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GLOBAL ISSUE OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

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ABSTRACT

Globalization has thus fundamentally challenged the very notion of what is public and what is private. In the process, it has worsened gender-specific social division. The neoliberal pre-privatization discourse seeks to repatriate the economic and social to the former domestic enclave. The women's emancipation movement in the western world started in the nineteenth century with an attack against the exclusion of women from higher education. After considerable struggle and determined efforts by leader of the movement, the universities the west gave grudging consent to women's entry to the formal establishment of higher education.

Globalization has a wide ranging potential to influence all sector of development. Besides its impact on the pace and pattern of economic development, it also casts its shadow on the system of education. The impact of globalization on education and the manner in which the system should respect to the needs of globalization would require to be studied basically under two broad heads.

Women empowerment is the process of treating the women with same status with that of men in all the fields of the society. Women Empowerment has become a movement now but in our country it only seems a distant dream. We have restricted our perceptions to only upliftment of women- from the value of an object to the value of a living being. But what is required in the present period is something beyond it. We make a great show off whenever a woman makes high achievements but instead of showing off why not accept it to be natural and normal like we do with men doing the same. Contrary to today's scenario, even during Vedic era women had enjoyed equal status with men. Various modes were also adopted to ensure that this stature continues.

Women empowerment has different notions that at least encompass three dimensions; educational, economic and legal and is strongly connected with community development. This study aimed to qualitatively describe community perception about girls' education, women social and health status and utilization of targeted services as an example of women empowerment.

KEY WORDS: *Globalization, Women Development, Role of Women, Vision, Rights, Women Empowerment, Decision-Making, Socio-Economic Development.*

INTRODUCTION

"To call woman the weaker sex is a libel; it is man's injustice to woman. If by strength is meant brute strength, then, indeed, woman is less brute than man. If by strength is meant moral power, then woman is immeasurably man's superior: Has she not greater intuition, is she not more self-sacrificing, has she not greater powers of endurance, has she not greater courage? Without her man could not be. If non-violence is the law of our being, the future is with woman. Who can make a more effective appeal to the heart than woman?"

-Mahatma Gandhi

The world-wide process of globalization includes two contradictory tendencies. On the one hand, globalization takes command under the neo-liberal rules of those stakeholders who have uncontrolled power for decision-making. Global inequality, gaps between rich and poor countries, is the risks of these unmanaged developments. On the other side, we can recognize shift in global policy due to the alliances of democratic governments, non-governmental Organizations. Which strengthen local empowerment and agencies of marginalized groups?

Globalization cannot be viewed only or right marish scenario. It is neither theoretically is helpful nor does it promote political action for women to turn into frightened rabbits when confronting the "snake" of globalization. Undeniable, economic globalization has constrained the political scope of nation states and narrowed the capacity of citizens to claim gender-neutral social rights from the state. However, one also has to recall the reconfiguration of the fordist gender order also offers an opportunity for women to develop new concepts and strategies to achieve equality on a global scale.

Women empowerment' is the process of enabling and developing ability or potential in women so that they can think and act freely, exercises their choice and control their lives and thereby reducing discrimination and exploitation towards them. It brings about upliftment of women in social, economic and political spheres where they are able to play an equal role at par with men in society. But women who constitute half of the population in India yet they have been subjected to the oppression of patriarchal order and suffered from fewer rights and lower social status than men for centuries. This widespread discrimination and exploitation of women evoke the need for empowerment of women. In spite constitutional guarantees, enactment of laws,

initiations of social reformers, efforts by the government through different schemes and programmes and U.N.O.'s directives, the equal status of women in India is not still achieved to the desired goals after 68 years of Independence. According to Census, 2011, 74.04% of the population is illiterate, comprising 65.46% females and 82.14% males. As per report of UNDP, 2013 on Human Development Indicators, women constitute 48% of the population in India of which 29% is national workplace and 26% women have access to formal credit. This situation encourages the present writer to find out the effective measures for women upliftment. Hence an attempt is made to depict the present scenario of women empowerment. This paper attempts to find out the possible problems faced and possibilities ahead in promoting women empowerment. Finally, it is realised that women not only to acquire knowledge but also aid to help them to achieve economic security, social status, self-confidence, courage and inner strength to face challenges in life and reduces disparities and exploitation upon them. Lastly, a strategy of programmes along with favourable attitudes of all concerned has been recommended for women empowerment.

