



A STUDY ON SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT AND GLOBALIZATIONS OF WOMEN EDUCATION IN INDIA

Dr.S.Munusamy* Dr. P.Sadaiyan**

*Assistant professor, Dept. of Economics, Government Arts College, Salem .

**Assistant professor, Dept. of Economics, Pee Gee Collage of Arts & Science, Periyannahalli, Dharmapuri.

Abstract

Women Education is milestone of social empowerment because it enables them to respond to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. Education of women in the education of women is the most powerful tool of change of position in society. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family. Globalization, feminism and the women movement, terms not initially considered jointly as crucially defining self-identity. But as the saying goes, politics makes strange bedfellows. The globalization of feminism can be attributed to the spread of capitalism abroad. Women are shifting to new role identities from the relational mother, to that of the provider (traditionally attributed to men). Businesses in many developing countries employ women because of cheaper wages and supposed greater efficiency as workers, generating the feminization of labor. Therefore, although globalization has led to moving women education into new roles around the world while establishing greater equality to men; at the same time it has persisted is the perpetuation of the same stereotypes that suppress women. As a result, globalization has set the stage for the feminist movement to join with the women movement to revolutionize and reshape ideologies and protect human rights within women labour.

Keywords: - Social Women Empowerment, Education, Safeguarding, Opportunity, Development, Potential.

Introduction

Education plays an important role in bringing about awareness on women's right. The post three decades have witnessed a steadily increasing awareness of the need to empower women through measures to increase social. Economic and political equity broader access to fundamental human rights, improvement in nutrition, basic health and education when both boys and girls grow up with mutual respect and understanding of their capabilities and roles in the society, women are more likely to find their rightful place within the family and the community.

If economic and social policies continue to in more the differential impact of globalization on large number of women education, chances are that the regional disparities and gap between are rich and the poor will continue to increase. While a small number will be better educated and enabled to seize the opportunities offered by globalization, a large number of marginalized women will continue to be denied basic education of decent quality.

The story is about middle -aged woman whose husband had more than one "wife a common practice in rural India though not officially allowed. One of his wives contracted AIDS somehow and while illness had become generally known, he continued to have sexual relationship with his order wives. He made in effort to medically test or to take adequate protection measures for himself or his other women, and soon all involved contracted the disease. The real life story represents the endless numbers of lives lost from ignorance, the low status of women and their inability to control their destiny.

Globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women's equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. However from the micro-level studies that was commissioned by the Department of women and child development, it is evident that there is a need for re-framing policies for access to employment and quality of employment

.Women in Ancient India

The status of women is changing from time to time. The history of women in India has been exciting. Over the past few millennia, the status of women in India has been subject to many changes. Women enjoyed equal status with men in all fields of life in ancient days of India. Works by ancient Indian grammarians such as Patanjali and Katyayana point out that, women were educated in the early Vedic period. The Rigvedic verses tell that, the women married at a mature age and were free to select their life partner. Rig Veda and Upanishads, the holy books mention that, There were many women sages and seers, like Gari and Maitreyi. Stri. Dharma Paddhati, the text of Tryambakayajvan reflects the role of women and tells that, „women were enjoined to be of service to their husbands“. In some kingdoms of ancient India, tradition like Nagar Vadhu i.e bride of the city was practiced. Amrapali was the famous Nagar Vadhu. Women were competing to win the popular title of the „Nagar Vadhu“.



During the early Vedic Period women enjoyed equal position and rights. Later around 500 B.C the position of women started to decline with the Manusmriti and with the Mughal invasion of Babur and the Mughal empire and later Christianity cut the freedom and rights of women. Even though penitentiary movements like Jainism allowed women to be admitted to the religious order by and large, the women in India faced captivity and restrictions. Around sixth century, the practice of child marriages started.

Women Empowerment in India

It is the man who has to take initiative for women empowerment. The efforts for the upliftment of conditions of Indian women have been noticed before and after British rule in India.

During British Rule

In the 19th century European scholars observed that, the Hindu women are naturally innocent, faithful and more virtuous than other women. During the British Rule, many reformers like Rajaram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Jyotirao Phule, etc. struggled for the upliftment of the conditions of women in India. The first free school for girls (Kalikrishna Girls' High School) in Barasat (Calcutta) was started by Peary Charan Sarkar, (student of Hindu College, Calcutta and a member of Young Bengal) in 1847. Missionaries' wives like Martha Mault née Mead and her daughter Eliza Caldwell née Mault pioneered the education and training of girls in south India.

In 1829, the efforts of Raja Rammohan Roy resulted in the abolition of the practice of „Sati“ under Governor- General William Bentinck. The Widow Remarriage Act of 1856 was the result of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's movement for the improvement in conditions of widows. The efforts of women reformer, Pandita Ramabai also helped for upliftment of conditions of women in India. The Indian National Congress supported the first women's delegation which met the Secretary of State to demand women's political rights in 1917. In 1927, The All India Women's Education Conference was held at Pune. The efforts of Mahommad Ali Jinnah, resulted in passing of Child Marriage Restraint Act in 1929. Mahatma Gandhi called upon the young men to marry the child widows and urged people to boycott child marriages.

Independent India

After independence India is free to take new and innovative steps for women empowerment. The Indian Constitution guarantees about, women equality, no discrimination, equality of opportunity, equal pay for equal work for all Indian women and it allows the State to make special provisions in favour of women and children, renounces practices insulting to the dignity of women and for provisions for securing just and humanitarian conditions of work and for maternity relief. The cases of trafficking of young girls and women have been reported. These women are either forced into prostitution, domestic work or child labour to prevent this, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act was passed in 1956. In 1961, the Government of India passed the Dowry Prohibition Act and the Dowry Prohibition (maintenance of lists of presents to the bride and bridegroom) rules were framed in 1985.

