

Impact of Globalization on Women in India: A Critical Review

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Abstract: Throughout the course of Indian history, women have faced a variety of challenges like social pressure, discrimination based on caste and other forms of social constraints such as limited access to productive resources, poverty, limited opportunities for advancement, helplessness and exclusion, and so on. On the other hand, globalization has resulted in the emergence of a wide range of new circumstances for women, which have an impact on virtually every facet of their life. This study has tried to understand impacts of globalization on women's lives in terms of media role, education, cultural aspects, politics & the role of women, participation of women in society, and other positive & negative aspects of globalization.

Keywords: Impacts of media on women, women education, women and society, globalization, women, Gender, Feminism, advantages of globalization, disadvantages of globalization, Media and globalization

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Current Situation of Women

Women are crucial facilitators for development. They serve a catalytic role towards realization of transformational economic, environmental and social transformations essential for sustainable development. But inadequate access to credit, health care and education are among the many problems they encounter. The worldwide agricultural and economic difficulties, as well as climate change, have added to the severity of the situation. Women's empowerment is essential not just for the well-being of individuals, families, and rural communities, but also for the overall economic productivity of the world's agricultural workforce, given the significant proportion of women in the agricultural labor globally (unwomen.org). Many of the world's poorest are female. Eradicate poverty is a major concern for rural women. According to new World Bank poverty estimates, the number of persons living on less than \$1.25 per day declined from 47% in 1990 to 22% in 2010. Yet, 1.2 billion people remain poor (unwomen.org). Rural women are vital in ensuring food and nutrition security, creating money, and enhancing rural lives and general well-being. Women and girls suffer institutional restraints everyday that deny them their human rights and impede their efforts to improve their own and others' lives. In this sense, they are an MDG target group. According to (Misra, Kunwar, & Kanojia, 2005), women's employment in the non-agriculture sector was rare. During the off-season, however, several rural women worked for non-agricultural wages. The study found that household income and women's educational status have a substantial impact on women's employment in the agriculture sector. This is supported by the fact that there is a negative link between socioeconomic characteristics and respondents' involvement in crop production. Women are heavily involved in dairy farming (65–70%). In rural areas, women handle almost all of the dairy-related chores (Kumar, Tripathi, Sharma, & Dubey, 2017). The participation of Indian women in the country's progress is undeniable; however the intensity varies over time and geography. Women's significant involvement in agriculture, related occupations, and home tasks has been vastly overlooked. Rising demand for milk and milk products has made dairy farming a successful business for women (Mohapatra, Behera, & Sah, 2012). According to the Indian government, 85% of rural women raise livestock (Viswanathan, 1989). Women do more work than men in areas including fodder cutting, watering, animal care, and shed cleaning (Arshad, Muhammad, & Ashraf, 2013). SHGs are a significant tool for poor women's socioeconomic development, accelerating changes in income, occupation, social involvement, expenditure, decision making, and confidence (Bansode, Ankush, Mande, & Suradkar, 2013).

1.2. Rationale of the Problem

Globalization is an inevitable reality of life that cannot be avoided. It is predicted to be a significant driver of economic growth. Privatization, globalization, modernization, increasing productivity, and increasing the rate of growth are the fundamentals of the new economic policy (Dasgupta, 2003); (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012). America's business schools are credited with inventing the concept of globalization. As a result, only those businesses that plan ahead of time and without reservations will be able to thrive. Therefore, the only ones who stand a chance of survival are those who become global players, expanding their operations on a global scale rather than limiting themselves to the protection of local assets only. As a concept, globalization encompasses not just the economic dimension, but also the dimensions of information and communication technology, ecology, work organization, culture, and civil society (LU Report, 2020); (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012). According to the definition of globalization, it is "a complex economic, political, cultural, and geographical process in which the mobility of capital and organizations, ideas, discourses, and people has taken on a global or transactional form." Transnational corporations are using the profit motive to direct their factories toward developing countries in search of "cheap" female labor. It is the process of growing, developing, and expanding a company's operations (including products, services, and technologies) throughout the world. It is believed by proponents of globalization that this will result in faster rates of economic growth and an improvement in people's standard of living. Globalization is accelerating dramatically, offering new prospects for developing countries in particular, and who are increasingly able to attract global investors and foreign capital to their economies.

