

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS



Open Access, Refereed Journal Multi Disciplinary
Peer Reviewed Edition :

www.ijlra.com

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Managing Editor of IJLRA. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of IJLRA.

Though every effort has been made to ensure that the information in Volume 2 Issue 7 is accurate and appropriately cited/referenced, neither the Editorial Board nor IJLRA shall be held liable or responsible in any manner whatsoever for any consequences for any action taken by anyone on the basis of information in the Journal.

Copyright © International Journal for Legal Research & Analysis

IJLRA

EDITORIAL TEAM

EDITORS

Megha Middha



Megha Middha, Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar

Megha Middha, is working as an Assistant Professor of Law in Mody University of Science and Technology, Lakshmangarh, Sikar (Rajasthan). She has an experience in the teaching of almost 3 years. She has completed her graduation in BBA LL.B (H) from Amity University, Rajasthan (Gold Medalist) and did her post-graduation (LL.M in Business Laws) from NLSIU, Bengaluru. Currently, she is enrolled in a Ph.D. course in the Department of Law at Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur (Rajasthan). She wishes to excel in academics and research and contribute as much as she can to society. Through her interactions with the students, she tries to inculcate a sense of deep thinking power in her students and enlighten and guide them to the fact how they can bring a change to the society

Dr. Samrat Datta

Dr. Samrat Datta Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Samrat Datta is currently associated with Seedling School of Law and Governance, Jaipur National University, Jaipur. Dr. Datta has completed his graduation i.e., B.A.LL.B. from Law College Dehradun, Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar, Uttarakhand. He is an alumnus of KIIT University, Bhubaneswar where he pursued his post-graduation (LL.M.) in Criminal Law and subsequently completed his Ph.D. in Police Law and Information Technology from the Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur in 2020. His area of interest and research is Criminal and Police Law. Dr. Datta has a teaching experience of 7 years in various law schools across North India and has held administrative positions like Academic Coordinator, Centre Superintendent for Examinations, Deputy Controller of Examinations, Member of the Proctorial Board



Dr. Namita Jain



Head & Associate Professor

School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur Ph.D. (Commercial Law) LL.M., UGC - NET Post Graduation Diploma in Taxation law and Practice, Bachelor of Commerce.

Teaching Experience: 12 years, AWARDS AND RECOGNITION of Dr. Namita Jain are - ICF Global Excellence Award 2020 in the category of educationalist by I Can Foundation, India. India Women Empowerment Award in the category of "Emerging Excellence in Academics by Prime Time & Utkrisht Bharat Foundation, New Delhi.(2020). Conferred in FL Book of Top 21 Record Holders in the category of education by Fashion Lifestyle Magazine, New Delhi. (2020). Certificate of Appreciation for organizing and managing the Professional Development Training Program on IPR in Collaboration with Trade Innovations Services, Jaipur on March 14th, 2019

Mrs.S.Kalpana

Assistant professor of Law

Mrs.S.Kalpana, presently Assistant professor of Law, VelTech Rangarajan Dr. Sagunthala R & D Institute of Science and Technology, Avadi. Formerly Assistant professor of Law, Vels University in the year 2019 to 2020, Worked as Guest Faculty, Chennai Dr.Ambedkar Law College, Pudupakkam. Published one book. Published 8 Articles in various reputed Law Journals. Conducted 1 Moot court competition and participated in nearly 80 National and International seminars and webinars conducted on various subjects of Law. Did ML in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration. 10 paper presentations in various National and International seminars. Attended more than 10 FDP programs. Ph.D. in Law pursuing.



