

# ICT Facilities of Secondary Schools in East District Sikkim

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## ABSTRACT

The world has faced many technological revolution i.e. agriculture revolution and Industrial revolution that radically changed the worldwide patterns of production and distribution so the 20th century is said to have experienced a communication revolution that has affected the world and even the world of Learning. Today we see technology being applied to every department of civilized life. It comes in many forms and its applications are limitless. Technology is a revolutionizing training. In recent years several studies and report have highlighted the opportunities and the potential benefitted of information (ICT) for improving the quality of Education. Sikkim is a small state in northeast India. It is very important to conduct a study on the ICT facilities available in Sikkim and their implication in the modern era .Hence, the present study was conducted in East District of Sikkim .10 Government Secondary Schools of East Sikkim were selected for the Observation and Schedule Interview Technique was used to collect the data for the study. The findings revealed that maximum schools did not have avail the ICT facilities.

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## 1. Introduction

In recent years , several studies and report have highlighted the opportunities and the potential benefits of information (IT) for improving the quality of education .Technology have revolutionized our present society. In the last two decade technology has dramatically reached into every aspect of our social and cultural lives. But at the same time teaching and other educational endeavours have not taken full advantage of these changes. We have largely failed to capitalize on the potential of new technology as a learning tool. The world has faced many technological revolution i.e. agriculture revolution and Industrial revolution that radically changed the worldwide patterns of production and distribution so the 20<sup>th</sup> century is said to have experienced a communication revolution that has affected the world and even the world of Learning. Teaching aid like chalk, blackboard are now outdated and monotonous. To motivate the student new innovative teaching methods should be inculcated in teaching learning process. Today we see technology being applied to every department of civilized life. It comes in many forms and its applications are limitless. Technology is a revolutionizing training. To provide quality education computer aided learning is also very necessary. However in India its impact has yet to be felt adequately. Information revolution implies the use of technology especially electronic device in communicating information, knowledge and skills.

Sikkim is a state in northeast India. It borders the Tibet in the north and northeast, Bhutan in the east, Nepal in the west and West Bengal in the south. Sikkim is also located close to India's Siliguri Corridor near Bangladesh. Sikkim is the least populous and second smallest among the Indian states. A part of the Eastern Himalaya, Sikkim is notable for its biodiversity, including alpine and subtropical climates, as well as being a host to Kanchenjunga, the highest peak in India and third highest on Earth. Sikkim's capital and largest city is Gangtok. Almost 35% of the state is covered by the Khangchendzonga National Park.TheKingdom of Sikkim was founded by the

Namgyal dynasty in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was ruled by a Buddhist priest-king known as the Chogyal. It became a princely state of British India in 1890. After 1947, Sikkim continued its protectorate status with the republic of India. It enjoyed the highest literacy rate and per capita income among Himalayan states. In 1973, anti-royalist riots took place in front of the Chogyal's palace. In 1975, the monarchy was deposed by the people. A referendum in 1975 led to Sikkim joining India as its 22<sup>nd</sup> state.

Modern Sikkim is a multiethnic and multilingual Indian state. Sikkim has 11 official languages: Nepali, Sikkimese, Lepcha, Tamang, Limbu, Newari, Rai, Gurung, Magar, Sunwar and English. English is taught in schools and used in government documents. The predominant religions are Hinduism and Vajrayana Buddhism. Sikkim's economy is largely dependent on agriculture and tourism, and as of 2014 the state had the third-smallest GDP among Indian states, although it is also among the fastest-growing.