The current wave of globalization has made a significant difference on the lives of women all across the world and particularly in the lives of women in developing countries. Women, on the other hand, continue to be disadvantaged in a variety of aspects of life, including education, work, health care, and civil rights. Many sections of the world, particularly in developing countries, still lack adequate care for women during pregnancy. Approximately 529000 women die each year during pregnancy and childbirth, according to the World Health Organization (Gender statistics 2010); (LU Report, 2020).

India's unorganized sectors employ a considerable number of working women. In terms of social status, the bulk of Indian women is still bound by tradition and is at a disadvantage. For women, globalization is a two-edged sword in terms of economic advancement and social advancement. For example, the vast majority of women in India and other poor nations are denied the benefits of social security, government-subsidized labor rights protection, and other safety nets. On the other side, women in developed countries are given greater access to health care and education. There are also potential for more improved educational facilities and opportunities in a transnational sense that are quite appealing to those who are fortunate enough to have access to them. In order to achieve effective development, it is vital to recognize that women must be fully integrated into the development process, both as agents of change and as beneficiaries, because Indian women can be used as development resources in a variety of ways. Since globalization has opened up the Indian economy at a fast pace, without the necessary economic and social policies in place to provide the much-needed safety net, women who have been involved in production in traditional ways must deal with a slew of issues while attempting to take advantage of the opportunities that an open economy offers. Women's information needs will become more diverse as the situation changes (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012).

Does globalization promote poverty? Can globalization be controlled? The majority of Indian women are still socially disadvantaged. Because globalization is rapidly opening up the Indian economy, women who have traditionally worked in production face several challenges while trying to take advantage of the opportunities that an open economy offers (Jaiswal, 2014).

The following are the issues that Indian women have faced throughout history are as follows:

- Patriarchy and social pressures
- Discrimination and societal restrictions against people on the basis of their caste
- Inadequate access to productive resources
- The effects of poverty and insufficient promotion opportunities
- A sense of helplessness
- Inadequate access to the financial & other resources

The United Nations' millennium development goals place a strong emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment in order to aid in the reduction of worldwide gender inequities. In order to promote the prosperity of governments and individuals alike, politicians and scientists have emphasized the benefits of international division of labor as a means of increasing global prosperity. In poor countries, employment such as garment assembly is seen as an extension of female domestic duties. In developing countries, culture determines employment stratification. The high demand for employment opportunities for women in developing nations causes rapid social change. The "feminization of poverty" continues to exist despite the demand for female work.

Globalization is the process of increasing capital, products, services, and labor migration. The economic philosophy of globalization rarely differentiates between genders. It is generally expected that women will lose jobs, particularly high-paying jobs, as a result of market liberalization. Contrary to popular belief, a growing global trade should help women, especially in underdeveloped nations. To assess the effects of globalization on women's quality of life, equality, and status, it is first important to define these concepts and the variables used to quantify them. There seems to be agreement on the economic, political, and social aspects that characterize women's quality of life (Sanchez-Apellaniz, Nunez-Torrado, & Charlo, 2012).

In recent years, the role of women in globalization in India has shifted. Various organizations have been developed and created to defend the rights of women all over the world, thanks to the rise of NGOs in the twenty-first century. Without a doubt, globalization provides women with tremendous opportunities, but it also presents them with new and distinct obstacles. Gender inequality arises from a variety of sources, and it's frequently difficult to tell which types of inequality are being removed and which are being increased by globalization's consequences. In an integrated world, gender disparity has higher costs. To achieve equal status in society, women must work significantly harder. As a result, globalization is more harmful to women than beneficial. Women are often the breadwinners in their families, but society refuses to accept this reality. The Indian culture is such that most people believe that if a woman decides to work, it will have a negative impact on her family and children. However, this is not the case. A woman's profession would not come at the expense of her family and children. The truth is that globalization is causing men and women to compete. Females in management and upper-level roles are underrepresented. Women's low status in the formal sector demonstrates a disdain for their social and economic duties in developing countries. Female work is undervalued in comparison to its societal significance. As a result, despite their increasing societal obligations, women's labor continues to be stigmatized as inferior to men's job. The formation of many non-governmental organizations (NGOs) across the world, as well as their combined activities, has improved the lives of women in underdeveloped countries. The United Nations Decade highlighted the importance of female labor in developing countries and the failure of economic programs to satisfy female demands. NGO representatives agreed that global feminism should be developed to alleviate gender inequality in these countries and boost women's development in society.