The gender orders of the fordist period can be summarized as consisting of three central elements;

1. The role of women, despite their integration into the labor market, was tied to the reproductive and private Sphere.
2. The role of women identified with the private arena corresponded with the female's role as the "bread winner."
3. A gender specific separation between the private and the public characterized the fordist period.

The assumption than the central aspects of the fordist gender order are being fundamentally transformed.

- To recall, the three elements of the order are;
- The male breadwinner model;
- Women associated with reproduction and the private sphere;
- The gender- specific separation between the private and the public arena.

It is often argued that globalization possesses the potential bringing economic and social benefits to societies all over the world. But there are also critical voices pointing put the negative, disruptive and marginalizing impact of globalization. The ideology of neo-liberation which asserts the strength of worldwide market

processes regulated by free competition conceals the fact that globalization “has the capacity to do extraordinary harm as well as good.” Poor people and poor countries risk being excluded from the increasing concentration of income, resources and wealth, as well as the global exchange of knowledge.

Globalisation included in three dimensions those are:

- Capitalist globalization, these system based on the exploitation of workers and production for profit
- Imperialist globalization means the political, economic and military domination over some states by other
- Neo-liberal globalization means the policy of allowing the market to determine everything, included wage levels health care, education etc.

CHALLENGES FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

There are many challenges that are currently plaguing the issues of women’s rights in India. A lot of issues are redundant and quite basic which has been faced across the country; they are contributory causes to the overarching status of women in India. Targeting these issues will directly benefit the empowerment of women in India.

EDUCATION

While the country has grown from leaps and bounds since its independence the gap between women and men education is severe. In comparison to 82.14% of adult educated men, only 65.46% of adult literate women are there in India. Additionally, the norm of culture that states that the man of the family is the be-all and end-all of family’s decisions is gradually deteriorating the Indian society. Eradicating this gap and educating women about their real place in the world is a step that will largely set this entire movement rolling down the hill to crash and break the wall of intolerance, negligence and exploitation.

POVERTY IN THE COUNTRY

Poverty is considered the greatest threat to peace in the world, and eradication of poverty should be a national goal as important as the eradication of illiteracy. Due to abject poverty, women are exploited as domestic helps and wives whose incomes are usurped by the man of the house. If poverty were not a concern, then the girl child will be able to follow her dreams without concerns of sexual exploitation, domestic abuse and no education or work.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The health and safety concerns of women are paramount for the wellbeing of a country, and are important factors in gauging the empowerment of women in a country. However there are alarming concerns where maternal healthcare is concerned. While there are several programs that have been set into motion by the Government and several NGOs in the country, there is still a wide gap that exists between those under protection and those not. Poverty and illiteracy add to these complications with local quacks giving ineffective and downright harmful remedies to problems that women have. The empowerment of women begins with a guarantee of their health and safety.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the study of women empowerment are stated precisely as follows:

1. To know the globalization processes.
2. To know the need of women empowerment.
3. To assess the present scenario of women empowerment in India.
4. To identify the importance of women empowerment.
5. To offer suggestions for women empowerment.
6. To study aspirations of the women with relevance to empowerment and economic security.
7. To suggest some policy option for women empowerment.

GLOBLIZATION PROCESSES

Globalization is a newly emerging phenomenon, it has been defined as “a set of processes by which the world is rapidly being integrated in to one economic space via increased international trade, the internationalization of production and financial markets: the internationalisation of a commodity culture promoted by an increasingly networked global telecommunication.

The main features of globalization and its likely impact on socio-economic development. At this stage, it must be emphasized that globalization, though a recent phenomenon, is a reality, which cannot be wished away. It is, however, difficult to measure its long-term effect on the course of socio-economic development in various countries. In fact, because of the large disparities in the economic position of the countries inhabiting the global.

