

CHAPTER – 6

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN SIKKIM

6.0. Introduction

Education is a process of learning with the aim to develop the capabilities in the people of all levels. The higher educational institutions play an important role in the process. The present educational system in India comprises academic, technical & professional studies by offering courses leading bachelors, master degrees and research level. In all these efforts to modernize our educational system, libraries and self learning have been considered major components and integral parts of the entire educational process. Considerable thought and attention have been given to the planning and development of higher educational institutions libraries and self learning at all levels. As principal instrument of the modern education system there is however still scope for improvement in terms of their effectiveness.

“ Education means enabling the mind to find out and ultimate truth which emancipates us from the bondage of dust and gives us the wealth of not things but of inner light, not of power but of love, making this truth its even and giving expression to it”. (Rabindra Nath Tagore)

6.1 Sikkim: A Brief Introduction

Sikkim is 22nd State of the Indian Union. It is bounded on the west by Nepal, on north by Tibet, on the east by Bhutan and on the south by West Bengal. Sikkim is located 28°07'48" and 27°04'46" north latitude and 88°00'58" and 88°55'25" east longitude. It has an area of 7300 square kilometer. Sikkim is a land of diverse elevations, ranging from 244 meters above sea level at the southern foothills to over 6096 meters along its northern and northern –western boundaries. In the north, the state stretches unto the great Himalayan range with four main passes – Sesela or Dachila about 5,255meters, Kongrala about 4877 meters, Nathula about 5270 meters and Chorten Nyimala about 5791 meters. In the east the Dongkya range separates Sikkim and the Chumbi Valley of Tibet. In the west Singalila range is the boundary between Sikkim and Nepal. The Mount Khangchendzonga (Kanchanjunga) of over 8534 meters, the third highest mountain peak in the world, is to be found in this range.

The State has numerous glacial lakes which freeze during winter. The Teesta is the principal river of Sikkim which originates from a glacial lake Chho Lhamo. The tributaries of the Tista are Lachen, Lachung, Rangit and Rangpo chu. The rainfall varies from 127 cm to 600cm annually in some areas and the highest rainfall is between the months of May and September. The temperature in state varies from 0 to 30 degree Celsius. There are more than 5,000 species of angiosperms, 4,000 species of flowering plants, 450-500 species of orchids and 300 species of ferns and allies. The state also has a rich variety of birds and animals with over 140 species of mammals, 400 species of butterflies and moths and 500/600 species of birds. (Bhutia, 2012)

6.1.1. Education in Sikkim: A History

Sikkim, a small kingdom fails to emphasis in the field of education, and manages to develop the urban centres in the early days. The three different ethnic groups of people (Lepcha, Bhutia and Nepali) with un-common religion have their own language, while the royal families of the Kingdom were from Tibetan race so. Tibetan was the general language in the very early days of Sikkim. Latter on, when the Nepalese settlers began to overshadow the local population of Bhutia and the Lepchas the Nepali language began to be widely spoken. Family plays an important role to develop the behaviour and the responsibilities of the children in the society. Thus, family was the focal point of nearly all educational endeavours in Sikkim. The elder member of the family lead the children in various works in the house like, in rearing cattle and growing crops for gaining practical experience. By doing this the children and the adolescents knew the roots, fruits, plants, and animals. This way they were preparing themselves for the further life understanding fully about coping with the prevailing situation and crisis, adjusting to environment, making distinction between good and bad or between harmful and useful things. The next educational institution in early days of human life is society. Like any other place in the world, Sikkim was also influence by the behaviour of the society.

The three different ethnic groups of Sikkim follow three different languages for communication. With the establishment of a settled Government by the three Lamas in present Yoksam (West Sikkim) a new age with a new language deepened its roots in Sikkim and the language was Tibetan. So from there onwards the Tibetan language was the main language and later on it has been converted to Bhutia which is used by the present Bhutia community of Sikkim. When the Nepalese community increased in

Kingdom due to migration from Nepal, than the Nepali, local language of Nepalese people has become the main language of Sikkim, and still today the Nepali language is the language of Sikkim. In this way Sikkim witnessed the development of education in small kingdom in both the manner of formal and the informal education. Establishment of monasteries encouraged the formal education in Sikkim for the first time. While in Sikkim there were three groups of habitation with three different religions, so it was not possible for those who were not from the Buddhist religion to join the formal education, because the monastic institutional learning centres provided education in a religious way.

L .A Waddell wrote in his book 'Lamaism in Sikkim', published way back in 1894, has given a complete list of monasteries in native Sikkim with the number of monks in each, from what he say, official information supplied by Lama Ugyen Gyatsho. As per the list of 35 monasteries widely distributed, the first one that was set up in 1697 A.D was Sanga Cholling with 25 monks in study. The second was Dubdi, built in 1701, with 30 monks and the third that followed was Pemiongchi built in 1705 with 108 monks. The last monastery in the list was that of Singtam (Lepcha village name) built in 1884 which had six monks. In addition to the monasteries in this list there are several other religious buildings called by the people, '*Gompas*', but by the Buddhist priest or Lamas they are called Temples. Sanga Cholling is open for all section of the society and also for females and even for deformed persons.

Monastic system of education failed to develop the social structure of Sikkim which consisted of the three different religious groups. This kind of system was only developed for a particular religion that was Buddhism. Guided by religious favour and

ideal of Hindu philosophy they were prompted for the establishment of *Pathsala* for upholding Hindu tradition of Vedic rites and rituals.

Finally, the 10th Chogyal of Sikkim, *Maharaja* Sidkeong Tulku introduced the modern system of formal education in Sikkim. He was the only ruler of Sikkim who had been educated in a university abroad, Oxford University, who gave to education in Sikkim a new dimension towards its growth as modern education. (Chettri, 2010 and Dewan, 2012)

6.1.2. Development of Education by Christian Missionaries in Sikkim

The foreign Christian missionaries were active with missionary zeal in the field of education in several parts of India from very beginning of the nineteenth century at the same time the Christian missionaries also wanted to develop the modern education system in the hills of Sikkim and Darjeeling to spread the Christian religion. The church of Scotland Missionary wanted to spread Christianity and the elementary education to the Himalayan Kingdom of Sikkim and Bhutan. So for this, Church of Scotland missionaries from Kalimpong made several visits to Sikkim in the 1880s, but were unable to obtain permission for a missionary to reside there. In 1883 the Scottish University Mission Association decided to support the people of Sikkim in the field of education under the leadership of Sir. Reverend Macfarlane. In the beginning the children were taught by the teachers from Darjeeling and Kalimpong and then from Sikkim itself. So the Christian missionaries' tried to establish the formal education centres with specific routine and with the available resources. The infrastructural development in Sikkim was just an imagination at that time even for the education institutions there were no such buildings except monasteries, which were the administrative head of the Kingdom. So the missionary's schools were run

in houses of bamboo or mud-walled structure of poor shape. This is how the people of Sikkim travel in the road of education for the first time. The economic condition of the villagers was not good, so they are not able to spend much for the education of their children. This kind of circumstances will force the teachers to leave the underpaid job. Such are the problems which were faced by the missionaries in their initial days.

The formal system of education installed by missionaries in the Kingdom of feudalistic in character, was provided only the basic education to the people of Sikkim. In the absence of books and paper, teachers used to teach in oral character, the teaching learning activities of reading, writing, and arithmetic was designed by the teacher himself and the duration of courses was two years. (Chettri, 2010 and Dewan,2012)

6.1.3. Development of Education by British Government in Sikkim

The time when J. C. White was appointed in Sikkim as a first British Political Officer by the British Government, he educated the royal prince and children of some influential families like the lamas and *Kazis*. J. C. White was also interested to establish an English boarding school at Gangtok. He also provided financial support to the missionaries' schools. The establishment of Bhutia Boarding school in 1906 and the Nepali Boarding school 1907 encourage the communal disorder in Sikkim. So to maintain peace and to abolish the communalism in Sikkim both these schools were combined to form one high school called Sir Tashi Namgyal High School in 1925, which was named after the Maharaja of Sikkim – Tashi Namgyal. In the case of Girls' education the mentality of Sikkim's people was is not good from the beginning.