Globalization has been linked to major shifts in the world order. In India, globalization means linking the country's economy to the global economy. This means allowing foreign corporations to invest in many sectors of the Indian economy. India's major globalization policy can be examined under numerous headings. But only effective national policies and an enabling social and economic environment can make globalization a force for good (Jaiswal, 2014). It is becoming increasingly important to social science scholars around the world to understand the mechanisms through which people respond to the challenges associated with globalization. This is especially true for those who have focused their research on the impacts of globalization on women through media and culture, values, life style and education, political aspects and marketing policies, among other things. Though the globalization has been seen more positive than negative however the aspects of women in rural area can not be ignored and has to be understood in details so that the policy makers to revisit their policies and rural women should also be riding on the globalization vehicle for their future aspects and endeavors. Therefore, this study was taken-up to evaluate the impacts of globalization on women in India. This study provides the ground reality on the impacts of globalization on women in India.

1.3. Globalization and Gender Equity

India has some of the worst birth sex discrimination. India will still have the poorest sex ratio in South Asia in 2050, according to a 2017 demographic estimate. The 918 girls for 1000 boys (2011) ratio has pushed the government to implement a "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao" initiative to ensure the girl child's survival, safety, and education. Gender

imbalance can harm a country's capacity to compete globally, especially if it exports goods and services with substantial female employment. All of these reasons encourage global policy action on gender equality. Globalization cannot eliminate gender disparity without public policy. The new forces of globalization – economic integration, technological diffusion, and better access to knowledge – have worked through markets, formal and informal institutions to remove certain barriers to gender equality.

- Access to information has allowed many to learn about different cultures, perhaps influencing attitudes and behavior.
- Increased career opportunities and market access for many women due to increased trade openness and adoption of new information and communication technologies.

Globalization has the ability to help achieve gender equality. Globalization cannot, however, eliminate gender disparity in the absence of public policy. Despite tremendous gains in women's agency and access to economic opportunities in many nations, huge gender inequalities persist in several sectors. To reduce gender inequities in endowments, agency, and access to economic opportunities, public intervention is required. Only then will nations be able to fully use globalization's promise as a driver for greater gender equality.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The spread of products, technology, information, and jobs across national borders and cultures is known as globalization. In economic terms, it refers to the interconnection of nations throughout the world, which is facilitated by free trade (Ferrnando, Anderson, & Bellucco-Chatham, 2022); (Shahzad, 2006); (Samimi & Jenatabadi, 2014). It can also be stated as the flow of ideas, capital, commodities, and people between different parts of the world that is referred to as globalization. It is a concept with multiple dimensions. It manifests itself in a variety of ways, including political, economic, and cultural representations, all of which must be identified appropriately. Globalization does not have to be a beneficial thing all of the time. It has the potential to have negative implications for the people involved. Globalization, as a notion, is basically concerned with the movement of things. Ideas flowing from one region of the world to another, commodities being sold across borders and other types of fluxes are examples of international flows. The most important factor is the international interconnectedness that is established and maintained as a result of these ongoing flows of information and ideas (Bhagya, 2019). Globalization is a phenomenon that affects people's lives on a social, cultural, political, and legal level. Globalization provides corporations with a competitive advantage on numerous fronts. They can save operational costs by producing in other countries, buy raw materials more cheaply as tariffs are reduced or eliminated, and, most importantly, get access to millions of new customers. On the one hand, the cross-border flow of products, capital, and labor has resulted in the creation of new jobs and economic growth. However, economic expansion and employment creation are not uniformly dispersed among industries or countries (Ferrnando, Anderson, & Bellucco-Chatham, 2022). Globalization refers to the process of a country's economy becoming integrated into the free flow of trade and capital around the world. It may also entail a phenomenon known as "brain drain" across international borders. Globalization raises the amount of trade in products and services, attracts private foreign capital, stimulates foreign direct investment (FDI), leads to job creation and economic growth in the home country, enhances production efficiency, and promotes fair competition (Bhagya, 2019). Globalization involves changes in a wide range of areas, including: trade liberalization, greater capital mobility and increased financial flows, changes in labor demand and restructuring of labor markets, changes in the manufacturing process, changes in the role and function of the state, rapid diffusion of products and consumption patterns, faster diffusion of information and technology, etc (UN.ORG, 4-8 June 2001).