It also need to be stressed the education should help to engender a new “humanism that contains an essential ethical component and sets considerable store by knowledge of, and as a much needed counter weight to a globalization

that would otherwise be seen only in economical or technological terms. The sense of shared values as a common cooperation must be founded”.

EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment is the power within to articulate, power to develop skills, power with which collective action is made possible and the power over changing underlying inequalities. It is the social, political, economic and spiritual strength of an individual, the confidence in developing her capabilities and the realisation that power can change.

Women constitute one-half of the world's population and a visible majority of the poor. Women either solely or largely support an increasing number of families. Projects aiming to improve the living condition of the poor cannot, therefore be effective unless women participate in their formulation and implementation as contribution as well as beneficiaries. Emphasis should be given to advocacy of gender responsive legislation and constitutional revisions to increases women's opportunities to influence the direction of society and to remove obstacles to women's access to power;

- To empower is to increase their control over the decisions that affect their lives both within and outside the household;
- Women should be assisted in conflict situations and their participation in peace processes supported;
- Women should be encouraged to bring their vision and leadership, knowledge and skill, views and aspirations in to the development agenda from the grassroots to international levels.

REASONS FOR THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Today we have noticed different Acts and Schemes of the central Government as well as state Government to empower the women of India. But in India women are discriminated and marginalized at every level of the society whether it is social participation, political participation, economic participation, access to education, and also reproductive healthcare. Women are found to be economically very poor all over the India. A few women are engaged in services and other activities. So, they need economic power to stand on their own legs on par with men. Other hand, it has been observed that women are found to be less literate than men.

According to 2001 census, rate of literacy among men in India is found to be 76% whereas it is only 54% among women. Thus, increasing education among women is of very important in empowering them. It has also

noticed that some of women are too weak to work. They consume less food but work more. Therefore, from the health point of view, women folk who are to be weaker are to be made stronger. Another problem is that workplace harassment of women. There are so many cases of rape, kidnapping of girl, dowry harassment, and so on. For these reasons, they require empowerment of all kinds in order to protect themselves and to secure their purity and dignity. To sum up, women empowerment cannot be possible unless women come with and help to self-empower themselves. There is a need to formulate reducing feminized poverty, promoting education of women, and prevention and elimination of violence against women.

WHAT DOES EMPOWERMENT MEAN FOR A WOMEN

‘Cut not the wings of your dreams for they are the heartbeat and freedom of your souls.’

The words that I hear so often when problems of women are discussed are gender equality, women emancipation and empowerment. Everyone thinks that a cocktail of the three would be the perfect antidote against the myriads of problems women face. Such ‘one-size-for-all’ solutions are bound to be ineffective and sometimes counterproductive. Before discussing the shortcomings, we have to look at what we understand by these terms.

EMANCIPATION

Emancipation of a group takes place when efforts are spared for a disenfranchised group to obtain rights. In our case, emancipation of women will be the first step towards empowerment.

To understand clearly the concept of empowerment, it is important to delineate certain overlapping concepts.

SOCIAL INCLUSION KEY TO EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment is described as “the enhancement of assets and capabilities of diverse individuals and groups to engage, influence and hold accountable the institutions which affect them.” Social inclusion is defined as “the removal of institutional barriers and the enhancement of incentives to increase the access of diverse individuals and groups to assets and development opportunities.” Thus, empowerment process operates “from below” and involves agency, as exercised by individuals and groups. Social inclusion, in contrast, requires systemic change that may be initiated “from above.”

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

There could be statistical swells indicating improvements in indicators of gender equality,

but unless the intervening process involved women as agents of that change, one cannot term it as empowerment. Whereas the role of agency in the discourse on empowerment assumes prime importance, gender equality or equity indicates the degree of equivalence in life outcomes for women and men, recognizing their different needs and interests and requiring a redistribution of power and resources.

