

	<p>Volume & Issues Obtainable at The Women University Multan</p> <p>Annals of Social Sciences and Perspective ISSN: 2707-7063, Volume 1, No.1 June 2020</p> <p>Journal homepage: http://assap.wum.edu.pk/index.php/ojs</p>
---	---

Globalization: A Source of Modernism among the Women in Pakistan

Asmat Naz¹

Abstract

Globalization is the process of transferring the socio-cultural tones of different regions of the people all over the world. It is the process of increasing interconnectedness between the people and societies as the incidents of anywhere in the world have more effect on people and communities of the world. Through globalization the world has changed into a global village. The globalization is also influencing the women of every society. In Pakistan, women are being lived in a traditional, conservative and narrow minded structure of the society. In fact, they are adopting the changing patterns of modernization under globalization. The women of Pakistan are trying to enhance their capabilities and transforming the traditionalism with the modernism. They are advancing in every field of life like men. The research study focuses on the social, educational, economical and political as well as humanitarian status of the women in Pakistan. It also emphasizes on different aspects of modernism and intellectual diversity in women's life and their struggle to compete the modern challenges of globalization. The proposed empirical research based on theoretical approaches elaborates the transformation and modernism among the women and its impacts on socio-cultural and economic development of Pakistan.

Keywords: Globalization, modernization, Pakistani Women, transformation, society.

Globalization: An introduction:

Today the world has become a global village because it is the age of globalization and electronic media has transformed the whole world, so each and every society and culture affected by other societies and culture. The technological advances in global communication such as ideas, goods and services have been made globalization possible and reachable. Globalization becomes a highly visible field by influencing in a major way upon the traditional and cultural values of the developing countries. So, the globalization is such a process in which the human beings living in different region of many countries are effecting highly by the huge transformation of economic, social-political structures and cultural tones.

This term globalization has become one of the most commonly used term of today but the process towards global independence started centuries ago. (Toffler, Alvin)

The phenomena of globalization developed in the 20th century. The scope of the study comprises every field of life economically, socially, culturally, politically, environmental, gender disparities and basic rights and authorities.

We are living in the age of communication and technology where each and every event, things or incidents are affecting the life of every individual as well as societies. We observe that all

¹ Professor, Department of History & Pakistan Studies, The Women University, Multan.

struggles or issues start from one part of the world and then spread almost throughout the world and influence different cultures and traditions. Today, we see that in few seconds/minutes the issues/ information's of all worlds, spread rapidly in every corner of the world through the communicative sources like as media/electronic media. Through the globalization the world has changed into a global village where each and every person and culture is affecting by others. It is shaking our lives, technology, economically, culturally and in term of changing political identities.

Globalization is the latest and reachable stage across all over the world in a long accumulation of technological advancement which gives the facilities to the people to show their abilities in their affairs of any kind without reference to any nationality, cast, sects, gender, Government authority. These abilities may be such as commercially, financially, religiously, culturally, humanitarian, socially and politically spheres. Through these technological advances, it surge the human activities conducted globally. (Langhorne, Richard).

The purpose of globalization shows the large essence of worldwide communicational attachments in different spheres of fields such as economically, culturally, socially and politically etc. It can be seen more attractive, reachable and fastest in the earlier stages of modern age. (Jameson, Fredrick & Miyoshi, Masao)

In the end of 18th century even the best educated people knew just the patches of the inhabitant globe, and most people know that the world was limited to the few square miles around their regions or birth place. Almost all the world was known that the pretty well mapped and starting to be penetrated by the railways and the telegraph, a century later. (Hobsbawn, Ethic)

Steamships, railways and the telegraph made 19th century globalization possible, but it was also a political choice. The British government adopted free trade and convinced others to follow. The Americans were open to huddled masses of European immigrants no need for a green card. British were free to invest their savings abroad. By 1914, the world was in some ways more globalize because Britain was at heart of the world economy as the US is today. It ruled an empire that enfolded the world map in pink, sending out administrations, businessmen, soldiers and clergymen to put their stamp on the colonies. It imported food, cotton and other raw materials from all over the world and exported manufactured goods. London was the centre of global finance. Everyone assumed that the world would continue getting smaller. Norman Angell, a British journalist, explained that free trade made war unthinkable. However, the conventional wisdom from globalization had already triggered a political backlash against it, the First World War and then the great depression sent it into reverse. Over the next thirty years, the strong hold of trading monopolies like the East India Company was broken and protection for domestic industry abolished. (Legrain, Philippe)

Aspect of Globalization

The globalization has different dimensions economical, political and socio-cultural aspects. The economical globalization refers to the intensification and stretching of economic interrelations all over the world. It is repairing the global market on a fastest scale. (Ohmae, Kenichi).

