

Impact of Globalization on Women Privileges

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Abstract- *Globalization facilitates global exchanges that triumph over the confines of a single nation or a progress, allowing participation in a worldwide community. In this globalized era, the clash for human rights has become difficult and challenging. One of it is that we face as a community of nations is to understand better the emerging socio- economic forces and forms of globalization. Human rights can balance forces of globalization within a just international legal framework. Human rights are what reason requires and conscience command.*

Keywords- Globalization, Women, Impact, gender equality, Technology

I. INTRODUCTION

The term Globalization is widely accepted and multidimensional phenomenon. It means that the world is brought together and woven into one capitalist political economy operating under a neo liberal market ideology. It is nothing but exchange and interactions occur at all levels of governance and among non-state actors, creating a more interdependent world. Economic globalization has been accompanied by a marked increase in the influence of international financial markets and transnational institutions, including corporations, in determining national policies and priorities. We can say that information and communication technology is playing a very important role in today's era. Globalization has created powerful non state actors that may violate human rights in ways that were not contemplated during the development of the modern human rights movement.

Globalization has increased the exports of different countries and wages in export sectors are much higher than other sectors and in many cases women get higher wages than men in formal industrial sectors. So globalization has increase average wages of women, also the bigger portion of wages goes to women. With globalization, women's employment opportunities have increase, and now they are also contributing in family expenses which support the creation of new resources and raise the level of income of family. Along with increase in family income, with the help of globalization, social choices of women has increased. Women do lot of family work without any wages, at the same time that all

women's work all over the world is not valued or undervalued the paid work has increased women's social choices and life choices, in addition to giving them self-confidence and increasing their morale. More and more countries participate in international economy through exports, creates new employment opportunities. Many countries, especially low income countries, have increased its participation in international trade. If the agricultural work is done with traditional methods, this trend has very serious gender implications. In small farms where crops are grown in traditional way, the demand for women's work is very high, but their wages are low. The increase of profitability of cash crops in the international markets increases the independence of women. Because of globalization, there are structural changes in agricultural production. Many countries started manufacturing of agricultural products to increase their export values and it is especially for women, who got benefitted from this because these activities are a good source of high wages than working in their family farms. Women health conditions are also improved by working in companies rather than farms. By working in family farms, women paid nothing or very low wages but women get higher wages while working in companies especially in export industries. While talking about impact of globalization on women, we cannot ignore the impact of service sector. At present time, service sector is the most important sector. It will not be wrong to say; service sector is equally important to industrial sector. Some service sectors like communication & information technology are achieving the same progress achieved by industrial sector. In terms of output, this sector is considered to be largest sector of all the economic sectors in terms of output and the employment opportunities which is provides in many countries. By working in informal sector, especially small business is considered the most important income source for the poor women (Dr. Hooda Sobhy). In some of the fastest growing service sectors, demand for female employment is increasing like data processing sector, industrial export sector, airlines, railways, banks and insurance companies. In developed countries due to expansion in the service sector, women get plenty of quality work. Multinational companies offer job without discriminating between men and women because they work in competitive environment and choose the best employees regardless of their gender. It motivates more women to get the jobs. Globalization has opened up many ways for men and women in India. As India was a restricted

economy before 1991. After launching of “liberalization”, “globalization”, “privatization” policy, many opportunities in the form of new jobs are available for women. With globalization women are getting higher wages, which raises self confidence and independency among them. Globalization has the power to uproot the traditional views towards women so they can take an equal stance in society. As India is a agriculturist country, women get many opportunities to increase their income level in agriculture sector. Women’s ratio in agriculture work is more than as compared to men. Not only in agriculture sector, women are getting benefits from industrial sector and service sector too. After the globalization has emerged, it has increased the living standard of people and especially for women.

Women work two full time jobs. As they moved to work places but their household responsibilities have not been decreased. For household responsibilities they paid nothing. Women double responsibilities – long working hours at work place along with attending household chores like cooking, baby care hinders their performance and came in the way of success. Although some women enjoy the freedom of delaying marriage, they soon realize that this form of independence might actually be a burden because finding a husband later in life is not as easy as in their youth. Moreover women are exploited by paying lower wages than men. This is not a single problem, women are facing at work place, due to sexual harassment at work place, many women resist to work. The position of urban women is better than women living in rural areas. Due to illiteracy and unawareness rural area women are more exploited than urban area women. No doubt globalization has paved many ways for women to improve. Globalization has promoted equality between the sexes, something that Indian women have been struggling with their entire life but still it has many negative consequences. The rising trend of globalization has not lifted everybody. Gender differences in endowments, time use patterns, access to productive inputs and agency have muted positive impacts for some and added to inequalities between men and women. Gender differences in education have limited women’s access to new employment opportunities. In agriculture, besides having a positive impact on productivity, education improves farmer’s capacity to adopt new methods of improving results. But because of lower education levels, female producers experience more constraints in accessing international markets than males. Gender responsibilities can prevent women from seizing new opportunities in the commercial sector, if no other household member can take on their duties. That is particularly true when new opportunities arise in formal sector, where longer working hours and fixed schedules are prevailing. Women’s weaker property rights and limited access to productive inputs also constrain their capacity to

