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Women Empowerment Vis-A-Vis Social Development in Globalized World

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Abstract

Women empowerment means a woman has enough power to decide her good or bad,and with this, a woman has her own decision in her all matters. According to some estimates, the population of women is nearly half or in some way or other more than the population of men in this world. In this way, the empowerment of women has always been a topic of great importance in social research. Women empowerment has some benefits in the globalized world and then these benefits and advantages are also transcended to the societal level. The research is a qualitative analysis with the incorporation of a little factual knowledge related to the under-discussed theme. It has been observed that whenever women are empowered in any part of this globalized world they contribute to the development, whether it is social development or economic development. Depending upon the availability of chances they were given, they always prove themselves as productive as a male member of any society.

Keywords: Women Empowerment, Gender Inequality, Social Development, a Globalized World.

تلخیص

خواتین کو بااختیار بنانے کا مطلب ہے کہ عورت کے پاس اتنا اختیار ہے کہ وہ اپنے اچھے یا برے کا فیصلہ کر سکتی ہے اور اس کے ساتھ ہی عورت کو اپنے تمام معاملات کا فیصلہ خود کرنا ہے۔ کچھ اندازوں کے مطابق اس دنیا میں عورتوں کی آبادی تقریباً نصف ہے یا کسی نہ کسی طرح یا مردوں کی آبادی سے زیادہ ہے۔ اس طرح خواتین کو بااختیار بنانا سماجی تحقیق میں ہمیشہ سے بہت اہمیت کا موضوع رہا ہے۔ گلوبلائزڈ دنیا میں خواتین کو بااختیار بنانے کے کچھ فوائد ہیں اور پھر یہ فوائد سماجی سطح تک بھی پہنچ جاتے ہیں۔ یہ تحقیق ایک معیاری تجزیہ ہے جس میں زیر بحث موضوع سے متعلق حقیقت پر مبنی معلومات کو شامل کیا گیا ہے۔ یہ دیکھا گیا ہے

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کہ جب بھی خواتین اس گلوبلائزڈ دنیا کے کسی بھی حصے میں بااختیار ہوتی ہیں تو وہ ترقی میں اپنا حصہ ڈالتی ہیں، چاہے وہ سماجی ترقی ہو یا معاشی ترقی۔ ان کو ملنے والے مواقع کی دستیابی پر منحصر ہے، وہ ہمیشہ خود کو کسی بھی معاشرے کے ایک مرد رکن کی طرح نتیجہ خیز ثابت کرتی ہیں۔

کلیدی الفاظ: بااختیار خواتین، صنفی امتیاز، سماجی ترقی،

Introduction

The relation between women's empowerment and social development in this globalized world correlates with each other. Economy growth and women empowerment reflect the main cause of development throughout the world. Similarly, the gender inequality in education, health, employment, and payment, industrial labors are all sources of underdevelopment in this globalized world. The average amount of human capital reduces due to inequality which causes harm to economic performance as well (Ahang, M. 2014). In some places of the world women are also not trained for the field of Economic participation and political empowerment, due to a lack of exposure and practical performance and information causes a downfall in economic growth, no growth causes harm to world development.

There is also a dire need to focus on the traditional roles assigned to the women worldwide as per their cultural, behavioral, and societal norms because these roles decide whether the human being is the one to take all the decisions or should all the decisions should be taken on their behalf without even concerning their gender. While there have been some efforts made for the betterment of womanhood but still many females, for example, the ones suffering from any disabilities, lower-class background and ethnicity, etc have the same conditions as before and have experienced no noticeable improvements around the globe. In addition, the different researches also indicate some of the impacts of gender inequality- the decrease in economic development, instability in the empowerment of women, poverty, health issues, and less freedom of speech and justice (Littlefield, et al., 2015).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said: “If you educate a man, you educate an individual, but, if you educate a woman, you educate a whole family. Women empowered means mother India empowered”. At the point when equal rights and empowerment will be provided equally to the women, it will be very helpful for the country to improve its nation's economy. Education plays an important role in the empowerment of women because it will help them to tackle all the challenges. And it also helps them to change their lives and face regular roles, increase in the access to education for women persists in India but still many things are yet to be done in India for the women’s education system. Women are still needed to get complete excess in their unexplored potential.

Education plays an important role in human development educational equity and many more (Shetty, 2015).