Avinash Kumar



Avinash Kumar has completed his Ph.D. in International Investment Law from the Dept. of Law & Governance, Central University of South Bihar. His research work is on "International Investment Agreement and State's right to regulate Foreign Investment." He qualified UGC-NET and has been selected for the prestigious ICSSR Doctoral Fellowship. He is an alumnus of the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Formerly he has been elected as Students Union President of Law Centre-1, University of Delhi. Moreover, he completed his LL.M. from the University of Delhi (2014-16), dissertation on "Cross-border Merger & Acquisition"; LL.B. from the University of Delhi (2011-14), and B.A. (Hons.) from Maharaja Agrasen College, University of Delhi. He has also obtained P.G. Diploma in IPR from the Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. He has qualified UGC - NET examination and has been awarded ICSSR - Doctoral Fellowship. He has published six-plus articles and presented 9 plus papers in national and international seminars/conferences. He participated in several workshops on research methodology and teaching and

learning.

ABOUT US

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS
ISSN

2582-6433 is an Online Journal is Monthly, Peer Review, Academic Journal, Published online, that seeks to provide an interactive platform for the publication of Short Articles, Long Articles, Book Review, Case Comments, Research Papers, Essay in the field of Law & Multidisciplinary issue. Our aim is to upgrade the level of interaction and discourse about contemporary issues of law. We are eager to become a highly cited academic publication, through quality contributions from students, academics, professionals from the industry, the bar and the bench. INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR LEGAL RESEARCH & ANALYSIS ISSN 2582-6433 welcomes contributions from all legal branches, as long as the work is original, unpublished and is in consonance with the submission guidelines.

DECONSTRUCTING MISCONCEPTIONS: UNVEILING THE TRUE ESSENCE OF FEMINISM IN THIS MODERN SOCIETY

AUTHORED BY - TRIPTI SRIVASTAVA

ABSTRACT

The Research paper begins with a description of feminism and a review of its roots, putting an emphasis on the fight for women's suffrage and throwing light on the subsequent waves of the feminist movement. The study of interest exposes the fundamental tenets of feminism and examines the many feminist ideologies, such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, and ecofeminism, which offer various perspectives on gender injustice along with the methods for effecting progress. This research paper seeks to offer individuals a comprehensive understanding of feminist ideology by highlighting its overarching values, and objectives, as well as a range of perspectives.

The paper examines common misconceptions about feminist philosophy, drawing on academic research and empirical data. It examines the way feminism is being misunderstood, misinterpreted, and misguided, which has fueled assumptions and hostility to the movement. The purpose of this research study is to dispel common myths about feminist principles and illuminate their genuine significance in contemporary culture. Feminism frequently encounters misconceptions and incorrect assessments while representing a varied diverse concept that promotes gender equality. These myths have the potential to reinforce preconceptions, restrict development, and prevent the realization of ultimate equal treatment for all.

This study adds to the continuing discussion on gender equality by carefully examining the genuine meaning of feminism and critically analyzing the misconceptions around it. It strives to advance a more realistic knowledge of feminism and open the door for significant improvements in society by exposing myths and their effects.

KEYWORDS: FEMINISM, GENDER EQUALITY, STEREOTYPES,
MISINTERPRETATIONS, WOMEN'S RIGHTS, EMPOWERMENT, PATRIARCHY

ORIGIN

Midway through the nineteenth century, the term "feminism" was developed. It comes out of the Latin expression "femina," meaning "woman." In the 1830s, the word "feminism" had its first appearance in France. It later acquired popularity in the 1890s. In the beginning, it served to refer to the promotion of women's rights and gender equality. Since then, the term "feminism" has grown to be recognized on a worldwide scale and is employed to describe a political and social trend that aims to achieve gender equality and eliminate the systematic oppression that women and other marginalized genders experience.

The French philosopher Charles Fourier coined the term "féminisme" (feminism) for the first time in 1837. The phrase didn't become well known or start to be uttered in reference to femininity's motion though, until the 1880s.

The societal, financial, and political disparities that women had to deal with led to the emergence of feminism. It sought to undermine the male-dominated frameworks in place that restricted the rights and possibilities of women. Women's suffrage, property rights, equal access to education, and other social reforms to advance women's positions and rights were supported by the first wave of feminists.

