

**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN UNDER GRADUATE
LEVEL OF DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY IN ASSAM- A CASE STUDY IN JORHAT
DISTRICT**

Mrs. Rashmi Rekha Charah

Assistant. Professor, Department of Education, DCB Girls' College, Jorhat (Assam)

Introduction:

The Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) are considered most disadvantaged socio-economic groups in India. The terms are recognized in the Constitution of India and the groups are designated in one or other of the categories. In the British period, SC and ST people were known as the Depressed Classes. After 1947, Scheduled Castes are known as Dalits, which means "grouped together" are traditionally and socially marginalised in India and Scheduled Tribes are known as Adivasis or tribal groups. After independence of India, the SC and ST were given reservation in education, jobs, promotion, political representation, scholarships for education, government schemes for the development for SCs and STs etc. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cover about 16.6% and 8.6% respectively of India's total population (census report-2011). The Indian Constitution, 1950, Scheduled Castes Order, lists 1,108 castes across 28 states in its First Schedule, and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950 lists 744 tribes across 22 states in its First Schedule.

Copyright © 2022 The Author(s): This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY-NC 4.0) which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium for non-commercial use provided the original author and source are credited.

The term "Jorhat", in which "jor" means twin or two and "hat" means market, it means two hats or mandis or markets which names Masorhaat and Sowkihat" are covered. Jorhat was recognised as the last capital of the Ahom Kingdom. The literacy rate of Jorhat is 91.39% (male -93.63% and female- 88.99%, census-2011) and the literacy rate of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are 6.40% and 1.84% of the total population in Jorhat respectively.

Jorhat is considered one of the best locations for modern education and culture in the state. Government Boys School of Jorhat is the oldest school established in 1883 with special facilities for science teaching and the Jagannath Barooah College (established 1930) is an oldest college of upper Assam. A large number of schools and colleges had come up later. The first Jorhat agricultural university established in 1969 in the NE region, apart from this many prominent higher educational and research institutions.

Higher Education in India:

In our country, higher education includes under graduate (UG), post graduates (PG), research related studies etc. It is found that that modern higher education in India was begun in the middle of the nineteenth century, with the establishment of Calcutta University, Madras University and Bombay University in the year of 1857. After 1947, several Committees and Commissions were formed time to time for the development of education in India. In this regard, in 1948, the first university commission was formed for the development of higher education. After the 42nd

amendment of Indian constitution in 1976, Education was put on the concurrent list. In the Article 46 of our constitution, it is mentioned that “Promotion of educational and economic interests of SC, ST and other weaker sections shall protect from social injustice and all forms of exploitation”, Article no.335, “Mentioned that the SC and ST shall be taken into consideration in the education, employment facilities and in administration”, Article 15(4) “Empowers the State to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward class of the citizens”, Article 335, “Allows relaxation in qualifying marks for admission in educational institutes or promotions for SCs/STs”, the UGC, central and state government, POA 1992, etc. are providing financial as well as educational opportunities for the SC and ST people of India.

At present, in India, 1055 numbers of universities and 42343 numbers of colleges are providing higher education (Source – UGC Report 2022). According to UGC report 2020, the GER in higher education in the country are 25.4 (SC 14.2% and ST 5.1%). In Assam, 27 numbers of universities (UGC 2022), 301 numbers of provincialized general colleges, and in Jorhat 15 numbers of colleges, 2 universities etc. are providing higher education and research in Jorhat district of Assam (Source: Report, Assam Government).

Objectives of the study:

1. To study the enrolment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in UG level of Dibrugarh University.
2. To study the Academic achievement Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in UG level of Dibrugarh University.
3. To study the differences comparative study of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in UG level of Dibrugarh University.

Hypothesis of the problem:

As survey research hypothesis is not formulated.