In 1921, three government schools in three different places called Namchi (South Sikkim), Rhenock (East Sikkim) and Pathing (East Sikkim) started functioning, which was established by the Kumar Sidkeong Tulku because of his concern towards girls' education. In 1915 the number of the students increased to 13. Due to the need of time, the curriculum was revised and subjects like spinning and lace making were also introduced in 1918. 1924 for the first time in Gangtok the First Girls' School was opened in Sikkim by Christian Missionary, Mary Scott including English Education, cooking, first aid, and needle work were the curriculum of the school. Before 1939, it upgraded up to middle school level. In 1941, the Sikkim Durbar builds a new school building with Hostel facility, in the memory of the Maharaja Kumra Paljor Namgyal (At present this school is run as Paljor Namgyal Girls' Senior Secondary School). In 1945, it was recognized as a high school by Calcutta University, it is not a government school at present, but at present also government of Sikkim provides the financial support to this school. Due to the negative response of the Maharaja Tashi Namgyal towards the Christian Missionary activities in Sikkim, most of the Christian Missionaries schools were in rural areas of Sikkim only. (Chettri, 2010 and Dewan, 2012)

6.1.4. Development of Education by Durbar in Sikkim

With the increase in in-migration of Nepalese from neighbouring area into Sikkim and the advancement of education in Darjeeling through Christian missionaries, the Sikkim's ruler was forced to develop the educational to centers in the Kingdom. In 1945 the post called Inspector of school was created for the first time under the Department of education for the fulfillment of educational development in the Kingdom. While the formation of Department of Education and the Inspector of

school in the closing decade of mid-20th century was not up to the mark in the field of educational development. But when, the goodwill visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in 1952, the picture of educational development was totally changed and Sikkim was blessed with the first seven year of development plan which was made by the Planning Commission of India. That plan covers each and every aspects of development like the improvement of road and communications, the promotion of education by opening more school, expending on health facilities, and finally the setting up of small and large scale industries based on Sikkim natural wealth. The number of experts of the Indian Planning Commission visited Sikkim and drafted a seven-year economic development plan for the period starting from 1954 to 1961. That was the first seven-year plan in Sikkim with the total amount of 325 Lakhs offered by the Indian Government (excluding directly spend by Government of India for the extension of the national highway to northern and eastern Sikkim) before merge to India. The Durbar of the kingdom had decentralized the administration on four different districts namely Gangtok in East Sikkim, Geyzing in West Sikkim, Mangan in North, and Namchi in South, with district officers in every district in 1963, to maintain and stabilize the development in different sector. (Chettri, 2010 and Dewan, 2012).

6.1.5. Education Department before 1975 in Sikkim

The administrative formation of education department in pre-merger period was un-organized and it was directly under the control of Durbar where one of the Councillors of the royal Durbar generally looked after it. The expansion of the department of education in pre-merger period was just a miner effort for the development of traditional school which is based on religion, monasteries (school for

Buddhist Lamas) and Pathshala (School for Hindu priests). But for the development of modern institutionalized education through Schools they appointed a first Inspector of schools in 1945. In 1953 the first Executive Councillor of the department was appointed and was assisted by three Inspectors of Schools one in Headquarters and others in the districts to maintain the equal status in society, the demand of school education was increased by different communities of the state. To fulfill the demand of the people, Durbar of Sikkim develops the Plan of investment scheme with the help of the Indian Government and implemented it from 1954. While the investment in education sector was just 7.4% of the total outlay of plan investment of first plan (1954-61) and under this development plan an Educational Administration was setup and created.

6.1.6. Education Department after 1975 in Sikkim

After 1975 when Sikkim became the part of Indian Union, the educational administrative structure of the state was well organized from top to the bottom to match the modern system of education. The department of education has maintained its own Ministry under the control of Education Minister (Political Head of the department). The next supreme head of the department was the Secretary of the Department who is in-charge of the department and he was responsible for the formulation of policy, planning, implementation of project and other matters related to establishment. At present the structure of educational administrative set-up in Sikkim there are two divisions on Human Resource Development Department (Department of Education), the Administrative and the Academic section. Under the Director of Academic there are seven units of Planning and Statistics, State Institute of Education, National Literacy Mission- Adult Education and Non- Formal

Education, Expansion and Scholarship, Language Education, Text-Books and Library. For the Technological education like Computer education, Vocational Education etc, they have different units like Vocational Education units for Vocational Education, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) for Teacher's Education which is for Primary Teachers, Educational Technology for Technological education, and Computer Technology for the Computer education. Besides all these division and units the Accounts Service, Engineering section and Chief Pay and Accounts are functioning within the parameter of Administrative division. All these mentioned divisions and units of Education Department of the state are functioning from the state head office called Human Resource Development Department located at Gangtok. Besides the radius of the HRDD, in district level the District Education Offices are functional. In the field level there is no separate administrative office. So the Block Administrative Centres are responsible for the development of education with overall development.

6.1.7. Structure of School Education before 1975

In the absence of fixed rule for the length of the courses of infant classes, people of rural as well as urban areas of Sikkim, parents send their children to school for basic knowledge, which is necessary to get admission in class one in the present system of education. After the formation of education department the standard of education has been improved. During that period Sir Tashi Namgyal High School at Gangtok was recognized high school under the West Bengal Board of Secondary Education and the newly established Education Department of Sikkim is trying to recognize all the schools under the same Board, for this purpose, S. R. Ghosh, the Director, went to Calcutta, because, as the First Girls' School was opened in Sikkim by, the Christian

Missionary and it was recognized as a high school by Calcutta University, and he returned with a positive reply. Later on the problem of text-books was solved by the Parasmani Pradhan, whose book was widely used in Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Dooars sides of West Bengal. But the price of the textbooks was higher than the prescribed rate and the availability was limited in the market. Due to the influence of the British, Darjeeling was much advance as compared to Sikkim in the field of education. In the absence of paper and the textbook, the pupils of Sikkim first used to learn on the basis of stone-pebbles (Dhunga class) and maize-grain (Makai class) in the Infant class to write or to counting. This kind of teaching technique was used by the teacher for five or six month on regular basis. Besides letter or alphabets, the number from 1 to 100, multiplication tables, name of days and months and simple arithmetic are in the curriculum of the study. This kind of education system provides only the basic education to the pupils, which was not fit in the developmental work of the kingdom. They did a massive change in the history of education in Sikkim. In the period of 1954- 1975 the Durbar of Sikkim focused on the educational development, but the political issue in Sikkim spoiled the peaceful situation and growth of educational development.

6.1.8 Structure of School Education After 1975

The present structure of the education system in Sikkim is well organized and maintained by its own ministry. According to the norms of National Education Policy the Primary education stage means from Class I to VIII, which is further divided into two level, first level includes from Class I to V, and Second level includes from Class VI to VIII. But in Sikkim the structural behaviour is quite different from the National

Education Policy of India, in Sikkim the school education system is divided into four stages. At present the status of schools is;

Table: 10 Numbers of Schools in Sikkim

State Government School	765
Central Govt. School	13
State Govt. (Aided) School	3
Private (Unaided) School	406
Local Body School	2
Monastic School	79
Sanskrit School	11

(Source: [http://sikkimhrdd.org/Educational Statistics \(2015-16\)](http://sikkimhrdd.org/Educational%20Statistics%20(2015-16)))

6.2. Higher Education

Higher educational institution refers to education post higher secondary institutions, colleges and universities. It is higher education due to its constitution of the topmost stage of formal education and more important because it is concerned with process in the more advanced phases of human learning. The entrants are about eighteen years of age and therefore they are mentally mature and capable of performance of the abstract level. They can analyze, synthesize and grasp concepts and ideas of all kinds. Their creative faculties are also developed adequately. Consequently the content, methods of interaction and organization of work have to be very different from what they are at the school. Three aspects of higher education are of relatively recent origin. One of them is that social, economic and industrial development has created a pressure towards greater specialization. Whereas two centuries ago students could study Philosophy, Mathematics and Medicine in their university programs but today these subjects are studied by different students in different faculties.

The second aspect is that as societies grew more complex, more selective and efficient means of cultural transmission evolved. The result is the formal, institutional system of education. The curriculum due to specialization and paucity of time has crystallized into clear-cut 'papers' or courses. Formalism both in structure and content have crept in. The need of producing students of comparable base of knowledge and standard of achievement by a large number of institutions has led to formalism in evaluating or examining of students.

Thirdly, research has emerged as one of the most significant dimensions of higher education today. Creation of knowledge is a tangible output of the educational system because of which the universities have acquired a new social status particularly in the developed countries.

6.2.1. Higher Education in India

Higher Education occupies a special position in the educational system of any nation because it is at the apex of the entire educational structure which influences all levels of education. Higher Education in India has evolved in distinct and divergent streams with each stream monitored by an apex body, indirectly controlled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The Universities/institutions are mostly funded by the state governments. However, there are numbers of important universities called Central universities, which are maintained by the Central Government and because of relatively large funding, they have an edge over the others. The Engineering education and business schools are monitored and accredited by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) while medical education monitored and accredited by the Medical Council of India (MCI), Law education by Bar Council of India (BCI). Likewise, agriculture education and research is monitored by Indian Council for

Agriculture Research (ICAR). Apart from these, NCTE (National Council for Technical Education) controls all the teacher training institutions in the country. The country has some engineering, management and medical education institutions which are directly funded by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) of the Central Government. Admission to all professional education colleges is done through All India Common admission test of which the IIT-JEE, AIEEE, CAT and CPMT are the most popular ones. Most of the institutions reserve a small percentage of seats for foreign students.

❖ **Central Government** –The responsibility of major policy relating to higher education is of Central Government in country. It provides grants to the UGC and Central Universities, Institution of National Importance in the Country. The Central Government is also responsible for declaration of Educational Institutions as ‘Deemed to be University’ status up on the recommendation of UGC. There are 46 Central University in the country.

