Gender inequities throughout the world are among the most pervasive forms of inequality. Gender equality concerns each and every member of the society and forms the very basis of a just society and hence, the issue of 'gender justice' is of enormous magnitude and of mammoth ramification engulfing and embracing all the illimitable canvas.

In India, there has been a history of social legislations in favour of women since 1829. The Constitution of India has granted women equal rights of participation in the political process of the country along with equal opportunities and rights in education and employment. It also guarantees political equality through the institution of adult franchise. Article 15 prohibits any kind of discrimination. Article 15 (3) also empowers the State to make 'any special provisions for women and children'. Article 16 (2) forbids discrimination in respect of any employment in the state on grounds of sex, etc. Similarly, the Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution embody the major policy goals of a welfare State, some of which concern women directly and some indirectly.

Gender bias and discrimination against women begins from the day the female child is born since an overwhelming preference in our society is bestowed on the male child. Poor childhood care, neglect of education and lack of other supporting factors, adversely affect the growth and personality of women. Economic dependence, dowry,
violence against women and many other socio-psychological factors make her position more vulnerable and prone to exploitation. Respect to the women folk will bound to bringing social transformation of the society.

A moderate attempt has been made in to portray the existing scenario of women in gender justice, right to equality and educational development in India.

Globalisation has different facets. It is associated not only with an increasing Cross-border movement of goods, services, capital, technology, information and people, but also with organisation of educational activities which straddles national boundaries. It is used in a positive sense to describe a process of increasing integration into the world economy and in normative sense to prescribe a strategy of development based on a rapid integration with the education world wide. Gender discrimination has presented serious juridical problems in India. The equality provisions of Constitution in India provide for protective discrimination in favour of women. It modifies the requirement that the State shall not discriminate on the basis of sex, specifically permitting special provisions in favour of women. This provision reflects the profound concern of the founding fathers for Women and their place in a male dominated society.

In most countries, a fundamental aspect of disparities, which is both one of their causes and one of their continuing consequences, is inequality in access to and performance in education. These inequalities are deep-seated, and will require special attention and commitment if they are to be removed within the time-frame envisaged by the
Education for All (EFA) goals. Accordingly, this thesis focuses on the
main dimensions and causes of these educational inequalities and
identifies strategies whereby they can be overcome. The continuing
prevalence of educational inequality is a major infringement of the rights
of women and girls, and it is also an important impediment to social and
economic development.

Admittedly gender disparity manifests itself in various forms, the
most obvious and disquieting trend has been declining female ratio in the
population. Social stereotyping and violence on women at domestic and
societal levels and gender inequities in education have become deeply
entrenched. Discrimination and deprivation constitute a fait accompli
for girl children, adolescent girls and women in our society. Need for
serious and sustained attention to these problems is the hallmark of the
thesis.

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