

General College Education in Arunachal Pradesh: An Empirical Study

Dr. Ram Krishna Mandal

Principal

Jamini Mazumder Memorial College, Patiram, Dakshin Dinajpur, West Bengal, India

ABSTRACT: Arunachal Pradesh, the land of rising sun situated in the North Eastern Part of India formed on February 20, 1987 is the 13th geographically largest State among all States and Union Territories of India. Education has always been linked to life and society. Though elementary education is more effective towards the improvement of literacy, but College education i.e., higher education is the basic source to supply the skilled and qualitative labourers for the direct development of any economy. College education boosts up the economy more by supplying skill labourers. The objective of the paper is to find out the status of elementary education in Arunachal Pradesh. This study is a descriptive type of research based on secondary data gathered from books, articles, websites, and web-based journals.

KEYWORD: Union Territories, Formal and non-formal, Primary, Human resource, Literacy.

I. INTRODUCTION

Arunachal Pradesh, the land of rising sun situated in the North Eastern extremity of India formed on February 20, 1987 is the 13th geographically largest State among all States and Union Territories of India. The Quality Assurance in Higher Education is gaining wider acceptance amongst the stakeholders across the globe. Even though the quality assurance mechanisms in different countries are at different levels of maturity and capacity, there is a broad agreement on need and effectiveness of quality assurance. Of the three factors involved in production: land, labour, and capital, it is labour and more particularly the quality of labour that is the key determinant for a country's competitiveness. It is, therefore, not surprising that there is a strong positive correlation between endowment of skilled labour and the gross domestic product per worker across countries. The quality of higher education enhances a country's capacity for participation in an increasingly knowledge-based world economy and has the potential to enhance economic growth and reduce poverty. Its great range of elevation from the outer Siwalik type hills rises to a height of 300 meters and further in a series of knife like ridges from the plains of Assam to the inner or Greater Himalaya which encompasses heights from 4,900 metres to 7,000 metres along the border of Tibet (China). Though once forbidden and formidable area at present it is developing at fast pace and the people are enjoying a better life in social, economic, political and religious spheres. The State is one of the largest States in the NER with a population of 13, 82,611 comprising only 0.11 per cent of the population of India (Census, 2011). The State falls within the Eastern Himalaya, which extends from Bhutan and Southern China to the tri-junction of India, China and Myanmar where the Himalaya makes its dramatic U-turn to form the Patkai Hills. The State has a long international border with Bhutan to the West (160 km), China to the North and North East (1,080 km) and Myanmar to the East (440 km). The geostrategic importance of the State becomes evident from the fact that the State has more than 1,630 km international border.

Objective of the study

The objective of the paper is to find out the development of college education in Arunachal Pradesh.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study is a descriptive type in nature based on the secondary sources of education in Arunachal Pradesh.

Sources of Data: The proposed study is basically empirical in nature based on secondary sources in view of college education. The data of secondary sources are collected from books, articles, websites, and web-based journals published at different times, records of Government Offices especially Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, etc.

Analysis: The different materials collected from the different sources have been scrutinized, verified and set up systematically under appropriate heading to hold requisite presentation and conclusion. Simple numerical calculations, graphical presentations and simple statistical tools are used.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scenario of College Education

In this State, higher education started first with the set up of Jawaharlal Nehru College at Pasighat. The college was started with just 42 students and 8 faculty members in Arts stream in the barracks of Assam Rifles on 3rd July 1964 and was shifted to its present site in 1967 to create a benchmark on its own. Although Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat, remained the single institution of higher learning in the state till 1978, today when many more colleges in the state have come up. After more than five decades of its historic existence, today the college proudly nurtures around 4000 students every year in 13 subjects to choose from 3 different streams viz. Arts, Science with more than 65 dedicated faculty members drawn from different parts of the country. Another glory of the college is that this is the only college where Post Graduate programmes are running in the department of History, Geography, and Hindi with intake capacity of 25, 15, and 20 seats respectively. The potential of the college got an academic boost by becoming the first institution of higher education in the state to be accredited (Cycle 2) with Grade 'A', by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), in the year 2014. It previously earned the reputation as the first and the only college in the state affiliated to Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar, to be conferred with "COLLEGE WITH POTENTIAL FOR EXCELLENCE (CPE) status by University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi in 2010, and the same was re-conferred in 2014(<https://www.jncpasighat.edu.in/>).