Now, the movement for women's empowerment and the concept of removal of gender inequality is also strong in today's globalized world. As because to a survey of 34 countries, 74% of people say that it is important to remove discrimination against women and 94% of people believe that women should have to provide equal rights in society (Horowitz, J., 2020). Similarly, the assessment showed most people believe that men have a better life because men have more opportunities in society as compared to women.

The progress of women and their empowerment is also important in the world for the social development process. Statistics showed that in the process of developed economies like China, the United States, Hong Kong, Thailand, and European countries, the participation of women plays a vital role. The development of the nation and the empowerment of women are directly linked. Societies should have to maintain equality among men and women and it will be possible only through effective policies and strategies for economic development. The use of women's skills on an equal footing with men has increased productivity. This shows that women play a significant part in expanding business activity throughout the world. East Asian countries increase the number of the women labor force in industries. This is a sign that education, training, and a healthy environment for women is a major factors in economic growth (Mustafa, S., Khan, 2016).

Economic empowerment allows women to regulate and enjoy resources, assets, and income. It includes raising the living standard of women by giving them better education and support. Women empowerment gives independence to women for decision-making. It gives equal freedom to both men and women (UN High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment).

Women's education sector helps to increase the status of women through better education. Women have the freedom to achieve their goals. It increases the health and social status of women. Education gives more self-confidence. It reduces the violence against women. Women have the freedom to achieve their goals. It increases the health and social status of women. Women can earn appropriate income. Through women's empowerment, they can create their own identities. They get respect from every people. Women get more jobs. So productivity and output of industries increased (Aragon, 2012). It encourages economic growth. The business of the country increased due to the empowerment of women. It helps to development of the country. The policies for women help to make the

empowerment of women. So women's empowerment is important for the development of the country.

Review of Literature

Ashraf & Ali (2018) explain that women's empowerment is an intricate and multifaceted topic and it varies from society to society. Women empowerment and development play their role side by side as women empowerment leads to development and also development leads to reducing the inequality gap. Planning Commission, Government of Pakistan (2000) specifies that admittance to alternatives, ability to make decisions, resources and education, knowledge, and right to rule over own life is the principal makers of women's status in Pakistan. Women have a significant part in economic growth and development as they are half of the population as they perform their role which leads to economic prosperity.

Mujahid et al. (2015) narrate that Pakistan is also one of the countries where women's life is controlled by a patriarchal society. There are strictly social and cultural norms so it is very difficult to have women empowerment. All the decisions are made by men. In Gender Gap Index (GDI) our country is graded at 121st countries out of 142 in 2014. In Human Development Index (HDI), Pakistan is at 146 out of 187 countries in 2014. Moreover, Pakistan stands 141st for economic participation and opportunity for women. The article shows that female participation has improved in the labor force in both rural and urban areas. From 1975 to 2013 female participation in urban areas increased from 3.5% to 10.8%. In rural areas, the major difference is shown as from 7.6% it has increased to 27.2%. The total participation has increased from 6.4% to 25%. The unemployment rate of females is 6.8% which shows that women are willing to enter the labor market and support economic development but job opportunities are not ample.

Glover (2006), this book unites the most recent European and North American examinations on a progression of key themes in the field of ladies' business. Drawing on distributed and effectively open measurements, it sets the points in the fitting arrangement settings and deliberately assesses them from the perspective of the difficulties for the administration of HR.

Boldaji (2011) this examination has compared the personal satisfaction of head-of-family ladies upheld by the Welfare Organization with the individuals who had service jobs in Tehran. It was a cross-sectional examination. 120 head-of-household ladies that were upheld by Welfare Organization and their partners with administration occupations were arbitrarily chosen. Having a position was found to build personal satisfaction for head-of-family ladies. The actual wellbeing, mental well-being, and social connections had direct

impacts on the personal satisfaction of head-of-family ladies, while the climate hadn't had any connection with personal satisfaction. Personal satisfaction among head-of-family ladies is better when they had help work, rather than being upheld by Welfare Organizations.

This article centers around five 'understudy moms' who have continued satisfying their fantasies of an advanced degree with the guidance of Beyond Welfare, a community-based association (CBO) that mellow the difficulties of shuffling family, school, and work while in destitution. Because of meetings with five Beyond Welfare members, this article investigates the association's job in supporting the understudy moms' close to home and scholastic achievement. This article delineates how significant it is for understudy moms to have a steady local area, training zeroed in on the underlying boundaries to leaving destitution, and support for scholarly achievement. To close, the article ponders why teachers need to become engaged with activism and examination for the benefit of low-income families (Bloom, 2009).