The political globalization seems as the intensification and broadness of the political interrelations all over the world. Theis process arises an important set of political problem pertaining to the principle of state sovereignty. It is the growing effect of intergovernmental

organizations and the future prospects, either a regional or the global governance. (Steger, Manfred)

The political globalization also effects the political science in different ways. There are some traditional democratic and other are transitional system. (Developing world democracies). Therefore, traditional democracies always try to dominate over transitional democracies (Ahmed, Rana Ejaz).

The socio-cultural globalization represent the intensification and broadness of cultural flows all over the world. The culture and civilization are very comprehensive concept, specially used to explain the field of men's ideas, acts and style of living. (Steger, Manfred).

Thus, the globalization is being driven by cheaper, easier and faster transport from the communication, airplanes, radio, televisions, telephones, the internet (and before the railways, the steamships and the telegraph) (Legrain, Philippe).

Globalization in Islamic Perspective

Islam is the religion of humanity. It is the religion of every person on that earth. It gives us a proper code of life, guidance in all fields of humankind, either spiritually or intellectually, politically, socially and economically. It is a code of no boundaries of time, place, cast, sect, gender or any other kind of nationality. That's the actual concept of globalization which does not believe in digital division but in unity, brotherhood and solidarity.

It should be realize that Quran Pak is a unique and universal relevance unlike all other writings. Their contents are not confined to a particular theme or any type of style. It contains the foundations for a whole function of life, covering an entire spectrum of issues. It is arrange from some pattern of faith and commandments more than teachings such as rights, crime, justice, public law and private concerns justice. (Ahmed, Rana Ejaz).

Globalization and the Women

A fundamental element of globalization is widespread agreement because it consists of unchecked spread and intensification of commercialized relations across all over bthe world as well as western multinational corporations and funding agencies increasingly integrate national and regional economics into a world capitalist market. This process brings with it disregard for human needs of an impersonal marketplace, uneven development and fragmentation of humanity into poor and the rich, and exacerbates divisions, economic, political, educational and social, between women and men. However, at the same time that globalization creates exploitation and marginalization of many women workers it also opens up space for the empowerment of women (Bystydzienski, Jill M).

We are all increasingly made aware is that the world is becoming a smaller place as computer and satellite technology and advances in transportation bring people closer together. While this has the potential for developing networks and alliances across differences of culture and nationality, the technology is too frequently used as a medium for imposing modern western ideas and lifestyle on the rest of the world. Rather than becoming a vehicle for indigenous and local expression, the mass media too often present a homogenized one-dimensional as for example of western feminism. On the other hand, modern technology can be and has been used by regional and local groups, including women's groups, in their efforts to resist the force of global homogenization (Ibid).

In modern times, the status of women has changed a lot due to globalization. In the modern world, women have many rights in every sphere of life. They have the right and equal opportunity to educate themselves about new opportunities in their jobs and lives.

In the economic field, women have given birth to new entrepreneurial spirits, influencing the formation of numerous associations of women entrepreneurs and managers. In developed European countries, the status of women is enhanced by their fine network of contacts and the foundations of women's organizations, which aim to promote and start women's businesses. Some countries are leaders according to the number of women's organizations, such as Germany and the United Kingdom, including thirteen women's business organizations. (Andre, R).

Women in Pakistani Society

Pakistan is an agricultural country, consisting of five provinces and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). Pakistan's society is divided into rural and urban areas and most of the population belongs to rural areas. Society is being linguistically, ethnically and culturally and socially diversified. As well as different sections of society, there are social and economic differences between castes, tribes, clans, sects and class divisions. It is dominated by a system of feudal and tribal values, with strong patriotic tendencies that continue to change attitudes and practices despite changing the social fabric. Pakistani society is deeply rooted in culture, customs, traditional laws and practices and generally ignores both legal and Islamic laws, which are only used socially or adapted to cultural traditions. (Report on the Status of Women in Urban Local Government Pakistan)

Socially, culturally, economically, politically and historically, women's rights have been violated in all walks of life. They have directly and indirectly affected the status and rights of women at all levels and in all areas, and have had a negative impact on their real participation in the process of integration or decision-making in development. (The crises of Governance, Human Development Report).

The Status of Women

A status is a rank, order, or status that is assigned by a group to a character or a set of roles. (Ogburn, Ninkoff). In addition, status is the status of people who occupy and determine in groups and societies where that person fits and is present in the social structure.

