
GLOBALISATION: A STUDY FROM SPECTACLES OF WOMEN

Yashi Agarwal, B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.), Law College Dehradun, Faculty of Uttarakhand
University, Dehradun, India

ABSTRACT

The woman is an incarnation of ‘Shakti’—the Goddess of Power. If she is bestowed with education, India’s strength will double. Let the campaign of ‘Kanya Kelavni’ be spread in every home; let the lamp of educating daughters be lit up in every heart.

-Shri Narendra Damodardas Modi

The world is becoming more and more integrated. What started with greater trade openness is translating into growing global economic integration and interdependence, as the transnational movement of people and capital accelerate and information becomes even more accessible. Globalisation advocates premise their arguments for increasing external liberalisation on the beneficial outcomes in terms of economic growth, employment, and human welfare. Over time, women in India have faced many problems. There is a need to evaluate the impact of globalisation 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 every creature; the human being is also one of them. The largest impact has been on women and the focus of my paper will be on women and globalisation.

Keywords: Women, Globalization, Gender Equality, Women Empowerment, Matriarchy.

INTRODUCTION

Globalisation is a colorful and ambiguous term. Globalisation is an invention of American business schools. It suggests that only those companies preparing themselves in good time and without any reservations will be able to survive. Accordingly, the sole ones having a chance of survival are those who become global players, expanding their activities on a global scale, instead of restricting themselves to safeguarding local assets. Globalisation does not only refer to the economic dimension, but also communication technologies, ecology, organisation of work, culture, and civil society. Globalisation can be defined as “a complex, economic, political, cultural and geographical process in which the mobility of capital, organisations, ideas, discourses, and people has taken a global or transactional form transnational corporations are using the profit motive to guide their factories towards developing nations in search of “cheap” female labor. Globalisation is the process of growing, developing, and expanding businesses, services, and technologies throughout the world. Globalisation enthusiasts argue, will translate into higher rates of economic growth and improvements in people’s standard of living. Globalisation is increasing substantially and is creating new opportunities for especially developing countries, which are now able to attract foreign investors and foreign capital. Globalisation has had such negative consequences for women and children that some commentators argue that 'globalisation is a man'.¹ They point to the way women suffer disproportionately from IMF and World Bank policies as public services are cut and they are forced to care for sick, disabled, and older relatives, as well as earn a living. But globalisation could equally be a woman. Capitalism's expansion across the globe has depended on a massive influx of tens of millions of women into the workforce who had traditionally been dependent on husbands and male relatives. Globalisation has contradictory effects on women. Those who assign the male gender to globalisation are right to point to how women's role in reproduction and the family means they suffer more from the effects of the neo-liberal agenda--but that's only half the story. It has also brought great freedom to women, especially those living in traditionally conservative countries like Indonesia, Ireland, and Thailand, where women are able for the first time to be economically independent of men and to have at least some choice in their personal lives. Ultimately, by bringing women into the workforce, globalisation has given women a power they lacked in the past--the power to end the system that breeds poverty, exploitation, and

¹ <http://pubs.socialistreviewindex.org.uk/isj92/horgan.htm> (Visited on November 18, 2020)

oppression.

WHAT IS GLOBALISATION?

Globalisation is a fact of life, which has come to stay. It is expected to be a major force for prosperity. Globalisation is an ambiguous term. It means different things to different people. It may mean different things to the same person. So, what does globalisation mean? Globalisation including its various dimensions – from political, economic, social, cultural, and technological – is defined in varied ways. This movement is ensured through the 4-Ds: deregulation, denationalisation, disinvestment, and digitalisation.

In the words of Branko Milanovic- “Globalisation means free movement of capital, goods, technology, ideas, people, etc. Any globalisation that omits people is partial and not sustainable.”² Globalisation is about the interconnectedness of people and business across the globe that eventually leads to global, cultural, political, and economic integration. It is the ability to move and communicate easily with others all over the world to conduct any kind of business internationally. It is simply a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment aided by information technology.