Suffragists like Emmeline Pankhurst in the UK, Simone de Beauvoir in France, and Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton in the US are among the well-known names connected to the early feminist movement.¹

WHAT IS FEMINISM

Equal and equitable opportunities, privileges, and methods of treatment of everyone regardless of gender are the goals of the political and social movement known as feminism. It aims to confront and eradicate systemic bias, disparity, and prejudice against women. Feminism advocates for the idea that a person's gender shouldn't restrict or define a person's value, possibilities, or potential and that marginalized genders and women ought to enjoy the same freedoms, decisions, and independence as men. Feminism embraces a variety of viewpoints as

¹ The Origins and Impacts of Feminism | by Niti Jani | Linens N Love | Medium, <https://medium.com/linens-n-love/the-origins-and-impacts-of-feminism-77be42bc9cdc> (last visited Jul 17, 2023).

well as strategies, but its main objective is to bring about equality between men and women and build a community that is more equitable and welcoming for all.

In all spheres, encompassing the broader political, personal, and economic ones, feminism is an ideology and political movement that works to achieve equality and equity for women. This movement acknowledges that there are differences in people's mental and physical abilities depending on sex, race, and sexual orientation. Women's rights, maternity leave that is compensated, and equal pay are just a few of the causes that feminists, or individuals who identify as feminists, seek to advance. Feminists also fight rape, intimidation, domestic abuse, and prejudice.

TYPES OF FEMINISM²

Feminism comes in several forms or strands, with each emphasizing certain aspects of gender equality and solving particular problems. The following are a few feminisms that are well-known:

Liberal Feminism: Liberal feminism is concerned with advancing political and legal changes that will lead to gender equality. Within current societal systems, it promotes equal rights and opportunity for women. Liberal feminists frequently advocate for reproductive freedom, equal access to education and employment, and gender-neutral policies.

Radical Feminism: By addressing patriarchy and the power dynamics ingrained in society, radical feminism aims to address the underlying causes of gender inequality. Radical feminists work to topple repressive systems and promote significant societal reforms. They criticize a number of organizations and frameworks, including capitalism, the family, and marriage, that support gender-based oppression.

Socialist/Marxist Feminism: Feminism that is socialist or Marxist examines gender inequity through the prism of class conflict. It emphasizes the connections between oppression based on gender, class, and other factors. Marxist feminists believe that capitalism causes gender inequality to persist and push for social and economic reforms to abolish it.

² 7 Types of Feminism: A Brief History of Feminism - 2023 - MasterClass, <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/types-of-feminism> (last visited Jul 17, 2023).

Intersectional Feminism: Feminism acknowledges how gender injustice overlaps with various types of oppression, including those based on race, class, sexual orientation, and ability. By focusing on the connections between diverse identities and experiences, it addresses the unique difficulties experienced by marginalized women. The goals of intersectional feminism are inclusive and comprehensive approaches to social justice.

Ecofeminism: This movement examines the links between environmental exploitation and the oppression of women. It draws attention to how gender and ecological concerns are intertwined and aim to overthrow patriarchal structures that support both types of oppression. Sustainable and fair practices are frequently promoted by ecofeminists.

Postcolonial Feminism: Postcolonial feminism investigates the connections between cultural hegemony, colonialism, and imperialism. It also looks at how gender inequality affects these relationships. The experiences of women from historically colonized nations are highlighted, challenging Western-centric viewpoints. Postcolonial feminists push for decolonization and cultural emancipation while criticizing how colonial legacies have affected gender relations. These are only a few instances of several feminisms, and it's crucial to remember that there is interaction and overlap between these threads. The feminist movement is dynamic and ever-changing, responding to shifting social, political, and cultural situations by adapting and changing as well.

