

CONCLUSION

Conclusion

A woman in the Indian society has witnessed various forms of violence over the period and the society of all the period treated with some degree of restrictions. The distinction developed since the perception of human civilization has not come closer. The prevailing gap in socioeconomic and political front and the male chauvinism in all segments has made women vulnerable and violence against them is a common phenomenon. The Manusmriti emphasized that the women in the Indian Society have not had the provision for the freedom in her lifetime. Therefore, the prospects of empowerment are thoroughly resting in the hands of male as female are dependent on them. How do a woman in traditional Indian society can empower? It largely comes under the purview of social setup, family background and religious norms. A female is restricted by several factors and these factors are not easy to break for achieving freedom or development. The violence in different form is the consequence of peer physical health of the women and also due to their over dependence.

The globalizations stress the transfer of western ideas to developing and underdeveloped parts of the world and set feminist ideologies among the minds of women as they are free from poverty and inequality. But a section of women is living under the vicious circle of poverty and social-oppression have no choice to break the prevailing social norms. Thus a category of women is always having the problems associated with male patriarchy. In Indian society, women have not been treated equally on par with male. Women in the socio-political

role has set aside by the male, but a few women stood as role model us changing the existing status of women. This study was a modest attempt to analyze the status of women in the Tamil society after globalization. In addition, the studies stress the nature of violence against women and its variations over two decades. The study used both primary and secondary information's collected from relevant sources. The six chapters in the study have underlined the various practices against women by the male chauvinistic society and the changes come forth both in legislation and society. The study deeply stresses the issues of women in Tirunelveli district, as the district known as 'Oxford of South India' due to its dominance in educated population. Despite the dominance of educated population. Despite the dominance of educated people in the population. Communal violence and caste hierarchy is a common affair in the district. In all that happen even in an educated society is made, it clear that caste dominance is very difficult to wipe out through education. The incidents have negative impacts on the development of women's community.

In Tirunelveli, Child marriage was common in the early decade of the 20th century. Since the formation of the Child Marriage Prohibition Act, the girl aged under 18 year are treated as a child and large scale changes have occurred in the mind of the people. Subjecting a woman to isolation may cause mental agony and affected her mental health which has been made a criminal offense by law. But in Tirunelveli, women who subjected to physical violence will encounter intangibly a set of problems, in case she attempts to use similar

force as remedial measures. There is nobody to support the women even, the parents also blame the women for her activity, even if they know the girl is innocent. If a women opposing and reacting to violence with counter actions will not able to put an end to the problems. The male does not apply individual norms equally and women are expected to live under his command. The cases like a boy to propose his love to a girl and disturb her for accepting love, may be a monopoly act of male. If a female doing so. The society treats with negative character and even the family, consider it as a loss of prestige. The inequality is divisible in all the segments of woman's life during the study period.

It is evident that women are responsible to protect and maintain the element of the Indian family system. The joint family system is largely connected with caste principles where the practices of social evils are prevalent. The person, as penalty women who go beyond the control of the caste have to face intolerable quantum of violence which often leads to honorkilling. This kind of act is an off-shot of the belief that the women are their property which has been refuted by the judiciary. The violation of family values, makingthe home dangerous for girls. The course of changes occurred since 1991 has influenced the status of women, but the ideological side of the people remains unchanged.

The formation of the National Commission for Women and All India Bureaucratic Women's Association has not constituted much to the eradication of violence against women. The women's representation remains suppressed.

The law making mechanism has not taken adequate policies to the progress of women. It is noted the cases that a minor girl being subjected to sexual harassment in school in Tirunelveli, has been cooking the attention on the weakness of the law implementation side. All Women Police Stations were implemented in Tirunelveli District. Women constitute the majority in these stations. The Women Police Officers in the stations expressed that immoral contact and behavior among women is growing that cause men as a victim. As a result, justice for the aggrieved women cannot be expected. It is also noted that the growing influence of social media, especially cinemas and television series is affecting the development of character of women at large extent. The growth of use of mobile phone further increased the crimes against women. The photos of women morphed and send to the public. The suicide of women connected with cybercrime is increased several times.

The empowerment of women in Tirunelveli has been largely shaped by the Christian missionaries, especially in the educational sector. Later the MGNREGS in 2005 has provided financial empowerment. In the labor market of the district, women are subjected to exploitation in the unequal distribution of wages and low payment for extra work. The MGNREGS has created purchasing power parity and amount earned from the work are converted into assets are family savings. But in reality, the male earning member of the family has started to consume alcohol and tobacco at a larger level than earlier and spend a sizeable amount for these purposes. The women in the district are hundred parents free from these habits.

The scheme called ‘Sumangali’ was introduced to assist the unmarried girls financially. The girls have to work in an industry for a fixed period after which a lump sum amount will be given to the family of the girl. As we expected that women are the sexual majority in this context and there could not be a space for gender harassment. But in reality, the women are dealing with the problem of lack of basic services in the industry and overcrowding rooms have severe impact on social privacy. The problem of malnutrition and ill-health was a common among the female workers. Many girls who could not withstand the inhuman condition of such workplace have opted out only to give employers an excuse to di-honor of contract. The absence of freedom of speech and expression, girls are not supposed to make public complaints and tried to adjust to situations.

The role in the preference of a groom is not much laid by the girl but by the family. The decision making power of the girl, even about their life partner is denied by the male members. There is no space for women choosing an expectant husband is victimized as a delinquent for the very breaking of the marriage. Sexual exploitation by a family member are often reported in the media are women are supposed to re-marriage is rare. The economists socio-political situations in the district are not conducive for the empowerment of women. Therefore, translating the dream of women empowerment into a reality requires more time. An important social evil that prevails in the society is honor killing. There are cases reported in the district that the only boy or girl is killed. This is the feudal mindset that is largely responsible for such evils and

the worst affected by such aspects is the women. The society still treats the widows, divorcees and those who married on already married men with contempt and are subjected to intangible violence. It is, therefore, evident that the society of Tirunelveli has not changed from the ancient period views.

Dowry is another problem for women in the society. In Tirunelveli, dowry giving ability change from caste to caste and no religion's authority have raised voice against this practice. Globalization has laid the facilities for women to engage in the job market, especially as a teacher and gained innumerable opportunities in the field of IT as well as nursing. Dowry was earned also by females and the attitude of the girl after marriage was changed and they start earning after marriage. The dowry death reported earlier period was considerably dealing the educated and employed women keep close contact with society and had familiarity with the law. The less incidents of prenatal determination of pesticide and female child infanticide indicating the changes achieved through social reformation. The girls in certain families are viewed as burdensome, especially in the providing education and marriage of her with a dowry. Even, women are not encouraged to study subjects like law and denied to do research in specific fields. Subjection to battering is a common problem both in her parental home and husband's family after marriage but they are under reported. There are also problems which are unreported like malnutrition. It is unfortunate that apart from supplying food of low cost through Public Distribution System (PDS) and nutrition meal scheme in schools. There had been no better program of delivering healthy food to

young and adolescent girls progressive law as also for skill development, maternal care and employment should be strengthened to break the patriarchy.

The Women status in the modern society is unchanged and the gender disparity is widened in certain areas of life. The globalization empowered the women through technical advancement and extends the scope to employ numerous sectors. On the same time, the picture of women has been changed by the media and cyber crimes against women goes up. Now women are able to live themselves, but the attitude of the society imposes restriction on them and induce her to live under the protection of women. The nature of violence against women has changed, but the present form of violence is most crucial that finally end with suicide. Progressive actions are the need of the hour to bring equality among genders.