POWERFUL AND EMPOWERMENT

One way of thinking about power is in terms of the ability to make choices: to be disempowered, therefore, implies to be denied the choice. Thus, the notion of empowerment is that it is inescapably bound up with the condition of disempowerment and refers to the processes by which those who have been denied the ability to make choices acquire such ability. (The word 'acquire' is very important here). In other words, empowerment entails a process of change. People who exercise a great deal of choice in their lives may be very powerful, but they are not empowered in the sense in which empowerment has been described here, because they were never disempowered in the first place.

BARRIERS OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The main obstacles that go against the way of women empowerment in India may be summed up as follows:

- ✓ Gender discrimination.
- ✓ Lack of proper educational programme.
- ✓ Female infanticide.
- ✓ Atrocities on women.
- ✓ Child marriage and dowry system.
- ✓ Financial constraints.
- ✓ Patriarchal order and the subordinate status of women.
- ✓ Lack of health care and safety.
- ✓ Professional inequality, particularly workplace harassment.
- ✓ Inequalities in sharing the burden of house hold work.

It is also noted that the gender inequality is related to social and economic structure, traditional attitude towards women, economic insecurity and negligence of men and lack of sincere efforts of all concerned.

While endeavoring the guarantee the rights and entitlements of all women, the Eleventh Plan recognized that women are not a homogenous, differ based on their locations within various castes, communities, religions, geographic and development zones and the effort during the Eleventh Plan is to cater to all these infertile and specific requirements. Further, the central vision of the Eleventh Plan is to build on

our strengths to trigger a development process which ensure broad-based improvement in the quality of life of the people, especially the poor, Sacs, Sts, Obis, minorities and women (Gol, 2008).

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment is measured by the degree of economic independence, decision-making at household level, decision-making within the group and self-perception. These individual factors influence the overall level of empowerment. In all these states, their role in decision-making at household-level is much lower when compared to decision-making at the collective group level. This is quite understandable as the women are in a better position to take decision as a collective than at the household level, where the individual women is confronted with other family members and might not always have the decision-making power (due to patriarchy and hierarchy).

GENDER EQUALITY

UNICEF defines the goal of gender equality as 'a level playing field for girls and women by ensuring that all children have equal opportunity to develop their talents.' It is primarily a matter of human rights and right to equality.

The components of Gender Empowerment Measure are:

- Economic Participation and opportunities- This involves participation, remuneration, advancement in work and equality of income.
- Educational Attainment- through improved literacy rate and enrolment ratio.
- Political participation- measured by the number of women ministers in The Parliament.
- Health and Survival- measured with life expectancy and sex ratio.

WAYS TO EMPOWER WOMEN

- ❖ Changes in women's mobility and social interaction.
- ❖ Changes in women's labour patterns.
- ❖ Changes in women's access to and control over resources.
- ❖ Changes in women's control over decision making.
- ❖ Providing education.
- ❖ Self employment and self help group.
- ❖ Providing minimum needs like Nutrition, Health, Sanitation, Housing.
- ❖ Other than this society should change the mentality towards the word women.

- ❖ Encouraging women to develop in their fields they are good at and make a career.

VISION OF WOMEN EMPOWMENT

The vision of inclusiveness must go beyond the traditional objective of poverty alleviation to encompass equality to opportunity, as well as economic and social mobility for all section of society. There must be equality to all with freedom and dignity, and without social or political obstacles. This must be accompanied by an improvement in the opportunities for economic and social advancement. In particular, individuals belonging to is advantaged groups should be provided special opportunities to develop their skill and participate in the growth process. Women want to learn in supportive communities when relationships are on equal standing with accomplishment. They want learning that matches their life experiences, and theories that value women. They want opportunities to stretch and grow in an environment that tells them it's all right to be what they are. Properly harnessed, new technologies can be a powerful instrument for the eradication of mass poverty ignorance and ill health which afflict a large segment of our population. The new bio-technologies for improving productivity of our agriculture and for devising more effective health care strategies for control of communicable diseases. Similarly, new renewable decentralized sources of energy, flexible manufacturing techniques and just in time methods of inventory control can greatly enhance the competitiveness and productivity of decentralized modes of production. Telecommunication, satellite and information technologies can greatly add to the effectiveness of mass literacy and public health awareness campaigns.