3 WAVES OF FEMINISM³

1. **FIRST WAVE:** The 19th and early 20th centuries saw the rise of first-wave feminism. During this time, equal contracts, marriage, parenting, and property rights were the key topics of discussion. The feminist movement eventually became focused on women's voting rights at the end of the 19th century. Women were granted the right to vote for the first time in New Zealand in 1893, South Australia in 1895, and Australia in 1902. In the United States, which made the first national provisions for women's voting rights in 1920, and Great Britain, which did so soon after in 1921, this process took a bit longer.
2. **SECOND WAVE:** In the middle of the 20th century, the second wave of feminism

³ Christine Delphy, *Rethinking sex and gender*, 16 WOMENS. STUD. INT. FORUM 1 (1993), <https://www.scienceabc.com/humans/what-are-the-three-waves-of-feminism.html> (last visited Jul 17, 2023).

emerged. Women still battle for marital equality including the ability to cast their votes in numerous nations throughout worldwide. Men continued to be permitted to have authority with regard to their spouses during this period. The goal of this current wave of feminism is to eradicate prejudice against women and achieve political and equal status for women. The notion that women's private lives are a mirror of deeply ingrained political and sexist power struggles was also presented by the second wave of feminism.

3. **THIRD WAVE:** The 1990s saw the emergence of the third wave of feminism, which is still going strong today. It aimed to refute and build upon the successes and restrictions of the second wave. This trend promotes intersectionality, diversity, and a deeper understanding of gender and identities. It discusses topics including body positivity, racial and economic justice, the rights of LGBTQ+ people, and representation in media and popular culture. Bell Hooks, Kimberlé Crenshaw, and Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie are a few well-known individuals.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES ON FEMINISM

- **Sexual Harassment and Assault:** The #MeToo movement, which gathered a lot of steam in 2017, brought attention to the pervasiveness of sexual harassment and assault across a range of professions. It raised awareness of the experiences of those who survived and encouraged conversations about responsibilities, power relations, and consent.
- **Workplace Inequality:** Gender inequalities in the workplace still exist despite advancements. Uneven compensation, little prospects for development to leadership roles, and prejudice in the workplace are just a few of the issues that women frequently deal with. For instance, the gender pay gap, where women receive less than men for the same profession, is still a problem in many nations.
- **Reproductive Rights and Healthcare Access:** There is constant discussion over the availability of safe, legal abortion, contraception, and comprehensive reproductive healthcare. The goal of advocacy work is to guarantee that people have the freedom to make decisions about their own bodies and have access to the healthcare they require. In many nations, like the United States and Poland, the struggle for reproductive rights is still ongoing.
- **Intersectionality and Racial Justice:** Modern feminism places a strong emphasis on intersectionality, acknowledging the relationship between gender inequality and other

types of oppression. The issues specific to marginalized women, such as women of color, Indigenous women, and immigrant women, are addressed by activists.

- **Cyberbullying and online misogyny:** The emergence of social media has resulted in new types of abuse and harassment directed toward women. Misogyny, cyberbullying, and harassment can be commonplace on online platforms, disproportionately affecting women. Discussions regarding this topic have brought up issues like digital literacy, online safety, and the obligation of social media sites to confront and stop such behavior.
- **Body Image and Beauty Standards:** Feminism encourages body acceptance and challenges limited notions of beauty. It criticizes the ideals that are frequently unrealistic and promoted by the media, advertising, and popular culture. The movement seeks to advance acceptance and various depictions of beauty. For instance, the body positivity movement honors individuals with bodies of diverse colors, sizes, and capacities.
- **Transgender Rights and Inclusivity:** Feminism promotes the visibility and rights of transgender people while combating prejudice, violence, and exclusion. This encompasses the right to gender self-identification, access to healthcare, and legal recognition. Within feminist communities, discussions and advocacy efforts continue around issues including transgender students' rights, healthcare accessibility, and legal safeguards.