❖ **State Government**

A state government is responsible for the establishment of State Universities, College and provides grants for their development and maintenance. There are 342 State University in the Country. (As per UGC consolidated list 15.01.2016)

❖ **Private University**

The University established through a State / Central Act by sponsoring body which are registered under Society Registration Act 1860, or any other corresponding law for the time being in force in a State or a Public Trust or a

company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956. There are 228 Private University in India. (As per UGC 14.01.2016)

❖ **Professional Councils:** For professional education the professional councils are responsible for recognition of courses, promotion of professional institutions and providing grants to undergraduate programmes and various awards. The statutory professional councils are; All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE); Bar Council of India (BCI); Central Council of Homeopathy (CCH); Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM); Council of Architecture (CA); Distance Education Bureau (DEB) formerly Distance Education Council (DEC); Dentist Council of India (DCI), Indian Council for Agriculture Research (ICAR); Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR); Indian Nursing Council (INC); Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR); Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR); Medical Council of India (MCI); National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE); National Council of Rural Institutes (NCRI); Pharmacy Council of India (PCI); Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy & Culture (PHISPC); Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI); Veterinary Council of India (VCI).

Table – 11: Numbers of Higher Educational Institutions in India

Universities	Central University	42
	State Public University	310
	Deemed University	127
	State Private University	143
	Central Open University	1
	State Open University	13
	Institute of National Importance	68
	Institutions under State Legislature Act	5
	Others	3
	Total	712
Colleges		36671
Stand Alone Institutions	Diploma Level Technical	3541
	PGDM	392
	Diploma Level Nursing	2674
	Diploma Level Teacher Training	4706
	Institute under Ministries	132
	Total	11445

Source: Educational Statistics at a glance. MHRD, Bureau of Planning, Monitoring and Statistics, New Delhi. P-3, 2014. Retrieved on 16/07/2016 from (http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/statistics/EAG2014.pdf)

6.2.2. An overview of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

Sikkim is small state and it has been growing rapidly in terms of higher educational institutions scattered across the Sikkim. In Sikkim, Sikkim Government College, Tadong which was established in the year 1970, Industrial Training Institute, Rangpo is second which established in 1975, Govt. Law College (1980) SHEDA College (1983), Dambar Singh College (1984), College of Agriculture Engineering and Post – Harvest Technology (1993), Namchi Government College (1996), Loyala College of Education (1997), Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology (1997), Sanskrit College,

Geysing (1999), CCCT (1999), ATTC (1999) Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences University (2001), Institute of Hotel Management & Technology (2001), Himalayan Pharmacy Institute (2003), Harkamaya College of Education (2003), D.I.E.T (2003), ICFAI University (2004), EIILM University (2006), Sikkim University (2007) Vinayaka Mission University (2008), Sikkim Govt. B.Ed. College (2009), National Institute of Technology (2009), Government College, Gyalshing (2011) and SRM University (2014)

At present, Sikkim is having one Central University and five private universities. The Sikkim University (Central University) was established in 2007. There are five Private Universities viz., Sikkim Manipal University; ICFAI University; EIILM University; Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University and SRM University. Sikkim Government College, Tadong is the oldest one, which was established in the year 1970, Industrial Training Institute, Rangpo is second which established in 1975. Sikkim Manipal University is oldest one which was established in 2004

Table - 12: Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

S.No.	Higher Educational Institutions	Estd.	Status (Govt./Pvt.)	Affiliation/ Approval
1.	Sikkim University, Gangtok	2007	Central University	UGC, MHRD
2.	ICFAI, University, Gangtok	2004	Private University	UGC
3.	EIILM University	2006	Private University	UGC
4.	Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University	2008	Private University	UGC
5.	Sikkim Manipal University	2001	Private University	UGC
6.	SRM University	2014	Private University	UGC
7.	Rhenock Government College,	2005	Govt. College	Sikkim University
8.	Sikkim Government College, Tadong, Gangtok	1972	Govt. College	Sikkim University
9.	Namchi Government College	1996	Govt. College	Sikkim University
10.	Sanskrit College, Geyzing	1999	Govt. College	Sikkim University
11.	SHEDA College, Deorali	1983	Govt. College	S S V, Varanasi
12.	Sikkim Government Science College, Chakhung	2015	Govt. College	Sikkim University
13.	Sikkim Govt. College, Burtuk	2012	Govt. College	Sikkim University
14.	Government Sanskrit College	1997	Govt. College	S S V, Varanasi
15.	Damber Singh College	1994	Private College	Sikkim University
16.	Palatine College, Pakyong	2004	Private College	Sikkim University
17.	Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology	1997	Private College	SMU
18.	Sikkim Govt. B.Ed. College, Soreng	2009	Govt. College	Sikkim University
19.	D.I.E.T, Gangtok	2003	Govt. Institute	HRDD, NCTE
20.	Loyola College of Education, Namchi	1997	Private College	Sikkim University
21.	Harkamaya College of Education	2003	Private College	Sikkim University
22.	Advanced Technical Training Centre	1999	Govt. Polytechnic	AICTE
23.	Centre for Computers & Communication Technology	1999	Govt. Polytechnic	AICTE
24.	Industrial Training Institute, Rangpo	1975	Govt. Polytechnic	NCVT
25.	Himalayan Pharmacy Institute	2003	Private Institute	Sikkim University
26.	College of Agricultural Engineering and Post – Harvest Technology	2006	Central Government	CAU, Imphal
27.	National Institute of Technology	2009	Central Govt.	MHRD
28.	Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology Applied Nutrition,	2001	Government Institution	NCHM, New Delhi
29.	Sikkim Government Law College	1980	Govt. College	Sikkim University

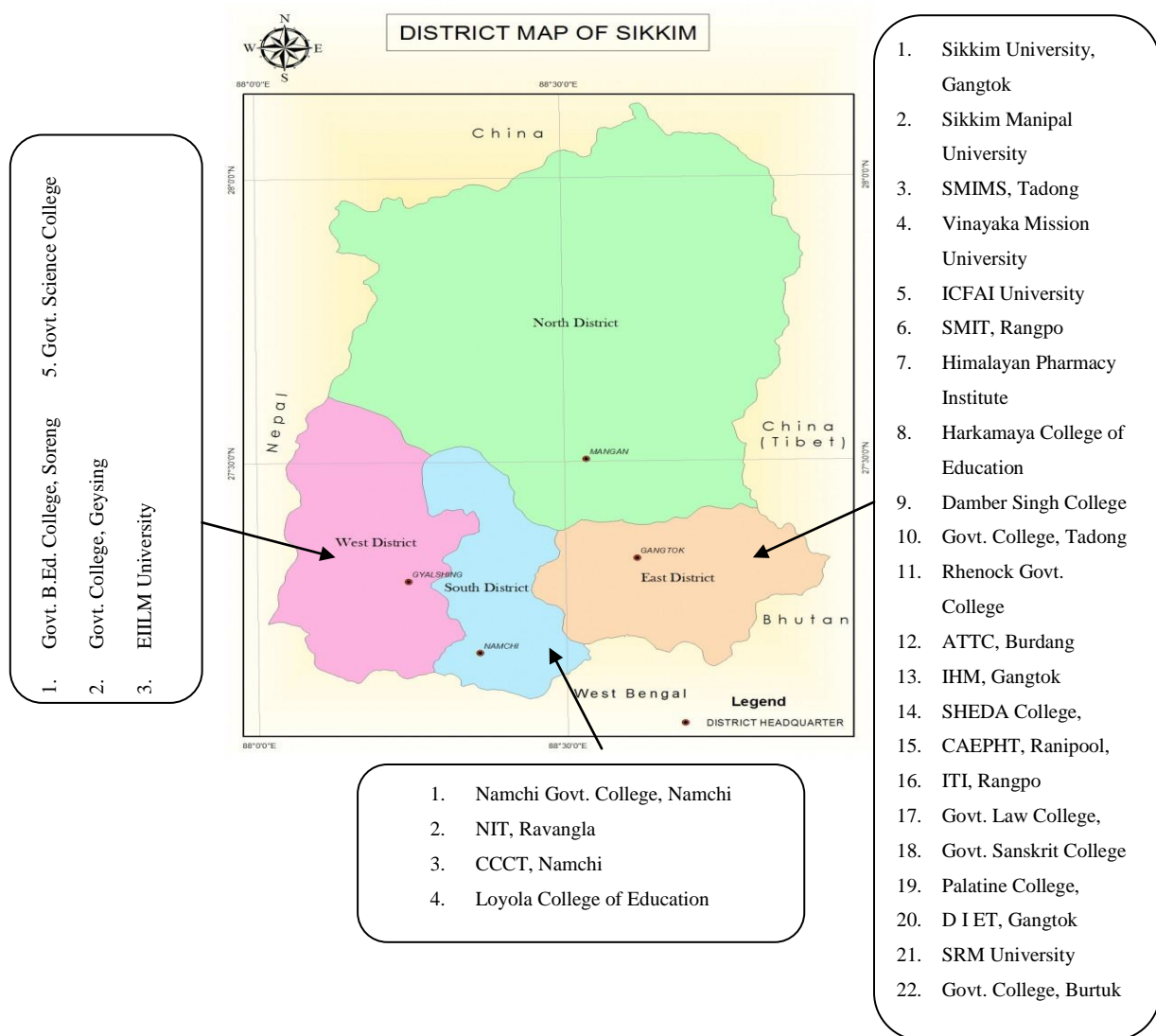


Plate – 4: District Location wise Distribution of Higher Educational Institutions in Sikkim

6.3. Profile of Higher Educational Institutions of Sikkim under the Study

6.3.1. Sikkim University, Gangtok

Sikkim University is currently located at Gangtok, the capital town of Sikkim and at present operating from several hired buildings spread along the National Highway - 31A, in Gangtok. The administrative office of the University is located at Samdur, 6th Mile, Tadong. The University has a Central Library which was started in February 2008 with a floor area of about 1000 sq. ft. At present it occupies more than 9000 sq.

ft. There are more than 37000 books with more than 200 journals in addition to the e-resources available under UGC consortium. The Library has also a small collection of 1178 Braille books and subscribes to about 10 popular news magazines and 21 daily newspapers. The library has over 7000 e-resources available under UGC-Infonet to access the users. To supplement these resources, the Library also subscribed to SciFinder and IndiaStat database, Economic Outlook and DelCON (database of Department of Biotechnology, Library Consortium).