However, harnessing the vast latent potential of human knowledge for social good is not simply a matter of upgrading our educational skills. More fundamentally, it involves the cultivation of an inquiring mind-set receptive to change even though that change at times is disruptive of the status quo. Only then can create an environment sufficiently conducive to the development, assimilation and absorption of new technologies in to production processes, the consequent of new markets and the introduction of new management system .In an increasingly interdependent world that we live in, there ought to be a general recognitions of the role of increased participation in the evolving global economy for widening our development options. We have to be fully prepared for inevitable

globalization of product markets, financial markets and in services. Properly designed, both inter vatic trade and investment policies can considerably help to accelerate the rate of growth of national income and employment.

Women empowerment according to me is the ability of a woman to make strategic life choices in a context where this ability was previously denied to her. The intuitive idea behind such a definition is her well being. I have constructed my vision from the Nobel Laureate Amartya Sen's Theory of Human Capabilities. It is this concept that brought together a range of ideas that inspired the creation of the Human Development Index. Instead of utilities, the emphasis here is on capabilities. All human capabilities are practical choices. It can be denied or suppressed by external factors. It is in realising this capability to the full potential that a human being is truly emancipated. Behaviour analysts speak of self efficacy as a determinant of whether an individual will undertake new behaviour such as empowerment. A person's self expectation determines whether or not empowerment will take place, the extent of effort expended and persistence in the face of challenges. Thus efficacy beliefs serve as barriers of change in one's own empowerment.

VISION OF WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION ENTAILS THE FOLLOWIN RIGHTS

Right to Life- to have self confidence to articulate and assert, power to negotiate and decide.

Right to Bodily Health and Integrity- to have a sense of ownership of one's body, the right to adequate nourishment, opportunities for sexual satisfaction and choices in matters of sexual relation and reproduction.

Right to fullness of Personality and Identity- a woman is a being with senses, imagination and thoughts; she should be able to express them freely. Her emotional development should not be blighted due to fear or anxiety. She should have the freedom to critically reflect and have the liberty of conscience.

Right to Association- to be able to affiliate in collective action, associate in social interaction, to have friendships and non-humiliation while she enjoys her freedom to associate.

INTERGRATED APPROACH TO EMPOWER WOMEN

Economic empowerment is the first step towards political empowerment and beyond. This is because women work for long hours and remain unpaid and invisible. 94% of women workers in India are in the informal

sector. In India, women collect water and firewood and perform all household tasks from food preparation to care giving. As their work is not credited in the National Accounts, they obtain lower entitlements and less access to resources. The vicious circle of long hours of work, less exposure, less income and less leisure grapples a woman's life. Though men and women face poverty, they both experience and respond to it differently. Economic empowerment should enable woman to take greater financial risks, greater standards of development and more access to resources; it is not merely a marginal increase in income. However, if economic empowerment has to translate into substantial change in power relations, then socio-political empowerment should take place simultaneously. I can illustrate the case of India where Self Help Groups (SHGs) of women was a harbinger of economic empowerment and subsequently political empowerment.

Women's empowerment is a complex issue having many societal ramifications. It cannot be solved by women alone. Men support their cause. Women should learn to articulate their needs and rights in clear terms and work for them, without at the same time upsetting the domestic harmony and family life. They have to work tirelessly in their march towards their empowerment and life with an identity of their own. Until women become independent, the independence of the nation is meaningless. In the literature we find several attempts to uphold the dignity of women hood. Hence women should

use their education to recognize their status in life and improve it by taking up and exercising their rights by themselves. Education is a means of liberation for everyone. But it is more so for women.

