3) The quality of secondary teachers being far from satisfactory, which is to a greater extent responsible for collapse of results at the Board examinations, 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 inservice training programmes.

(4) Unless urgent measures are adopted for improvement of teaching practices, examination/evaluation methods and periodical appraisal of teacher performance out-put from the secondary system would be disappointing. This aspect would be attended to on top priority from 1987-88.

Establishment of Government Junior College

Between 1968 and 1980 only 7 senior secondary schools were established in the State as compared to six senior secondary schools which proliferated during the 1980-85 period. In most of these schools the +2 stage is being maintained at such a heavy cost that per capita expenditure at this stage works out to Rs.5,000/-. There are only 1,060 students enrolled at this stage.

The main factor for the non-viability of the +2 stage is the provision of almost all the science, humanities and commerce streams in almost all the senior secondary schools established so far.

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 will be removed from the existing 10 higher secondary schools to establish separate junior colleges of pure science, bio-science, various courses of humanities, commerce and vocational education. This is proposed to be achieved during 1987-88. This should help us to bring about streamwise qualitative.

improvement and in avoiding proliferation of non-viable senior secondary schools and optimum utilisation of limited and scarce financial resource and faculties especially in the science stream.

Scheme No:9 Assistance to Non-Government Educational Institutions

Revenue:Rs.25 lakhs

Capital:Nil

Total: Rs.25 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.

Sikkim is the only place in the world where Nyingma Sect of Buddhism is being practiced. With a view to preserve and develop the Sect and upgrade the standard of Nyingmapa monasteries a grant of Rs.10.00 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 scholarships to schools.

Scheme No:10 Appointment of Hindi Teacher in Non-Hindi Speaking States.

Rs. 14 lakhs

Sikkim is probably the only Non-Hindi Speaking State in the country where the cause of the National language is being promoted by encouraging its study in schools right from Class III onwards.

Under a centrally sponsored scheme the Central Government provides, on 50:50 sharing basis, 50 per cent expenditure on the maintenance of Hindi Teachers appointed for teaching Hindi in primary, middle and secondary classes. At the instance of the State Government the Centre released Rs.3.20 lakhs at

its 50% share during 1985-86 and Rs.10.00 lakhs is anticipated during 1986-87 at the revised pay scales.

During 1987-88 total expenditure on the salaries of existing Hindi teachers appointed during 1985-86 and during 1986-87 is estimated at Rs.28.00 lakhs. Of this outlay Rs.14.00 lakhs as grant is anticipated to be released by the Centre and a matching share of Rs.14.00 lakhs has been earmarked under the State Sector.

Scheme No:11 Construction of SC/ST Hostels-Rs.10 lakhs

Under the centrally sponsored scheme of construction of hostels for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe girls which is approved on 50:50 sharing basis, one Scheduled Caste and one Scheduled Tribe Girls' hostels are under construction. But as construction cost on hills is very heavy the State has to share about 80% of the cost.

With a view to ensure completion of these two girls hostels during 1987-88 an outlay of Rs.10.00 has been earmarked as State's share.

Scheme No:12 Sikkim Board of School Education
Rs.3 lakhs.

Since the establishment of a Sikkim Board of School Education is under active consideration of the Government, for the development of necessary infrastructure and provision of physical facilities, a token provision of Rs.3.00 lakhs has been earmarked. Initially the Board will be responsible for conducting public examination at the primary and middle terminal stages.

Scheme No:13 Vocationalisation of Education-Rs.20 lakhs.

The State Government has already initiated vocationalisation of secondary education in a big way. The scheme envisages vocationalisation of not only

the 12 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 will be on introduction of relevant vocational courses in the field of agriculture social forestry, animal husbandary, horticulture, home science, commerce secretarial practice, para-medical, technical and teacher education. In about ten secondary and four senior secondary schools selected courses will be introduced. An outlay of Rs.35.00 lakhs has been allocated to realise the above objective.

For students who drop out after the middle stage specially designed and tailored vocational courses of one to two years duration are being developed at the State Level to train this category of clientele in vocations such as agriculture, animal husbandary, commerce, social forestry, carpentry, 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, Health Department, S.P.W.D., Power Department and Forest Department, etc. will be coordinated and interlinked.

The existing I.T.I. at Rangpo is proposed to be transferred by the State Govt. under the control of the Education Department to cover its activities under the overall umbrella of Vocational Education Programme. As this I.T.I. has the required infrastructure, it is proposed to be converted into a polytechnic for starting diploma courses in existing trades.

For catering to the Vocational and Technical education needs of students belonging to the South and West district, an I.T.I. is proposed to be set up during 1987-88 in the neighbourhood of Gangtok.

