

A Study on Critical Analysis of Higher Education from Pre to Post Merger Period in Sikkim (1642-2018)

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ABSTRACT

Sikkim is an associate state of India since 1975 as per the constitution of India and before that it was a monarchical kingdom of the then Chogyal (King). Dahal (2015) described that the reality of Sikkim got higher education system when Indian Government regulated everything to the border state of Sikkim which is surrounded in the north China, towards east Bhutan, western side Nepal and southern part the state of west Bengal with fascinating nature. Higher education developed in the state after merger to India and as per the needs and requirements the state government started opening of colleges in East District, then in South district now in all the four districts covered till 2008. Till now government has already established in east district is five and in west district three, similarly one in south district and one in north district respectively. As per the study revealed that, the quality of higher education in different colleges depends on the qualities of teachers and management (Alley, 2004). In reality it showed that satisfactory results have been found out but the recruitment policy hampers the study of the learners in the colleges. Development of higher education in the state started after 1975 and maximum colleges established in between 1990 to 2018. Therefore, it is concluded that establishment of institutions and recruitment of teachers and management policies in the state showed that development have been taken place. This study critically examined as per UGC norms lacuna was found on infrastructure, recruitment of teachers and management policies. On the other hand private colleges and universities are also growing rapidly but cost matters in comparison to government institutions. Private universities and one Central University also established in the state and they have revolutionary changes in the field of Higher Education. IGNOU, helping and supporting out to the learners who are not able to continue regular classes to obtain degrees and diplomas due to paucity of time and job opportunity in the state.

Key Words : Merger, Recruitment policy, Management, Critically examined

INTRODUCTION

As we know that Sikkim is a 22nd state of Indian nation since 16th May 1975. Dewan (2012) stated that higher education is concerned in the state it is proved that Sikkim is growing with government and private colleges equally but the state government has announced there will be no fees upto graduation level and in B.Ed College too. Similarly, the private colleges and universities are also flourishing in the state but the rate of fees is as per their norms and regulations. State government is trying

to provide higher education in the state but as the requirements and desirable curiosity of the learners they are going out of the state to pursue their higher education. Since Sikkim is around forty three years after merger to India but concerning to higher education sector growing rapidly for the welfare of the learners. To reach the national target on higher education in the state is still struggling. But in between 1990 to 2018 maximum colleges and universities have been established but the quality is deteriorating. There are factors which influenced our education system *i.e.* traditional teaching, time and

again changes in curriculum pattern, recruitment policy of teachers and many more. So as per the study revealed that to have quality, quality teachers have to be appointed, curriculum to be framed as per suitability and education should not be free as per the learners mentality and demand of the time. Government provisions are better but concerning to quality it hampers. Free education in government colleges is not taking positively by the learners and it deteriorates quality. This denotes that our national target is not achieving by the state.

Rationale of the study:

The study covered whole state concerning higher education this means all the government colleges, private colleges and universities in the state. The study also found out the management pattern, locational setting, infrastructure, recruitment policies in government and private institutions and the enrolment of both the institutions.

Statement of the problem:

The present study has been undertaken as a problem to find out the critical analysis of higher education from pre to post merger period in Sikkim. Therefore, the present problem has been undertaken to be researched into by the investigator. Hence the problem may be stated as a study on “Critical Analysis of Higher Education from Pre to Post Merger Period in Sikkim”.

Objectives of the study:

The following objectives have been formulated which is akin for testing:

- To find out whether there exists management variation in relation to private and government institutions.
- To study the difference in the gender variation in relation to academic achievement in higher education.
- To realize the relationship between rural and urban students in relation to higher education.
- To find out the developmental pattern of higher education from pre to post merger period in Sikkim.

Research questions:

In this context the following research questions has been framed for the present study:

- Is there exists any significant difference between government and private institutions in relation to management variation?
- Do any significant differences on higher

education from pre to post merger period can be made?

- How did Sikkim state achieve quality higher education in the present context?
- Is there exists any significant relationship between rural and urban learners towards higher education in Sikkim?

METHODOLOGY

Pre field stage, field a study stage and post field stage method has been adopted to complete the present study.

Design of the study:

The present investigation normative survey method has been employed and the relationship between government and private institutions has been found out. The other methods like historical and descriptive methods have been utilized. Historical researches dealt with meaning of events and trends for interpretation of facts external and internal events. Therefore, it is a descriptive method bringing about relationship between two variables.

Sample:

The study has been conducted in 16 colleges (10 Government and 06 Private) of Sikkim which is both government and private. It is also related to urban and rural as well as management and gender variation on higher education (Table 1).

Tools used:

In this study observation schedule and self-made questionnaire has been administered to find out the information about the institutions both from private and government institutions.

Procedure:

Since the colleges selected for the study were scattered over the state and the roads were very difficult to reach at the colleges, even though with the help of colleagues was sought for. Before the actual testing began, rapport was established with the college authorities to explain then the real purpose of the test items contained in the observation schedule and questionnaire. After briefing all the information data were collected and for assessing the results and interpret the same in accordance with the objectives and research questions formulated earlier.

Table 1 : 16 colleges (10 Government and 06 Private) of Sikkim

Name of Colleges	Management	Locale	District
N.B. Bhandari College, Tadong (2018)	Government	Urban	East
Sikkim Govt. Law College	Government	Urban	East
Sikkim Govt. College, Burtuk	Government	Urban	East
Sikkim Govt. College, Rhenock	Government	Rural	East
Damber Singh College, Samdur, Tadong	Private	Urban	East
Harkamaya College of Education, Tadong	Private	Urban	East
Pakim Palatine College	Private	Urban	East
Namchi Govt. College	Government	Rural	South
Loyola college of Education	Private	Rural	South
Pharmacy college, Majitar	Private	Rural	East
Geyzing Government College	Government	Rural	West
Dentam management college	Government	Rural	West
Sikkim Govt. B.Ed College, Soreng	Government	Rural	West
ICFAI College	Private	Rural	East
Mangshila Govt. College	Government	Rural	North
Sanskrit College, Samdong	Government	Rural	East

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A study on critical analysis of higher education from pre to post merger period in Sikkim has been studied utilizing 16 colleges both government and private of Sikkim state. In relation to pre merger period state was under the rule of Tribal King called Chogyal (King) from 1642 to 1975. Rishley (2005) convened that after merger the trend of higher education started and rapidly growing the colleges and universities in the state. The present study also found out the relationship between rural and urban learners, its management pattern and the study style of the learners. There is no significant difference in relation to gender variation of rural and urban learners. As per data collected there were no higher education institutions from 1642 to 1975 accept monastic education system in the country. The country was ruled around 333 years by Chogyal (Tribal King). In reality when Sikkim merger to India in 1975 the real higher education adopted by different government. Maximum higher education institutions in the state established in between 1990 to 2018. There is no significant difference between government and private, management variations, gender variation and locale respectively. As study revealed that quality of higher education in the state is satisfactory but lacuna is there due to curriculum defects, teaching faculty, recruitment policies and infrastructure pattern.

Conclusion:

The present investigation is a noble attempt of the investigator in this particular area. Considering the importance of critical analysis of higher education from pre to post merger period in Sikkim, the present day trend in the system of education has been changed in addition to cognitive variables and non-cognitive variables have been given due stress. The present study focuses on there exists no significant differences in government and private institutions, management variation, gender difference and locale respectively. Sikkim Development Report (SDR (2008) mentioned that the pre-merger Sikkim has no point of higher education but after merger rigorous development took place. Therefore the rationale of the study is justified too. Hence the problem is stated as “A study on critical analysis of higher education from pre to post merger period in Sikkim.

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