## 2. Statement of the Problem

To study "ICT facilities in secondary school in East Sikkim

## 3. Need and significance of the study

Now turning our attention towards the development of education in Sikkim particularly in the area of organized modern education, it can be rightly said that it is a recent phenomenon. The pioneers in the spread of education in 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. Information and communication Technology is the need of the hour so in order to pace our student to the present

The world has faced many technological revolution i.e. agriculture revolution and Industrial revolution that radically changed the worldwide patterns of production and distribution so the 20<sup>th</sup> century is said to have experienced a communication revolution that has affected the world and even the world of Learning. Teaching aid like chalk, blackboard are now outdated and monotonous. To motivate the student new innovative teaching methods should be inculcated in teaching learning process. Today we see technology being applied to every department of civilized life. It comes in many forms and its applications are limitless. Technology is a revolutionizing training. To provide quality education computer aided learning is also very necessary. However in India its impact has yet to be felt adequately. Information revolution implies the use of technology especially electronic device in communicating information, knowledge and skills.

Most of the school use old method of teaching where bookish knowledge is given importance. The first step used in teaching learning process in the world was in 1940s where the use of radio was used later on television and close circuit television(CCTV) was used for mass instruction. It was believed that more people will be educated faster and better. In this modern era where there is competition everywhere it is necessary that the child is taught in such a manner that he or she is able to be at par with their counterpart for them computer knowledge is must as it is the need of the hour.

#### 4. Review of related literature

The need and importance of related study and literature has been highlighted by best who says that "practically all human knowledge can be found in books and libraries:

Naidu(2007) on a study of integration of computer education to study attitude of students and teachers observed the students and teachers were both under the strong opinion of using computer education as significant differences were observed in their attitude towards its integration in curriculum.

Anitha(2013) conducted a study on perception on teachers educators towards the use of computer in teaching learning .The objective of the study was to study the perception of teacher educators towards the use of computer in teaching learning. The findings of the study revealed that there was no significant difference of teacher educators the use of computer in teaching learning with respect to gender ,age and stream.

#### 5. Objectives of the Study

- To study the ICT facilities of Secondary Education in hilly areas.

#### 6. Research Questions

On the basis of the objectives of the study the following Research Questions were formulated:

1. What ICT facilities are available in Secondary Schools?
2. Upto what extend they are in working conditions?
3. Whether ICT facilities are being used by the teachers if yes then upto what extend?

#### 7. Scope of the study

- This type of study can be done by taking large samples from a wider population to gain more insight into the study.
- This type of study can be done in other states of India.
- This type of study can be undertaken in other District of Sikkim.
- A type of comparative study can be done to compare the findings of different population in India

#### 8. Delimitations of the Study:

But the present study was delimited on the following areas:

- The study was conducted in the District of Sikkim
- Three(3)Blocks were taken for the study.
- Ten schools (10) from each block were selected for the survey.
- The Secondary schools includes class from v to 10.
- The survey was conducted only on Government aided Secondary schools.

#### 9. Operational Definition of the Terms:

The operational definitions of various technical terms used in the study are given below:

Technology: is a systematic way of applying the techniques to achieve an objective .Technology results in new design .

#### 10. Methodology

##### Introduction

Exploration of documents:

The following documents have been explored in addition to the research literature:

- a. Census of India 1991
- b. Census of India 2001
- c. Census of India 2011
- d. A Handbook of School Education and Allies Statistic 1996, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education) Planning, Monitoring and Statistic Division) Govt. of India.
- e. A Handbook of School Education and Allies Statistic 2007, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Education) Planning, Monitoring and Statistic Division) Govt. of India.
- f. DISE information given by DPO of Sikkim.
- g. www.skm.org.in

##### Population of the study

The population comprised of all the Secondary schools, students and the teachers under Sikkim.

##### Sample and Sampling Procedure of the study

Random Stratified Sampling technique was used for selection of samples.

The Secondary schools were selected randomly from East District. Then 10 schools from each Block were selected randomly. All together 30(10\*3=30)schools and the students and teachers of those school has constituted the sample of the present study.

**Tools used in the study:**

The tools used for the purpose of the present study are as follows:

- Information Schedule; It was developed by the investigator to collect information about the infrastructure facilities, number of student and teachers as well as support services in the schools.
- Observation Schedule; It was used for observing the teaching learning process in the classroom situation.