Next Dera Natung Government College was started at Itanagar (Capital Town) on 6th September 1979 in the Government Higher Secondary School Building with its erstwhile name 'Government College'. It began its educational pursuits in the evening shift with four departments of English, Hindi, Economics and History and with a handful of students. It shifted to its own building complex on its permanent site in 1986. In 2005, the college received NAAC Accreditation Grade of B+. During its 40 years of glorious existence, the students, the faculty members, the non-teaching staff and the college authorities have been working towards these ideals and goals and presently it remains one of the premier institutes of Higher Education in the State with a legacy of excellence in teaching and learning process. The college was re-christened as Dera Natung Government College in the session 2001-02 to commemorate the voluminous contributions of the visionary and illustrious leader, late Dera Natung, who served as one of the most dynamic Education Ministers for all round development of education in the State. Since then the college has made a splendid progress in terms of infrastructure, student enrolment, faculty position, encouraging student performance & academic

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research. The college has been re-accredited by NAAC with B Grade in 2012 (<https://www.dngc.ac.in/>).

Gradually, Indira Gandhi Government College was setup in 1986 at Tezu, Bomdila Government College in 1988 at Bomdila, Donyi-Polo Government College in 1996 at Kamki, Rang Fra Government College in 1996 at Changlang and Wangcha Rajkumar Government College at Deomali in 1997. Thus the journey of establishment of Degree College in different district in the State is continuously going on in order to encourage to avail the good fruit of higher education. Last Govt. Model College has been set up at Palin in 2018. At present, there are 18 Govt. Degree Colleges and 1 Govt. Law College named Jarbom Gamlin Govt. Law College at Jote (Itanagar) functioning throughout the State. Out of these colleges, Jawaharlal Nehru College, Dera Natung Government College and Indira Gandhi Government College are imparting general education like Arts, Science and Commerce while the remaining colleges are imparting only Arts. In addition to Arts, Commerce is also taught in Donyi Polo Government College. All the Government colleges for general education with year of establishment and status of NAAC under Higher and Technical Education are shown in Table-1.

S.N.	Name of College with Location	Yr. of Est.	Status of NAAC
1	Jawaharlal Nehru College, Pasighat	1964	B++ (1 st Cycle) A (2 nd Cycle) B (3 rd Cycle)
2	Dera Natung Government College, Itanagar	1979	B+ (1 st Cycle) B (2 nd Cycle) C (3 rd Cycle)
3	Indira Gandhi Government College, Tezo	1986	B++ (Re-ac.)
4	Bomdila Government College, Bomdila	1988	B
5	Rang-Frah Government College, Changlang	1996	C (Re-ac.)
6	Donyi Polo Government College, Kamki	1996	B
7	Wangcha Rajkumar Government College, Deomali	1997	
8	Government College, Yachuli	2007	
9	Govt. Model College, Seppa	2009	
10	Tadar Taniang Govt. College, Nyapin	2009	
11	Govt. College, Doimukh	2012	
12	Govt. Model College, Daporijo	2012	
13	Govt. Model Degree College, Geku	2014	
14	Binni Yanga Govt. Women's College, Lekhi	2014	
15	Govt. Model Degree College, Basar	2015	
16	Jomin Tayeng Govt. Model Degree College, Roing	2016	
17	Dorjee Khandu Govt. College, Tawang	2017	
18	Govt. Model College, Palin	2018	

Source: Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar, 2020

Finding of Table-1: Till January, 2020, there are 18 Government colleges under direct Government management in the State out of which Jawaharlal Nehru College & Dera Natung Government College have been assessed and accredited under 3 Cycles of NAAC, Indira Gandhi Government College & Rang-Frah Government College have been assessed and accredited under 2 Cycles of NAAC, and Bomdila Government College, & Donyi Polo Government College have been assessed and accredited under first Cycle of NAAC. The other colleges have not been assessed and accredited

under NAAC. Presently all the government colleges are teaching in semester mode as per guide line of RGU. Presently only 6 colleges out of 18 colleges under Government management have been assessed and accredited by NAAC i.e., in percentage, it is only 33.33%.

