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**Abstract:** Globalization is an umbrella term for a complex series of economic, social, technological, cultural and political changes seen as increasing interdependence, integration and interaction between people. Any search for justice is based upon identifying values, including relationships with others, which are viewed as so critical to the well-being of humanity and the character of being human that they are eventually institutionalized as rights. If globalization is conceived as turning, The whole world into one global village, in which people are increasingly interconnected and all the fences or barriers are removed, so that the world witnesses a new state of fast and free flow of people, capital, goods and ideas then the world would be witnessing unprecedented enjoyment of human rights everywhere because globalization is bringing prosperity to all the corners of the globe.

**Key words:** Globalization, Rights, Working, Women

**INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW** The 21st century epitomizes the era of globalization, witnessing massive exchanges of economic activities, human movements, and information flows across borders. Accordingly, globalization affects different dimensions of life, including women's standing and welfare. This focus on economic integration and women's employment raises the question of how certain types of economic reform affect particular forms of women's rights and welfare. It is not surprising to observe very different outcomes across countries, depending on their economic and industrial structures. In other words, this approach focusing on economic globalization and female employment can provide the answer to the question of whether certain economic reforms could create an economic structure favorable to labor activities typically provided by women, and in addition, if such increases in demand could push up the price of female labor. However, it does not answer an arguably more fundamental question, that being whether globalization can eventually reduce the causes of gender discrimination, improve women's fundamental rights and generally empower women. To address this issue, one should look beyond the impact of globalization on women's economic activities – wages and employment – and examine whether globalization can enhance 'women's status' or 'women's rights', which allow women better access to resources and ensure their standing in legal and social institutions without discrimination (Morrisson and Jütting 2005).

Globalization improves women's economic rights in the form of employment and wages. Proponents of globalization argue that trade positively affect women's employment opportunities in developing countries, due to their comparative advantages. In other words, developing countries have a comparative advantage in labor-intensive goods, thus demand for female labor would increase in order to keep price competitiveness in international trade, as female wages are generally lower. Indeed, many empirical studies find a positive association between export-oriented manufacturing and women has increased share in paid employment (Chow 2003; Fontana and Wood 2000). The literature clearly suggests contradicting results. On the one hand, globalization may benefit women in general by reducing gender differences in employment and wages if accompanied with subsequent economic growth due to the relatively flexible accommodation of females into the labor forces of integrated economies (Tzannatos 1999). On the other hand, export- led growth, based on ever-growing competition and price cuts, may increase the divide between the winners and losers of globalization, which could negatively affect women's welfare given women's vulnerability in society (Berik 2000). While disagreeing on the potential effect of economic integration, both arguments seem to unanimously conclude that additional efforts such as the promotion of female education and reduction of feminized poverty are required in order for economic integration to generate a positive impact on women's empowerment. Economic globalization itself is not a driving force in improving women's economic rights because the interests of global capital are not necessarily to empower women but rather likely to utilize their labor forces in order to maximize competition (Sen 2001; Catagay and Ertürk 2004). Economic globalization will not improve women's social and political rights ensuring gender equality in private and public spheres, potential increase in female participation in economic activities, is generated by capitalists' need for cheaper labor (Sen 2001). Which may not lead to an improvement in women's fundamental rights, especially if a women's role is merely seen as a provider of cheap labor or a supplement to male labor? This type of globalization may set women's role in the society as inferior to the male role and therefore women's rights beyond the scope of employment would not be improved. Sen predict that economic globalization does not increase women's rights in the social, political, and institutional dimensions as these rights are not directly related to the interests or needs of the market. Furthermore, social globalization tends to decrease cultural gaps across countries because people are now more exposed to different cultures. As women's rights are deeply grounded in culture and value systems (Simmons 2009), cultural exposure to, and proximity with other diverse cultures can have a positive impact in reducing discriminatory cultural practices against women. Economic Globalization Index a composite indicator measuring actual flows and restrictions (Dreher

2006), in order to find whether the main findings are robust to the choice of globalization measurements. With the alternative indicator, the impact of social globalization is still significant and positive for women's economic and social rights, the result is in line with the main findings. Women power over resources, economic participation and decision-making and political participation. In this study, an attempt has been made to assess the Influence of globalization towards women human rights.

**Methodology** Both the primary and secondary data has been used for the study. Primary data has been collected from 800 women selected through purposive random sampling technique and consisted of employed, self-employed and housewife category. Due care has been taken to include both rural and urban women. The information was collected through a structured questionnaire designed for the purpose and questions included background knowledge about globalization, impact on women education, role in decision-making etc. The response were received on a five point scale where 1 was strongly disagree, 2 disagree, 3 neutral, 4 agree and 5 was strongly agree. The data thus collected has been tabulated, analyzed and interpreted as per the needs of the study.

### **Result and Discussion**

Table 1 reveals that the working status for working women in rural area with mean score of 3.76. Whereas they agree globalization makes women aware about their rights. It indicates that through globalization. Women are given information how to use their rights in the society so that they can feel comfort. Whereas the mean score of 3.63 in Urban area indicating that women are coming to make themselves aware about their basic rights so that their lives can become relaxed. The overall mean score of 3.70 shows positive response where women are coming to know their status in the society taking advantage of their basic rights.

It is found that working status for working women is rural area with mean score of 3.83 where they believe global social movement of human rights is affirming women equality. It indicates that women are taking part in huge numbers in organization to boost their morals so that they can feel fully comfort whereas the mean score of 3.45 in Urban area indicating that women are being taught to participate in any social related activities so that their standard of living may get improved. The total mean score of 3.64 shows positive response where women show positiveness to attend the seminars organized by different organizations.