Delimitation:

1. The study is delimited within the 10 numbers of colleges in Jorhat, Assam.
2. The present study covers the period of 2014-2018 for considering the enrolment trends of the SC and ST in UG level of Assam.
3. The present investigation is delimited within the year 2016 -2018 for the study of academic achievement and drop out covered within general colleges and general courses of Jorhat Assam.

Significant of the Study:

The scheduled tribes and scheduled castes population have taken an essential part in Indian society. A large number of research studies have been conducted in the field of higher education in the country. But hardly any study has been carried out in the field of SC and ST people in higher education. Therefore, it is very important to study in this field for better understanding and clear picture about the enrolment, academic achievement and drop out of SC and ST students in the higher education in Assam. Therefore, in brief it is said that the study of “Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students in under Graduate level of Dibrugarh University in Assam- A case study in Jorhat” has great significant and important in the modern age of education.

Methodology:

Descriptive survey method is used for present study to know enrolment, academic achievement and drop out of SC and ST in under graduate level in Jorhat district of Assam. Data for the study are collected from both the primary sources and secondary sources.

Sample:

Purposeful sampling technique is used for the study. In the study ten numbers of general colleges in Jorhat district under the affiliation of Dibrugarh University are selected for the study.

Research tools: Researcher used the questionnaire for the present study.

Analysis and interpretation of the Data:

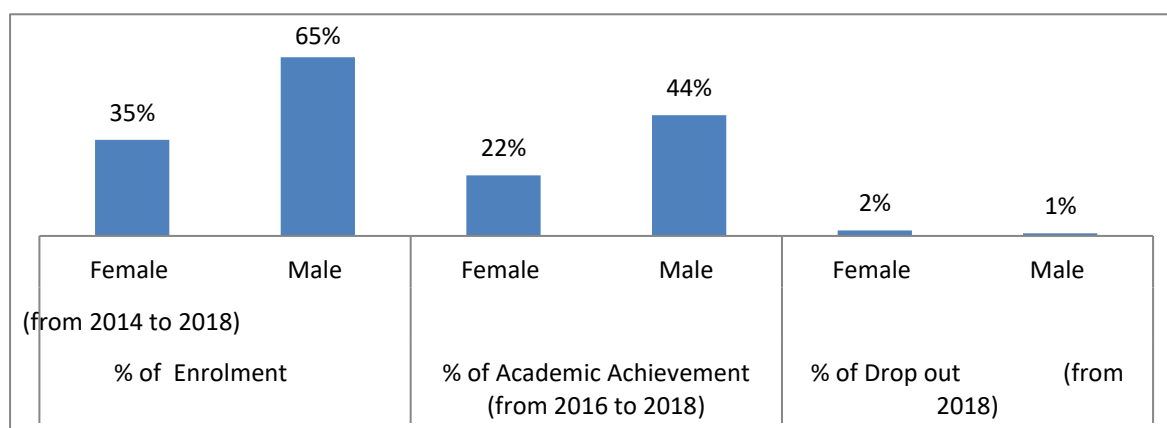
In order to study the formulated objectives, Questionnaire is framed to know about the enrolment, academic achievement and drop out of SC and ST students in UG level of 10 numbers of general colleges in Jorhat. The researcher used the term enrolment which means admission, the academic achievement means passed the final examination and the drop out means leave out the programme without complete. Analysis and interpretation of the data relating of the study are mentioned as follows-

Table – I: Total Enrolment, academic achievement and dropout of SC and ST students in UG level under Dibrugarh University

Stream	Enrolment 2014-2018			Academic achievement(2016-2018)			Drop out (2014-2018)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Arts	1056	1994	3050	751	1410	2161	11	08	19
Science	545	1035	1580	245	615	860	40	25	65
Grant total	1601	3029	4630	996	2025	3021	51	33	85
%	35%	65%	100%	22%	44%	66%	2%	1%	3%

The above table indicated that the total enrolment, academic achievement and drop out of SC and ST students in UG level of Arts and science stream are different. The above table shows that the total enrolment of male and female are 65% and 35%, the academic achievement of SC and ST students Male and female are 44% and 22% and drop out in the UG level male and female are 1% and 2% respectively.