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 levels of the 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 SIE to provide support services and organise short and long term training programmes for vocational education teacher and inspectors.

Scheme No:14 Educational Technology Programme Rs.5 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 State Educational Technology Programme and the centrally sponsored Educational Technology Programme.

Under the State E.T. programme, the main activities will comprise orientation programme for teacher, 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 programmes. A self contained audio-visual van is being purchased in 1986-87. During 1987-88, the activities of Educational Technology Programme will be expanded and efforts will be made to take the benefits of audio-visual education to the grass-root level.

Activities like the organisation of festivals of educational films will be undertaken from 1987-88 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.

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

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

HIGHER EDUCATION

Scheme No:15 Sikkim Government College Rs. 35 lakhs

Revenue :Rs.20 lakhs

Capital :Rs.15 lakhs

Total :Rs.35 lakhs

In the absence of facilities for higher education in the State, Sikkim Government College has assumed far greater importance. Keeping its vital role in the field of higher education its expansion and consolidation is being attempted with a futuristic vision.

In 1984-85 the College shifted from the rented accommodation to its independent building complex being developed at the estimated cost of more than one crore. The administrative, humanities and science blocks have been completed at the cost of Rs.100.00 lakhs. During 1987-88 physics, chemistry and biology laboratories will be further consolidated with sophisticated equipment and apparatus. A gas plant of 200 burners capacity will be installed.

Major construction schemes intended to be comp-

pleted during 1987-88 include residential accommodation for Principal, faculty members, Class III and Class IV staff and internal link road and a hundred-bedded boys hostel. Fencing of the college boundary in 1987-88 has become expedient to safe-guard indiscriminate encroachment of college land. A structure of prefabricated steel tubular trusses is proposed to be constructed for indoor games, sports and gymnastic activities. In addition to outdoor games at present being organised, athletics will be encouraged from 1987-88 onwards.

Teaching and non-teaching staff proposed to be appointed during 1987-88 are lecturers in education 2, lecturers in physics 1, chemistry 2 and geography 1. Non-teaching posts proposed to be created 1987-88 are Cashier 1, LDCs 3, Laboratory Asst. 2, Gas Mechanic-cum-Electrician 1, Cooks and helpers 4 and Gatekeeper 1.

The College library is proposed to be consolidated with modern methods of classification, cataloging and procedure. Journals of national and international standard will be subscribed to improve the quality of education and encourage research.

The faculty of teacher education has been started in 1986-87 with the introduction of B.Ed. course and during 1987-88, it will further be consolidated. Opening of new subjects like geography will be considered and by setting up a research cell facilities for undertaking research projects in various disciplines relevant to Sikkim conditions are also intended to be provided at the college. 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 proposed by organising their educational tours, reorientation course, workshops and exchange programme of students and faculty members.

The current enrolment of 374 students is likely to increase to 450 during 1987-88.

Scheme No:16 Sikkim Law College Rs. 5 lakhs.

During 1987-88 the college is proposed to be shifted to a rented building from the present inadequate accommodation provided in a high school which is available only in the evening. Its library would be further consolidated. The current enrolment of 137 students is expected to increase to 200 in 1987-88.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Scheme No:17 Teachers' Training Institute Rs. 30 lakhs.

Revenue:Rs. 10 lakhs

Capital: Rs.15 lakhs

Total: Rs.25 lakhs

The facilities for training of teachers need expansion and consolidation.

The existing T.T.I. which is at present being run in a rented building, will be provided with an independent building complex of its own comprising academic and administrative blocks, hostels for men and women teacher-trainees, staff quarters, etc. especially to enhance its intake capacity from 100 trainees at present to 200 in 1987-88. With a view to consolidate it properly its academic and non-academic machinery will be strengthened and physical facilities like furniture, equipment, teaching-learning materials, laboratory and necessary fiscal inputs such as stipends, training allowances will be provided.

Besides, the consolidation of the present T.T.I. introduction of teacher training courses in three senior secondary schools under the vocationalisation of the +2 stage education is also envisaged for 1987-88. This would be pre-service training and cater to our requirement of 100 trained teachers per year. Training needs of pre-primary teachers will also be covered under this scheme.

Special tailor-made condensed courses will also be organised by the TTI in collaboration with the SIE during winter and summer vacations for pre-school teachers and language teachers.

Further a scheme for English language teaching institute as a special component will also be taken up as per recommendations of Professor J. Sethi who had been asked by the State Govt. to study the position of English teaching in Sikkim, as English is the medium of instruction in the State.

Sites have been finalised and the construction work is expected to start in the beginning of the 1987-88 financial year.