Globalisation is the key factor for international business. This new era of globalisation brings with it opportunities and also new considerations and challenges with the dynamics of a free market. It grants access to benefit from the international division of labor, technologies, international specialisation, intercultural exchange, and the consumers enjoy a wider variety of products at lower prices. With globalisation, business evolves in new ways as there comes a higher level of thinking and strategising.

WOMEN AND GLOBALISATION

The current wave of globalisation has greatly improved the lives of women worldwide, particularly the lives of those women in the developing world. Nevertheless, women remain disadvantaged in many areas of life including education, employment, health, and civil rights.

In industrialised countries, the process of globalisation bears a different impact on women than

² <https://www.bbc.com/news/business-37542494> (Visited on November 18, 2020)

on women. Nevertheless, they are not affected as a group, but in different ways according to their class and ethnicity. More women than men belong to temporary staff. Those, who drop out of gainful employment, are also predominantly women. Already in the seventies, the international division of labor was accelerated by transferring labor-intensive steps of production of the clothing and electronic industries from the industrial nations of the north to the countries of the south. Thus, the cost of wages and additional wage costs were reduced step by step in the highly industrialised countries. This happened already at the expense of jobs for women, as labor-intensive production was and still is performed predominantly by the female gender. Often this is called “remaining work” that could not yet be replaced by machines, at least not more cost-effectively than women do. Women work in “low wage countries” for a lower wage, as the name already points out, local companies lead by these low wages. They are also interested in saving additional wage costs and taxes. And in the “low wage countries,” women work more willingly because only a few of them are union members. Corporations prefer female labor over male labor because women are considered to be “docile” workers, who are willing to obey production demands at any price. In developing nations, certain types of work, such as garment assembly are considered to be an extension of female household roles. Therefore, cultural influences in developing nations also impact employment stratification. Bringing a high demand for employment opportunities for women in developing nations creates an expeditious change within the social structure of these societies. Although the demand for female employment brings about an array of opportunities and a sense of independence, the glass ceiling continues to exist with the “feminisation of poverty.”

POSITIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON WOMEN

Globalisation has increased the exports of different countries and wages in export sectors are much higher than in other sectors and in many cases, women get higher wages than men in formal industrial sectors. So, globalisation has increased the average wages of women, also the bigger portion of wages goes to women. With globalisation, women’s employment opportunities have increased, and now they are also contributing to family expenses which support the creation of new resources and raise the level of income of the family. Along with the increase in family income, with the help of globalisation, the social choices of women have increased. Women do a 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 the international economy through exports, creating new employment opportunities.

Many countries, especially low-income countries, have increased their 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 traditionally, 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 globalisation, there are structural changes in agricultural production. Many countries started manufacturing 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's 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 the impact of globalisation on women, we cannot ignore the impact of the service sector. At present time, the service sector is the most important. It will not be wrong to say; the service sector is equally important to the industrial sector. Some service sectors like communication & information technology are achieving the same progress achieved by the industrial sector. In terms of output, this sector is considered to be the largest sector of all the economic sectors in terms of output and the employment opportunities which are provided in many countries. By working in the informal sector, especially small businesses are considered the most important income source for poor women (Dr. Hooda Sobhy)³.

In some of the fastest growing service sectors, demand for female employment is increasing like the data processing sector, the 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 a job without discriminating between men and women because they work in a competitive environment and choose the best employees regardless of their gender. It motivates more women to get jobs. Globalisation has opened up many ways for men and women in India. As India was a restricted economy before 1991. After the launching of "liberalisation", "globalisation", "privatisation" policy, many opportunities in

³ <https://www.longdom.org/articles/impact-of-globalization-on-women.pdf> (Visited on November 19, 2020)

the form of new jobs are available for women. With globalisation, women are getting higher wages, which raises self-confidence and independence among them. Globalisation has the power to uproot the traditional views towards women so they can take an equal stance in society. As India is an agriculturist country, women get many opportunities to increase their income level in the agriculture sector. Women's ratio in agriculture work is more than as compared to men. Not only in the agriculture sector, but women are also getting benefits from the industrial sector and service sector too. After globalisation has emerged, it has increased the living standard of people and especially for women.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON WOMEN

