

Women's Participation in Higher Education Among Deprived Classes of Kalyana Karnataka Region - A Study of Kalburgi District

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Abstract: *The changes spearheaded by economic liberalisation and globalisation are having an impact on higher education worldwide. The relationships between governments and universities are changing all over the world. Some of the features that characterise this change is; reduction in government funding and the pressure on universities to raise funds from the industry, the market and the individual student, universities have been forced to downsize; and the language of efficiency and accountability associated with corporate management is being used to run and to evaluate universities. All these changes have an impact on pursuing equity issues within universities because a commitment to equity and a commitment to cost-cutting may not go hand. Higher education has occupied a dominant position in independent India, since it was perceived as a promoter of economic growth, technological development and also as an instrument of equal opportunity and upward social mobility. Various commissions and committees have deliberated on its critically to the social and economic development of the country. Moreover, the expansion of higher education before 1991 also coincided with the centrality of equal opportunities discourses and policies in the public sector institutions which provided education and employment. This centrality of equal opportunity reflected the social importance of higher education and the concern of the Indian government to ensure the participation of first-generation students. It was also due to the increasing importance of social justice around the issues of caste, tribe, class and gender. There are several dimensions of the changes that have taken place since 1991, the most important of which is the position the government, reflected in the reduction of state funding to higher education, the entry of private players, the increase in the individual cost of higher education i.e. the self-financing of higher education, the entry of foreign institutions, the large number of Indian students who go abroad on a self-financing basis, change in the academic environment of higher educational institutions, impact on the service conditions of teachers, the parameters of efficiency and accountability being transferred from management discourse to educational discourse, the overwhelming dominance of professional and techno science subject sets. All of them need to be looked at and analysed from a gender perspective. However, the expansion of professional education and the changes in disciplinary choices are the most visible. This paper seeks to demonstrate the latest trends and enrolment of women in different course different types of institutions. Which tried to show the trends in enrolment of women by discipline? It also indicated some of the changes in the disciplinary choices of women and inferred the reasons for the changes. In addition, data on marginal groups such as Dalit's and tribal are also provided. Women for these groups suffer the multiple handicaps of gender, caste, tribe and rurality because these are interlocking systems of domination, regional disparities, too are so crucial as those of the general population and marginal groups. Therefore, attention is also given to this dimension, mainly to reflect on trends in the different types of higher education institutions of Hyderabad – Karnataka region kalaburagi district. While disciplinary choices are the main focus, the participation of women at different namely, Graduates, postgraduates have also been highlighted. This way, it is possible to focused not only on women's entry into the system of higher education, but also to see what happens to them after they enter the system. What are the chances of their staying on and progressing from one stage of higher education to another stage?.*

Keywords: Higher Education, Gender, Caste, Girl Enrolment, Higher Education Institutions.

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