

Abstract

This research focuses on the barriers and the state government policies (alongside government policies) in reducing the barriers in access to higher education for the applicant from disadvantaged groups. Based on empirical evidence I have analyzed the various policies or schemes, budget expenditure, the role of the private sector (expansion in the education sector) that benefits the applicant from the disadvantaged group in access to Higher Education. Also, it tries to analyze by comparing three states' government's policy implementation towards the people who are from socially and economically disadvantaged groups. The research depicts that the NCT of Delhi policies were more effective in reducing the barriers in higher education for the disadvantaged group than Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Apart from this, more factors contribute to applicants of NCT of Delhi from the disadvantaged group's inaccessibility of higher education.

Keywords:- Education Policy, Inequalities, socially and economically Disadvantaged, Higher Education, India.