EVENTS BEING INFLUENTIAL IN SHAPING FEMINISM

Countless important historical events have influenced feminism as a social and political movement. Even though it is hard to include every significant event, the following notable events and initiatives are those that had a significant impact on feminism⁴:

- **Seneca Falls Convention (1848):** The Seneca Falls gathering (1848), which fought for women's suffrage and equality in society, was the very initial female empowerment gathering to take place in the United States.
- **Suffrage movements:** Women's suffrage campaigns in many nations, such as New Zealand (1893), the United States (1920), and the United Kingdom (1918–1928), resulted in notable accomplishments such as women being granted the right to vote.
- **The publication of "The Feminine Mystique" (1963) by Betty Friedan:** Betty

⁴ Women rising: Women's activism that has shaped the world as you know it | UN Women – Headquarters, <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2019/3/compilation-womens-activism-thats-changed-the-world> (last visited Jul 17, 2023).

Friedan's 1963 release of "The Feminine Mystique" By questioning conventional gender norms and promoting women's emancipation, this significant work contributed to the second wave of feminism in the United States.

- **Protests and demonstrations:** Women's liberation movements throughout the world, such as the Women's Strike for Equality (1970) and the March on Washington for Lesbian and Gay Rights (1979), raised awareness of problems such as reproductive rights, employment-related discrimination, and sexual assault.
- **Roe v. Wade (1973):** The historic Roe v. Wade ruling from the U.S. Supreme Court in 1973 legalized abortion, having a big influence on conversations around reproductive rights.
- **Riot Girl movement:** The 1990s saw the rise of the riot girl movement, which combined punk rock music, DIY culture, and feminist politics to address topics including sexual assault, body image, and gender equality.
- **Intersectionality:** Kimberlee Crenshaw first used the word "intersectionality" in 1989 to emphasize how race, class, and other elements interact with gender. She also emphasized the necessity for a varied and inclusive feminist movement.
- **Online activism:** With the emergence of social media and the internet, feminism has been able to gain traction on a worldwide scale, opening up new opportunities for awareness-raising, organizing, and educating, such as the #MeToo campaign in 2017.

HOW IS FEMINISM INTERPRETED

- **Man-hating stereotype:** Some people mistakenly believe that being a feminist means opposing or hating males. Feminism, on the other hand, focuses on fighting negative gender stereotypes that have an impact on both women and men while promoting gender equality.
- **Ignoring men's issues:** Men's problems are allegedly neglected or dismissed by feminism, according to some. Feminism, on the other hand, acknowledges that males are subject to societal pressures and gender-based difficulties as well, and it seeks to solve these problems in addition to those pertaining to women's rights.
- **Ignoring various perspectives:** It's a common misconception that feminism exclusively pays attention to the perspectives of white, heterosexual women. Feminism actually strives to take into account all women's experiences, especially those of women from various racial, ethnic, sexual, and socioeconomic backgrounds.

- Superficial or trendy: Some people think feminism is frivolous or fashionable, a concept that stars exploit to gain attention. Feminism, on the other hand, is an enduring movement that transcends trending topics or attractiveness in order to promote equality and social change.
- Oversimplification: The feminist movement is complicated and varied, with a range of viewpoints and objectives. Making it represent just one perspective or particular point of view ignores the diversity of concepts and problems within the movement.
- Against traditional gender roles: Feminism is sometimes misunderstood to be primarily against conventional gender roles, leading some individuals to believe that women shouldn't pursue domestic or maternal responsibilities. Feminism, on the other hand, advocates for allowing people to make choices of their own rather than being constrained by gender-based social norms, irrespective of whether it be to pursue a job, raise children at home, or engage in any other activity.
- Against traditional gender roles: Some people misinterpret feminism as being solely against traditional gender roles, assuming that it means women should reject homemaking or motherhood. However, feminism is about giving individuals the freedom to choose their own paths, whether it's pursuing a career, being a stay-at-home parent, or any other life choice, without being limited by societal expectations based on gender.
- Equality already achieved: Due to their mistaken belief that gender equality has already been attained, some people mistakenly assume that feminism is no longer required. The incidence of gender-based violence, representation in leadership roles, and compensation are only a few examples of the enormous gender gaps that persist today. These persistent disparities are a goal of feminism.
- Anti-family or anti-marriage: Feminism is occasionally viewed as an ideology opposed to marriage and the conventional family unit or anti-family. Feminism really embraces a variety of family forms and fights for equality of opportunities and privileges within them. It contests the notion that, because of their gender, women ought to be limited to particular tasks or duties.
- Misconception: Feminism is perceived as a movement that separates people, especially along gender lines. Feminism, on the other hand, advocates for equality for all genders and the promotion of understanding and empathy in order to unite people. It acknowledges the positive effects on society as a whole of eliminating gender-based inequality.

GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN

The demographics of women in India and throughout the world have been impacted by globalization on social, political, economic, and cultural levels.

CULTURAL IMPACT: Globalization has significantly altered the cultural environment, empowering women to confront preconceived notions and make a contribution to a variety of cultural fields.

- **Art and literature:** The globalization of culture has given female performers, authors, and artists new platforms on which to communicate their ideas and be creative. Women are increasingly able to use their work to highlight their artistic abilities, dispel gender norms, and tackle significant societal concerns. They get the chance to experiment with many art genres, take part in international exhibits, and be recognized for their creative accomplishments.
- **Music and entertainment:** Due to globalization, women are now more accessible to audiences throughout the world and are able to express themselves via music and other forms of art. Women musicians from many cultures can work together to produce music that combines traditional and modern elements. Women may now show off their skills and defy gender conventions in the entertainment business because of globalization's increased access to a variety of musical genres and platforms.
- **Literature and poetry:** The spread of women's literary works has been helped by globalization, enabling them to communicate their knowledge, viewpoints, and tales with an international readership. Since their works of art have been translated into several languages and are available to readers all over the world, women authors are becoming more and more honored for their contributions to literature. As a result, the literary canon has become more inclusive and a variety of stories that question conventional gender roles and conventions have been produced.
- **Social Media and Online Spaces:** As social media and digital platforms have grown in popularity, women now have a global forum to express their views, exchange their experiences, and participate in feminism. Women have the ability to take part in online communities, create activist and support networks, and mobilize for social change. Women may now encourage body positivity, fight for gender equality, and confront damaging popular culture depictions thanks to social media.
- **Fashion and Beauty:** Globalization has raised people's awareness of and admiration for

various fashion and beauty trends. Women from many cultural backgrounds can display their distinctive dress customs and aesthetics, challenging Western-centric ideas of beauty. Cooperation across nations in the fashion industry and international fashion weeks have given women designers a platform to be recognized and to question gender conventions in the sector.

SOCIAL IMPACT: Globalization has brought about substantial social developments that have benefited women's lives and posed a threat to conventional social norms.

- **Changing Social Principles:** Globalization has aided in the international spread of principles like liberty, equality, and freedom. The inflexible societal conventions and ideologies that limit women's independence and agency have been challenged in part by these principles. Women are more seen as equals and their rights and ambitions are recognized as communities grow more connected and exposed to varied viewpoints.
- **Empowerment and Gender Equality:** Globalization has helped women feel more in control by giving them access to knowledge, education, and outlets for their creativity. Women's networks and connections have grown, giving them the opportunity to interact with people from all backgrounds and learn from and alongside them. This has encouraged a sense of global female solidarity, action, and unified empowerment.
- **Gender Roles:** Conventional gender roles are changing as nations grow more globalized. In addition to their household responsibilities, women are being urged to pursue their own goals, professional aspirations, and training. Women are now able to explore a variety of job pathways and participate in traditionally male-dominated industries since globalization has questioned the idea that women's fundamental role is restricted to the home.