The library has good ICT infrastructure facilities and modernized services through application of new technology. Infrastructure facilities were installed library software with automatic check-in and check-out system through RFID based Library Management System. It has also additional computers for Internet use, having Wi-Fi connectivity of 1Gbps all around the library premises. The Central Library located in 5th Mile in Gangtok.



Plate - 5: View of Stack Area of Central Library of Sikkim University

(Source: <http://www.cus.ac.in>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	2007
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.cus.ac.in
<i>Location</i>	:	NH- 31A, 6 th Mile, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim. Proposed Campus – Yangyang, South Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	MHRD, Govt. of India.
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	University Grant Commission (UGC), New Delhi
<i>Courses</i>	:	UG & PG Level

<i>Basic Infrastructure</i> :	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Separate Hostel for Boys and Girls, Indoor Games facility.
<i>Library Collection</i> :	Books – 36000+ Journals – 250, Newspaper – 21, Institutional Repository (IR) using DSpace, SciFinder, IndiasStat Database, DelCON, UGC Infonet (over 7000 e-resources).
<i>Library Automation</i> :	SLIM-21, RFID, Wi-Fi Connectivity of 1Gbps.
<i>Working Hours</i> :	9.30AM to 5.30PM (8 Hours)
<i>Library Webpage</i> :	Yes
<i>Library Services</i> :	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, CD-Rom Search, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journals, WebOPAC, Thesis/Dissertation.
<i>Library Staff</i> :	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Semi Professional Assistant -1, Library Assistant -4, Library Attendant -2 Others – 2.

6.3.2. ICFAI, University

The ICFAI University, Sikkim was established under Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Sikkim Act 2004(Act No. 9 of 2004) in 2004 sponsored by the ICFAI Society. The university aims on providing high quality and industry relevant education in the areas of Management, Humanities & Social Sciences, Commerce, Law, Information Technology, Hospitality & Tourism Management and Diploma and Certificates programs including distance learning programs. The University is a member of the AIU, New Delhi.



Plate - 6: View of Building of ICFAI University, Gangtok
(Source: <http://www.iusikkim.edu.in/Infrastructure.aspx>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	2004
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.iusikkim.edu.in
<i>Location</i>	:	Development Area, Gangtok Proposed Campus –Temi-Tarku, South Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Private (ICFAI Society), Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India University, Sikkim Act 2004(Act No. 9 of 2004).
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	University Grant Commission (UGC) & AIU, New Delhi
<i>Courses</i>	:	UG & PG Level
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class, ICT Lab, Hostel, Indoor Games facility.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 16117 Journals – 46 Newspapers – 5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	Partially (Library Manager)
<i>Working Hour</i>	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM. (8Hrs)
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Lending Service, Reference, Book Bank, Newspaper Clippings, Thesis/Dissertation Services
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No.
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Assistant - 2, Others - 2

6.3.3. EIILM University, Sikkim

The University was established under Sikkim State Legislature Act No 4, 2006 Government of Sikkim. The Act received assent of the Governor on March 24, 2006 that was published under the Government of Sikkim, Gazette Notification No. 28/LD/2006 dated April 3, 2006. It is recognized Private University and approved by the University Grants Commission, New Delhi as per section 2(f) of the UGC Act. The university offers courses in different stream; B.Tech – EC, ECE, ME, CS, IT, Civil, Biotech; Management – MBA, BBA, Diploma, B.Sc & M.Sc – Environment and Ecology; BA. B.Sc, B.Com; Diploma/UG/PG Level courses in Computer

Applications etc. The Library has rich collection in the all disciplines with approx 20000 books, 100 journals,1000 reports, more than 500 CD/DVD, DELNET membership. The Library is automated with e-Granthalaya, supported by NIC, Govt. of India



Plate -7: View of Building of EIILM University at Budang, West Sikkim

(Source: <http://www.eiilmuniversity.ac.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2006
Website	:	http://www.eiilmuniversity.ac.in
Location	:	8th Mile, Budang, Malabassey, West Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Private (EIILM, Kolkata), Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management University, Sikkim Act 2006(Act No. 4 of 2006).
Affiliations	:	University Grant Commission (UGC) and AIU, New Delhi
Courses	:	UG & PG – Technical, Professional, Traditional.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, ICT Lab, Separate, Auditorium, Hostel for Boys and Girls, Indoor Games facility.
Library Collection	:	Books – 21,000 Journals – 65 Newspaper - 10
Library Automation	:	Yes (e-Granthalaya)
Working Hour	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM. (8Hrs)
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, DELNET, Internet, CD-ROM Search, Newspapers Clippings, Thesis / Dissertation.

Library Webpage : No
Library Staff : Librarian/In-Charge -1, Assistant Librarian -1,
Library Assistant -1, Library Attendant -1,
Others –1.

6.3.4. Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University

The Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University (VMSU), was established in the year 2008 by an ACT (No. 11 of 2008) of State Assembly passed by Government of Sikkim. The TKVTSS Medical Education & Charitable trust as its sponsoring body. The aims of the university to provide quality education in the fields of sciences, humanities & social sciences, medical, dental, paramedical, engineering and management, architecture, etc by establishing and management, architecture, etc by establishing appropriate infrastructure suitable to spread the higher education, vocational education & training and industry specific employment oriented program for the development of trained manpower at various levels enabling overall growth of Sikkim, and also, help India in establishing global of Sikkim, and also help India in establishing global linkages as supplier as trained human resources across the world.

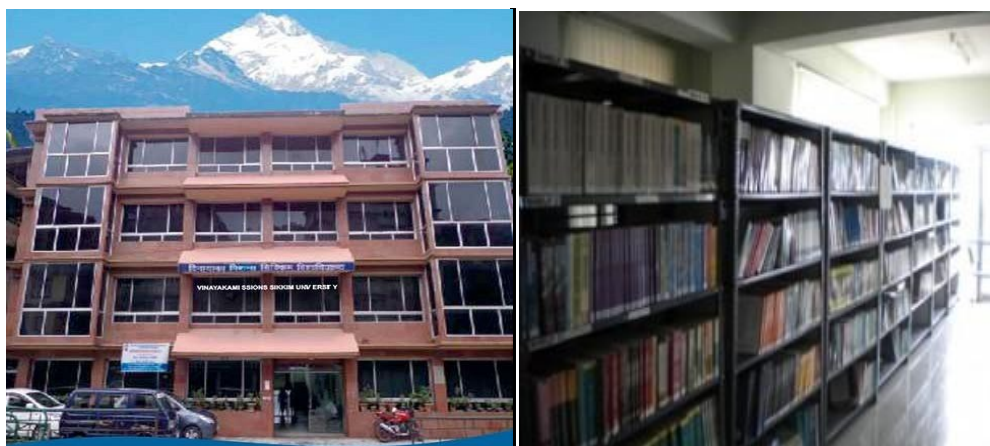


Plate -8: Building, Library Stack Area of Vinayaka Missions Sikkim University
(Source: <http://www.vmsuniversity.in>)

Establishment Year : 2008
Website : <http://www.vmsuniversity.in>

<i>Location</i>	:	Gangtok, East Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Private (TKVTSS Medical Education & Charitable trust), ACT (No. 11 of 2008)
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	University Grant Commission (UGC), New Delhi
<i>Courses</i>	:	UG & PG Level – Technical, Professional
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, ICT Lab, Indoor Games facility.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 14567 Journals – 15 Newspaper -5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	Partially (In-house developed software)
<i>Working Hour</i>	:	9.30AM to 5.00PM. (7.30Hrs)
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, DELNET
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others - 1

6.3.5. Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok

The Sikkim Manipal University was established in 1995. It is the first government-private initiative in the region recognized by the University Grants Commission and approved by the Govt. of India. It was established in accordance with the Sikkim Manipal University of Health, Medical and Technological Sciences Act, 1995 (Act No. 9 of 1995) in the State of Sikkim.

The University has these constituent Colleges/ institutions;

- ❖ Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences (SMIMS), 5th Mile Tadong, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
- ❖ Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology, Majitar, Rangpo East Sikkim.
- ❖ College of Physiotherapy
- ❖ College of Nursing
- ❖ School of Basic and Applied Sciences
- ❖ SMU's Directorate of Distance Learning (SMU-DDE)

6.3.5.1. Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences (SMIMS)

Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences (SMIMS) is a constituent college of Sikkim Manipal University (SMU) established in the year 1997 as Central Referral Hospital. The first batch of MBBS students were enrolled in the year 2001.