Methodology

The article is a qualitative study related to the above-discussed theme, the role of women empowerment in social development in the globalized world. Document analysis is done throughout this research. Sufficient literature is also reviewed that comes under the relevant headings with appropriate publication titles. Data from different previous sources were analyzed in a way to find some pertinent viewpoints related to the discussed theme.

Women's Employment and Social Development

All through the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, the interest of women in productive work has developed significantly, in the industrialized countries as well as in many parts of the third world, particularly those regions that have encountered expanding ventures by global assembling firms with sexual orientation explicit recruiting arrangements. In mechanical social orders, especially in the United States, the ascent in ladies' workforce cooperation has been perceived as a significant new friendly pattern. In the creating scene, the development in women's business has been lopsided, being generally set apart in recently industrializing regions with solid fare arranged assembling areas like Mexico, Brazil, the Caribbean, and East and Southeast Asia (Sticher, 1990). Yet, even in numerous more unfortunate countries of Africa and Central America, women's workforce cooperation is expanding, even while their formal, paid business and their wages from such business might be deteriorating or declining. Somewhere in the range between 1985 and 2000, the female workforce is relied upon to increment quicker than the male workforce in the more industrialized pieces of Latin America, and to develop

at a similar rate as the male in East Asia and less mechanical Latin America. In Africa, notwithstanding, the male workforce is relied upon to increment quicker than the female.

In the current phase of global industrialist improvement, women are progressively being brought into paid work by worldwide and state interest in the third world (Verick, 2018). The connection between female workforce interest and monetary advancement is undeniably more mind-boggling than regularly depicted in both the scholastic writing and strategy discussions. Because of different monetary and social elements, like the example of development, schooling fulfillment, and accepted practices, patterns in female workforce interest don't adjust reliably with the idea of a U-formed relationship with GDP. Past support rates, policymakers need to zero in on further developing ladies' admittance to quality work.

The makers offer a creative examination of how overall changes including new migration measures, informative turn of events, transnational work markets, mechanical advances, and the overall economic impact of women's work market experiences. They tackle issues critical for future change, including gender inequalities and ethnic assortments, and go facing unpleasant requests like what is suggested by the balance among genuine and fun exercises. The book gives a new precise investigation that the two advances our appreciation of the challenges introduced by women s work in our changing society and draws out the technical practices that could deal with monetary and social flourishing. (Scott, 2009) Giving a remarkable assessment of business family cover associations, Women and Employment will be of phenomenal importance to social analysts and scholastics excited about work and family similarly as policymakers stressed over changing women's work.

Social Development and Women's Education

Women in administrative positions, think about authority characteristics. Since associations have focused on the administration styles of individuals who involve in administrative positions, believing that authority is a significant factor in making business progress (Shanmugam, 2006). The authority is characterized as ‘the capacity to impact – either straightforwardly or in a roundabout way – the conduct, contemplations, and activities of countless people.

The silent problem in the education sector is sexual harassment this type of hassle of females in schools, particularly auxiliary schools, has not gotten the consideration it ought to and represents a genuine issue in a few purviews. This kind of hassle appears to turn around the standard example. It leads not exclusively to ladies protecting their cases of lewd behavior yet in addition challenges ladies to scrutinize the marvel of inappropriate behavior in the conventional sense. It has been called attention that

misuse has generally been affected by men in power positions and that lewd behavior suggests the abuse of their situation of trust (Smit, 2011). In this way, we can also say that harassment in the education sector of women will inversely affect societal development.

In pre-adulthood, explicitly in male understudies, the connection between everyday rehearses and associations of force lies in the separation between male and female bodies. This is the place where the issue begins. "For some young adult guys, their bodies can likewise become a powerful asset to scare young girls and ladies, particularly in the setting of lewd behavior. Day-by-day contact among young men and female educators regularly results in young men using lewd behavior to acquire and move power relations inside the school and homeroom, in this manner violating the setup and regulated force relations among instructor and understudy. It should be kept in mind that the educator is the insane parents figure and ought not to be a pawn on a chessboard. In testing female positions, young men don't show dread of repercussion (Kocsis, 2019). The actual idea of submitting lewd behavior in the open prompts its quieting in the passages of schools. Young men utilize the inappropriate behavior of female instructors as a way to sabotage the ladylike and affirm their manliness. In this sense, the gendered business as usual is kept up within schools.