benefit from trade openness. Gender norms for mobility and women role in economic sphere can disproportionately affect women’s access to technology. At home, men often control television remotes, radios, and mobile phones. At work, men think that a computer is something; women cannot learn to operate. If decreased government revenues are compensated through decreased social services, women are more directly affected than men. Many new jobs in growth sectors have low wages, insecure tenure and limited training or promotional prospects. These conditions may be exacerbated by the relaxation of labor standards as a means to attract investment. Some gender obstacles hinders the effect of women’s paid work, sometimes businessmen cut down the women wages, women sometimes have to give all her wages or part of it to her family, which increase gender inequalities. In agriculture, gender impact on trade differs according to the type of agriculture & region. For example; in Asia and Latin America, women almost do not have any rights in the agriculture system. The farmer’s chance to enter the export sector leads to conflicts with respect to gender because the returns are always biased against women. Some studies suggested that the gender impact of the expansion of industrial production and export is stronger in low income countries than in the medium income countries, where the expansion of trade caused the increase of women employment, but in the medium income countries women are employed and men still get the better paid jobs. Export opportunities are not available in equal manner to women all over the world. In some countries, women can enter the international market like men, but it is noticed that in some countries women adapt slower than men to the export opportunities. There are several reasons responsible for women slower growth like restrictions on women for getting the necessary loans, inputs and access to marketing channels compared to men, which decreases their ability to move to large scale of production. As service sector is offering many benefits to women but the benefit is limited because very few employment opportunities are offered by service sector to poor uneducated women, compared to those offered by industrial and agricultural sector. Moreover women are employed for middle and lower managerial level, but women’s participation in the higher managerial level in the private sector is still limited. Globalization has provided for an easier means of exploiting those living in poverty who are seeking better lives, it also has provided for dramatic improvements in transportation and communications with which to facilitate the physical processing of persons. Within the past two decades, globalization has created a tremendous impact on the lives of women’s in developing nations. Globalization has improved the living standard of Indian women, due to media and advertisements people needs are increased. Therefore women need to work and contribute to the household income to afford a good lifestyle. So many nonprofits organizations are

working for women empowerment. These organizations have given women the skill they need to advance such as literacy and vocational skills. The self-employed women's association in India is a union of women laborers willing to work hard and seize any work opportunities they might get. Globalization has aided their opportunities in many ways.

Impact of globalization on human rights one view is that globalization enhances human rights, leading to economic benefits and consequent political freedoms. The positive contributions of globalization have even led to the proposal; that it be accepted as a new human right, In general, trade theory predicts a significant increase in global welfare stemming from globalization, indirectly enhancing the attainment of economic conditions necessary for economic and social rights, Many thus believe that market mechanisms and liberalized trade will lead to an improvement in the living standards of all people. Some also posit that free trade and economic freedom are necessary condition of political freedom, or at least contribute to the rule of law that is an essential component of human rights. Members of the world Trade Organization when negotiating and implementing international, rules on trade liberalization, should bear in mind their concurrent obligations to promote and protect human rights, mindful of the commitment made in the Vienna Declaration 1993 that human rights are the first responsibility of governments, While the WTO agreements provide a legal framework for the economic aspects of the liberalization of trade, the norms and standards of human rights balance this by offering a legal framework for trade liberalizations social and ethical dimensions. The human rights violations resulting from globalization are failures of governance. Human rights law is capable of monitoring and regulating foreign investment. Respect for human rights requires governments to protect, promote and fulfil obligations. The right to development process can provide a framework focused on the implementation of rights- based approach to development. The right to development is versatile and promotes global responsibility for globalization .The declaration on the Right to Development requires states to guarantee rights in a manner applicable to globalization. In order to be universal and remain relevant, human rights law must protect those marginalized by the exigencies of globalization by empowering local peoples. Development strategy consists of liberal trading regimes with a reduced role for the state. Despite the new challenges arising from the globalization process and, the state remains the only full subject of international law responsible under human rights law. It is the state, acting individually or collectively, that ultimately controls international relations. The origin of human rights may be found both in Greek philosophy and the various world religions. In the Age of Enlightenment the concept of human rights emerged as an explicit category. Man

and women came to be seen as an Anonymous Individual, endowed by nature with certain in alienable fundamental rights that could be invoked against a government and should be safeguarded by it. Human rights were hence forth seen as elementary preconditions for an existence working of human dignity. Origin of the idea of human rights in India though the Rig-Veda contemplates the bedrock of human rights in its earliest meaning , with the coming of the later Vedic Age and the society being divided on the basis of Varna was evidence of the mere mockery of the earlier concept of human rights. In medieval period Emperor Akbar took certain measures for the protection of the rights of the citizens.

II. CONCLUSION

The world is becoming more and more integrated. What started with greater trade openness is translating into growing global economic integration and interdependence, as transnational movement of people and capital accelerate and information become even more accessible. Technological developments are rapidly changing the way people learn, work and communicate. Globalization advocates premise their arguments for increasing external liberalization on the beneficial outcomes in terms of economic growth, employment and human welfare. Over the times, women in India have faced many problems. They do not enjoy equal status and their condition is far from satisfactory. There is need to evaluate the impact of globalization on gender equality in India and also to know the positive & negative impacts of it on the position of women in India at present. It not only impacted countries, nations but also impacted each and every creature; human being is also one of them. The largest impact has been on the women and focus of my paper will be on women & globalization.

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