

# **Empowerment of Women and Sustainable Development through Globalization**

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## **I. Introduction**

The policy on appearance or globalization is to offer free lunch. We must prepare for globalization. Such coordination should be taken in many areas of the national economy. If globalization is to benefit the economies of developing countries, there must be policy measures to stimulate technological progress and production. We must prepare the economy in all respects to meet the demands of the processing industry to challenge global competition.

In short, successful integration with the world economy requires a range of additional policies and situations at home. Policy makers should strengthen the liberalization of external strategies through internal strategies that give countries a real responsibility to build physical and human capital and mediate social conflicts. In addition, while external producers approach, we need to place a strong, solid window in the right place. The window can be closed and closed again.

## **Challenges of Higher Education for Women in Rural Area**

Education has always been a base for economic and social development. development Women's education is a broad term that encompasses a complex set of issues and debates around the education of girls and women. It includes areas of equality and access to education. (Wikipedia) Women's education is vital not only for reasons of social justice, but also because it accelerates social transformation.

Higher education plays an important role in the development of a country. It is associated with the personal, social, economic and cultural aspects of the human being and supports the goal of a sustainable society. It offers people the opportunity to enjoy an improved "spirit life" that offers social and radical benefits to society. Higher education is a prerequisite for an open civil society based on merit. Help in understanding social norms it gives people confidence and discourages discrimination based on gender, beliefs, religion and social class.

Women's empowerment can be strengthened through education. Higher education helps women in two ways. It enables qualified women to become leaders of society and allows them to become role models for young girls. It also helps women to choose areas of experience, either as policy makers, influencing political issues related to social, economic and cultural development, or by participating in family and community life. (Shaukat: 2015)

Educated women have a greater sense of control over their lives and more power and control over resources within the family compared to uneducated women. They get social recognition, which helps them to know and be aware of what is undesirable and unfavourable about their current situation. The educated woman can perceive a better situation and the possibility of attaining it.

She can achieve what is within her reach and what she needs to do to affect improvement. In this way, educated women are empowered and increase their status of autonomy. They can benefit from this empowerment at the community or regional / national level, as well as within the family / household. (Friedmann: 1992)

Women are discriminated against on the basis of sex because of the socio-cultural climate prevailing in rural areas. The situation of women as opposed to men is a situation of general subordination, determined by patriarchal forces across classes, regions and rural / urban division. The country generally has a society of male domination, and generally adopts a hostile attitude toward women. Gender inequality in higher education is a consequence of persistent discrimination throughout the education system from an early age. Delay of the girl behind the children in the provision of education and in access to available education. There are several explanations for this criterion of resource allocation based on gender. (Tembon and strong: 2008)

### **Important Factors That Could Affect Women's Low Literacy Rate**

Here are some of the important factors that could affect women's low literacy rate in higher education:

- **The lowest enrolment due to family responsibilities:**

The main education problem facing girls, especially girls in rural areas, is that they can enrol at the beginning of the year but do not always stay in university. Girls are often removed from college to share their family responsibilities. Girls belonging to families of lower castes are forced to work and are not encouraged to attend because of various factors in the strict instruction of high caste communities for their selfish motives of keeping them as servants.

- **Dowry system:**

In rural society, dowry refers to durable goods, cash, and movable or immovable property that the bride's family gives to the groom. His parents or relative as a condition of the marriage. It is believed that the dowry system imposes a significant financial burden on the bride's family. The dowry system and other social events are the main causes of dropping out and discrimination against girls, including deprivation of the right to education. In some cases, the dowry system leads to crime against women, ranging from psychological violence to death.

- **Early marriage:**

Early marriage of children in India. According to the law of India. It is a marriage where women are under 18 or men are under 21 years old. The majority of child marriages involve underage women. Many of whom are in poor socio-economic conditions.

In general, the age of 18 to marry as prescribed by several laws has not been followed at all in India. Families of parents with low literacy levels in higher education ignore and neglect them.

- **Priority to your child's education in relation to your daughter's education:**

Many parents view child rearing as an investment because children will be responsible for caring for aging parents. On the other hand, parents can see that their daughter's education is a waste of money, since her daughter will eventually live with their husbands' families and parents will not benefit directly from their education.

- **Poverty:**

Poverty is the main cause of illiteracy in rural areas and a precursor to all other effects. Rural women are economically very poor throughout the state. Some women are engaged in services and other activities. Then they need economic power to stand with their men. Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world. Sex slaves are the direct result of poverty. In a poor family, girls are the main victims; they are malnourished and denied the opportunity for better education and other facilities. If poverty is not a concern, then the girl can follow her dream without worrying about sexual exploitation, domestic violence, education or work. Many studies show that illiterate women have high levels of fertility. Poor nutritional status. Low income potential and low self-sufficiency in the household.

- **Lack of a sufficient number of teachers:**

Another obstacle to women's education is the lack of teachers. Since India is a sex segregated society, it is a very important factor in the low literacy rate of women. This is one of the obstacles to education. Girls are more likely to go to school and have better academic performance if they have teachers. This is particularly true in sex-segregated societies such as India.