**Tools Constructions**

To study the infrastructure facilities, number of student and teachers as well as support services in the schools , an Observation Schedule was framed by the investigator herself on the basis of various research studies and research journals and with the help of the supervisor and the subject experts.

**Procedure of Data Collection**

To collect necessary information and data the investigator visited all the schools selected. The Principal of the respected school was personally approached by the investigator in order to get the permission to conduct a research .Having received

the positive response from the Headmaster/Headmistress of different Secondary School in East District the investigator proceeded for data collection .Before the administration of the schedule the subject was assured by the researcher that confidentiality of the subject responses would be maintained .Before administering the test, she established rapport with the teachers so that they respond to the question sincerely and frankly. All the mentioned test were administered on the subject who were in good psychological state and conducive environment condition were maintained after giving required instruction/information..Analysis of government Report was also done to gather necessary information. Collected data were organized statically and interpreted appropriate.

**11. Analysis of data**

**Analysis of data pertaining to objective1**

What ICT facilities are available in Secondary Schools?

To examine the ICT Facilities of Secondary Education the Researcher has investigated the existing of ICT facilities of Secondary Education in the East District of Sikkim .It was observed that all 30 Secondary schools had computer facilities but the computer were very less in the ratio 1:10 few of the schools claimed that their computer has been sanctioned but it has not been delivered to them .It has been delayed due to various reasons. None of the 30 school surveyed had regular computer teacher to teach the Secondary students.

**Table 1**

RESPONSE	No.of Schools			Percentage		
	Gangtok	Rhenock	Rongli	Gangtok	Rhenock	Rongli
YES	10	10	10	100%	100%	100%
NO	0	0	0	0%	0%	0%

From the above table it was observed that all 30 schools had computer facilities .But the ratio of computer and student is 1:10.

**Analysis of data pertaining to objective2**

Upto what extend they are in working conditions?

It was observed that all secondary school had computer facilities and all the computer was in working condition.

The researcher was told by the authority of the schools that their computer has been sanctioned but it has not been delivered to them .It has been delayed due to various reasons.

Whether ICT facilities are being used by the teachers if yes then upto what extend?

The researcher found out that most of the old secondary teachers were computer illiterate so they found it difficult in operating the computer .Those teacher who know did not operate the computer as their were dearth of computer schools which were near the town and had large number of student had only 8 computer for the students. Only sometimes used the school computer was used to make question paper and also used it sometimes for the official work.

None of the 30 school surveyed hadpermanent computer teacher all the teacher of computer were appointed in adhoc basis to teach the secondary students. The qualification of the teachers were MCA ,B.Tec and Msc (It)

**12. Findings and Recommendations**

Collected data were systematically organized and analyzed by adapting statistical technique and interpreted. The basic objective of the study was to analysis theICT facilities in secondary schools of East District of Sikkim”

The study reveals that all the schools had computer facilities. Since the inception of SSA computers has been provided to each schools .Cent percent of schools of East District Sikkim has viewed that computer is very much important for Secondary schools children and even teachers because it will help them to do official work easily.Computer facilities should be provided in the Secondary school to keep pace with the advancing world.

**13. Conclusion**

Historically it was seen that in East District Sikkim initially education was provided at home than at the monastery ,tols and pathshalas. With the advent of the Britishers in India the early educational efforts of the Christian and the government

officials during 1835-1866 led to the establishment of school in 1856. In 1846 the Loreto nun came to Darjeeling to establish schools in 1863 St Paul school was established. In 1887 there were 36 training schools and in 1897 there was 35 training schools and 78 primary school and 30 middle and high schools.

The study reveals that all schools of East District Sikkim have computer facilities.. Cent percentage of schools of East District Sikkim viewed that computer is very much important for secondary school children as well as for the teachers as it will help them to do official work easily. Computer facilities should be provided in the secondary school to keep pace with the advancing world.

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