



PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES OF SC/ST RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Shashikant¹ and Dr. Nusrat Fatima²

¹Research Scholar Dept of Sociology Gulbarga University, Kalaburagi.

²Professor Dept of Sociology P.G. Center Raichur.

ABSTRACT:-

Since we have got independence we are facing challenges to establish a great and strong education system. Various governments came and gone. Off course they tried to establish new education policies in the system but this is very sad to dictate that they were not sufficient for our country. Still we are facing lot of problems and challenges in our Education System. India recognizes that the new global scenario poses unprecedented challenges for the higher education system.

KEYWORDS: Rehabilitation of roadside destitutes, Amruthvahini Gramvikas.

INTRODUCTION :

The University Grants Commission has appropriately stated that a whole range of skills will be demanded from the graduates of humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and commerce, as well as from the various professional disciplines such as agriculture, law, management, medicine or engineering. India can no longer continue the model of general education as it has been persisting in for the large bulk of the student population. Rather, it requires a major investment to make human resource productive by coupling the older general disciplines of humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and commerce to their applications in the new economy and having adequate field based experience to enhance knowledge with skills and develop appropriate attitudes. Responding to these emerging needs, the UGC stated: "The University has a crucial role to play in promoting social change. It must make an impact on the community if it is to retain its legitimacy and gain public support". It seeks to do so by a new emphasis on community based programmes and work on social issues. Concepts of access, equity, relevance and quality can be operationalised only if the system is both effective and efficient. Hence, the management of higher education and the total networking of the system has become an important issue for effective management.



OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The objectives of the present study are:

1. To study the socio-economic and demographic conditions of SC/ST research scholars in the study area.
2. To access the awareness and examine the social welfare schemes by the SC/ST research scholars.
3. To suggest the measures for resolving the problems of SC/ST research scholars in the light of the findings of the study.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY:

1. There would have significant differences between the SC/ST research scholars in educational background.

2. There would be significant differences among SC/ST research scholars with regards to their attitudes towards awareness.

SAMPLE AND STUDY AREA:

The samples of 400 schedule caste and scheduled tribes research scholars have selected on random sampling method. the researcher selected 400 respondents selected in the study area. From Gulbarga University 100 S.C/S.T. research scholars including male and female, whereas Hampi University 100 S.C./S.T. research scholars of both male and female , followed by Sri Krishnadevaraya University 100 both male and female S.C/S.T. research scholars covered and from Agriculture University, Raichur 100 schedule caste and scheduled Tribes research scholars selected on random basis for the present study.

Methodology in social science research comprises selection of study area, selection of sample and collection of both primary and secondary data for the study. The topic related to a study on socio-economic status of women hawkers in Gulbarga city and the universe for data collection is restricted to the Gulbarga city only.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Primary sources during your Ph.D studies

Research scholar can also get opportunities with Govt. or University funded research. In these cases, the duties and benefits of the graduate assistant are as described above, funded via the Govt. Or University research grant rather than the other funded society. Primary sources during your Ph.D studies the present study.

Table No.1.1 Age structure of respondents

Sl.No	Age groups	Total	Percentage
1.	23-26 years	130	32.5
2.	37-30 years	138	34.50
3.	31-34 years	68	17.00
4.	34 and Above. Years	64	16.00
Total		400	100.00

The Table-5.1 highlights age wise distribution of respondents in all the four universities of the present study area. It is clear from the above table that highest 34.50 percent respondents were belonging to age category of 37 –30 years constituting whereas number of respondents (32.50%) were following in the age category of 23 to 26 years. It is followed by 17% in the age category of 31-34years and 16% in the age category of 34 and Above Years. It is astonishing to note that measure position of the respondents fall in the adult category 34.50 percent in age category of 37-30years.

Table no 1.2 RELIGION WISE RESPONDENTS

Sl. No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Hindu	213	53.25
3	Buddhism	169	42.25
4	Christan	18	4.5
5	Others	00	00
	Total	400	100

From the above table 5.2 reveals the researcher absorbed that, the religion of the SC/ST research scholars 53.25% of respondents belong to Hindu religion followed by 42.25 % respondents belongs to Buddhism and lastly 4.5 % of the respondents are from Christian, and it is observed that most of the respondents belongs to Hindu religion

Table no 1.3 CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	SC	300	75
2	ST	100	25
	Total	400	100.00

Sources: field survey

The discussion of the above table reveals that the maximum (75%) of respondents in the study belongs to the SC caste research scholars and From the above table 5.3 expressed that, 25 percent belongs to ST and it is observed that more of the respondents belongs to Schedule caste in the study area.

TABLE.1.4 Mode of Ph.D

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Regular Mode	368	92
2	Self-Financing Courses in Regular Mode	00	00
3	Distance/Correspondence Mode	27	6.75
4	Any other	05	1.25
	Total	400	100.00

The above table reveals the Mode of Ph.D distribution of respondents Out of the total respondents 92 percent had Regular Mode whereas 6.75 percent respondents had Self-Financing Courses in Regular Mode and lastly followed by 1.25 percent respondents said any other and it is observed that most of the respondents have Regular.

Table no 1.5 Who has been financing for your Ph.D Education

Sl. No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Parents	21	5.25
2	Self	8	02
3	Scholarship	371	92.75
4	Any other (specify	00	00
	Total	400	100.00

The above table reveals that, out of 400 respondents 92.75 percent respondents getting Scholarship whereas 5.25 percent of the respondents said Parents and lastly 2 percent respondents said self and also it is also observed that most of the respondents we getting govt. scholarship.

Table no 1.6 Attitude of Faculty for Sc/ST research scholars

Sl.No	Particulars	Respondents	Percentage
1	Favorable	318	79.5
2	Neutral	82	20.5
3	Unfavorable	00	00
4	Hostile	00	00
	Total	400	100.00

From the above Table 1.6 Reveals that an interesting fact that, from over field survey is that is Attitude of Faculty for Sc/ST research scholars. 79.5 percent respondents said Favorable whereas 20.5 percent

respondents said Neutral and it is observed that most of the said favorable in the study area.

CONCLUSION:

Lack of economic condition and problems of SC/ST research scholars. Thus standard of higher education may be devoted by implementing of the study. SC/ST research scholars are a basic investment in the future and will shape the society of India of tomorrow. Concerted efforts are made by the government to develop and welfare scheme provide to the SC/ST research scholars and to unfold its latent talents, and to use it to steer the destiny of the country, which has set an ambitious goal. Among the SC/ST research scholars, the educated ones have come to the forefront and sphere head various movements and are presumed to be the future leaders. Obviously, it is but natural to expect dynamism and foresight among the educated SC/ST research scholars, who are best owed with new ideas, values and attitudes by virtue of modern education they have received, and utilize the same for the development of the country. The study problems and challenges of SC/ST research scholars in the university campus and compares these variables with other category students and educational authorities and administrations can be greatly benefited by the findings of the present study.

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