LEVEL OF EMPOWERMENT

Empowerment is measured by the degree of economic independence, decision-making at household level, decision-making within the group and self-perception. These factors influence the overall level of empowerment. In all these states, their role in decision-making at household-level is much lower when compared to decision-making at the collective group level. This is quite understandable as the women are in a better position to take decision as a collective than at the household level, where the individual women is confronted with other family members and might not always have the decision-making power(due to patriarchy and hierarchy). The dispersed, unorganized and often household-based micro and small enterprises are capital-saving labour-intensive, and environment-friendly tools of inclusion. In India, they are the largest source of employment after agriculture and are found in both rural as well as urban areas. Inadequate working capital, lack of information to access markets and foreign business opportunities, lack of trained personnel and obsolete technology are the major barriers to the growth of MSEs across the world in general and in India in particular.

Three types of empowerment are:



Commonly Used Dimensions of Empowerment and Potential Operationalization in Household, Community and Broader Arenas

Dimension	Household	Community	Broader Arenas
Economic	Women's control income; relative contribution to family support; access to and control of family resources.	Women's access to employment; ownership assets and land; access credit; involvement representation in local association; access to markets.	Women's in high paying jobs; women CEO's; representation of economic interests in macroeconomic state federal.
Familial /Interpersonal	Participation in decision-making; over sexual relations; ability to make child-bearing use contraception, abortion; control over spouse selection and marriage timing; freedom from violence.	Shifts in marriage and kinship systems greater value and for women (e.g. later marriage, self-selection spouse, reduction in the practice of dowry; acceptability of divorce); local campaigns against domestic violence.	Regional/ National in timing of marriage, options for divorce; political, legal, support for (or lack of active opposition to shifts; systems easy access to contraception, safe abortion, reproductive health services).

Legal	Knowledge of legal rights; domestic for exercising rights.	Community for rights; campaigns for rights awareness; local enforcement of rights.	Laws supporting rights, access to and options; advocacy rights and legislation; of judicial system to redress rights violations.
Political	Knowledge of system and means of access to it; domestic support for political engagement; the rights to vote.	Women’s involvement mobilization in the local political support for specific candidates or legislation; representation in local bodies of government.	Women’s in regional and national bodies of government; strength as a voting representation of interests in effective lobbies and interest.
Psychological	Self-esteem; self-efficacy; well-being.	Collective awareness of injustice, potential of mobilization.	Women’s sense of inclusion and systemic acceptance of women’s entitlement inclusion.
Socio-Culture	Women’s freedom of movement; lack of discrimination against daughters; to educating daughters.	Women’s visibility in access to social spaces; access to modern transportation; in extra familial groups social networks; shift in patriarchal norms (such son preference); representation of the female in myth.	Women’s literacy and access to broad range educational options; positive media images women, their roles and contributions.

Indian professionals, particularly in information technology, have successfully competed in the world markets especially in software development and data analysis. This however cannot continue for a long time to come especially because competition from the developing countries is likely to be very intense in times to come. This underscores the need for emphasizing Researcher and Development (R&D) particularly in the newly emerging areas in our university institutions. Our human resource development in the future should be planned such that there are identified areas in which India could compete effectively, and be innovations rather than just followers. These could include areas such as biotechnology, new power sources, education etc. The government should focus as these areas, and offer incentives to researches for innovative research in these fields.

In a market oriented competitive world, unleashed by the force of globalization, education has to assume a somewhat different role. It cannot afford to be conventional, rigid and in service to change. It has to keep abreast of the latest developments, in various fields and be capable of creating, absorbing and transacting neo-technology and information systems that are sweeping across the countries of the world. These have also to be a paradigm shift in the contents of education with substantial emphasis on the productivity aspect of the curriculum. It would

also call for adequate emphasis on Research and Development.

SUMMARY

The National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 stated, “Equal access to education for women and girls will be ensured, special measures will be taken to eliminate discrimination, universalize education, eradicate illiteracy and create gender sensitive educational system, increase enrolment and retention rates of girls and improve the quality of education to facilitate life-long learning as well as development of vocational or technical skills of women.” Hence some practical steps should be taken as follows:

- ❖ Different types of educational institutions should be established exclusively for women in the state.
- ❖ Traditional evil norms and practices, such as child marriage child labour, dowry system, child prostitution, polygamy and female feticides should be strictly banned by enforcing laws and creating public awareness.
- ❖ The government should provide a package of educational grants, such as Kanyashri of women and concessions in the form of providing free books, uniform, mid-day meals, scholarships, cycles and so on for enrolment for more girls and reducing the drop out

students, especially from marginalized families of BPL.