The status of women in Pakistani society is complex and varied due to the fact that different communities interact with other forms of sexual intercourse. Due to unfair economic development and the impact of tribal and feudal principles on women's lives, there is a great diversity in the status of women in rural / urban divisions in all classes, regions and different classes. In fact, according to the status of women, men are to be subordinated to the military, which is determined in part by the divisive forces of class, caste, sect, gender and region. Women's lives are determined by their male relatives and this government governs Pakistani society through the rulers of veil, gender discrimination and segregation of women, education, employment, social entertainment and political participation. (Klein, Heinz Gunth & Nestvogel, Renoote).

Islam undoubtedly prescribed and elevated status of the respect to women, particularly to mother and ensures their parentalship by men relatives, the relative autonomy women have to

make their own choices about marriage, employment, purdah and family size is very limited(Kazi, Shahpur & Sathar, Zeba A).

The women always considered as an important part of the society. They considered as the back bone for the prosperity of the society and state. The women of Pakistan have played a vital role in national history. During the course of the struggle movement in Sub-continent, they not only participated in the freedom struggle but also responded to the increasing challenges of socio-cultural and political changes of the Imperial society.

The status of women based on social perceptions of traditional customs and social conceptions highly practiced by various social and religious groups of Muslim society. In the Islamic religion women highly obliged with the social rights and respect as mother, sister, daughter and wife in her family and society. She has the legal rights in the property of her father and husband as describe in the Quran. However, in the sub-continent the women could not have the rights of social equality and justice. They are mostly restricted to domestic work and social segregation. Even they are not allowed to go outside the four walls of their homes with the prior permission of heads of the family (men).

In Pakistani society, the women are living under the traditional patterns and mainly attach with their family and domestic life. They are facing many complex issues due to gender discrimination and as the lowering part of the society. They remained under the male domination in the houses. Even in many cases the most educated women also suffered with same circumstances. From their childhood the girls mentally prepared that whatever their education and social status, marriage is the only profession of their lives.

In spite of this type of disappointing state of affairs, they are on clear signs of change in the traditional role of women, especially in the rich and well off families, where female modern education is increasing popularity. However, the women in society are facing many challenges in regard of their status and rights.

The feudal system, which having deep roots in the Pakistani society and not ready to leave its traditional rigid norms in respect of women status and rights. The feudal psyche wants to keep women ignorant of its own rights for its own survival using the ideology of honor and shame (Shahnawaz, Jahanara)

The religious leadership played a very decisive role in the creation of social rules, and remains very active in demand to mould the character of society strictly according to the notions, which they had traditionally accepted as a part of religion. One of such notions was that women should live away from the modern culture and education. Even at the political level and in the constitutional institutions they tried to sabotage the rights and welfare polices related to the women. As a result, the women of Pakistan are still failed to achieve the social status as of the women of modern world due to the traditionalism of society.

Impacts of Globalization

According to many critics, the globalization will cause gender inequality in the sense of integration of a country into the world. It can be harm women in several ways (Mirjana Radovic). In fact, the globalization gives bright future to a poor women. The benefits of globalization for women are more political and social rather than economic. The poor women are unable to earn much money, feed their children and gain their husband's respect. The gender role around the world varied due to many factors. If the globalization does anything to change

this truth, it would be through the exchange of knowledge. The new technology and internet have helped globalization and we believe that it should help to lessen the gap between the rich and poor. However not as much as it could. The internet has allowed the knowledge to spread much faster, than it was possible before. The knowledge allows people to take opportunities they could not before. There is now global interaction with groups of women talking about everything from how to handle domestic violence to how to start small business.

In other words, it helps to spread ideas around the world and allows ideas to be shared around the world. It allows rich countries to spread their ideas, so it will increase global knowledge. It helps bridge the gap between rich and poor. Due to globalization, there has been a growing exposure of foreign cultures and peoples from countries around the world. Thus, the most striking example of globalization on the role of gender can be seen in countries that promote national equality, where inequality once existed. Women in developing countries lag far behind in education, employment and many other institutions. There is also public and private funding for women.

They do not receive any financial support from family or community to start their own business. Women are facing many difficulties like family responsibilities which have to be overcome so that they have access to opportunities like men. One day, women are still a minority. They start new firms like self-employed or small business owner managers. Finally, there is a lack of relevant networks and patterns of women's mobility and entrepreneurship. Women may not wish to completely eliminate their traditional role, which they have always faced in their families, but they want to increase it through other engagements in which they later will be fulfilled and will prove to be in better condition.