Women work two full-time jobs. As they moved to workplaces but their household responsibilities have not been decreased. For household responsibilities they paid nothing. Women's double responsibilities – long working hours at the workplace along with attending household chores like cooking, baby care hinder their performance and come in the way of success. Although some women enjoy the freedom of delaying marriage, they soon realise that this form of independence might 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 the workplace, due to sexual harassment, many women resist working. 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 globalisation has paved many ways for women to improve. Globalisation 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 globalisation 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 farmers' 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 the 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's role in the 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 hinder the effect of women's paid work, sometimes businessmen cut down the women's wages, women sometimes have to give all their wages or part of it to their family, which increases 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 concerning 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 medium-income countries, where the expansion of trade caused the increase of women's employment, but in the medium-income countries women are employed and men still get the better-paid jobs. Export opportunities are not available in an 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's 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 a 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 the service sector to poor uneducated women, compared to those offered by the industrial and agricultural sectors. Moreover, women are employed for middle and lower managerial levels, but women's participation in the higher managerial level in the private sector is still limited. Globalisation 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, globalisation has created a tremendous impact on the lives of women in developing nations. Globalisation has improved the living standard of Indian women, due to media and advertisements people's needs are increased. Therefore, women need to work and contribute to the household income to afford a good lifestyle. So many nonprofit organisations are working for women's empowerment. These organisations 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. Globalisation has aided their opportunities in many ways.

SEWA has established a women's-operative bank with 125000 members and with the help of globalisation, they have even reached the women in rural areas of India. Markets in different areas can now be reached by Indian women who have a part in business. Women for women, an international organisation has empowered women around the world, particularly in Asia and Africa through education, medical aid, and development. These women are encouraged to become leaders in their communities and also these women encourage other community members to find their voices and increase involvement in social and economic development. NGOs have been a prime actor in educating women and producing some great leaders in our global society today. Although women may feel a sense of empowerment but their wages are substantially low in comparison to their male counterparts. As India's 75 percent population is living in rural areas and is uneducated and has conservative thinking. Only a small portion of women work in stores, factories, and companies. The informal sector is very important for women. There are estimates that over 90 percent of working women are involved in the informal sector. These jobs are unskilled and low-paying but still, they feel a sense of empowerment. "Working is no longer an adjustment, but a necessity." Women have now not only found their place in workplaces but also want their part in governance. The voice of women is increasingly heard in parliament, courts. While women in the west had to fight for over a century to get some of their basic rights, like the right to vote, the constitution of India gave women equal rights with men from the beginning. Unfortunately, women in this country are mostly unaware of their rights because of illiteracy and oppressive traditions. Media has also played an incredible role in upgrading women's standard of living.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO CHOOSE

Globalisation has also had contradictory effects when it comes to questions of sexual freedom and reproductive rights, in particular a woman's right to choose if and when to have children. On the one hand, the mass influx of women to the workforce has resulted in a real shift in attitudes to sexual activity outside marriage in a wide range of countries, including some which were formerly notoriously repressive. On the other hand, the 'race to the bottom' has seen global capitalism unwilling to provide even minimal protection for the important role played by women in bearing the next generation of workers. This section looks at how women in newly industrialised countries have benefited in terms of sexual freedom, but in the context of a system that sees their children and their ability to have children as a threat to profits rather than a contribution to society.⁴

