**WHAT RIGHTS AVAILABLE FOR WOMEN FOR ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, EDUCATION,, EMPLOYMENT AND SECURITY UNDER DIGITALIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION AS PER LAW.**

BY

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**Economic Empowerment of women**

***Poverty Eradication***

 Since women comprise the majority of the population below the poverty line and are very often in situations of extreme poverty, given the harsh realities of intra-household and social discrimination, macro economic policies and poverty eradication programmes will specifically address the needs and problems of such women. There will be improved implementation of programmes which are already women oriented with special targets for women. Steps will be taken for mobilization of poor women and convergence of services, by offering them a range of economic and social options, along with necessary support measures to enhance their capabilities

***Women and Economy***

Women’s perspectives will be included in designing and implementing macro-economic and social policies by institutionalizing their participation in such processes. Their contribution to socio-economic development as producers and workers will be recognized in the formal and informal sectors (including home based workers) and appropriate policies relating to employment and to her working conditions will be drawn up.

 The Right to Equality is one of the chief guarantees of the Constitution. It is embodied in Articles 14–16, Article 14 guarantees equality before law as well as equal protection of the law to all persons Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them. Articles 17–18 encompass further the philosophy of social equality. These rights can be enforced with regard to free access to places of public entertainment or other places of public.

 Married women Legal rights in India.: **Marriage is widely defined as a union of a man and a woman, recognized by law. Protection from cruelty is a vital constituent of the legal rights of a wife; Section 304(B) of the Indian Penal Code embodies the law on Dowry deaths. Further, Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, The Domestic Violence Act aims to provide protection of the rights of women’**

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 ***Manusmiriti and Vedas say “Wherever women are given their due respect, even the deities like to reside” “Where women are worshipped, there the Gods dwell” Or where the women are happy there will be prosperity. In fact the direct quotes from the Manu-smriti explains as follows: Women must be honoured and adorned by their Fathers, brothers, husbands, and brothers-in-law, who desire their own welfare. (Manu Smriti III 55-59). (Mahabharata, Anushashhanparva, 12 ,14). (Brahma), the soul (supreme self) of everything. In Smritis, such as Manusmrithi, “as a girl, she should obey and seek protection of her father, as a young woman of her husband, and as a widow her son.” The father finding a marriage partner for his daughter and seeking her consent(Brahma marriage.).” The father must give affection and protection to daughter, husband need to give affection and protection to wife and son must give love and affection to mother.***

***Globalization***

Globalization has presented new challenges for the realization of the goal of women’s equality, the gender impact of which has not been systematically evaluated fully. However, from the micro-level studies that were commissioned by the Department of Women & Child Development, it is evident that there is a need for re-framing policies for access to employment and quality of employment. Benefits of the growing global economy have been unevenly distributed leading to wider economic disparities, the feminization of poverty, increased gender inequality through often deteriorating working conditions and unsafe working environment especially in the informal economy and rural areas. Strategies willbedesigned toenhance the capacity of women and empower them to meet the negative social and economic impacts, which may flow from the globalization process.

SATYAMEVA JAYETHE=MERA BHARAT MAHAAN HAI= JAIHIND.