- ❖ Adult and continuing education, social education, home schooling etc can be used as a tool of basic change in the status of women. It would help to develop in women entrepreneurial skills and job opportunities. In rural areas mobile library, distance education through the media, non-formal schools should be provided for the life-long education and empowerment of women.
- ❖ Technical and vocational education should be provided particularly to the rural women, such as tailoring and weaving, mushroom farming, bee keeping, fruit pulping etc, for improving their vocational efficiency so that they can be self-appointed and self-supportive. The government will have to offer financial support and teach them how they can earn money by starting business activities.
- ❖ The efforts of Govt. and N.G.O.'s will be co-ordinate in respect of implementation of schemes and programmes for empowerment of women. Better facilities of health care, sanitation and medication should be provided to women. The judiciary should look after the molestation cases with special care and transparency.

GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The government has taken initiatives for women empowerment through enacting laws and implementing several schemes operated by different departments and ministries. The National Commission of Women was set up by an act of parliament in 1990 for safeguarding the constitutional right and legal provisions for women. The reservation of seats in the local bodies of Panchayats and Municipalities for women has been provided by the 73th and 74th Amendments (1993) to the Constitution which is needed for socio-political empowerment. The Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) under the MHRD was established to implement various schemes relating to women advancement. The National Mission for Empowerment of Women (NMEW) 2010 has emphasized to facilitate the process of integrating all programmes for welfare and upliftment of women undertaken by the ministries and department. The National Resource Centre for Women acts as a national convergence centre for all programmes for women. The National Literacy Mission is being set up towards eradication of literacy in the age

group of 15-35 years. The Functional Literacy for Audit Women (FLAW) was started in 1975-76 to provide illiterate adult women to gain functional skills and to awaken desired awareness for health, hygiene and children practices.

GOVERNMENT SCHEMES

The Government of India has undertaken different schemes for welfare upliftment and security of the women. Some of these may be noted here-

- Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) 1992-93;
- Mahila Samridhi yojana (MSY) 1993;
- Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) 1995;
- Indira Awaas Yojana;
- The Indira Gandhi Matritava Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY) Conditional Maternity Benefit Plan (MB);
- Revision Under IGMSY in Accordance with National Food Security Act 2013 in XII th Plan;
- Mother Child Tracking System (MCTS);
- Swadhar Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances);
- Swa Shakti Group;
- Kishori Shakti Yojna;
- Short Stay Home For Women and Girls (SSH);
- Manu Deshi Mahila Sahakari;
- Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP);
- Day-care Centre for the Children of Working and Ailing Mother,
- Hostels for Working Women;
- National Mission for Empowerment of Women;
- Ujjawala: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue Rehabilitate and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation;
- Ministry approves New Projects Under Ujjawala Scheme and Continues Existing Projects;
- Mid Day Meal;
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS);
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Employment of Adolescence Girls (RGSEAG),2010;
- Rajiv Gandhi National Crèche Scheme for the Children of Working Mother;
- Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP);
- Women's Development Corporation Scheme (WDCS);

- Assistance to States for Feed and Fodder Development;
- Working Women's Forum;
- Indira Priyadarshini Yojana;
- Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme;
- One Stop Center Scheme;
- Women Help Line Scheme;
- Mahila Police Volunteers;
- Awardees of Nari Shakti Puraskar;
- Awardees of Street Shakti Puraskar 2014;
- Awardees of Rajya Mahila Sammaan and Zila Mahila Sammaan;
- NGO's Credit Schemes.

The present Prime Minister Modi Government has launched the programmes of **Beti bachao, beti padhao** aims at tackling the low child sex ratio of 918 girl's child in resources and savings of a family which is helpful to meet the expenses of higher education and marriage. The first year of New Millennium (2001) was declared as "Women Empowerment Year". It is necessary to supplement Government efforts by nongovernment organizations for facilitating women empowerment. Yet India has not achieved the expected goals, hence comprehensive programme for empowering women is still demanding.