Sl.No.	Name of College with Location	Yr. of Est.	Status of NAAC
1	Don Bosco College, Jollang	2002	
2	St. Claret College, Ziro	2003	A
3	Doying Gumin College, Pasight	2004	
4	St. Francis De Sales College, Aalo	2007	
5	Arunachal Community College, Itanagar	2009	
6	Mahabodhi Lord Buddha College, Namsai	2013	
7	Venerable Uktara Bethany College, Namsai	2014	
8	Namdapha Degree College, Miao	2018	

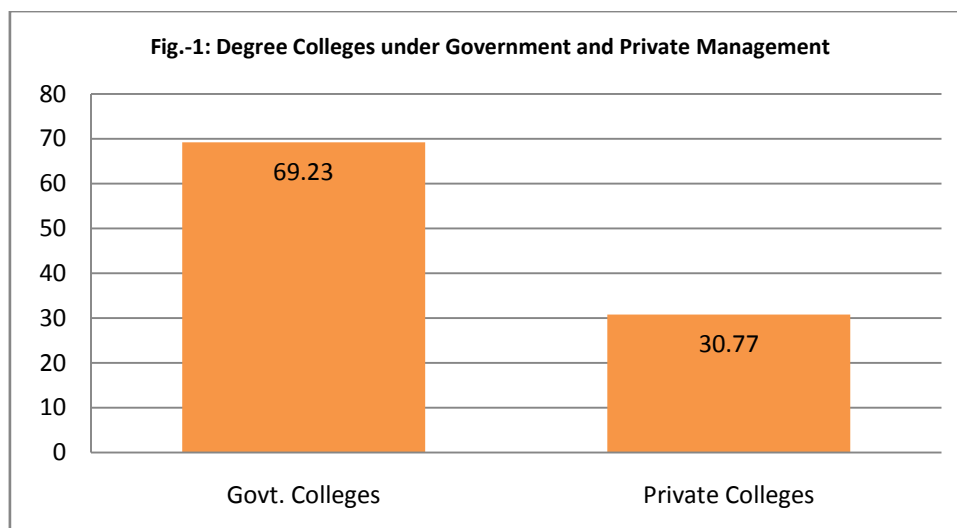
Source: Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar, 2020

Finding of Table-2: Till January, 2020, there are 8 Private Colleges under private management in the State out of which St. Claret College at Ziro has only been assessed and accredited under first Cycle of NAAC. Don Bosco College at Jollang, Itanagar, as an affiliated college under RGU, offers the programmes in the semester mode like Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Commerce. St. Claret College, as an affiliated college under RGU, offers the programmes in the semester mode like Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Commerce and Bachelor of Arts (Mass Communication). The remaining 6 colleges are also affiliated under RGU. They are teaching only Bachelor of Arts. Presently all the private colleges are teaching in semester mode as per guide line of RGU. Out of 8 colleges under private colleges, 1 college (St. Claret College at Ziro) has only been assessed and accredited by NAAC.

Status of College	Number of Colleges
Govt. Colleges	18 (69.23)
Private Colleges	8 (30.77)

Source: Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar, 2020. N.B.: Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage).

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Finding of Table-3 and Fig.1: At present, there are 26 degree colleges in total affiliated under RGU out of which 18 are Government Colleges and 8 are Private Colleges, i.e., 69.23% colleges are under Government management while 30.77% are under private management. It is shown in Table-3 and Fig.-1 above.

Students' Enrolment and Position

Students' enrolment and position of APST and Non-APST in the colleges under Government and Private Management in the State is shown in the Table-4 below.