The argument that changes in women's relationship to production can lead to changes in their family relationships and attitudes to family life, sex and sexuality have been made in this journal recently. The extent to which this is happening in countries like Indonesia, Ireland, Thailand, and India should not surprise us. The sheer number of women who are now economically independent and living in cities away from the claustrophobic prying of rural small minds almost inevitably means more sexual activity outside marriage. This, combined with the widespread availability of contraception--especially the pill which women can take with or without the knowledge of a partner--means women have no reason not to have sexual relationships on a fairly equal basis with men. It also means that women are increasingly unwilling to remain in relationships that are abusive or not supportive, or where the man is not pulling his weight. There is a view among Eurocentric commentators that the growth in women's independence only applies in the developed world, and certainly not in Asia. But there is considerable evidence from Thailand, India, Korea, Indonesia, and other Asian countries that the effect of women working en masse outside the home is similar on every continent. So, one study in the late 1980s found that women factory workers in South East Asian countries have more personal freedom, including more choice in marriage than those who remain in rural areas. A study of Thai women workers in the 1990s showed that working in cities leads to increased independence--nearly 60 percent of young women factory workers felt more independent in urban areas, away from their families. As early as the mid-1980s 34 percent of poor urban

⁴ <http://pubs.socialistreviewindex.org.uk/isj92/horgan.htm> (Visited on November 19, 2020)

dwellers were reported to be cohabiting outside marriage. The spread of global capitalism brings not only increased sexual freedom, but also the commodification of every part of our lives, including sex. So everywhere capitalism expands there is also an expansion of the sex industry. Ireland, the country that banned the works of James Joyce as pornographic⁵ and banned all information on contraception until almost the end of the 20th century, now has shelves full of pornography, Irish versions of 'New Lad' magazines, a growing prostitution industry, and lap dancing clubs.

Everywhere, alongside advances in independence for women and changes in family life, goes the 'double burden'--the struggle to do the second shift at home, cooking, cleaning, and, crucially, caring for children. Coping with a new baby and caring for children as they grow are never easy for anyone living in poverty, but childcare is one area where urban living makes women's lives more difficult because of the absence of extended family support available in rural areas, and more settled towns and villages. This is part of the 'race to the bottom'.⁶ The worst aspect of it is the choice many women face between feeding their children and looking after them. This choice starts in some countries as soon as women give birth--where there is no national right to paid maternity leave, some women have no choice but to resume work very soon after giving birth. Poverty forces women not entitled to paid maternity leave back to work as soon as they are physically able, while lack of childcare means they are faced with stark choices about ensuring their children's survival. These situations are not confined to the developing world. An examination of the participation of mothers in the labor force in Ireland's Celtic Tiger, and the number of childcare places in nurseries, child-minders, etc., suggests that some mothers in Ireland find it necessary to rely on childcare arrangements which are at best hit and miss, and at the worst break down altogether, leaving children home alone.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT AND ITS DIMENSIONS

Women empowerment is a new phrase in the vocabulary of gender literature. The phrase is used in two broad senses, i.e., general and specific. In a general sense, it refers to empowering women to be self-dependent by providing them access to all these freedoms and opportunities, which they

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Ibid

are denied in the past only because they are a woman. In a specific sense, women's empowerment refers to enhancing their position in the power structure of society. The word women empowerment essentially means that the women have the power or capacity to regulate their day-to-day lives in social, political, and economic terms- a power that enables them to move from the periphery to the center stage.⁷

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian constitution in its preamble, fundamental rights, fundamental duties, and directive principles. The constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the state to adopt measures to decrease discrimination in favor of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, developmental policies, plans, and programs have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. India has also ratified various international conventions to secure the rights of women. The women's movement and a widespread network of Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) having a strong grass root presence and deep insight into women's concerns have contributed to inspiring initiatives for the empowerment of women. Women today are trying to understand their position in society. They have become increasingly aware of sexual inequalities in every sphere of life and are seeking ways to fight them. The Indian women have cast off their age-old shackles of serfdom and male domination. She has come to her own and started scaling the ladders of social advance with pride and dignity. Women of India are now uplifted and emancipated and granted equal status with men in all walks of life- political, economic, social, domestic, and educational. They are free to join any service or follow any profession. Their voice is now as forceful and important as that of men. They are becoming equal partners in making or dismissing a government.

