Dibrugarh University, the easternmost University of India was set up in 1965 under the provisions of the Dibrugarh University Act, 1965 enacted by the Assam Legislative Assembly. It is a teaching-cum-affiliating University with limited residential facilities.

The University is situated at Rajabheta at a distance of about five kilometres to the south of the premier town of Dibrugarh in the eastern part of Assam as well as India. Dibrugarh, a commercially and industrially advanced town in the entire northeastern region also enjoys a unique place in the fields of Art, Literature and Culture.

The district of Dibrugarh is well known for its vast treasure of minerals (including oil and natural gas and coal), flora and fauna and largest concentration of tea plantations. The diverse tribes with their distinct dialects, customs, traditions and culture form a polychromatic ethnic mosaic, which becomes a paradise for the study of Anthropology and Sociology, besides art and culture.

The Dibrugarh University Campus is well linked by roads, rails, air and waterways. The National Highway No.37 passes through the University Campus. The territorial jurisdiction of Dibrugarh University covers seven districts of Upper Assam, viz, Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Dhemaji and Lakhimpur. The University Campus extends over an area of more than 500 acres of which 60 acres are still covered under tea plantation.

The University is accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) with an institutional score of 71% (B grade). The Re-accreditation has also been done in March 2009. Dibrugarh University is a member of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) and recognised by all Universities in India and abroad on reciprocal basis.