The needed reforms within the educational system like content, equity and excellence etc. and the fall out of globalization, which will entail determine strategies relating to the impending internationalization of education; finance related issues and privatization of secondary and higher education.

To conclude the present scenario, it may be said that education is the cornerstone of women empowerment which could be achieved through hearty and co-operative efforts of the Government and NGO's and also eliminating the traditional attitude, norms and practices through proper education and guidance. The efforts of women empowerment by the government and social reformers will go in vain unless the women are well educated, self supportive and independent in all spheres of life.

SUGGESTIONS

- Proper awareness for laws should be there that is law should not be restricted to papers only but the implementation of law should be there so that every woman can be familiar with her rights. Significant steps should be taken to implement all the laws which are amended to facilitate detention, prevention and punishment of crimes against women.
- Women education has to be made compulsory and women should be

encouraged to become literate because without being educated women cannot have a access to her right.

- Strict implementation of the schemes and policies for women empowerment should be done.
- Awareness camps for women should be organized where they can become familiar with the framed schemes and policies and can take benefit of those schemes and policies.

CONCLUSION

Globalisation, an effective instrument of international exchange of goods and services, has to have a humane face, based on ethical considerations rather than on cut throat competition. It should play a positive role in reducing economic and social disparities within, and among, the nations. It should also be an effective tool for promoting sustainable development.

Globalisation has a multi-dimensional impact on the system of educational system with particular reference to the wide r utilization of information technology; giving productivity dimension to the educational system and emphasis on research and development. It has also given rise to controversies relating to introducing change in the inter- spectral priorities in the allocation of resources leading to the misconceived policy of downsizing of secondary and higher education. It has also advocated privatization of higher education without realizing the dangerous possibility of making the system a commercial enterprise, Further, internationalization of education particularly higher education has been advocated without due regard to the needs and susceptibilities of the developing countries.

The mechanisms with in globalization processes that affect societal gender arrangements? Are women the sinners or the loser in worldwide transformation? In which social realms can be observe change occurring, both negative and positive/what strategies have been formulated by the international women's movement to establish a feminist concept of empowerment suitable to correct detrimental effects of globalization to the female gender.

It is, therefore necessary that each country should decide about the nature and extent of globalization that can be constructively introduced in their socio-economic and educational system while it is difficult to resist the temptation of falling in line with the international community. It is necessary that while doing so, the paramount of national interests should be kept in view. This is more so in the field of education which is intimately

concerned with the development of human capital. Any thoughtless entry into the global educational market can end up in harming the vital interests of students for generations to come.

Higher education has to undergo some modifications and the admission approaches need to be modified in order to get admission for more number of women in higher education arena. Action in three priority areas, namely, developing an enterprise culture, modernizing the organization of work and boosting skill and technical literacy levels through “revitalized and advanced” education and training system. A multi-dimensional research model-offers the advantage, however, of insights which would transcended prevailing limitations. Bringing in to play the difference between the genders legalizes over and over gain the division of the genders , the question remains of where and how women can take the formation of these processes into their own hands, these by benefiting their own career interests and positions. a point of departure could be experience made dealing with institutionalized barriers, whether in connection with family and job or with access to management position among other things.

What are the mechanisms within globalization processes that affect societal gender arrangements? Are women the sinners or the losers in worldwide transformations? In which social realms can we observe change occurring, both negative and positive/ what strategies have been formulated by the international women’s movement to establish feminist concept of empowerment suitable to correct the detrimental effects of globalization to female gender. The impact of globalization has also given boost for women students. However higher education has positive as well as negative impact on women empowerment processes.

Empowerment through education is ideally seen as a continuous holistic process with cognitive, psychological, economic and political dimensions in order to achieve emancipation. Given the complexity of political, societal and international interrelations, one has to systematically think about the strategies and concrete proposals for future action if one hopes to achieve such a goal.

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