Women's Response towards Globalization

Surprisingly, the turmoil created by the economic and political forces of globalization has encouraged women to organize and take action where government services and assistance have been withdrawn. The collapse of communism in the former Soviet Union and its satellites has led to a loss in education and employment, legal abortion and social welfare provisions. At the same time, it has stimulated the development of women's activism in response to the challenges posed by economic and political transitions. The political backwardness of women and their expulsion from local and state legislatures, often as a result of the beginning of liberal democracy and capitalist market relations, has also led women around the world to promote local organizations and initiatives. Promote women's political participation, strengthen civic education and develop women's leadership. The effects of globalization have brought serious challenges to women from all over the world, as well as challenges and opportunities. If globalization adheres not only to the rich or the poor, to women, but also to men in all societies, countries and regions around the world, then equality must be the voice for a better future.

Conclusion

Technological innovation and innovation are playing an important role in the process of globalization, which has a profound effect on women, workers, managers and business people. It brought many changes in the economic, social and political life of the Pakistani people. Many other countries like Pakistan will have to adjust to the effects of globalization in a very short period of time. It is widely acknowledged that the process of globalization has played an important role in empowering women and strengthening their place in society. New technologies will play a crucial role in shaping enterprise competitiveness in Pakistan. It is analyzed that the scenario of the position of women in Pakistan and its consequent effects on

mental health, one finds a significant diversity in the lives of urban and rural women, and the other their identity, self-image, political awareness. , Freedom of expression and social status. Therefore, there is a need for increasing literacy rates, employment opportunities and women's empowerment programs in Pakistan, as well as rapid urbanization, and information explosion.

References

- Ahmed, Rana Ejaz, op. ci, pp. 25-6
 Ahmed, Rana Ejaz, op. cit, pp.93-4
 Ahmed, Rana Ejaz. 2004. Globalization and its Impacts on Pakistan, Lahore: Areas Publications, p.4.
 Andre, R. (1992). A National profile of Women's Participation in Networks of Small business Leaders. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 30(1), pp. 66-68
 Barber, Benjamin R. (1996). Jihad Vs Macworld, New York: *Ballantine Book Inc*, pp. 192-4.
 Bystydzienski, Jill M. (1999). Contradictory effects of Globalization on women: Problems, Challenges and Opportunities, India: *Indian University Press*, p. 65
 Fukuyama, Francis 1998. The End of History and the last man, New York: Avon Books Inc, p.72.
 Giddens, Anthony. (1990). The Consequences of Modernity, *UK: Polity Press*, p. 49.
 Held, David. Mc Grew, Anthony, Goldblatt, David & Perraton, Jonathan, (1999). Global Transformations, *UK: Stanford University Press*, p. 34.
 Hobsbawm, E.H., (1962). The Age of Revolution, & Nicolson, pp. 19-20 Ibid, p. 66.
 Jameson, Fredrick & Miyoshi, Masao, (1998). The Cultures of Globalization, Duke: Duke University press, p. 91.
 Kazi, Shahpur & Sathar, Zeba A., Fareeda Zafar, (1998). Women's roles: Education, Health and Reproductive Behavior; Finding our way; Reading on women in Pakistan, *ASR*, p. 41.
 Klein, Heinz Gunth & Nestvogel, Renoote, (1992). Women in Pakistan, Lahore: Vanguard Publishers, p. 4.
 Langhorne, Richard, (2001). The coming of Globalization, New York: Pale rave, p. 2 Legrain, Philippe, op. cit, pp. 5-6.
 Legrain, Philippe, (2003). Open World: The Truth About Globalization, *UK: Abacus Book*, pp. 89-90.
 Mirjana Radovic, Marko Vic, (2006). Entrepreneurship-Theoretical and Practical Guide on allaspects for starting up small Business, Belgrade: Link group, p.306.
 Ogburn, Ninkoff, (1985). Sociology, Boston: Hong-ton Mifflin Co., p.156.
 Ohmae, Kenichi, (1996). The End of Nation State: The Rise of Regional Economics, *New York: Simon & Schasta Inc*, pp. 1-3.
 Robertson, Ronald, (1992). Report on the Status of Women in Urban Local Government Pakistan, p.1 *Globalization, London: Saga Publications*, pp. 102-4
 Shahnawaz Jahanara, (1971). Father and Daughter: A Political Autobiography, Lahore, p.66 *Steger, Manfred*, op. cit, p. 69.
 Steger, Manfred, (2005). Globalization (A very short introduction), Karachi: *OxfordUniversity Press*, p. 32
 Toffer, Alvin (1981). The crises of Governance, Human Development Report, 1999, p. 40 *Future Shook, New York: Banthem Books*, pp. 490-1.