'Empowerment' may be described as a process that helps people to assert their control over the factors which affect their lives. Empowerment of women means developing them as more aware individuals, who are politically active, economically productive, and independent and can make intelligent discussions in matters that affect them. Women empowerment as a concept was introduced at the international women's Conference in 1985 at Nairobi, which defined it as redistribution of social power and control of resources in favor of women. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNDFW) includes the following factors in its definition of women empowerment:

⁷ Women Empowerment, Dr. Rajib Panigrahy and Dr. Dasarathi Bhuyan (Eds.), 18, First Edition 2006, Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi.

1. Acquiring knowledge and understanding of gender relations and how these relations may be changed.
2. Developing a sense of self-worth, a belief in one's ability to secure desired changes, and the right to control one's life. Batliwala (1974) defines empowerment as "the process of challenging existing power relation and of gaining greater control over the source of power".
3. Challenging the ideology of male domination and women's support.
4. Enabling women to gain equal access to and control over the resources (material, human and intellectual)

The process of empowerment has five dimensions, viz. Cognitive, psychological, economic, political, and donation physical:

- (1) The cognitive dimension refers to women having an understanding of the conditions and causes of their subordination at the micro and macro levels. It involves making choices that may go against cultural expectations and norms;
- (2) The psychological dimension includes the belief that women can act at personal and societal levels to improve their realities and the society in which they live;
- (3) The economic component requires that women have access to, and control over, productive resources, thus ensuring some degree of financial autonomy. However, the changes in the economic balance of power do not necessarily alter traditional gender roles or norms;
- (4) The political element entails those women can analyse, organise and mobilise for social change; and
- (5) There is a physical element of gaining control over one's body and sexuality and the ability to protect oneself against sexual violence to the empowerment process.

"There is no tool for development more effective than the women empowerment", to define women this is the most appropriate statement. There was a campaign named ME TOO i.e., all

bout women coming forward and talking about Sexual Harassment.

#MeToo Movement: This movement was a social movement i.e., against sexual assault and sexual violence. The women who stand out and speak out their experiences about facing or surviving any sexual abuse or sexual violence defined this movement.

It was started in America, a film producer got accused of sexual misconduct later it spread in various countries. In India as well, many women come out and take stands for themselves, speak out loud about their past experiences, facing sexual harassment at the workplace.

In India, in the matter of sexual harassment of a woman at the workplace, a law was laid down by the Apex Court in case “Vishakha and Ors v. the State of Rajasthan” i.e., various guidelines were issued regarding the safety of women at the workplace in form of ‘Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2003’

The Act contains procedures for complaint and inquiry, also law stated to punish the guilty or accused with imprisonment and fine as well. Under this mentioned Act, Section-26 dealt with provision to any person or employer who was found guilty of sexual harassment and sexual abuse. The government also made some required provisions under the 2013 Act, that every employer of a company constitutes an Internal Complaint Committee at each branch, at each office, where no. of employees is 10 or more than 10 members as this committee aids women to file a complaint against the accused and ICC shall start inquiry within 90 days.

After this very movement or campaign #MeToo, now this is very much clear that women’s safety become the most crucial step to be considered by the government and the most effective way to assure the safety of women at their perspective workplace maybe succeed when there will be gender-based equality as well as freedom.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT IN INDIA

The principle of gender equality is enshrined in the Indian Constitution in its Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles. The Constitution not only grants equality to women but also empowers the State to adopt measures of positive discrimination in favor of women. Within the framework of a democratic polity, our laws, development policies, Plans, and Programs have aimed at women’s advancement in different

spheres. From the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974- 78) onwards there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development and then from the Eighth Five Year Plan emphasis was shifted from development to empowerment. In recent years, the empowerment of women has been recognised as the central issue in determining the status of women⁸. India has also ratified various international conventions and human rights instruments committing to secure equal rights of women. Key among them is the ratification of the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1993. The National Commission for Women was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women.

