

Caste and Campus

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Caste and Campus : The Persistence of Caste Discrimination in Universities

Caste discrimination in universities leads to **exclusion**, **bias in grading**, **and psychological harassment**, often causing **dropouts and suicides**.

Extent of Discrimination

- IITs: 70% of Dalit & Adivasi students reported discrimination.
- Admissions: Only 1.6% ST & 7.5% SC in IIT-Bombay PhD admissions (2015–2019).
- Placements: Low-caste applicants sent 20% more resumes for the same callbacks.
- Suicides: 122 student suicides (2014-2021), many from marginalized groups.

Legal Protections

- SC/ST Act, 1989: Criminalizes caste discrimination.
- UGC Guidelines: Requires anti-discrimination cells in universities.
- Articles 15 & 17: Prohibit caste-based exclusion.
- Reservation Policy: Ensures SC/ST/OBC representation.

Challenges & Solutions

- Low Faculty Representation: Lack of SC/ST mentors.
- Weak Compliance: 40% of universities ignore UGC guidelines.
- Stronger Laws Needed: UGC must criminalize caste bias.
- Awareness & Inclusion: Training & affirmative policies needed.

UGC's Draft Regulations (2025)

- Punitive Actions: HEIs may face de-recognition & funding cuts.
- Equity Committees: Must include SC/ST & female representatives.

Conclusion

Legal protections exist, but **caste bias persists**. Stronger enforcement & proactive measures are needed for **inclusive campuses**.