The effects of economic integration, technological progress, and information availability on gender inequality are investigated in this research. It claims that globalization does not benefit everyone. Women, who face the most restrictive restraints, are frequently left behind. While globalization has helped to remove some of the hurdles to greater gender equality, more public action is required to remove the remaining barriers. Gender disparities in endowments, agency, and access to economic opportunities must all be addressed by public policy. Over the last three decades, the globe has seen a massive economic revolution fueled by increased worldwide flows of products and services, technology, and information. These developments have altered the economic environment for individuals, families,

businesses, and governments by altering the way local and global markets and institutions operate. Globalization has made economic possibilities more accessible (World Bank, 2011).

Women's capacity to obtain compensated job that provides security and dignity has been harmed by globalization in underdeveloped countries (Desai, 2002). Despite the fact that women's labor force responsibilities have shifted from traditional agricultural and domestic activities to manufacturing and assembly production, the overall impact of globalization (based on the literature reviewed) has been unfavorable. Women are acquiring more control over their own salaries and a sense of freedom from traditional gender roles in society, particularly in marriage and childrearing, according to empirical evidence. Because of the absence of male responsibilities in most homes, women are increasingly becoming the breadwinners. Young daughters help to assist their parents and siblings financially, while moms (married or single) look for part-time employment to support their children. Male and female intra-household obligations have shifted as a result of globalization, with females being given more responsibility for the family's survival. Males no longer provide for their families, but they do have more prospects for financial and social growth.

Women's contributions as employees are grossly underrepresented in statistics, according to national data gathering bodies (Menon-Sen & Kumar, 2001) in the paid workforce, however, there are much fewer women than males. Women make up a significant portion of the labor in metropolitan India. In the software business, for example, women make about 30% of the workforce (Singh & Hoge, 2010). Women make up as much as 89.5 percent of the workforce in rural India's agriculture and associated industrial sectors. Women's average contribution to farm productivity is estimated to be 55 percent to 66 percent of total labor. Women accounted for 94 percent of overall employment in India's dairy industry, according to a World Bank report from 1991. The Human Development Index (HDI) rank of India in 1997 was 118 which have been declined to 131 out of 189 countries in 2021 (The Economic Times, 2020) while the Global Gender Gap Report 2021 published by the World Economic Forum, India has ranked at 140 out of 156 countries (Ministry of Women and Child Development, 2021) as it was 118th rank out of 146 countries in 1997. Trade liberalization and the expansion of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have enhanced women's economic options and, in certain situations, their incomes in comparison to men's. The need for female labor has grown due to growth in the export and ICT-enabled industries, as well as a drop in the relevance of physical strength and a rise in the value of cognitive abilities. ICT has also improved female farmers' and businesses' access to markets by reducing time and mobility limitations (World Bank, 2011). The advantages that globalization has brought to women have, without a doubt, been accompanied with a host of new challenges, all of which need to be overcome as quickly as humanly feasible if women are to live up to their full potential and accomplish their ambitions.

Critics of globalization, on the other hand, will point to the negative impact it has had on individual industries in specific countries, which may face more competition from multinational corporations. Economic development, industrialization, and international travel can all have detrimental environmental consequences as a result of globalization. A large number of researchers have looked into the relationship between economic globalization and economic growth. Unfortunately, the theoretical and empirical literatures have come to contradictory results (Samimi & Jenatabadi, 2014).