Scheme No:18:
State Institute of Educational Research & Training
(SIERT) Rs. 15 lakhs

Revenue: Rs.8 lakhs

Capital: Rs.7 lakhs

Total: Rs.15 lakhs

The State Institute of Educational Research & Training is basically a workshop to monitor, evaluate and improve structure of education. In essence it has been making continuous efforts to upgrade the professional competence of teachers and thereby improve the quality of education.

In view of its vital importance, the expansion and consolidation of SIE was visualised while formulating the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980-85). But the envisaged goal has only been partially realised so far, and, therefore, in the immediate future concerted efforts would be made to expand and strengthen the activities of its various academic areas like science education, subject supervision, examination reform and evaluation, extension services (continuing education, UNICEF assisted projects, social sciences and special education, etc. The Educational Technology 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 SIE. To translate the above objectives into reality, an outlay of Rs.15.00 lakhs has been allocated.

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 1987-88. For this purpose, a site has been acquired at Tadong Dairy Farm.

Scheme No:19 Special Teacher Training Rs. 10 lakhs

There exists a huge backlog of more than 100 untrained in-service primary teachers. Besides, there are about 750 language teachers and 360 school mothers and about 100 and 50 primary grade language teachers are proposed to be appointed during 1987-88. All these teachers being untrained, need exposure to intensive teacher training.

As teacher training facilities in the State are at present limited to one TIT, short-term and crash teacher training programmes 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.

Scheme No:20 Adult Education Rs. 10 lakhs.

The State Adult Education Programme especially caters to the educational needs of Adult women in the age-group 15-35. At present in the 150 SAEP centres

meant for adult women, 2165 learners are enrolled. During 1987-88 the number of centres and number of women learners is targetted at 200 and 3000 respectively.

For the RFLP provision of an outlay of Rs.20.00 lakhs is anticipated from the Centre under the CSS. The targets of RFLP centres and the strenght of adult learners is proposed to be fixed at 800 centres and 1200 learners respectively during 1987-88.

To the learners of the State Adult Education Programme and Rural Functional Literacy Programme textbooks and stationery will 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 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.

YOUTH WELFARE, GAMES & SPORTS & PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Scheme No:21 Youth Welfare

Rs.14 lakhs

Presently Youth Welfare activities are confined to schemes like Youth Camps, National Service Schemes 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. In 1987-88 it is intended to diversify the Youth Welfare activities and also incorporate adventure courses like mountaineering, trekking, river-rafting, etc.

The State Sports Council which is non-functional at present is proposed to be reactivated during 1987-88 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. Four District Sports and Youth Welfare Centres at the district headquarters are also proposed to be established with development of necessary infrastructural facilities. A District Sports Officer will also be appointed and posted in each of these four districts. For this purpose central assistance given under various centrally sponsored schemes will be availed of. Adequate outlay will be earmarked as State's matching share.

Scheme No:22 Games, Sports & Physical Education

Rs. 31 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 levels, coaching of students in various disciplines, training of coaches and physical education teachers, providing assistance to teams for participation in the national level tournament 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.

From 1987-88 onwards, the games, sports and physical education activities are to be broad based as envisaged in the following paragraphs.

A force of coaches in all disciplines of games and sports is proposed to be created to train boys and girls in various games and sports. The services of existing coaches will be vigorously utilised in a planned manner from 1987-88 onwards.

At present physical education activities are conspicuous by their absence from the education programme of the schools. From 1987-88 onwards committed efforts will be made to promote physical education programmes in all schools of the State by developing a cadre of physical education teachers. For high and higher secondary schools 63 posts of physical education teachers will be created in a phased manner during the Seventh Plan. During 1987-88 creation of 20 posts of physical education instructors is envisaged. For primary and junior high schools physical education teachers will be selected from among the existing staff and given proper coaching and training. The physical education instructor 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 institutions.

Indigenous traditional games of archery, shotput cross country, race, etc. will be encouraged. Yoga which promotes integrated development of body and mind will be paid due attention. Sincere efforts will be made to introduce yoga in all stages of school education. Special teacher training courses will be organised for inservice teachers with a view to ensure introduction of yoga culture from 1987-88 academic session. As physical education activities do not need sophisticated infrastructure and costly equipment and materials, physical training, games such as Kabaddi, Kho Kho, Lazum, etc will be introduced and popularised especially in primary and junior high schools stages.

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 competition among students of the schools in the complex. A post of Physical Education Officer is being created during 1987-88 to look after the physical education and yoga culture activities in the State.

