

## Topics

If women are not protected socially, can legal actions protect them?

## Outline

### 1- Introduction

Thesis statement: To effectively protect women, it is essential to provide both legal and social protection. However, social protection is primary requirement as legal protections often fall short in safeguarding women's right. Social protection provides the necessary support system for legal actions to be successful.

2- How women empowerment can solve economic crisis?

3- Social protection is the primary requirement:

a) Social protection is the foundation of gender equality

b) Social protection leads to economic empowerment

c) Social protection leads to less child marriages

d) Social structures help vulnerable; " = system

by effective protection

e) Social, <sup>support</sup> system ~~reties~~ encourage reporting of abuse

f) Mental health and well-being is a social

responsibility

g) Stigma reduction relies on social change.

↳ Without legal protection, social protection is useless

a) Societal structure is gender bias impeding protection

b) Societal norms cannot always enforce accountability.

c) Societal norms vary from culture to culture but law is uniform across state.

d) Legal system provide formal recourse

e) Through legal protection, government and institutional support is provided.

5- Social protection provides the necessary support system for legal actions to be successful.

a) Legal protection cannot empower women in a flawed societal structure

b) Social awareness helps in law enforcement

c) Culture influences the effectiveness of legal system

d) Social system help women to use legal system

e) Society is first line of defence

6- Conclusion

## Essay

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The United Kingdom, known for having one of the most legal systems, witnessed the Glorious Revolution in 1688, which established legal supremacy and civic liberties. However, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, participants in the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) protests faced significant resistance from authorities simply for demanding voting rights. Historically, women had no voting rights; it was through such movements and protests that women ultimately gained the right to vote. This illustrates how social movements can protect legal rights. To effectively safeguard women's rights, it is essential to provide both social and legal protection. However, social protection is a primary requirement, as legal protection often falls short in protecting women's rights. Social protection offers the necessary support to legal action to succeed and serves as the foundation for gender equality, leading to economic empowerment and reduced child marriage. Support systems encourage the reporting of abuse, while the social structures assist vulnerable individuals in navigating the justice system. Mental health and wellbeing are social responsibilities, and stigma can be addressed through social change. Conversely, social

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Structures can exhibit gender bias, while the legal system provides formal recourse. Societal norms cannot always enforce accountability and may vary culture to culture, whereas law remains uniform across states. Through legal protection, the government and institutional support is are provided; however, legal protections cannot empower women in a flawed societal structure. Social awareness enhances law enforcement and helps women utilize legal system, as society serves as the first line of defence. Additionally, social awareness is crucial for effective law enforcement<sup>2</sup>