Women Empowerment and Social Development

In the whole world underprivileged women have gone through and experienced the most it's already proven, that they have gone through the many things based on race, culture, and religion, sometimes they have tolerated and have been becoming victims of misuse, neediness, attack, violence, abuse many things they have experienced in their lives, but till now there is not any kind of school there is not subject which focuses on the empowerment of women. In India which is multi-cultural multi-religious subcontinent, Women have to face many problems in different states places, and societies to get their rights. Even In the 21st-century women are beaten and treated as witches; honor killing is practically in many chunks of India. For many insignificant reasons women are tortured and suffered and assaulted while the main criminal moves with freedom without any punishment. Other things they are also forbidden to utilize their cell phones, suspended to pick their dress or profession also they have restrictions on moving openly inside their area, and also discouraged to take part in governmental activities; some of the women stay starved or half taken care of. In a word, they are bound in chains of cultural restrictions and face so many challenges in their common life (Mandal, 2013).

New policies have been made in which women were mentioned as an important part of the economic development process. In different parts of the world, women were busy producing economic benefits and earning incomes, Women are now working in the

agriculture sector, informal sector, and many other sectors to achieve economic benefits, as usually, their incomes are low. Therefore, the 1950s development agencies start some projects for the betterment of the poor women to earn incomes by doing little investment in some projects, although some of the projects fail because they are related to NGOs or welfare and not development concerns, offering ladies in part-time works more other skills, for example, sewing and knitting that have restricted business sectors (Mehra, 1997).

World's population are consist of women and they get most of the benefits from the economic and socio-economic development in the recent three decades but in some of the vulnerable groups, women have been over-presented because most of the power and resources remain under the control of man (Wrigley, 2012). The main goal of gender equality is to maintain the sustainable growth, environmental stability, and many more If we provide the opportunities equally to both men and women in every field it will be very helpful in creating a sustainable path of development United Nations has held the conference on environment development (UNCED) in 1992 in which important decision has been made that full participation of women has been involved in sustainable growth (Carroll, 1993). In the 20 points of the Rio Declaration, it is clearly stated that the “Global Action for Women towards Sustainable and Equitable Development” of Agenda 21 makes commitments to strengthening the position of women (Lohani, 2017).

In the writing of gender, it is assumed a vital part to analyze the circulation of force and assets. Gender is likewise a significant piece of legislative issues. The cast can be characterized as the basic or social construction of the general public, sexual orientation is seen as vast the area of legislative issues in that it mirrors the transport of power and develops thoughts of manliness and gentility, and it impacts the instances of political support by women and by men (Fincher, 2014). As such it is the social relations of sexual orientation and the habits wherein gender components work in the family, the work market, and the country — that explain why ladies' have been by and largely underrated from the entries of political power, why ladies allude to "manly states" and "male-driven authoritative issues" and why a strategy answer for improving ladies' political investment at both public and nearby levels, on that comparative point, the assignments of gender help us to see the various plans and procedures for women's political reinforcing, for instance, the course of action of women's turns of events and associations that share become significant part for all intents and purpose society (Moghadam, 2010).

Women Empowerment and Welfare Organization

The female governing body and female specialists are the strength of any organization who is submitted to its vision. The welfare organizations acknowledge that women's empowerment is the key to social development. The association has been locked in with

arranging various kinds of exercises in the fields of guidance, prosperity care, and breaking point building. The directorate is the managing collection of affiliation, which is locked in with procedure issues of the affiliation (Myamba, 2010). The BOD people name top of the organization that is responsible for all things considered activities of the affiliation.

Ladies, the State, and Welfare is the principal assortment of articles explicitly about ladies and government assistance in the United States. As a prologue with the impacts of government assistance programs, it is proposed for general perusers just as experts in humanism, history, political theory, social work, and ladies' examinations. The book starts with a survey exposition by Linda Gordon that diagrams current grants about ladies and government assistance. The sections that follow investigate the victimization of ladies inborn in numerous government assistance programs; the manners by which government assistance programs support essential gender programs in the public arena; the commitment of coordinated, dissident ladies to the advancement of government assistance projects; and contrasts of race and class in the government assistance framework. By giving peruser's admittance to various viewpoints about ladies and government assistance, this book helps the position of gender orientation at the focal point of government assistance grant and strategy making and places government assistance issues at the cutting edge of women's activist reasoning and activity (Gordon, 2012).