Scheme No: 23 Development of Infrastructure for games & Physical Education-Rs.10 lakhs (Capital)

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

The infrastructure will be consists of play-fields, which will be developed in senior secondary, secondary, junior high and primary schools. On priority first play-fields will be developed in secondary and senior secondary schools with Central assistance. The primary and junior high schools play-fields will be developed under NREP and PLECP. If necessary, the Education Department will share about 25% cost of play-fields to be developed in junior high schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND STIPENDS

Scheme No:24 Free Boarding Stipends Rs. 5 lakhs

Free boarding 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. At present about 400 students are receiving this benefit. During 1987-88 about 100 more students will be brought under this benefit scheme. An outlay of Rs.5.00 lakhs is meant

to extend this benefit to about 500 students @ Rs.100/- per month for 10 months. The rate of free boarding stipend was enhanced from Rs.80/- to Rs.100/- per month in 1985-86. 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:25 Scholarship for school studies Rs.5 lakhs

An outlay of Rs.6.00 lakhs is intended to be provided to meet expenditure on merit scholarships being awarded to 23 students studying in Sainik School in Goalpara, 6 students studying in Motilal Nehru School of Sports at Rai in Haryana and 103 students studying in T.N. Academy at Gangtok and other schools.

Scheme No: 26 Scholarships for Higher (Studies)
Education Rs. 22 lakhs.

There being no facilities available in the State for the studies in higher technical and academic/humanities disciplines, the Centre has been allocating reserved seats in various colleges and universities of the country. With a view to encourage local youth to pursue higher studies in the fields of medicine, engineering, agriculture, animal husbandary and other important academic disciplines, the State Government awards scholarships on merit-cum-means basis. As the rate of scholarship has been revised from Rs.300/- to Rs.500/- per month, the outlay has been increased to Rs.22.00 lakhs for 1986-87

Scheme No:27 Scholarship for studies in Sikkim Govt.
College Rs. 3 lakhs.

To encourage the local youths especially from rural areas to pursue higher studies in Sikkim Govt. College and to compensate the absence of hostel facilities in the college, the State Government has been awarding a special scholarship to almost 50% of the college students @ Rs.150/- per student for 10

months. During 1987-88 this scheme is envisaged to be continued with a larger scope.

Scheme No:28 Direction and Administration.

Revenue:Rs.21 lakhs Capital:Rs.3 lakhs Total:24 lakhs

Due to manifold expansion of educational facilities all over the State, strengthening of the Department of Education and reorganisation of its various wings has become expedient. Its streamlining and thorough reorganisation is desirable, but what is most urgent is the 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. For the purpose of decentralising the financial management system Pay and Accounts Offices have also been established at the district level and Accounts Officers have been posted in the District Education Offices. Therefore, to strengthen the accounts section of the D.E.Os necessary accounts staff will be posted. For new officers who have recently been or will be posted /appointed in the department and are 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 are proposed to be regularised by appointing them on regular scale of pay from the beginning of the 1987-88 financial year.

A new three storey building block has been handed over to the Education Department by the Public Works Department, it is being further developed by adding two more storeys to accommodate other administrative offices which are at present housed in the rented buildings.

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 to various training courses.

Scheme No:29 Implementation of Action Plan of New Education Policy.

After the Nation adopted a New Education Policy, the Central Government has handed the Programme of Action to the States, for identifying the actions needed to implement the Policy directions, for drawing up detailed schemes to facilitate the preparatory work required to work out the schemes fully and to put them into operational form.

Sikkim, in pursuance of the directives enshrined in the Programme document, is presently engaged in 'tailoring the Programme of Action' to suit its contexts and to make necessary modifications on the basis of experiences and emerging needs modelled on people's aspirations.

As the result of this vital exercise will formulate and concretise the State Policy on Education which is going to share the educational destiny of our children, it is to be formulated with utmost care, due devotion and accountable commitment. But at present as we are at the threshold of finalising the 1987-88 Annual Development Plan Programme, the Department has decided to select only those essential Policy directions which have the capability of immediate impact on the system, for implementation during the 1987-88 Plan period.

The time frame implementing the New Education Policy has been kept flexible to a greater extent to spread it over the 7th and the 8th plan period and beyond.

It would be difficult to determine the financial dimensions of the Action Plan intended to be implemented during 1987-88. However, to make a beginning, a modest outlay of Rs.300.00 lakhs was proposed for implementing urgent Programme of Action but due to overall financial constraints being experienced by the State, it could not provide more than Rs.50.00 lakhs for implementing the Action Plan of New Education Policy.

Of this outlay of Rs.50.00 lakhs, Rs. 20.00 lakhs is intended for implementing the national drive of 'Operation Blackboard'. Rs. 20.00 lakhs is earmarked for purchasing about 40 acres of land and constructing building infrastructures for starting 2 Navodaya Vidyalayas during 1987-88, the remaining outlay of Rs.10.00 lakhs is proposed to be utilised for introducing the schemes of Work Experience and Socially Useful Productive Work and establishing a Central Library in the State.

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