POLITICAL IMPACT: The political environment has been impacted by globalization, which has sparked movements for women's rights and altered political discourse and representation.

- **Political Mobilization:** The globalization of ideas and aspirations that motivate political groups aiming at advancing women has made this more possible. In many nations, including India, political discourse has been impacted by feminist ideology and gender equality principles. In India, more and more women are being politically active, fighting for their rights, and demanding legislation that corrects gender-based injustices.
- **Greater Representation:** Political parties now recognize the distinct goals and issues

that women have. This is due to globalization. As communities realize the need of having varied viewpoints and inclusive decision-making, the political representation of women has grown in importance. With initiatives to eliminate gender imbalances in elected bodies, develop gender-responsive policies, and protest discriminatory legislation, the participation of women in politics has grown internationally.

- **Influence on Policy:** International exchanges of ideas, best practices, and policy frameworks have been made possible by globalization. Women's rights, gender equality, and empowerment policies have been shaped in part by international organizations and global efforts. Because of their increased exposure on a worldwide scale, women's groups may now put pressure on governments to pass laws and policies that advance gender equality.

Women's lives have been affected by globalization in a variety of ways. It has improved access to education and information while opening up new economic opportunities, empowering women, and upending long-held gender stereotypes. It may, however, also promote damaging aesthetic standards, create impediments to women's health and rights, and perpetuate inequality. Promoting gender equality in the context of globalization requires an understanding of these difficulties.

Indian women's participation in globalization is evolving at the moment. Numerous organizations were started and developed to protect the rights of women all over the world as a result of the emergence of NGOs in the twenty-first century. Without question, globalization gives women fantastic opportunities, but it also presents brand-new, particular obstacles. Since there are several causes that contribute to gender disparities, it can be challenging to distinguish between those that are being eradicated and those that are being made worse by globalization. In an interconnected world, gender disparity has higher costs. To achieve equality in society, women must put forth significantly more effort. So, for women, globalization does more harm than gain. Many times, women are the family's primary earners, yet society does not want to acknowledge this fact. The majority of people in India still believe that if a woman decides to work, it will have a negative impact on her family and kids. But this is not the case. A woman's profession would not come at the expense of ignoring her family and kids. The struggle between men and women is finally being unleashed by globalization.

CONCLUSION

This research paper has examined feminism from a variety of angles, dispelling myths and illuminating its genuine meaning in contemporary society. A thorough grasp of feminism has been formed by examining its historical foundations, numerous feminist philosophies, and the three waves of feminism. Additionally, the research focused on the social, political, economic, and cultural ramifications of globalization on women's lives both generally and especially in India.

Throughout the course of the study, it became clear that feminism is a potent social and political movement that fights for women's rights, promotes gender equality, and questions repressive gender norms. It is about eradicating structural prejudices and enabling people of all genders to thrive and have equal chances, not about demeaning males or disregarding alternative viewpoints. Feminism seeks to build a fairer and more equal society by tackling issues like sexual harassment, employment inequality, reproductive rights, intersectionality, and more.

The lives of women throughout the world have been significantly shaped by globalization. It has created economic possibilities, widened access to education and information, given women the confidence to defy societal conventions, and promoted cross-cultural interaction. It is important to understand, nevertheless, that globalization may also exacerbate injustices, uphold beauty standards, and create obstacles to women's health and rights. Consequently, it is crucial to understand the complexity of globalization and strive towards maximizing its potential for good while tackling its drawbacks.

Ultimately, the goal of this study was to clarify common misunderstandings about feminism and to emphasize the importance of this movement in modern society. A thorough grasp of feminism was offered by looking at its roots, varieties, and worldwide viewpoints. For the sake of feminism, gender equality, and the creation of a more open, inclusive, and just society, it is essential that people challenge preconceived beliefs and participate in educated debates about them. Society may work towards a future in which women's rights are fully realized and gender equality is a reality for everyone by continuing the conversation, becoming active, and making policy reforms.