Ladies and the Welfare State moves toward the subject of government assistance strategy from a new viewpoint. In it, the creator contends that enthusiasm for how ladies are characterized by government assistance approaches and have been since the beginnings of the Industrial Revolution is vital for genuine comprehension of the idea of those strategies and the Welfare State. A significant, conceivable the main, capacity of government assistance strategy has been to advance and hold a specific type of the family; without a doubt, one can characterize the Welfare State as the State association of homegrown life. To outline her contentions the creator takes a gander at the improvement of State government assistance mediation from the mid-nineteenth century to the current day and relates it to the changing situation of ladies, youngsters, and the family (Wilson, 2002).

Strengthening is a viable strategy utilized by most nations of the world to accomplish a maintainable turn of events. It's underlined in the Forth Development Program of Iran, particularly for needy individuals, including head-of-family ladies. This examination points to researching the strategies utilized in strengthening projects of social help organizations (Kimiaee, 2011). The exploration subject is ladies soul sound as householders upheld by government assistance association in Tehran and its point is that

it decides ladies soul solid circumstance as householder upheld by government assistance association in Tehran (Hosseini, 2009).

Analysis

Analysts, policymakers, and specialists all convey assumptions about women's empowerment and its impacts on societal development in this globalized world. By forming and solidifying these predispositions, fantasies make it harder to see subtlety, particularly subtlety that negates the legends. Perceiving variety between and inside gatherings of ladies, ladies' qualities just as limits and the jobs of men is fundamental for programming that objectives and draws in the perfect individuals, plans labor and products fitting to their necessities, is versatile to change, and oversees hazard to keep away from hurt and unseen side-effects. Stories that portray ladies as either losses or deliverers sideline the need to understand their tendencies and necessities. Loss dreams expect it is clear what women need; deliverer legends acknowledge women need to and can deal with a large number of issues. Both locations have a bungled opportunity to acquire from women and develop their characteristics, associations, and data. They moreover danger extending women's presently heavy work inconvenience or missing the complementary resources that are needed for women to effectively add to reasonable food security.

Findings and Conclusions

Women empowerment has always been a global concern throughout history and several types of research are being carried out on the relation between women empowerment and social development, women empowerment, and economic development, and women empowerment and political development. In the globalized world, historical analysis witnessed that whenever the society provided the due share to their women it always reflected some positive outcomes in every dimension. We all know the famous saying about women's education that the education of a woman is like educating the whole family. Similarly, we can say that empowering women is like empowering the whole family and in this globalized world, Women's Empowerment also has some social implementations that affect the social development in return.

During the research, we have seen that those countries that empower their women saw the development in their respective fields. Examples of China, the United States, Hong Kong, Thailand and other European countries are also given in the research where women play a proactive role in societal development as well as economic development. Similarly, if we see the impacts of women's education in society it has been witnessed that with the advent of education in the domain of women the economic progress will

also affect. Side by side the social progress and family life of women are also affected by the education given to them.

Enough amount of literature is reviewed here in this piece of writing related to women's empowerment and its effects on the societal development within this global system. Where the authors explained the impacts of women empowerment indifferent areas of the world, an example of Pakistan is also given in it where we have seen that since Pakistan is a patriarchal society so the issue of women empowerment is also very complicated in Pakistan. Similarly, a book was also reviewed related to this topic in which the examples of some European and North American countries were given where the women play an active role in the field of business and commerce as a result of having a sense of being empowered.

Similarly, several welfare organizations are also working in different areas in different cities and in different countries, where they are also trying to empower women in their respective fields. They are having certain programs through which they can empower women in the society, these organizations also working worldwide where women are deprived of their rights, and their rights are subjugated by men in their families and indifferent men dominated societies. So in return, these organizations also play an active role in empowering women, and in this way, they are also contributing to the social development of the society. As women empowerment is also the need of the hour, to progress and prosper the society in different times.

Separately nutrition and the social situation of women are described in this piece of writing. The urban women represent a further step towards the formation of women as a labor force with an independent economic base. Sustenance and the social circumstance of ladies are also depicted. The metropolitan women address a further advance towards the arrangement of ladies as a workforce with a free financial base.

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