It is found that working status of working women in rural areas with mean score of 3.56 where they agree education provides societal awareness regarding gender issues and women human rights. It

indicates that education increases societal awareness due to which gender disparity and women human rights are redressed with ease whereas mean score 3.36 in Urban area indicating that education has great significance to make women aware regarding of their rights and gender issues. The total mean score of 3.46 shows a positive response where education given to women, so that gender issues and rights can be discussed effectively.

Table2 shows that working status of housewives in rural area with mean score of 3.87 where they believe globalization makes women aware about their rights. It indicates that awareness is being delivered to them so that they can become conscious of their basic rights. Whereas the mean score of 3.63 in urban area where women are coming forward to get themselves aware regarding their basic privileges so that they can feel comfort. The total mean score of 3.75 indicates positive response towards their basic rights.

It is found that working status of working housewives with mean score of 3.73 in rural area where they agree global social movements of human rights are affirming women equality. It indicates that women are coming to take part in social related movements so that they boost their morals. Whereas mean score 3.61 indicates that various seminars are being conducted to aware them about their basic rights. The overall mean score 3.67 shows positive response where societal awareness is given to women.

The data reveals that working status of working housewives in rural area with mean score of 3.92 where they agree globalization has reinforced many existing gender Inequalities so that women can know their status in the society regarding their rights. Whereas mean score 3.59 in urban areas, which indicates that education provides societal awareness regarding gender issue and implementation of basic rights. The total mean score of 3.75 shows positive response where genders in equalities are being reduced due to globalization.

Table 3 reveals that working status of self-employed in rural area with mean score of 3.90 where they believe global social movement of human rights is affirming women equality it indicates that women are given equal rights and equal shares by taking part in various programmes organized by different organizations. Whereas the mean score found 3.68 in Urban areas, where women are interested to get themselves involved in social movement of human rights so that they feel comfort. The total mean score 3.79 indicates positive response towards their equality.

It is found that the working status of self-employed women in rural area with mean score of 3.48 where they believe education promotes societal awareness gender issues and women human rights.

It indicates that education promotes social related awareness regarding their back rights so that gender-based issue can be redressed. Whereas low mean score of 2.63 in urban, which indicates, that women are not fully aware regarded to their social related issues. The overall mean score of 3.05 shows positive response where gender issues of women are redressed in the best way.

The data reveals that working status of self-employed women in rural with mean score of 4.22 where globalization has reinforced many existing gender in equalities. It indicates that globalization has accelerated gender inequalities due to which status of women remains fable where as mean score of 3.55 in urban where women believe gender inequalities can be reinforced by globalization.

**Table 1. Effect of globalization on the human rights of Working women in rural and urban areas**

Statement		Urban	Rural	Total
Globalization makes women aware about their rights	Mean	3.63	3.76	3.70
	S.D	1.05	.88	.97
The global social movement of human rights is affirming women equality.	Mean	3.45	3.83	3.64
	S.D	1.22	1.03	1.14
Education promotes societal awareness; gender issues and women human rights	Mean	3.36	3.56	3.46
	S.D	1.20	1.20	1.20
Globalization has further reinforced many existing gender inequalities.	Mean	3.53	3.83	3.68
	S.D	1.18	1.14	1.17

The overall mean score of 3.83 shows positive response towards the basic rights of women

**Table 2. Effect of globalization on the human rights of housewives in rural and urban areas**

Statement		Urban	Rural	Total
Globalization makes women aware about their rights	Mean	3.63	3.87	3.75
	S.D	.99	.84	.92
The global social movement of human rights is affirming women equality.	Mean	3.61	3.73	3.67
	S.D	1.05	1.20	1.13
Education promotes societal awareness; gender issues and women human rights	Mean	3.57	3.61	3.59
	S.D	1.19	1.11	1.15
Globalization has further reinforced many existing gender inequalities.	Mean	3.59	3.92	3.75
	S.D	1.22	1.07	1.16

**Table 3. Effect of globalization on the human rights of Self employed women in rural and urban areas**

Statement		Urban	Rural	Total
Globalization makes women aware about their rights	Mean	4.00	3.98	3.99
	S.D	.85	.73	.79
The global social movement of human rights is affirming women equality.	Mean	3.68	3.90	3.79
	S.D	.92	1.13	1.03
Education promotes societal awareness; gender issues and women human rights	Mean	2.63	3.48	3.05
	S.D	1.05	1.24	1.22
Globalization has further reinforced many existing gender inequalities.	Mean	3.55	4.22	3.89
	S.D	1.22	.66	1.03

**Conclusion:** Every country is an actor in the process of globalization and a developing economy like India is no exception to it. With globalization come additional opportunities for women. In addition to that, the social attitudes of their respective communities and households will no doubt be impacted because of globalization. There is still a lot to be done through especially in rural areas not only regarding globalization but also regarding the cultural framework, which in some cases encourages gender biases and violence. With media campaign and finding ways to economically empower women, things can improve and eventually change. Globalization plays a major key in breaking down gender inequality. We can look at Malala yousaf from Afghanistan .While globalization and the world support for female education may not have created her passion for education, it did give her experiences that eventually could produce major change with regards to education. Globalization aiding in the growth of education, will in return help developing nations as a whole. Social change is an inevitable phenomenon of every society because social conditions never remain static things are looking up. Women in urban areas are truly affected globalization. They are more aware of their rights and know when to raise their voices.

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