

Globalisation and Empowerment of Womens in India

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ABSTRACT

Important disputes about the influence of globalisation on women, particularly in developing countries, revolve around socioeconomic and political aspects of their life. The emergence of digital technology that linked feminist movements all over the world has been heralded as a fresh hope for the advancement of women's socioeconomic and political rights. Globalisation has given Indian women a new platform from which to establish themselves as qualified professionals. They are on par with their counterparts in other countries. The easy access to knowledge and information, as well as professional education, has opened up new frontiers of chances and earnings, but globalisation's economic benefits are limited to a few metropolitan and urban educated women. The vast majority of rural and uneducated women are still untouched by globalisation's good effects; in fact, due to the Indian government's acceptance of NEP, they have forfeited the benefits of the mixed and welfare economies that they should have received. Furthermore, the use of capital-intensive agricultural techniques has resulted in widespread unemployment of women in rural and semi-urban areas. Globalisation and social transformation have a considerably less societal influence. Superstitions and the denial of women's socioeconomic and political rights have persisted for centuries. The traditional notion of a "good woman" and gender stereotyping, which were determinants of a good woman, are still significant in both urban and rural India, and are unchanged since globalisation. The male family members still have power over their ability to make personal judgments.

Keyword: Socioeconomic, Unemployment, Information, Empowerment

Introduction:

Globalization is the process of increasing economic and social interconnection and integration to the point where an incident in one area of the world affects individuals in other parts of the world. Global culture, global economy, and global government are frequently discussed by thinkers and scholars around the world. Political limitations on the trade of products, services, technology, and information have been reduced under globalization standards. Economic interests, rather than political concerns, have governed the exchange of technology, information, goods, and services since the end of the Cold War. This process, however, has not been uniform over the world, resulting in conflict and disintegration between countries and even between groups of people inside the same country. Globalization has an impact based on group identity, geographical location, culture, gender, and individual skill potential. Global governance promises and initiatives are intended at

improving the status of women around the world. Women's rights are increasingly being linked to human rights, with demands for equal and universal rights for women around the world. According to current worldwide consensus, women should be treated as a single group, regardless of caste, colour, race, language, socio-political status, or nationality, and they should have access to the same human rights as men. The United Nations' postwar efforts and the world's democratisation have resulted in the development and empowerment of women all throughout the world. The focus of national and international governments has been on developing democracy and extending human rights to all members of society who are marginalised. The traditional notion of national government and political control of the country is being replaced by the new concept of human governance, which strives to integrate the poorest members of society into the nation's socioeconomic

and political mainstream and to extend human rights to all citizens.

Review of Literature:

The latest progress toward fulfilling the Millennium Development Goals is examined in the Millennium Development Goals Report 2014. (MDGs). It confirms that the Millennium Development Goals have had a significant impact on people's lives. Five years ahead of schedule, global poverty has been halved. The closing of the gender gap in elementary school enrollment in developing nations has also been noted. With country-by-country data, the improvement in facilities and control of severe diseases like malaria and tuberculosis has been demonstrated.

T. Lavanya studies the rules and policy framework adopted by the Indian government for the development and empowerment of women in depth. When looking at the history of women's development in India, she considers the Eleventh Five Year Plan to be the Indian government's first serious attempt to address the subject of women's development and empowerment. She applauds the government's intervention and long-term plans to address violence and discrimination against women in a globalised India.

Yamini Mishra and Navanita Sinha's research emphasises the necessity of gender responsive budgeting while examining how the Indian government has planned out this process, which looks to be a classic case of putting the cart before the horse. This article examines the Government of India's two primary efforts for institutionalising gender responsive budgeting, namely the "Gender Budget Statement" and Gender Budgeting Cells, to determine what went wrong and what needs to be remedied. The authors use examples from other countries to suggest that gender responsive budgeting in India requires a fundamentally new rhythm if it is to result in better outcomes for Indian women. With the Twelfth Plan in the works, this is an excellent time to press for significant changes in the policy discourse on gender responsive budgeting.

Himanshu's research looks at the trends in employment and unemployment that have been shown by successive National Sample Surveys since the mid-1970s. He claims that the enthusiasm about rapid employment growth from 1999 to 2004 was unjustified, and that the anxiety over unemployment growth in future years does not capture the changes

in work structure. According to the study, long-term employment trends reflect gradual changes in employment patterns and workforce structure that do not fit to the usual employment-output relationship.

Objectives of the Study

- To examine women rights in historical perspective in India.
- To examine impact of globalisation on women rights in India.
- To examine social impact of globalisation on women rights in India.
- To examine economic impact of globalisation on the rights of women in India.
- To examine the political participation and political rights of women in globalised India.
- To examine the Empowerment of Womens in India

Scope of Study:

The purpose of this research is to look into the impact of globalisation on women's socioeconomic and political rights and position in India. It looks at the influence of the New Economic Policy and Structural Adjustment Program on women's socioeconomic and political rights, as well as the Indian government's policy initiatives and legislative measures for women's development and empowerment.