In India all the medical tests that can be used to decide the sex of the child have been banned. Female infanticide is still prevails in some areas. In India the abuse of the dowry tradition has been one of the major reasons for sex-selective abortions and female infanticides. During late 1970s the feminist activism got momentum and the protest due to the issue of rape of young girl Mathura in police station by a policeman compelled the government to amend the Evidence Act, the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code and introduce the category of custodial rape. Female activists amalgamated the issues of female infanticide, gender bias, women health, and female literacy. The Government of India passed the Muslim Women's (Protection of Rights Upon Divorce) Act, on the base of Supreme Court Judgment in 1986. Women-oriented NGOs were formed with the help of grants from foreign donors in 1990s. Self Help Groups, Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), etc. played a key role in protecting women's rights by which many women have emerged as leaders of local movements in India. In 1997, the Supreme Court of India in important judgment took a strong stand against sexual harassment of women in the workplace and the Court laid down guidelines for the prevention and redressal of grievances. Subsequently the National Commission for Women elaborated these guidelines into a Code of Conduct for employers.

In 2001, the Government of India declared the year 2001 as the Year of Women's Empowerment (Swashakti) and the National Policy for the Empowerment of Women was passed. In 2005, the Hindu law of inheritance has been amended and now the women have been provided the same status as that of men have i.e right of having share in ancestral property. In 2006, the rape case of Imrana was highlighted; the announcement of some Muslim religious leader that, Imrana should marry her father-in-law" (the rapist) caused widespread protests and resulted in conviction verdict for 10 years imprisonment which was welcomed by many women's groups and the All India Muslim Personal Law Board. On 26th October, 2006, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 has come into force. Rajyasabha passed Women's Reservation Bill, ensuring 33 percent reservation to women in Parliament and State Legislative bodies on 9th March, 2015-2016. According to



the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts, all local elected bodies reserve one-third of their seats for women. Even though the percentages of women in various levels of political activity have risen considerably, women are still under-represented in governance and decision making positions.

Social Empowerment of Women Education in India

Equal access to education for women and girls should be ensured social benefit of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions unsafe working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination universalize education eradicate, illiteracy; create a gender sensitive educational system. Strategies will be designed to enhance the capacity Empowerment of women education them meet the negative social and economic impacts which may flow from the globalization process. Increasing enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of occupation /vocation technical skills by women. Reducing the gender gap in secondary and higher education would be a focus area gender sensitive curricula would be developed at all levels of education system in order to address sex stereotyping as one of the causes of gender discrimination

Globalization of Women Education

As per women, impact of globalization has been interesting on one hand it has allowed women to become a large part of the work force if economic and social policies continue to ignore the differential impact of globalization on large number of poor people chances are that the regional disparities and gap between the rich and poor will continue to increase. While a small number will be better educated and enabled to seize the opportunities offered by globalization a large number of marginalized women will continue to be denied basic education of decent quality globalization has provide a power to uproot the traditional views about women that have kept women economically poor and socially exploited. The growth of the computer and technology sector has provide middle class educated woman with better wages, flex-timings and the capacity to negotiate their role and status within the household and society. No the other hand women continue to work in poorly paid, mentally and physically unhealthy and insecure situations. The work participation rate for women appears to have increased to approximately 30 percent. At the global level, women contribute more than of the productive labour but they got only ten percent of the global income and them. Own only one percent of the global assets

Women Education in Difficult Circumstances

In recognition of the diversity of women's situation and in acknowledgement of the needs of special disadvantage groups, Measures and programs should be undertaken to provide them with special assistance. These with groups include women in extreme poverty destitute women in conflict situational women affected the natural calamities women in less developed regions the disabled widows, Elderly women single women in difficult circumstances, women heading households those displaced from employment, migrants, women who are various of marital violence women and prostitutes etc.,

Gender Equality

Gender equality is the position of women in society in terms of rights and obligations in the sociological sense and their role in relation to men an added dimension could be the degree of actual control women have over their lives and the extent to which they have access to the decision making process gender equality in India remains a pipe dream the main reason for this is that women continue to be grossly underrepresented in the political process in the land of " bharat matha"

Perspectives of Globalization

It is quite lucid that there are two main linchpins of globalization as per words of Irani and Noruzi, 2016-2017 and they are as follows:

1. Pro-Globalization
2. Anti-Globalization
- 3.

1. Pro-Globalization

As for as globalization is concern it produce more efficient competitive edge for women and having more pros as compare to cons which help women to show their influence around the globe in more effective ways.

2. Anti-Globalization

Countries supporting the anti-globalization have less capable competitive approach around the globe. Hence, increased competitive competition among the women in the different spheres like political, cultural and many others and it might keep them deprived for showing their influence/talent around the globe.



Globalization Effects on Women Social Empowerment

Globalization is helping most of the countries to eliminate the discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child, it is providing equal access to health care, quality education at all levels, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and ensuring provisions of the women basic needs several program would be initiated globally:

1. Ensure food security.
2. Arrange for housing and shelter.
3. Provide equal education.
4. Devise a holistic approach to women health.
5. Formulate macro economic and social policies institutionalizing women participation in economic development.
6. Arrange support services like child care facility etc to enable the women to come to come at competitive edge to recognized themselves more effectively around the globe.

Conclusion

It is concluded that for equality to be maintained among the genders and equal weight age given to women in all respects if we are ready to create such situation it will lead to the strengthen the economic growth of the country as well as the world and gender equation in India will become true.

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