Type of College	All Type of Students			APST			Non-APST		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Govt.	6704 (50.50)	6571 (49.50)	13275 (78.88)	5966 (50.41)	5868 (49.59)	11834 (78.08)	738 (51.21)	703 (48.79)	1441 (86.08)
Private	1857 (52.24)	1698 (47.76)	3555 (21.12)	1753 (52.77)	1569 (47.23)	3322 (21.92)	104 (44.64)	129 (55.36)	233 (13.92)
Total	8561 (50.87)	8269 (49.13)	16830	7719 (50.93)	7437 (49.07)	15156	842 (50.30)	832 (49.70)	1674

Source: Directorate of Higher and Technical Education, Itanagar, 2020. N.B.: Figures within parenthesis indicate percentage).

Percentage of Boys and Girls Enrolled in Government and Private Colleges and Students' Enrolment in Govt. and Private Colleges

Fig.2: Government Colleges

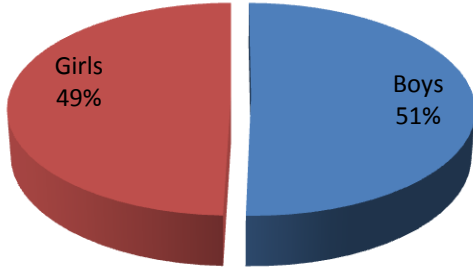


Fig.3: Private Colleges

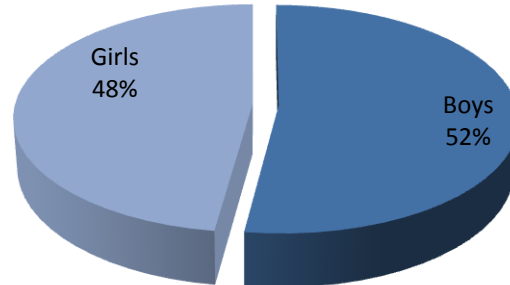


Fig. 4: All Colleges

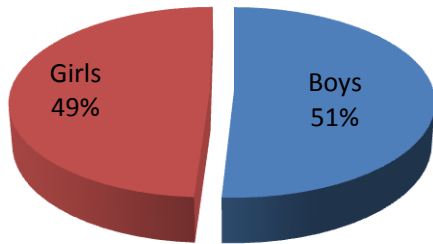
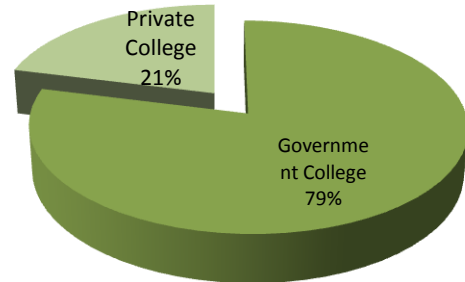


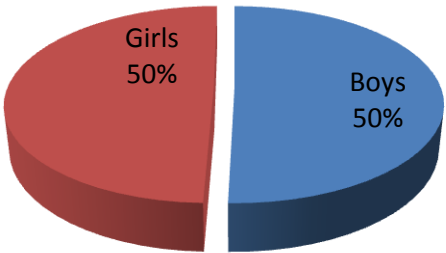
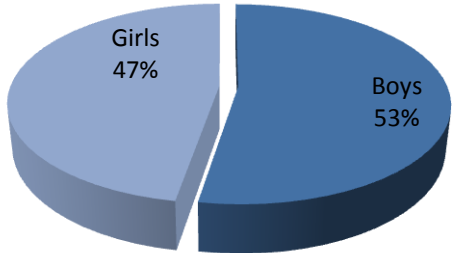
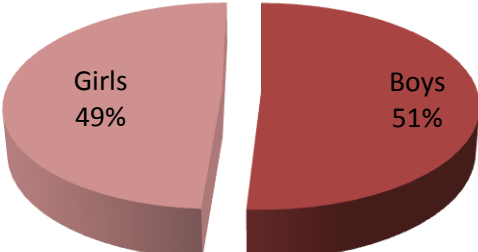
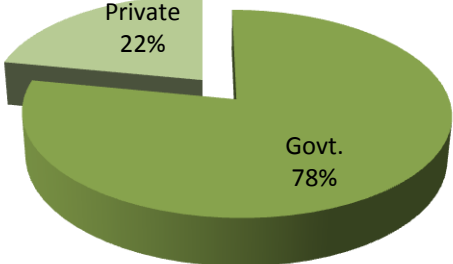
Fig.5: Percentage of Students' Enrolment in Private and Govt. Colleges