Fig.1: Graphical representation of percentage of enrolment, academic achievement and drop out of SC and ST in the UG level under Dibrugarh University of Assam



Above diagram reveals the percentage of academic achievement, and drop out of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in UG level under Dibrugarh University of Assam.

Result: From the table it is found that the enrolment, academic achievement, drop out of male and female are difference. The total SCs and STs Male enrolment and academic achievement are higher than the female and the dropout rate of female are higher than the male. From the table, it is also found that the enrolment among the SC and ST male in arts stream are higher than science stream. So, SC and ST students are more interested to study in arts stream in higher education in Jorhat district of Assam under the affiliated college of Dibrugarh University in Assam.

Major Findings:

After the data have been analyzed following major findings are summarized under heads.

Enrolment of scheduled castes in Higher education of Assam

1. From the above investigation it is found that the total SCs and STs male and female enrolments in under graduate level of Dibrugarh university of Jorhat district in Assam are 65% and 35%. So, SC and ST male enrolment in UG level are higher than the female.
2. The study shows that the enrolments in Arts stream are higher than the science stream of the SC and ST students. So, SC and ST students have more interested in Arts stream than the science stream.
3. Semi urban colleges have higher enrolment among SC and ST students than the other area.

Academic achievement of Scheduled castes in Higher education of Assam

1. From the research study it is found that academic achievement among scheduled castes male and female in UG level are 44% and 22%. So, it is signified that SCs and STs male academic achievement are higher than the female in district of Assam.
2. From the study it is revealed that the academic achievements in arts stream are than the science stream in UG level. So, it is signified that SC and ST students have good pass percentages in arts stream.
3. From the investigation it is found that male pass percentages are than the female in UG level of Jorhat district of Assam.

Drop out of scheduled castes in Higher education of Assam

1. From the investigation it is found that 2% of female and 1% of male SC and ST students leave the under graduate courses before completion of their higher education. So, it is found that female dropout rate is higher than the male.
2. Study reveals that rest numbers of SC and ST students are trying to complete (stagnation) their higher education in Jorhat district of Assam.
3. The study shows that drop out in science stream are higher than arts stream in UG level of the SC and ST students in Assam.

Conclusion:

From the analysis of the data, it is concluded that the male enrolments in the UG level are higher than the female enrolment in higher education of Assam and in the Arts stream the enrolment of SCs and STs are higher than the science stream. Academic achievement has been calculated from the result of the university. The researcher has collected the data from academic registrar office of the Dibrugarh University. From the study it is found that scheduled castes Male academic achievement is higher than scheduled castes female in Assam. The students who are not able to pass the final examination in one sitting they appeared to the next time as private candidates. So, the dropout rate of SC and ST students are very low.

References:

1. Azad, J.L., “Education of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes”, *Journal of Indian Education*, 1(6), 1976. Pp. 23-28.
2. Babu, J, M., “Educational Progress in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (1967-68 to 1977-78)”, *EPA Bulletin*, October 1980, (3), pp. 30-39.
3. Dongaonkar D, “Higher education in India the varied dimensions” *University News vol.42 no.21 May 24-30.2004*
4. Fifth Survey of Educational Research Vol-I & II, NCERT, Published at the publishing Department by the secretary, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi, 110016.
5. Karlekar, M, “Higher Education and the Scheduled Caste”, *Journal of Higher Education*, 1(2), 1975, pp. 179-187.
6. Kirpal, V, “Higher Education for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes”, *Economic and Political Weekly*, 13 (January-February), 1978, pp. 165-69.

Cite This Article:

Mrs. Rashmi Rekha Charah, (2022). *Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Under Graduate Level of Dibrugarh University in Assam- A case Study in Jorhat District, Aarhat Multidisciplinary International Education Research Journal, XI (IV) July – August, 53-57.*