Methodology:

A comprehensive approach has been taken. The socio-economic and political status of women in different periods of history, as well as the impact of globalisation on women's rights in India, were studied using historical and analytical methodologies. Primary and secondary sources were used in the research. Government reports, reports from international and national agencies such as Census, NSSO, UN, World Bank, and World Health Organization reports, among others, will be used as primary sources. Books, journals, newspapers, and websites, among other things, will be used as secondary sources.

Economical Status of Women:

The argument over women's property rights had become a serious problem for the colonial bureaucracy as well as the Indians under the new political structure and codified rules. The most significant was Indian women's entry into the business

sector of the organised economy. Women, like Stridhana, enjoyed property rights in the ancient world. The colonial judiciary, however, altered this concept, stating that inherited property is not Stridhana. Through court decisions, a new legal principle was progressively established: whether property is inherited by a woman through her male relatives (Father, Son, Husband) or her female relatives (Mother, Mother's Mother, Daughter), it is not her stridhana and will pass to her husband or father's heirs. The women's right to will or give their stridhana was taken away, and it became a limited estate. Any transaction using a widow's inherited property had to be justified on one of two grounds: legal necessity or religious or philanthropic intent. The property reverted to the husband's male relatives after the widow died. The adoption of the 'reversionary' notion, which is essentially a legal principle under English law, gave male relatives the authority to contest Hindu widows' property dealings.

Some rulings of British India's newly growing legal apparatus are presented below to provide specific examples of this trend. There are some similarities among these conclusions. The heirs of the husband brought the lawsuits against the widows. Lower courts affirmed women's property rights in a considerable number of cases, reflecting local conventions. The lower court verdicts, on the other hand, were overturned by the higher judiciary and became obligatory legal principles. Below are some examples of cases that defined women's economic status under the new colonial system. These judgements stemmed from property conflicts inside the Bengal presidency, but thanks to the complex system of judicial hierarchy, they became binding legal rules for other presidencies. Women did not have the right to dispose of their independent property until the twentieth century. Married women had no legal standing because their husbands could conduct all property transactions on their behalf. A woman's legal identity was lost the moment she married. Her identity was fused with her husband's.

Political Status of Women:

Women's empowerment is a major issue in the feminist movement. The term "empowerment" refers to the exercise of power in economic, social, and political relationships between individuals and groups. Control over resources and ideology may be overly characterised as power. Women, according to this

viewpoint, are relatively helpless since they lack authority over resources. As a result, women have little decision-making power, despite the fact that innumerable decisions affecting women are made every day. participation and representation in state elected entities has indicated the opposite. A comparison of the percentage of women in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1990, as well as an examination of the percentage of women members in various political parties, can reveal the true political status of women in India.

Women Health and Political Governance in India:

Health is a personal and social condition of balance and well-being in which one feels strong, active, creative, and wise, in which all of one's different capacities and rhythms are recognised, and in which one is free to make choices, express oneself, and move around. Health inequity is described as systematic and potentially reversible inequalities in one or more elements of health between populations or population groupings defined socially, economically, culturally, and demographically.

Globalisation and Women Education in India:

Education is a crucial component in determining a society's socioeconomic and political development. It is always crucial in securing the future of any country. An educational institution is critical for instilling moral values and national ideals in youngsters and preparing the nation's future generation. Technology advances and creations, particularly following globalisation, have significantly altered the industrial system and process. It has had a significant impact on Indian education and has presented new problems to Indian educators in terms of preparing Indian youngsters for global competition. Globalisation has caused numerous obstacles for Indian youth, particularly young women, whose education is now viewed as more family-oriented than it was previously. Women's education has become more market-oriented as a result of globalisation. Accepting the problems of globalisation, policymakers in the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plans began focusing on women's education and inclusive growth.

Economic Rights Of Women:

The opening and linking of the world's trade and markets under the standards of liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation have impacted not only various countries, but also diverse people and groups

within the same country. Existing gender and globalisation research examines both the good and negative effects of globalisation on women around the world. According to one viewpoint, liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation will aid women's development by providing them greater economic options. The free flow of knowledge and information will provide women with new frontiers of knowledge and information that were previously unavailable. They will be able to advance socially, economically, and politically as a result of their increased knowledge. They can share their professional experience with other women, and democratic and global governance will make it easier to establish and implement women's development policies than ever before.