SMIMS is spread in a sprawling area of 25 acres of mountainous land. The Institute has very good environment for academic activities with lecture theatres well equipped with all modern audio visual amenities with library has a seating capacity of more than 150 students at a time with all the modern facilities of computers, internet, interactive CDs to support the teaching, learning, and research activities of the students. The institution has a 750 seated auditorium with all modern facilities; one 42 seated conference hall and one 45 seated seminar hall are also available to hold state and national level events.

Central Library plays a vital role in furthering the academic mission of SMIMS and facilitates creation and dissemination of knowledge. The ranges of services offered by the library are comparable to the best of libraries. Collection building is one of the important functions of the library that supports academic and research work of the students, faculty, staff and other users. Library collection comprising of books, journals, theses, reports, standards, pamphlets and other reading material in medical science, nursing, physiotherapy, technology, humanities, social sciences and management is considered as its greatest asset.



Plate -9: Building of Sikkim Manipal Institute of Medical Sciences

(Source: <http://www.smims.smu.edu.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2001
Website	:	http://smims.smu.edu.in
Location	:	Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Sikkim Manipal University
Affiliations	:	Sikkim Manipal University, MCI, New Delhi & Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
Courses	:	UG & PG Level – Medical Sciences
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Seminar Hall, Conference Hall, ICT Lab, Laboratory, Departmental Lab, 500 Bed Hospital, Separate Hostel, VSAT.
Library Collection	:	Books – 26,002 Journals – 116 Newspaper-6
Library Automation	:	Yes (EasyLib)
Working Hours	:	10.30AM to 9.30PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, DELNET, Thesis/Dissertation
Library Webpage	:	Yes
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Dy. Librarian -1, Library Assistant -4, Library Attendant -4 Others – 1.

6.3.5.2. Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology

The institute is a constituent college of Sikkim Manipal University located in Tadong, Gangtok, established in 1997. SMIT is part of the renowned Manipal Group that has made its mark in the field of education and health services in India and abroad. SMIT has approval from All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) and University Grants Commission (UGC). It is also accredited by NBA. In addition, it also holds ISO 9001 accreditation vide NS-EN ISO 9001:2000.

Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology offers a range of courses in Engineering, Basic Sciences and Management Studies. The courses offered are; B. Tech. in (Civil Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Electronic and Communication Engineering, Information Technology, Mechanical Engineering, Applied Electronics and Instrumentation Engineering, Computer and Communication Engineering), M. Tech in almost all branches, BBA, MBA, BCA, MCA, MSc in Applied Sciences: (Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics), Centre for Material Science and Nano Technology, and PhD.

SMIT Central library has best collection of books in science and technology, engineering & management and other fields of knowledge as well. Scholarly journals in the field of engineering are very important resource in the library. Books are arranged according to the standard DDC Schedule and books can be searched through the intranet.



Plate - 10: Campus of Sikkim Manipal Institute of Technology

(Source: <http://smit.smu.edu.in>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	1997
<i>Website</i>	:	http://smit.smu.edu.in
<i>Location</i>	:	Rangpo, East Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Sikkim Manipal University
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	Sikkim Manipal University, AICTE, New Delhi.
<i>Courses</i>	:	UG & PG – Technical, Professional
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Seminar Hall, Conference Hall, ICT Lab, Laboratory, Departmental Lab, Separate Hostel, VSAT.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 57500 Journals – 180 Newspaper - 11 .
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	Yes (EasyLib)
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	9.00AM to 8.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Wi-Fi, Reservation, Current Awareness Service, Book Bank, Question Bank, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, Thesis/Dissertation. DELNET.
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	Yes
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Assistant -4, Others – 3

6.3.6. District Institute of Education and Training

Teachers' Training became an essential agenda of the government of time and the first Training Institution was started at Gangtok in 1954 and the course was called Village Teachers Training Course. Since the Government felt the need of having a trained person to run training Institute, Shri P.S. Subba who was a teacher at T.N. S.S. School was deputed to Wardha, Gujarat to undergo training in Mahatma Gandhi's Teacher Training Institute at Wardha. He became the first Sikkimese trained teacher and appointed as the Principal of the Basic Training Institute in 1959.

District Institute of Education and Training, Gangtok, was upgraded the previous Teachers Training Institute. The institution is conducting Two Year Diploma in Elementary Education programme for Pre-service Teacher from the Academic Session 2003-04 onwards. The Institutes are equipped with all the physical facilities with experienced and qualified faculty and staffs to look after academic and administrative aspects of teacher education.

The institutes has well equipped library with approx 10,000 books, several magazines, newspapers and offering good library services to the users. In the library there are sanctioned post of one Librarian and one Library Assistant to offer effective library services. In the library it was Computer, Printer, UPS, Scanner, Xerox facilities for the library users.



Plate -11: Main Entrance of District Institute of Education and Training, Burtuk,
 (Source: http://www.dietgangtok.nic.in/theme/default/prospectuspdf/PROSPECTUS_2013_15.pdf)

Establishment Year	:	1975
Website	:	http://www.dietgangtok.nic.in
Location	:	Burtuk, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University, ERC-NCTE, Bhubneswar
Courses	:	D.El.Ed. (Two Years Course)
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, ICT Lab, Laboratory.
Library Collection	:	Books – 10,000 Journals–15 Newspaper-5
Library Automation	:	No.
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 4.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Assistant Librarian -1.

6.3.7. Rhenock Government College

Rhenock is a small town in the East District of Sikkim well connected by roads to Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. It is also linked by road to Rongli and Pakyong, both

sub-divisions of East District. Rhenock is also connected with Kalimpong, which is another sub-divisional town in the adjoining state of West Bengal. The College was established in 2005. The main objective of the Government of Sikkim to establish the college was to cater to the higher educational needs of students of rural areas and also to attract students from urban areas and outside with its promise of a peaceful and conducive study environment.

The college lies three kilometers uphill from Rhenock. It is a co-educational college offering B.A (Hons) and B.Sc. (Hons) programmes. The college is now affiliated to the Sikkim University. The government has provided the college with a bus to ferry students from nearby areas. The academic culture of the college is vibrant and student-centric. The college faculty members are qualified and committed to the curriculum development and innovation besides initiating various extra curricular activities and involving themselves wholly in the process of institution building. The college has well equipped library in the campus.



Plate -12: Building and Library of Rhenock Government College, Rhenock
(Source: <http://www.sgcrhenock.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2005
Website	:	http://www.sgcrhenock.in
Location	:	Rhenock, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University
Courses	:	B.A., B.Sc.

<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, ICT Lab, Laboratory.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 5000 Journals – 5 Newspaper -2
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	No.
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	9.30AM to 4.30PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Reprography,
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others - 3

6.3.8. Sikkim Government College, Tadong, Gangtok

The Sikkim Government College was established in 1972. It is the first government college in the region which was affiliated with the North Bengal University and it is U/S 2f and U/S 12B College in Sikkim. Since 2008 onwards, it is affiliated with Sikkim University. The college is offering these courses; B.A General, B.A Honours, B.Com. The College has 12.7290 hectare own Land Area and has 1659.88sqmtrs built Up Area with 26 Class Room, 2 Tutorial Rooms, 1 Laboratories, 1 Seminar Room, 1 Conference Room, 2 Committee Rooms, 1 Auditorium, 2 Common Room for students, 2 Hostel for Boys and Girls under construction, Canteen, Transport facility for students.

The college has 200 users seating capacity reading room in Library and Information Centre. There are 8000 books and subscribing 10 Journals. The campus has 8 LAN Terminals with Broadband connectivity.



Plate -13: Buildings of Sikkim Government College, Tadong, Gangtok
(Source: <http://www.sgctadong.in>)

Establishment Year	:	1972
Website	:	http://www.sgctadong.in
Location	:	Tadong, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University (Before 2008 from North Bengal University)
Courses	:	B.A., B.Com.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Tutorial Room, Auditorium, Conference Hall, ICT Lab.
Library Collection	:	Books – 14056 Journals – 5 Newspaper -4.
Library Automation	:	Partially (SOUL)
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 4.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Reference.
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others - 4

6.3.9. Namchi Government College

The Namchi Government College was established in 1995. It is the first government college in the region which was affiliated with the North Bengal University and it is U/S 2f and U/S 12B College in the South Sikkim. Since 2008 onwards, it is affiliated with Sikkim University. The college is offering B.A General Course since 1995, and B.A Honours course since 2004.

The College has 12.7290 hectare own Land Area and has 1659.88sqmtrs built Up Area with 26 Class Room, 2 Tutorial Rooms, 1 Laboratories, 1 Seminar Room, 1 Conference Room, 2 Committee Rooms, 1 Auditorium, 2 Common Room for students, 2 Hostel for Boys and Girls under construction, Canteen, Transport facility for students.

The college has 100 users seating capacity reading room in Library and Information Centre. There are 5000 books and subscribing 10 Journals. The campus has 8 LAN Terminals with Broadband connectivity.