Globalization has brought new opportunities for women in the poor countries, but it has also presented new problems in achieving the goals of women's human rights. While globalization has undoubtedly provided possibilities for some women, it has also resulted in marginalization for others due to deepening inequities between and within nations, despite the fact that labor force participation has increased in a few countries (Shah, 2007). The government, NGOs, decision-makers, and information managers can only design adequate strategies to empower women and integrate them into the mainstream developing process if they have a thorough grasp of their situation in the Globalization process. This is the most significant difficulty that India and its women face, since globalization will continue to exist, but with half of the population suffering under its burden, it will become draconian rather than a facilitator of progress (Dasgupta, 2003). Women in India have experienced issues such as societal pressure, caste-based discrimination and social constraints, limited access to productive resources, poverty, insufficient advancement opportunities, helplessness and exclusion, and so on throughout history (GKToday, 2017). Globalization, on the other hand, has created a variety of new circumstances that affect all women in the country and practically every area of their lives.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the study of research methods (Baskerville, 1991), or, in other words, "a contextual framework" for research, which is "a cohesive and logical structure based on ideas, attitudes, and values that inform researchers' judgments." It entails a theoretical examination of a field's body of processes and principles, with methodologies from different disciplines differing depending on their historical development. As a result, a set of techniques has arisen that includes a variety of perspectives on how information and reality should be assessed. This situates procedures within a larger framework of concepts and approaches (Katrin, 2010). Methodology may be thought of as a spectrum, spanning from entirely quantitative to mostly qualitative approaches. Although a methodology may have traditionally fallen into one of these categories, researchers may combine approaches to answer their research objectives, leading to multi-method and/or interdisciplinary methodologies (Irny & Rose, 2005); (Andiappan & Wan, 2020). The intended research plan was broken into the below sections.

Research Design (Plan) essentially refers to the "how" of any research project. It's about how a researcher plans a study to provide accurate and trustworthy results that address the research goals. During the literature review, it was discovered that women did face enormous challenges on daily basis and hence this study will try to understand those aspects along with the set objectives to take research towards conclusion. As the blueprint for any study, the research design refers to the general plan you employ to bring together the many components of the study in a coherent and logical manner, ensuring that the research issue is adequately solved (Vasu, 2001); (Trochim, 2006). The study's research plan was depicted in the Figure-1 as below