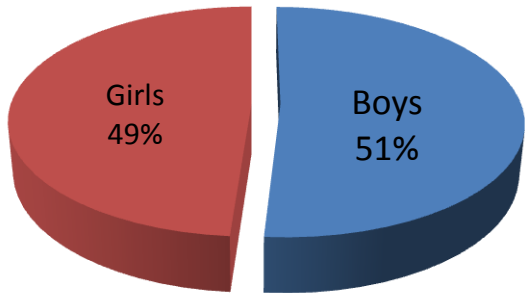
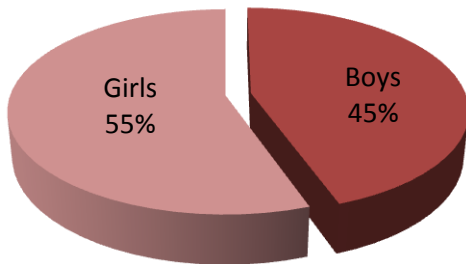
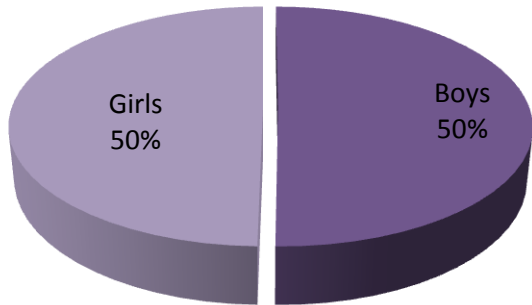
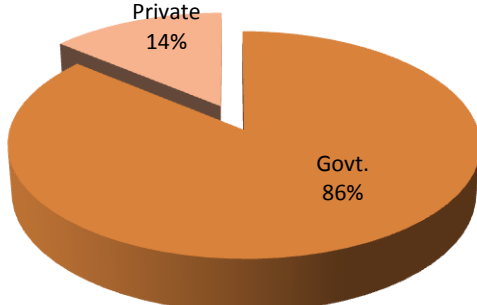
Source: The above Figures have been constructed on the basis of the data under the heading 'All Type of Students' Table-4.

Finding of Table-4 and Fig.-2, 3, 4 & 5 in view of All Types of Students: In Government colleges, there are 50.41% i.e., 51% Boys and 49.50% i.e., 49% Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 2 while in Private colleges there are 52.24% i.e., 52% Boys and 47.76% i.e., 48% Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 3. In all together of Government and Private Colleges, there are overall 50.87% i.e., 51% Boys and 49.13% i.e., 49% Girls studying in the State shown in Fig. 4. Again, if we investigate the enrolment of students in Government as well as in Private colleges, they are 78.88% i.e., 79% in Government colleges and 21.12% i.e., 21% in Private colleges shown in Fig. 5.

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Percentage of Boys and Girls among the APST Students Enrolled in Government and Private Colleges and the Enrolment of APST Students in Govt. and Private Colleges													
<p>Fig. 6: Govt. Colleges</p>  <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Gender</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Boys</td><td>50%</td></tr> <tr><td>Girls</td><td>50%</td></tr> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Boys	50%	Girls	50%	<p>Fig. 7: Private Colleges</p>  <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Gender</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Boys</td><td>53%</td></tr> <tr><td>Girls</td><td>47%</td></tr> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Boys	53%	Girls	47%
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<p>Fig.8: All Colleges</p>  <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>Gender</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Boys</td><td>51%</td></tr> <tr><td>Girls</td><td>49%</td></tr> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Boys	51%	Girls	49%	<p>Fig.9: Percentage of APST Students in Govt. & Private Colleges</p>  <table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><th>College Type</th><th>Percentage</th></tr> <tr><td>Govt.</td><td>78%</td></tr> <tr><td>Private</td><td>22%</td></tr> </table>	College Type	Percentage	Govt.	78%	Private	22%
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<p>Source: The above Figures have been constructed on the basis of the data under the heading 'APST' of Table-4.</p>													