Women's economic empowerment and economic rights are extremely complicated topics that are firmly rooted in society's social fabric. Women's economic rights and status are intertwined with their social standing and social rights in society. Women's economic rights include the right to work, the right to equal pay for equal effort, maternity benefits, and an equal portion of the parental property as the family's male child. Unfortunately, there is no common definition of women's economic rights, and economic empowerment is constantly tied to social and political challenges. A number of national and international programmes link women's economic development to poverty reduction, improved health care, clean water, sanitation, and education, among other things.

Globalization and Economic Empowerment of Women in India:

India is rapidly being seen as a highly globalized country and a globalization poster child. The Indian government implemented major economic and trade reforms in the 1990s with the goal of eliminating regulations and simplifying rules in order to gain better integration with the global economy and accelerate economic growth. Liberalizing, privatising, and globalizing the Indian economy refers to the process of integrating and opening the Indian economy to global investment and market. It's worth noting that, under the New Economic Policy (NEP) and Structural Adjustment Programme, the Indian government was forced to change its former mixed-economy model and support economic privatisation (SAP).

In India, the twenty-first century began with new promises of excellent governance and inclusive

progress. In 2001, the government took two key moves to strengthen the public sector's accountability to women by implementing gender budgeting. In India, there are two types of gender budgeting: the Gender Budget Statement (also known as Statement 20) and Gender Budgeting Cells based in government ministries and departments. In India, the Gender Budget Statement was established in the 2005-2006 financial year. The Gender Budget Statement is part of India's yearly Union Budget, which is the country's national budget and is published by the Ministry of Finance. The Gender Budget Statement is divided into two sections. Part A lists "schemes" whose sole beneficiaries are women and girls, whereas Part B lists "schemes" in which women and girls receive at least 30% of the expenditure. As a result, the Gender Budget Statement identifies the amount of public financial resources that are solely or partially allocated to women and girls. India's Gender Budget Statement is a quantitative method of gender budgeting in this regard. The Ministry of Women and Child Development published a handbook in 2007 to assist ministries and departments in implementing gender budgeting and providing information on the practical actions to take. The handbook is an example of capacity-building efforts in India aimed at encouraging genuine gender budgeting. Gender budgeting, which began as a national project, is now being implemented at the state level.

An Analysis of Women's Employment and Empowerment in India:

Despite the fact that women's development has been a real priority for Indian policymakers since independence, women's employment and labour participation could only become a worry for policymakers and women studies in the 1970s. The beginning of women studies in India in the 1970s called into question the state-sponsored welfare policies for women's development and encouraged the authorities to seek new options for women's development in India. It should be noted that a decline in female work participation was observed in the 1960s, particularly before the advent of specialised women's studies, but it was widely assumed to be a transient phenomenon as the economy transitioned from subsistence agriculture and household industry to modern industry. It was also expected that a "countervailing factor," characterised as a gain in income, would immediately remedy the loss. The establishment of the concept

that income increases originally intensified the downward trend in female labour participation; further gains in income reversed the fall was based on historical trends in industrialised countries, particularly in Europe. 83 In the case of India, such assumptions and perspectives were, of course, proven to be incorrect on multiple counts.

The fall in women's work involvement was regarded to be a problem of India's developmental process after the Committee on the Status of Women in India (CSWI) Report in 1974. The long-term reduction in women's economic participation, both as a percentage of the total female population and as a percentage of the entire labour force, began to be seen as proof that the structure of India's development process had harmed their economic participation. The CSWI claimed that from the colonial period onwards, the destruction of domestic industry (with a greater degree of ruin in female labour intensive sectors) had eroded women's non-agricultural occupations, while a process of limited modernisation had excluded them from the modern sector's limited opportunities. As a result, women have been pushed to the margins of the economy.

The international recognition of women empowerment as a critical issue of democratic governance and the recent identification of girl children and women as a special group are seen as beneficial developments for women's political rights. It has also been recognised and understood that genuine commitments and efforts on the part of national and international institutions are essential to achieve women's political involvement and empowerment.

Conclusion:

Globalisation has been heralded as ushering in a new age for the world's socioeconomic and political progress in general, and for emerging economies in particular. According to analysts, the globalisation of the economy and the opening of world trade through economic liberalisation and privatisation will not only affect different countries differently, but also diverse persons and groups within the same countries. Women account for about half of the world's population and are regarded as a vulnerable group due to their marginalisation in the world's socioeconomic and political structures. However, different groups of women are affected differently by liberalisation and privatisation, and women's participation in the

development process is determined by their socio-economic and political standing. The widespread use of information technology, media, free-flow of knowledge, and easy interaction among people from many countries and regions has been considered as a beneficial development for developing societies' socio-political development. The advent of global feminism and the globalisation of women's movements have proven critical for women's progress and empowerment. The impact of global technology, worldwide health facilities, global media, and the spread of education on women's rights is also new to Indian society's social set-up. Women are now acknowledged by the village community's male-dominated politics, and they are equally engaged in policymaking, with the number of women members increasing.

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