Plate -14: Campus of Namchi Government College, Kamrang

(Source: <http://www.namchigovernmentcollege.com>)

Establishment Year	:	1995
Website	:	http://www.namchigovernmentcollege.com
Location	:	Kamrang, Namchi, South Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University (Before 2008 from North Bengal University)
Courses	:	B.A.,
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Tutorial Room, Auditorium, Conference Hall, ICT Lab.
Library Collection	:	Books – 8077, Journals – 5, Newspaper -6
Library Automation	:	No.
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 4.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Reference,

Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Attendant -1, Others – 2.

6.3.10. Government College Gyalshing

The college was established on 28th June 2011 as an institute designed to provide higher education to the students of West Districts of Sikkim and other part of the in general. It is running in the private building at Kyongsa in Gyalshing until the college is established at Yangthang, Tikjeck 5Km away from the District Headquarter Gyalshing.



Plate -15: Library (in Private Building) of Sikkim Government College, Gyalshing
(Source: <http://www.sgcgyalshing.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2011
Website	:	http://www.sgcgyalshing.in
Location	:	Private Building in Kyongsa, Gyalshing, Sikkim. Proposed Campus: Yangthang, Tikjeck, Gyalshing
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University
Courses	:	B.A., General and Honours
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Tutorial Room, ICT Lab.
Library Collection	:	Books – 2500 Journals – 4
Library Automation	:	No
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 4.00PM.

Library Services	:	Circulation Services
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others – 1.

6.3.11. SHEDA College, Deorali, Gangtok

Sikkim is especially blessed by Guru Padma Sambhava, and is treated as one of the holiest lands which resemble Guru's abode 'Zang-dok Palri'. It is understood that Guru himself with great Khenchen Shanta Rakshita, Pt. Vamala Mitra and 25 disciples of Guru Rinpoche had personally landed on this land and blessed for the welfare of the people and named it as Beyul Deymojong. Thereafter Buddhism flourished in Sikkim which is alive even today. There are many monasteries where religion and cultural heritage is more important to preserve. With a view to promote it, the Sikkim Government established an Institute where on pursue higher studies in there religion and culture. So, this Nyingmapa Sheda, Sikkim Institute of Higher Nyingma Studies was established by the Government of Sikkim. It was established in 1983 affiliated with the Sampurnanda Sanskrit University, Varanasi (U.P) and it is U/S 2f and U/S 12B College in Sikkim.

The College has own Land with Class Room, Tutorial Rooms, Library, Committee Rooms, Common Room for students, Hostel for Boys. The college has 200 users seating capacity reading room in Library and Information Centre. There are 10000 books including Pecha (traditional books) in the Library.

Establishment Year	:	1983
Website	:	No
Location	:	Deorali, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sampurnanda Sanskrit University, Varanasi (U.P)
Courses	:	Madhyama (10 th Level) – 2 Years; Uttar

Madhyama (12th Level) – 2 Years; Sahstri (Graduation Level) – 3 Years; Acharya (Post Graduation Level) – 2 Year.

<i>Basic Infrastructure</i> :	Class Rooms, Tutorial Room, ICT Lab.
<i>Library Collection</i> :	Books – 10000 books Pecha (traditional books)
<i>Library Automation</i> :	No
<i>Working Hours</i> :	10.00AM to 12.15PM, 1.15PM to 3.30PM.
<i>Library Services</i> :	Circulation Services, Reprography, Book Bank.
<i>Library Webpage</i> :	No
<i>Library Staff</i> :	Librarian/In-Charge -1.

6.3.12. Damber Singh College

The institution was established in the year 1994 by the Rhenock Educational Society as self financed co-educational institute. The management of the institution initially started with general college initially affiliated to University of North Bengal. Now, it is affiliated with Sikkim University, a Central University in the state from 2008. The institution has six numbers of classrooms, one auditorium capacity of 100 students at a time with facilities of projects, ICT Laboratory, two separate hostels for boys and girls, indoor game facilities. The institution has well equipped Library and Information Centre with 10000 books, 32 journals in different stream and also a digital library for the UG and PG courses.

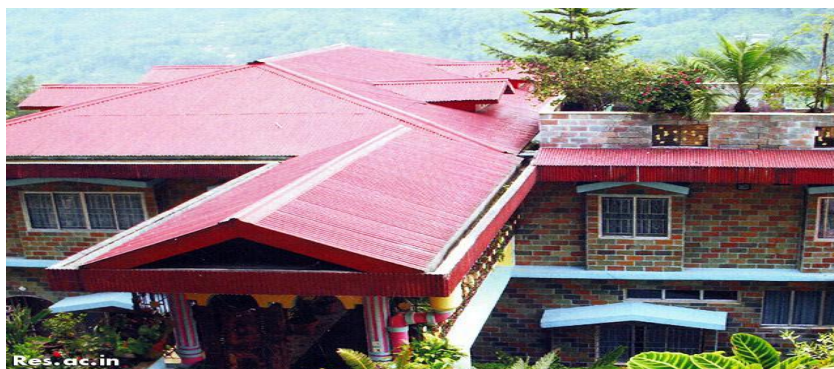


Plate-16: Main Entrance of Damber Singh College, Tadong, Gangtok

(Source: <http://www.res.ac.in/dsc/>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	1994
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.res.ac.in/dsc/
<i>Location</i>	:	National Highway 31A, Gangtok, Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Private (Rhenock Education Society)
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	Sikkim University (Before 2008 from North Bengal University)
<i>Courses</i>	:	BA, BLIS, B.Sc (IT)
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Separate Hostel for Boys and Girls, Indoor Games facility.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 12000 Journals – 10, Newspaper-5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	Partially (SOUL)
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services
<i>Library Website</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1.

6.3.13. Pakim Palatine College

Pakim Palatine College is the first private college which was established in the year 2004 at Pakyong in East Sikkim. The college at its inception was initially affiliated to North Bengal University. At present the college has affiliation with Sikkim University, which is a central university established by an act of Parliament of India in 2007. The main motive of institution is co-education to provide higher and quality education to the meritorious as well as to the students coming from economically weak background. Pakim Palatine College is an undergraduate Degree College with a prime focus to become a centre of higher learning in this hill region of progressively developing town of East Sikkim. The college is equipped with rich library, well equipped laboratories and class rooms. The College offer Courses: B.A (H), B.Sc., and B.Com (H)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	2004
<i>Website</i>	:	N/A
<i>Location</i>	:	Pakyong, East Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Private
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	Sikkim University (Before 2008 from North Bengal University)
<i>Courses</i>	:	B.A (H), B.Com (H)
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Separate Hostel for Boys and Girls, Indoor Games facility.
<i>Library</i>	:	Yes
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 11565 Journals – 9 Newspaper-5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	No
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	10.00AM to 4.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Reprography
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Assistant Librarian -1.

6.3.14. Government B.Ed. College, Soreng

Sikkim Govt. B.Ed. College, Soreng, West Sikkim has been established in the year 2009 vide notification no. 01/HRDD/B.Ed.(W) dated 23.07.2009 is an institute of higher learning to cater to the pressing need in the State for a specialized/ professional college for Teacher education.

The college is located in a peaceful, accessible and naturally magnificent location at Soreng-Singling Block, Soreng in West Sikkim. The college has adequate building with infrastructure as per the norms of National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) consisting of enough class rooms, hall, seminar/tutorial rooms, laboratories, science lab, psychology lab, ICT lab, Library, Sports Room, Culture room. Since the

college is affiliated to Sikkim University and the college follows Semester System introduced by the University. The medium of instruction is English.

The college is also the Programme Study Centre of the Two-Year B.Ed. Course of Indira Gandhi National Open University under the Regional Centre, IGNOU, Gangtok and the PSC Code of the College is 2413P.



Plate -17: View of buildings and library of Sikkim Government B.Ed.

College (Source:<http://www.sgcbcd.in>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	2009
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.sgcbcd.in
<i>Location</i>	:	Soreng-Singling Block, Soreng, West Sikkim.
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Government of Sikkim
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	Sikkim University, ERC-NCTE, Bhubaneswar
<i>Courses</i>	:	B.Ed. (Two Years), B.Ed.- IGNOU (Study Centre)
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Lab – Science, Language, Psychology, Indoor & Outdoor Games facility.
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 2500 Journals – 4 Newspaper-2
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	No
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Book Bank.
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Attendant -1.

6.3.15. Loyola College of Education

Loyola College of Education, Namchi is a Minority Institution managed by the Darjeeling Jesuits of North Bengal. Loyola College of Education, Namchi, is affiliated to the Sikkim University and also the permanent recognition by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the statutory body for training teachers for Secondary Education. The library of the institution is a hub of academic and research activities. The library has potential collection of valuable rare books, reference books, important journals and educational CDs and DVDs for the use of students, staff, non teaching staff and the alumni of the College. The total number of books in the library at present is 7000+, and the number of periodicals subscribed to is 21. The library provides current awareness service to the readers through newspapers clippings, newsletters etc.