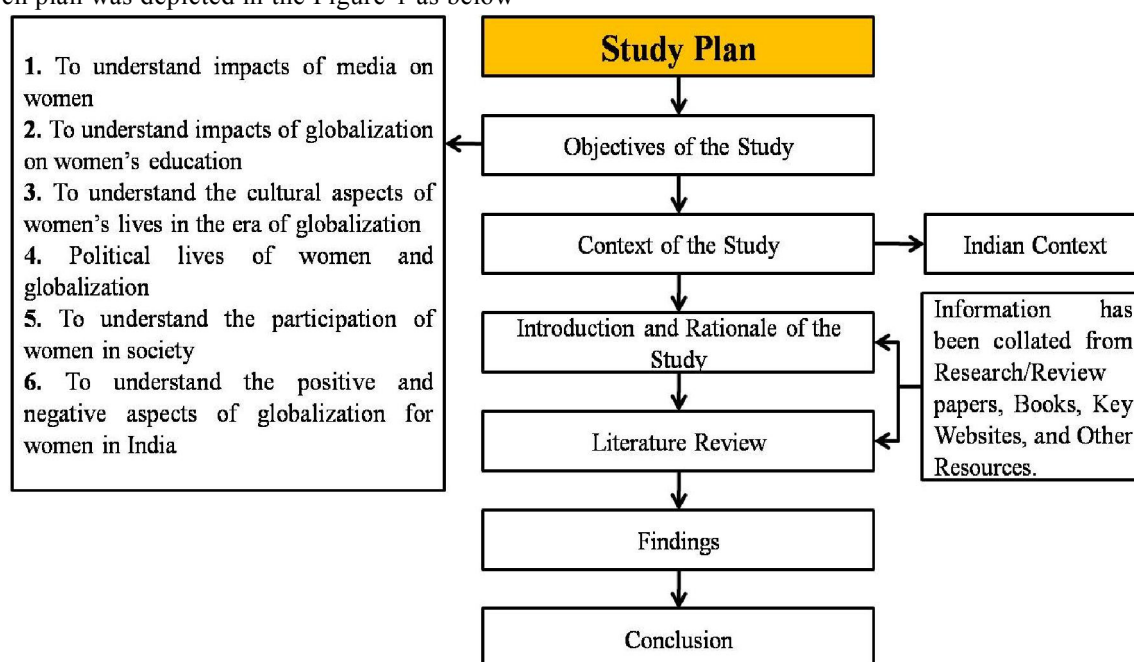


Figure 1: Study Plan of the Research

The study plan consists of objectives/questions of the study, context of the study, Introduction and rationale of the study, literature review, findings, and conclusion. The measurement of literacy is not good what I think in India as Census 2011 considers a person aged 7 or older literate who can read and write in any language and the measurement was horrible in 1991 as it had considered an individual who can read but not write. Before 1991, children under 5 were considered illiterate. The 2011 census shows a rise in literacy. The country's literacy rate is 74.04%, 82.14 for men and 65.46 for women. Kerala's literacy rate is 93.9%, followed by Lakshadweep (92.28%) and Mizoram (91.58 per cent). Arunachal Pradesh (66.95%) and Rajasthan (63.82%) follow Bihar in terms of literacy (67.06 per cent) (GOI, 2011). India's population growth rate has decelerated to 17.64 per cent in the decade 2001-11, the slowest rate of increase this past century, according to the preliminary findings of Census 2011 handed out by the registrar-general of census (GOI, 2011).

The retort on objectives of the study is collated as below:

3.1. Impacts of Media on Women

Women underrepresented in newsrooms, TV and radio stations, film production, and media ownership. Women's Edition affects journalists. They become the newsroom's women's affairs specialists. They develop knowledge and confidence, which helps them campaign for women's problems however, Indian media is run by corporate houses and hence women anchors and news editors have political pressure. Growing media attention and customer demands for improved treatment of workers has forced multinational corporations to pay women more and provide better working conditions.

3.2. Impacts of Globalisation on Women's Education

New educational concepts, foreign trades, and expanding educational reach had facilitated women to impart higher & foreign education. Due to FDI in education sector, more and more foreign top universities have opened their campuses either in collaboration or in joint ventures which have also helped women to impart world class education. It is seen that more educated women are more aware of their rights, which instill self-confidence and self-respect, leading to a collective battle for their rights, such as parental property sharing and progressive laws against dowry and domestic violence.

3.3 Cultural Aspects of Women's Lives in the Era of Globalization

Gender roles and conventions are evolving due to globalization. Increased access to information, largely via television and the Internet, allows nations to learn about social mores in other countries, potentially changing opinions and encouraging the adoption of more egalitarian attitudes. Despite its flaws, globalization has aided women in achieving their rightful position in society and governments all across Indian states must work together to pass progressive legislation. Empowerment on the economic front has grown, but there has been no corresponding increase in social empowerment, however, to a considerable extent, a feudal mindset survives. Women's position in society is gradually becoming equivalent to that of males, and society as a whole is moving toward imposing the same expectations and obligations on men and women at the same level. Encouraging inter-caste marriages to mitigate societal problems such as dowry and relieve the restraints of the caste system.

3.4. Political Lives of Women and Globalization

Because of the new ideals advocated by Globalization, such as Women Sarpanchs (सरपंच) in India, the traditionally conservative political sector has opened up for women. Women are now becoming CMs, Governors, and top leaders in government organizations. Women are now becoming global leaders in politics as well as management of big MNCs.

3.5. Participation of Women in Society

Globalization's economic policies and structural changes have the greatest damaging impact on women in developing countries. The cruelest component of the official and informal sectors is the deprivation of social and economic rights. Economists and policymakers who implement these changes must take into account the impact of present policies on women's lives as well as gender inequality. Increasing the quality of life and ensuring more rights for female employees in developing countries would improve the quality of life and provide a more sustainable living standard for women and their families. Women will continue to suffer in their subordinate positions in the economy unless these adjustments are made. Women in rural regions are overwhelmed as a result of male migration, resulting in feminization of poverty. In India, the ratio of women in senior management was 39 percent, compared to 31 percent globally, and more than 98 percent of enterprises have at least one woman in top management, compared to 90 percent globally (Livemint, 2021). Globalization has had a disruptive effect on the functioning of individuals' personal, communal, and even spiritual relationships. This impact might be viewed as India for women. With new social paradigms becoming prominent, Indian women are now able to work and compete with men. However, there is a significant disparity in geographical distribution as the situation of a tribal/rural/poor woman has remained almost same despite globalization, the upwardly mobile and urban woman has been able to take advantage of the opportunities.