- **Disparities of caste:**

The disparities of caste also disappear. Specifically, it is the upper side of the rural area. Discrimination against lower castes has resulted in low enrolment rates. But despite all the reasons. Women need to understand and realize that education can really end the life cycle of poverty. Their misfortune, so that they can live with pride. In case of misfortune in life, if it is education that will help him, nothing more. The government should really work towards the quantity, distance and quality of the university in rural and urban India. We must encourage women to learn to create a balanced and educated society.

### **Women and Globalization**

Globalization means different things than others. More importantly, it means trusting economic integration, increasing economic openness and increasing economic interdependence between countries in the world economy.

Globalization has opened borders around the world. The concept of globalization and the Vasudhav Kutumbakam (the world becomes a family) becomes more and more concrete. It is to integrate the concept of globalization. The economies and societies around the world have a major impact on developing countries and countries such as India. The process of globalization is in contradiction with the winners and losers of both women. On the one hand, employment opportunities have been extended for women who do not have valuable assets. Employment has encouraged many women to have a certain degree of economic independence. So I improved my system and forwarded myself.

Poverty and illiteracy are the main causes in society and globalization is difficult to eradicate or maintain this evil, but new information and communication technologies have improved the overcapacity of women by opening multinationals, shopping centers and call centers. It also contributed to strengthening the network to create new alliances, mutual support and resources for women. Awareness of their human rights and confidence in the equality of women enables people against unfavorable public or local courts. 2001 was celebrated as a day of empowerment of women. The Indian government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have educated women in rural and urban areas and poured out a number of plans for job creation. Their representations have increased the number of folds in provincial associations, and Congress is expected to maintain the laws representing 33 percent of women who will certainly make gender equality.

There are several factors that have not improved the poor working conditions of poor women, in particular the status of the unorganized sector. We hope that the fruits of globalization will reach them in the course of time. Indian society is still very conservative. Based on the traditional system of redness and costs that hamper the process of modernization and globalization. It will take years to change the social form of our society, but we are optimistic that social change will take place to treat women as equal partners of men.

### **The Effect Of Globalization Of Women In Developing Countries**

Globalization has had a profound impact on the lives of women in developing countries over the past twenty years. Globalization can be defined as a complex economic, political, cultural and geographic process in which capital, organization, ideology, discourse and national mobility are globally or temporarily transformed. With the establishment of international free trade policy, such as NAFTA and GATT, transnational corporations use profit motives to find cheap women's labor and lead factories to developing countries.

Companies prefer female labor to male employees. Because women are regarded as humorous workers, they are prepared to follow the production requirements at any cost.

In the third world, certain types of work, such as clothing assembly, are seen as an extension of the role of women's households. That is why the cultural influence of developing countries also influences the employment class. When demanding high employment opportunities for women in developing countries, temporary changes take place within the social structures of these societies.

Researchers in sociology, anthropology, geography and economics have collected empirical data that show how globalization affects women and their families in developing countries. Given this situation and the empirical evidence gathered from various studies, it has been shown that globalization has a positive and negative effect on the lives of women in developing countries.

The complex and contradictory consequences of globalization stand out in the situation of women. The pursuit of profit worldwide in many countries has improved the chances of employment for women who have not existed before. Employment offered many women economic independence.

Migrant women who are looking for better employment opportunities have in many cases helped to alleviate poverty and meet the demand for labor in the region. More money is being generated for the household economy and the chance of technology transfer and technological improvements is increasing. Globalization has also contributed to the creation of new women's associations and to strengthening networks for mutual support and the provision of resources.

### **Empowering Rural Women For Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development in rural India requires equal participation in women's empowerment and development programs in rural areas. I felt the need for authorization. The appointment of women's chairs in the Panchayati Raj institution under the amendment of the 73rd Constitution in 1993 is an important step towards the empowerment of women in rural areas. The authority that has been granted to vulnerable areas in Indian society is a past experience that has not always contributed to the development of the base.

According to the traditional view of rural women, illiterate people are passive, socially oppressed, politically submissive and economically dependent on male family members and have predicted that there is little to no agricultural property and family income. The question arises how the contribution of the PRI has contributed to the empowerment of women in rural areas.

Authorization is the process whereby women have access to power. This is the process of challenging the existing socio-political environment and gaining control over the power source. It leads to more awareness, participation and sharing in the decision-making process in the different ways of life for rural women. The authorization process must be carried out at both individual and group level. Rural women must share their strength with previously forbidden men.

According to the empirical experience of the researchers, the admission of women to rural areas is easier than is actually applied. Pradhan women and members of Panchayats have generally not carried out their duties in urban development and the empowerment of women in rural areas in particular.

The main reasons for their failure can be summarized as illiteracy, ignorance of the decision, domination of the male family and indifference to the administration. The reservation for women in PRI, such as the passive approach of women, failed in the goal of Pradhan Pati's concept. The goal of empowerment of rural women has not yet been achieved, so more genuine, systematic and diverse efforts are required.

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