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	1994
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.loyolasikkim.com
<i>Location</i>	:	Namchi, South Sikkim
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Private (Darjeeling Jesuits of North Bengal)
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	Sikkim University, (Before 2008 from North Bengal University), ERC-NCTE, Bhubaneswar.
<i>Courses</i>	:	B.Ed. (Two Years)
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Separate Hostels for Boys and Girls, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Lab – Science, Language, Psychology, Indoor & Outdoor Games facility.
<i>Library</i>	:	Yes
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 76000, Journals – 15 Newspaper-5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	No
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	8.30AM to 4.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet,

Reservation, Reference, Newspaper Clippings,
Thesis/Dissertation.

Library Webpage : No

Library Staff : Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others – 1.



Plate-18: Campus View of Loyola College of Education, Namchi

(Source: <http://www.loyolasikkim.com>)

6.3.16. Harkamaya College of Education

The institution was established in the year 2003 by the Rhenock Educational Society as self financed co-educational institute. The management of the institution initially started the B.Ed. (Bachelor of Education) course from the academic session 2003-04 with the recognition of NCTE (National Council for Teacher Education) and one year M.Ed. (Master of Education) course was also started in 2006-07 academic session. After the establishment of Sikkim University in the year 2008 all the courses of the college have come under the Sikkim University. It is also NAAC accredited ‘B’ Grade institution in the region.

The institution has six numbers of classrooms, one auditorium capacity of 100 students at a time with facilities of projects, ICT Laboratory, Educational Technology, Psychology, Bioscience and Geography, two separate hostels for boys and girls.

The institution has well equipped Library and Information Centre with 9448 books, 32 journals in different stream and also a digital library for the UG and PG courses.



Plate -19: Buildings and Library Stack Area of Harkamaya College of Education
(Source: <http://www.hcesikkim.org>)

Establishment Year	:	2003
Website	:	http://www.hcesikkim.org
Location	:	NH-31, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Private (Rhenock Education Society)
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University, ERC-NCTE, Bhubaneswar, NAAC Grade - 'B'
Courses	:	B.Ed. (Two Years), M.Ed.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Lab – Science, Language, Psychology, Indoor & Outdoor Games facility.
Library Collection	:	Books –9448 Journals –31 Newspaper – 5.
Library Automation	:	Yes, SOUL (Partially)
Working Hours	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, Thesis/Dissertation
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1.

6.3.17. Advanced Technical Training Centre

The establishment of institute is one of the major initiatives taken by the Govt. of Sikkim in the year 1999 for the development of Technical Education in the state. It was set up under the World Bank assisted “Third Technician Education Project” of MHRD, Govt. of India. The institution offers the courses Diploma in Mechanical Engineering ; Diploma in Computer Engineering; Diploma in Tool and Die Making; Diploma in Mechatronics; Diploma in Manufacturing Technology by jointly certified by the Board of Technical Education, Sikkim and Nettur Technical Training Foundation, NTTF, Bangalore and also approved by AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education).

The library is well stocked with books, journals, newspapers, CD collection of books and magazines. There are numbers of learning CDs in all subjects and mini/major project reports. The library has been automated with the LibSys Software.



Plate – 20: Building view of ATTC, Burdang

(Source: <http://www.attc.skmpoly.edu.in>)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	1999
<i>Website</i>	:	http://www.attc.skmpoly.edu.in
<i>Location</i>	:	Burdang, East Sikkim
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Government (MHRD, Govt. of India)
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	AICTE, New Delhi & NTTF, Bangalore.

<i>Courses</i>	:	Diploma – Mechanical Engineering, Computer Engineering, Tool & Die Making, Mechatronics, Manufacturing Technology
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Workshop, Indoor & Outdoor Games facility.
<i>Library</i>	:	Yes
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books –9987Journals – 12 Newspaper-5
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	Yes (Libsys)
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	8.45AM to 5.00PM.
<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, Thesis/Dissertation.
<i>Library Website</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Others – 1.

6.3.18. Centre for Computers & Communication Technology

The establishment of institute is one of the major initiatives taken by the Govt. of Sikkim in the year 1999 for the development of Technical Education in the state. It was set up under the World Bank assisted “Third Technician Education Project” of MHRD, Govt. of India. The institution offers the courses; Diploma in Civil Engineering; Diploma in Electronics and Communication Engineering; Diploma in Computer Science and Technology; Diploma in Electrical and Electronics by jointly certified by the Board of Technical Education, Sikkim and Nettur Technical Training Foundation, NTTF, Bangalore and also approved by AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education).

The library is well stocked with over 6000 books, more than 10000 volumes, 20 journals 39 newspapers, 52CD collection of books and magazines. There are 500

numbers of learning CDs in all subjects and 161 mini/major project reports. The library has been automated with the LibSys Software.



Plate -21: Buildings and Main Entrance of CCCT, Chisopani, South Sikkim
(Source: <http://www.ccct.skmpoly.edu.in>)

Establishment Year	:	1999
Website	:	http://www.ccct.skmpoly.edu.in
Location	:	Chisopani, Namchi, South Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government (MHRD, Govt. of India, World Bank funded)
Affiliations	:	AICTE, New Delhi & NTTF, Bangalore.
Courses	:	Diploma Level – Technical Education
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab, Electronics Lab, Indoor & Outdoor Games facility.
Library Collection	:	Books –12790 Journals – 8 Newspaper -1
Library Automation	:	Yes (Libsys)
Working Hours	:	8.30AM to 5.30PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, Thesis/Dissertation.
Library Webpage	:	Yes
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Assistant Librarian -1, Library Assistant -2, Others – 1.

6.3.19. Industrial Training Institute, Rangpo

The State Government of Sikkim has set up Government Industrial Training Institute at Rangpo in the year 1976. The 12 trades of the Institute are permanently affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training under the Government of India. Institute is located in 31A National Highway 2 Km away from Rangpo towards Gangtok, capital of Sikkim. All India Trade Tests are conducted by DGE&T and National Trade Certificate are awarded to the successful trainees on behalf of the NCVT. The Certificate has been recognized by the Government of India for recruitment to relevant subordinate posts in all the Central/State Government Organizations.

The institute has a library in poor condition and not any sanctioned post and expenditure for the library services.



Plate -22 Campus and ICT Lab View of ITI, Rangpo

(Source: http://sikkimlabour-gos.org/iti_sikkim)

<i>Establishment Year</i>	:	1976
<i>Website</i>	:	http://sikkimlabour-gos.org/iti_sikkim
<i>Location</i>	:	NH-31A, Rangpo, East Sikkim
<i>Governing Body</i>	:	Government of Sikkim
<i>Affiliations</i>	:	NCVT, Govt. of India
<i>Courses</i>	:	Trade of Welding, Plumbing, Fitter, Electrician,
<i>Basic Infrastructure</i>	:	Class Rooms, Workshop, Hostel, Outdoor Games
<i>Library Collection</i>	:	Books – 500 Journal-2 Newspaper-2
<i>Library Automation</i>	:	No
<i>Working Hours</i>	:	12.00AM to 4.00PM.

<i>Library Services</i>	:	Circulation Services
<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	No
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Others – 1.

6.3.20. Himalayan Pharmacy Institute

The Institute was established in 1990. It is the first pharmacy college in the region which is affiliated with Sikkim University since 2008 and formerly it was affiliated with the North Bengal University. The Institution is u/s 2(f) and 12(b) of UGC Act 1956 and unaided (Self financing Institute) in the region. The institute is offering these Diploma/UG/PG level courses; Diploma in Pharmacy from 1990; Bachelor in Pharmacy from 1997; Master in Pharmacy from 2005; and PhD in Pharmacy.

The College has 5.3238 Acres own Land Area and has 6,245.66 square meters built up area with 2,076.38square meter for playground and sports activities. The institute has 6 Class Room, 3 Tutorial Rooms, 26 Laboratories, 1 Seminar Room, 1 Conference Room, 1 Committee Rooms, 1 Auditorium, 2 Common Room for students, 1 (500 bed) Boys Hostel and 4 (30 bed) Girls hostel, Canteen, Guest House, Health Centre, Transport facility for students.

The college has 150 users seating capacity reading room in Library and Information Centre. There are 2821 books, subscribing 66 Journals and 137 Multimedia literatures. The campus has 65 PC in Computer Centre, 50 LAN Terminals with 1GB BSNL Broadband connectivity, 1 Television, 3 OHP, 1 LCD, 1 VCP/VCR.



Plate -23: Buildings and Library Stack Area of Himalayan Pharmacy Institute

(Source: <http://www.res.ac.in/hpi/>)

Establishment Year	:	1990
Website	:	http://www.res.ac.in/hpi/
Location	:	NH-31A, Majhitar, Rangpo, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Private – Unaided (Rhenock Education Society)
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University, (Earlier from North Bengal University), Pharmacy Council of India.
Courses	:	D.Pharma, B.Pharma, M.Pharma, PhD.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Tutorial Room, Laboratories, Conference Hall, Auditorium, Health Care, Guest House, Separate Hostel for Boys and Girls.
Library Collection	:	Books –15006 Journals – 14 Newspaper -4
Library Automation	:	Partially (Library Manager)
Working Hours	:	9.00AM to 7.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, Thesis/Dissertation
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Assistant Librarian -1, Others – 1.