Finding of Table-4 and Fig.-6, 7, 8 & 9 in view of APST Students: In Government colleges, there are 50.41% i.e., 50% APST Boys and 49.59 % i.e., 50% APST Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 6 while in Private colleges there are 52.77% i.e., 53% APST Boys and 47.23% i.e., 47% APST Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 7. In all together of Government and Private Colleges, there are overall 50.93% i.e., 51% APST Boys and 49.07% i.e., 49% APST Girls studying in the State shown in Fig. 8. Again, if we investigate the enrolment of APST students in Government as well as in Private colleges, they are 78.08 % i.e., 78% in Government colleges and 21.92% i.e., 22% in Private colleges shown in Fig. 9.

Percentage of Boys and Girls of Non-APST Students' Enrolled in Government and Private Colleges and the Enrolment of Non-APST in Government and Private Colleges													
<p>Fig.10: Govt. Colleges</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig.10: Govt. Colleges</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>51%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Girls	49%	Boys	51%	<p>Fig. 11: Private Colleges</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Data for Fig. 11: Private Colleges</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Gender</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Girls</td> <td>55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boys</td> <td>45%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Gender	Percentage	Girls	55%	Boys	45%
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<p>Source: The above Figures have been constructed on the basis of the data under the heading 'Non-APST' of Table-4.</p>													

Finding of Table-4 and Fig.-10, 11, 12 & 13 in view of Non-APST Students: In Government colleges, there are 51.21% i.e., 51% Non-APST Boys and 48.79% i.e., 49% Non-APST Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 10 while in Private colleges there are 44.64% i.e., 45% Non-APST Boys and 55.36% i.e., 55% Non-APST Girls enrolled shown in Fig. 11. In all together of Government and Private Colleges, there are overall 50.30 % i.e., 50% Non-APST Boys and 49.70% i.e., 50% Non-APST Girls studying in the State shown in Fig. 12. Again, if we investigate the enrolment of Non-APST students in Government as well as in Private colleges, they are 86.08% i.e., 86% in Government colleges and 13.92% i.e., 14% in Private colleges shown in Fig. 13.

Affiliation of all Degree Colleges

After creation of Union Territory in 1972 and shifting of the state capital from Shillong to Itanagar, educational development was expedited. Adequate funds were available for expansion and building of infrastructural facilities. The second college of the state, Government College, Itanagar, at present known as Dera Natung Government College, was established in 1979. These two colleges were initially affiliated to Gauhati University, Assam, but due to frequent agitation and disturbance by the students in Assam, which badly affected the colleges of Arunachal Pradesh, the affiliation of the two colleges was shifted to Panjab University, Chandigarh in the year 1980. But a lot of practical difficulties were faced due to long distance of the State from the said University. Hence, the

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government of Arunachal Pradesh decided to have its own University. Accordingly, foundation stone of Arunachal University, presently renamed as Rajiv Gandhi University, was laid on 4th February 1984 at Rono Hills by Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India. Since then all the colleges in the State are affiliated under Rajiv Gandhi University.

IV. CONCLUSION

The first and foremost task of College Education is to re-examine its role and responsibilities in context of fast changing of socio-economic milieu of tribal people. It is expected to ensure quality and relevance of education to meet emerging needs of the society. As it plays an important role not only in the progress of education but also in the overall development of the society. Its growth and status indicate the level of development as college education is an important indicator of socio-economic development and a prominent component of population studies. Equally, it is considered as an essential trait of civilization and overall development of human beings. Emancipation and empowerment of people can be achieved only through the quality of education. Indeed, the country's advancement and development largely depends upon the level and quality of college education as it provides enlightenment, power, privilege protection and prestige to the people of the State.

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