(A) Women Empowerment Policy, 2001

The goal of this Policy is to bring about the advancement, development, and empowerment of women. Specifically, the objectives of this Policy include:

- a) Creating an environment through positive economic and social policies for the full development of women to enable them to realise their full potential.
- b) The de jure and de facto enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedom by women on an equal basis with men in all spheres- political, economic, social, cultural, and civil.
- c) Equal access to participation and decision-making of women in the social, political, and economic life of the nation.
- d) Equal access to women to health care, quality education at all levels, career and vocational guidance, employment, equal remuneration, occupational health and safety, social security and public office, etc.
- e) Strengthening legal systems aimed at elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.
- f) Changing societal attitudes and community practices by active participation and involvement of both men and women.
- g) Mainstreaming a gender perspective in the development process.

⁸ Supra Note 1

- h) Elimination of discrimination and all forms of violence against women and the girl child; and
- i) Building and strengthening partnerships with civil society, particularly women's organisations.

(B) Gender Budgeting

As the nodal Ministry for women, the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has been undertaking several initiatives for the empowerment of women. In this context, Gender Budgeting (GB) has been adopted by the Government as a tool for ensuring that adequate budgetary commitments are made for women. To build capacities of functionaries and stakeholders at all levels, a Gender Budget Scheme was launched in the XI Plan. As part of this Scheme, the Ministry sponsored training programs and workshops at the Centre and in the States, developed training material, undertook direct interactive sessions with identified Ministries, and provided technical support on GB in training courses organised by other organisations.

(C) National Commission for Empowerment of Women

The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) was launched by the Government of India (GoI) on International Women's Day in 2010 to strengthen overall processes that promote the all-around development of women. The Mission aims to provide a single-window service for all programs run by the Government for women under the aegis of various Central Ministries. In light of its mandate, the Mission has been named Mission Purna Shakti, implying a vision for the holistic empowerment of women.

(D) Swayamsiddha Program

Additionally, the Ministry is also implementing the Swayamsidha program- an integrated scheme for the empowerment of women at a total cost of Rs.116.30 Crores. Core to this program will be the establishment of women's self-help groups which will empower women to have increased access to all kinds of resources that they are denied, in addition to increasing their awareness and skills. The program will benefit about 9, 30,000 women with the setting up of 53,000 self-help groups, 26,500 village societies, and 650 block societies

(E) Government Enactments

The National Commission for Women has in the last few years introduced several new bills in the parliament from time to time towards the eradication of many social evils. Some of the significant enactments are mentioned here.

- a. The Hindu Widow Re-Marriage Act of 1856
- b. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929
- c. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act of 1937
- d. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955
- e. The Hindu Succession Act of 1956
- f. The suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act of 1956-57
- g. The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

CONCLUSION

The role of women in globalisation in India has been changing these days. With the rise of NGOs in the 21st century, various organisations have been founded and created to defend the rights of women around the world. No doubt, globalisation offers women great opportunities but equally new and unique challenges. Gender inequality springs from many sources, and it is often difficult to determine which forms of inequality are being eliminated by the effects of globalisation and which are exacerbated. Gender inequality has more costs in an integrated world. Women have to work so much harder to get equal status in society. So, globalisation proves worse than good for women. In several cases, women are the breadwinner for the family but society does not want to accept this truth. The culture of India is like that most people thought that if a woman chooses to be a working woman, it will adversely affect their family and children. But it is not true so. When the women's movement stopped fighting for liberation and started 'working towards equality, targeting the European Union, United Nations, and World Bank, it abandoned the mass of women. It abandoned them to an equality of poverty and low pay with the mass of men, compounded by poor childcare and little or no access to safe, free contraception and abortion. The anti-capitalist movement in challenging the fundamental inequality in society--between the haves and the have-nots--points the way back to the fight for

women's liberation, a fight to overthrow global capitalism and build real equality in a just and sustainable world. A women's career would not be at the cost of neglecting the family and children. At last, the truth is that globalisation is unleashing competition between women and men.