6.3.21. College of Agricultural Engineering and Post Harvest Technology

The institute was established by Central Agriculture University, Imphal in the year 2006. The Govt. of Sikkim through the Department of Food Security and Agricultural Development (FSADD) transferred the land of its Marchak Farm, Ranipool, East Sikkim to Central Agriculture University and the college started functioning with the admission of first batch of students in B.Tech – Agriculture Engineering programme. The campus of college is spread over an area of 4.68 hectare at an altitude of approximately 914.4 m (3000ft) above the sea level and connected with NH-31A.

The institute offers two prestigious undergraduate engineering degree programmes; B.Tech – Agriculture Engineering - started from 2006 and B.Tech – Food Process Engineering – started from 2010.

The college has well equipped library including textbooks, reference books, encyclopedias, CD, CD-ROMs, maps etc. The library is subscribing 8 Indian journals and 5 international journals. The library also subscribes to 4 national newspapers and 2 local newspapers along with 8 numbers of various magazines and employment news. The Library is automated with Networked version of LibSys Software with OPAC/Web OPAC and Bar Code facility. The entire library holdings have been made available in Machine Readable Catalogue (MARC) and the computerized bibliographic information through LAN using OPAC, automated circulation system using barcode technology. Library subscribes 899 e-journals from DELCON Consortium and also member of DELNET, New Delhi.



Plate -24: Buildings and Library View of CAEPHT, Ranipool, Gangtok
 (Source: <http://www.caepht.ac.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2006
Website	:	http://www.caepht.ac.in
Location	:	NH-31A, Ranipool, Gangtok, East Sikkim
Governing Body	:	Govt. of India
Affiliations	:	Central Agriculture University, Imphal
Courses	:	B.Tech–Agriculture Engineering, Food Processing
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab.
Library Collection	:	Books – 8005 Journals – 6, Newspaper - 5
Library Automation	:	Yes (Libsys)
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 6.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet , Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference Service, Newspaper Clippings Service, E-Journal, Thesis/ Dissertation, DELNET, DELCON Service.
Library Website	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Assistant -3, Others – 2.

6.3.22. National Institute of Technology

National Institute of Technology, Sikkim was established by the Government of India in 2009. The institution started functioning in 2010 and it is functional at temporary

campus at Barfung Block, Ravangla, South Sikkim. The institution proposed campus at Khamdong, East Sikkim. It is managed by the NIT Sikkim Society registered under the Societies Act. The institutions is offering ;B. Tech – ECE, CCE, EEE, M. Tech. – CSE, Ph.D.- Humanities, Social Science, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Physics.



Plate -25: Campus and Library Stack view of National Institute of Technology
(Source: <http://www.nitsikkim.ac.in>)

Establishment Year	:	2009
Website	:	http://www.nitsikkim.ac.in
Location	:	Barfung Block, Ravangla, South Sikkim
Governing Body	:	MHRD, Govt. of India. (NIT Sikkim Society)
Affiliations	:	MHRD, Govt. of India
Courses	:	B. Tech – ECE, CCE, EEE; M. Tech. – CSE Ph.D.- Humanities, Social Science, Mathematics, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Physics.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Auditorium, ICT Lab,
Library Collection	:	Books –3710 Journals – 45 Newspaper -8
Library Automation	:	Yes (Libsys)
Working Hours	:	10.00AM to 1.00PM, 2.00PM to 4.00 PM, 5.30PM to 8.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography, Internet, Reservation, CD-ROM Search, Reference, Newspaper Clippings, E-Journal, WebOPAC, Thesis/ Dissertation.

<i>Library Webpage</i>	:	Yes
<i>Library Staff</i>	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1, Library Assistant -1, Others – 1.

6.3.23. Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology Applied Nutrition

This Institute is affiliated to National Council for Hotel Management, Catering Technology, NOIDA under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India. The Institute is located at Sajong, Rumtek, Gangtok, Sikkim. Sikkim is a popular tourist destination and has a tranquil environment. The campus has measuring approximately 3.5 acres of prime land at Sajong, Rumtek, Sikkim. Three multistoried Buildings providing facilities to the Administration, Practical Laboratories, Computer Lab, Library, Audio Visual Lab etc. In the campus there is lot of space for parking facilities and playground. The Audio-visual room is equipped with, LCD Projector, Computers, OHP/TV and a wide range of teaching software.

One Boys Hostel providing accommodation to 64 students is there and Girls Hostel, Staff Quarter, Principal Quarter and more boys Hostels are coming up in the campus to make it fully residential.



Plate -26: Campus of Institute of Hotel Management, Gangtok
(Source: <http://www.ihmgangtok.com>)

Establishment Year : 1990

Website	:	http://www.ihmgangtok.com
Location	:	Sajong, Rumtek, Gangtok, East Sikkim.
Governing Body	:	Government (Dept. of Tourism, Govt. of Sikkim.)
Affiliations	:	NCHMCT, Noida under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of India, IGNOU, New Delhi.
Courses	:	Certificate in Hospitality, Diploma in Hospitality, B.Sc in Hospitality and Hotel Administration, Trade Diploma in Food Production, Bakery & Confectionary, Sikkim Development Programme under Ministry of Tourism, Govt. of Sikkim.
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, Practical Lab, ICT Lab.
Library Collection	:	Books – 1100 Journals – 4 Newspaper-5
Library Automation	:	No.
Working Hours	:	9.00AM to 5.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Internet, Reference, Newspaper Clipping
Library Webpage	:	No
Library Staff	:	Librarian/In-Charge -1.

6.3.24. Sikkim Government Law College, Burtuk

Sikkim Govt. Law College, Gangtok was established on 24th September, 1980 to provide law education the requirements of Legal Education in Sikkim. The College is located at below Helipad, Burtuk, on the outskirts of Gangtok. It is 4 km away from the capital and is easily accessible by all parts of the city.

It is a co-educational law institution affiliated to Sikkim University since the Academic Session 2008-09. The College is the first Law College and it has been set up in 1980, and also the first College to have a 5 year integrated B.A.-LL.B Course in Sikkim.

The College has been recognized by the UGC since 1993 and has been granted the status under Section 2 (f) & 12 B of the U.G.C. Act. The College was evening college and transformed into a day College granting a B.A. LL.B. degree after a period of five years. The College was affiliated to the North Bengal University from its inception until 2008. The College is housed in a twin building each having four storeys. Each building has spacious rooms and the necessary requirement for an academic institution. The College building consists of class-rooms, office, library, separate Moot Court, Common Rooms for Boys and Girls, etc. The College offers B.A. LL.B (Five Years integrated) Course composed in 10 (ten) Semesters with teaching faculties.

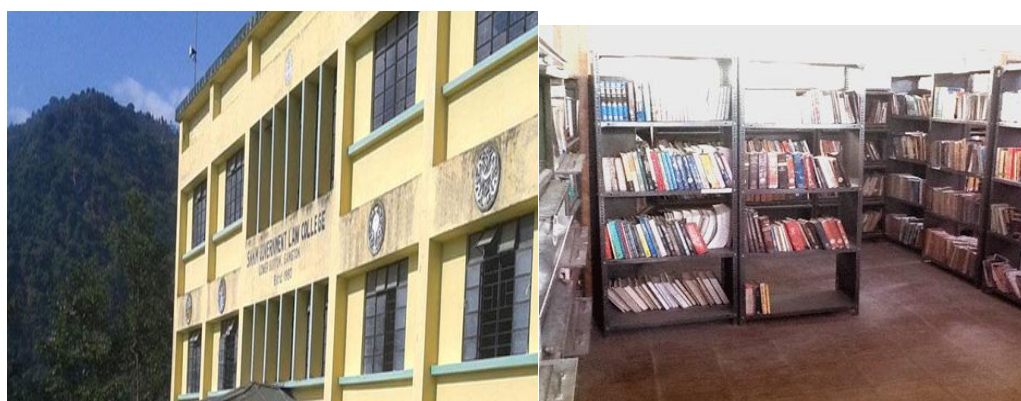


Plate -27: Buildings and Library Stack Area of Sikkim Government Law College, Burtuk

(Source: <https://www.sgclaw.in>)

Establishment Year	:	1980
Website	:	http://www.sgclaw.in
Location	:	Burtuk, Gangtok, East Sikkim
Governing Body	:	Government of Sikkim
Affiliations	:	Sikkim University, Bar Council of India.
Courses	:	LLB and LLM
Basic Infrastructure	:	Class Rooms, ICT Lab, Moot Court.
Library Collection	:	Books –3000 Journals – 5 Newspaper-3
Library Automation	:	No.
Working Hours	:	9.30AM to 4.00PM.
Library Services	:	Circulation Services, Reprography
Library Webpage	:	No

Library Staff : Librarian/In-Charge -1.

6.4 Conclusion

This chapter describes some brief introduction, history of education in the state, development of education in Sikkim by Christian Missionaries, British, Durbar.

In the chapter also development of education since the time Sikkim became Indian state in 1975 and also presents status of Higher Educational Institutions in India as well as Sikkim. The brief description of selected higher educational institutions about the establishment, infrastructures, facilities, library facilities show the present status of higher educational institutions of Sikkim where the maximum number of higher educational institutions were established during 2001 – 2010.