Globalization has a transforming influence on both the positive and negative aspects of society. The government must boost women's active participation in society and establish an atmosphere that promotes the growth of all stakeholders in society, including men and women.

VI. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF GLOBALIZATION FOR WOMEN IN INDIA

6.1. Positive Aspects of Globalization

- Women can enjoy economic freedom due to globalization. Socially conscious films have an influence on young minds as raising awareness, aided by financial independence.
- The present globalised world has increased women's awareness of professional opportunities.
- Globalization has brought women from all over the world together, and they are now part of the global workforce and capable of working across borders. This fosters a sense of empowerment and broadens society's outlook on women.
- In a globalized culture, males share traditional female responsibilities such as child care and domestic labor. Upper middle-class households in a globalized world can afford domestic assistance to perform menial jobs.
- Despite being internalized, globalized connections have enabled women to show their work to a worldwide audience via social media sites like YouTube, Facebook, Instagram, and other video on demand services. Women who are interested in creative things can display them on internet shopping sites.
- Economic independence and a full schedule foster social esteem and individuality. Women's negotiating strength and participation in decision-making are aided by higher salaries.
- Globalization has had a profound and unprecedented influence on the status of women not only in India but around the world. On the plus side, it has resulted in: a. Women's political, social, and economic empowerment.

6.2. Negative Aspects of Globalization

- Women's cosmetics marketing emphasize exterior beauty while ignoring inner attractiveness, such as knowledge and wisdom.
- Expensive designer clothes, cosmetics, and healthcare items expose women to consumer culture and materialism. MNCs dump banned items from the developed world onto the underdeveloped world.
- Women are viewed as a commodity and are exchanged through posters, sexual material, item songs, prostitution, and other means. These incidents harm women's reputation in society.
- Women working late at night in BPOs and MNCs in major cities have security issues and they face lesser earnings and a hostile work environment.
- Profits, economic expansion, and efficiency are prioritized by globalization and liberalism over principles such as justice, morality, democracy, and good governance.
- Women are considered as a source of cheap labor and they are forced to work without complaint on any arduous, tedious, or difficult duty.
- A new evil of objectification and commoditization of women has evolved due to globalization which leads to human trafficking, prostitution, and other forms of exploitation.
- As a result of globalization, unsustainable urbanization has resulted in a severe influence on women's health. Women have been exploited in industries as a result of the development of machines and the decline in physical labor.

VII. CONCLUSION

In India, women are considered as inferior to males, and this inferiority mindset is inherent in women themselves. Exposure to other nations may empower women by teaching them their rights to freedom, equality, and expression. Urbanization reduces gender prejudice and caste discrimination against women. Exposure to society and other worlds boosted women's decision-making capacity. Women are creating unions to preserve their rights. More women working in international firms like IT and BPO reduces women's economic dependence on males and more women are global CEOs. Globalization harms women in terms of commoditization of women, trafficking, pornography, and rapes are

rising. Multinational firms exploit women by paying poor wages and refusing maternity benefits. Food and fashion choices are rapidly shifting and women are disregarding traditions which are against them as they want to adopt right & scientific things and not conventional one. Women's needs to be addressed in healthcare, domestic concerns, farming, environmental protection, work circumstances, and easing financial constraints in their daily lives. The global organization of women's groups has also attracted media attention, which is critical in educating the general public about the current difficulties confronting women in underdeveloped countries. The continuing efforts of these organizations, as well as the economic recognition of the value of women's labor, will gradually raise societal awareness of the disparities that women face in these countries. It can be inferred that globalization has both positive & negative aspects however there are much positive aspects than negative. Certainly, the benefits of globalization for women have come with inherent obstacles that must be handled as soon as possible in order to fully realize their potential and achieve their goals.

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