

Facility is no more the
name of women

1- Introduction

Thesis statement; Historically women were marginalized community of the society, however, modern women is strong and resilient against societal oppression but they still face challenges which needs to be eliminated to achieve full empowerment of women.

2- Condition of women in pre-modern era:

- (a) Lack of economic rights
- (b) Antagonization of women as evil or sinner etc.
- (c) women as property of men

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(d) Lack of social participation

3- contemporary women:

(a) Economic participation of women

(b) political empowerment of women

(c) women as an active social participant

(d) Equality of rights to women

4- challenges to women empowerment:

(a) patriarchal norms

(b) promotion of toxic masculinity

(c) gender gap in education

5- way forward towards women empowerment:

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(a) legal reforms for the protection of women

(b) women education must be prioritized

(c) states should secure women's political participation

6 - Conclusion

In 2000s, when global terrorism was at its peak and terrorists were closing education institutes of girls, Malala Yousafzai stood against terrorism and reopened girls education in Swat, Pakistan. Her bravery reflects the strength and resilience of every individual woman, capable of

developing the world.
However, historically women
were oppressed and
segregated class of the
society. They were denied
social, political, economic
and fundamental rights.

Despite suffering injustices
they achieved all
those rights, particularly,
after the role women
played in the French
revolution. Modern

day woman is strong
and unbreakable, as
she is educated and
much aware of her
political and social rights.

Yet, women still face
challenges despite
her long standing
endeavour. They are

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vulnerable to patriarchal domination of the social structure, rise of toxic masculinity narratives and education disparity. moreover, to fully achieve women empowerment require; legal protection, political participation and education. Furthermore, historically women were marginalised community of the society, however, modern women is strengthened and resilient against societal oppression but they still face challenges which needs to be eliminated to achieve full women empowerment.

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→ the condition of women in pre-modern era was deplorable - she was denied social, political or economic rights and was antagonised for being a woman.

As far as the social rights of women are concerned in the pre modern era, they were absent. Women was not considered suitable for any sort of social participation. They had no role in the development of society. Instead, they were considered better suited

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for household functions.
Napoleon, for example,
once remarked, "women
should stick to knitting".
His comments reflected
the overall mindset of
the society towards
women.

The condition of
women's political rights,
historically, was the same
as social rights. Women
had no say in the
political sphere of the
society. Most of the
diplomatic & administrative
spheres were under
the influence of men.
Societies were highly
patriarchal. War and
peace, for example, was

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the domain of men despite being
its main victims

, as Anna O. Thucener criticizes the undermined political voice of women.

Women's economic rights were as deplorable as social and political rights. They were excluded from property rights and right of inheritance. For example, in the pre-Islamic and pre-French revolution^{era}, women had no economic rights.

They could not have possession of land or any materials etc. Women was totally

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dependent upon father, husband or brother, which made her vulnerable to the oppression of male dominance.

In the absence of women's political, social and economic rights, she was considered as property of the husband in marital status. She was at the disposal and pity of her husband. In the past, a husband even has the right to sell his wife. In Greek society, for example, a husband would either have used his wife as he wished

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or would have sold her to someone else. Moreover, women was not even able to spent her wealth. She was excluded from the right of inheritance. Women was not respected previously. Socrates, for example, said, women is the greatest reason for worldly evil.

In addition to the infringement of women's rights, the entity of women was even antagonised historically as evil or sinners. She was considered a soulless spirit and was meant to be

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exploited. For instance, in ancient China, they referred to women as water through which one's happiness and wealth would be decimated. In Jewish scripture, for example, women was thought of as a sinner, as she made Adam to eat the prohibited food. Such was the plight of women and bit by bit suffering, they became strengthened to stand against any further oppression.

The modern day women is more economically independent

than her predecessor.
she has the right to
property possession
and earnings.
Her right to inheritance
is also secured in
law. She even have a
remuneration after her
divorce. eg., Bill Gate
and Jeff Bezos both
have given half of their
wealth to their divorced
wives. Moreover, women
are Chief Executive officers
or owners
of companies, mostly,
in democratic countries.
Financial rights
to women have made
them independent of
male counterpart.

Political participation of women has also enhanced as her economic development. Today, women in the democratic state, can participate in voting and can contest elections. Kamala Harris, for instance, contested the US elections for the position of president. Such developments were not even on the aspirations of women in the past. These developments in the political sphere serve as social security for women. Because, it prevent them from being manipulated by the society. For example, in Pakistan, there are special job, education

and assembly quotes for women; which reflects the empowerment and strengthening of contemporary women.

As the economic and political rights of women secured, her social participation has boosted. Women, today, play an active part in the development and prosperity of society. They are UN ambassadors and run successful non governmental organizations for social development. Greta Thunberg, for instance, is an influential climate activist. Her speeches about

change have boosted international actions against climate change.

Moreover, women are much peaceful than men due to their caring nature.

As Feminist Theory in international relations criticises men's role in leading the world into endless wars, they promote a women's position in international peace making.

The theory proclaims that women can pacify the global politics. It indicates the constructive nature of women against the prevailing anarchy in international relations.

Moreover, women has equal rights in democratic societies.

They are no longer under anyone ~~now~~ are they property of anyone. Instead, women is an independent and equal agent of the society. The constitution of ~~democratic~~ countries secure her every right to education, politics, property etc. Countries like the U.S., UK, France, Germany, Bangladesh and Pakistan have cemented women rights in their constitution, so that, no one at will, abolish the fundamental rights of women.

While faulty is no more the name of women, however, they still face some fundamental challenges, which hinder the achievement of full empowerment of women. It includes patriarchal norms, promotion of toxic masculinity and gender gap in education.

Among the main challenges, patriarchal norms are posing severe barriers to women empowerment. Many societies still lurk in such traditions, where women is subjected to male

dominance and suppression. They are required to live according to the will and rules of men. And if they deviate from the men prescribed moral code, then women might be subject to severe punishment. One such example is reflected by the cold blooded murder of Bano and Ghisari in Dargun, Balochistan. The footage of their murder have rose serious concerns about the fragility of social conduct against women and for her deviance.

Patriarchal sentiments are furthered by

by the promotion of toxic masculinity. The term refers to the extremism of masculine behaviour including male supremacy of the social structures. Particularly in the Western society, for example, the philosophy of Nietzsche's "heroism", promoted by social influences as Dr Jordan Peterson harms the security of women. Such narratives in the society expose women to vulnerabilities.

Another social media influence, Andrew Tate, highly known for his misogynistic comments, has a wide range of influence on youth.

They pose a danger to the women rights.

Another grave challenge to women empowerment is the gap in education. Education is a significant factor in moulding the behaviour of society. An uneducated society tends to be rigid, ignorant and extremist. Such as, for example, Afghanistan, where the education of women is banned by the Taliban. This poses two problems for Afghanistan, one; the suppression of women rights, second; uneducated women raising the future generations of

country - Unless these problems are resolved, ~~a~~ the empowerment of women cannot be idealised.

However, the challenges to women empowerment could be settled aside with political will. This would require legal reforms and enforcement for the protection of women's rights. Moreover, education should be prioritized for women and their political participation must be ensured.

In order to protect women against

the concerned challenges, legal reforms and their implementation should be mandatory. legal loopholes serves the offenders of women rights. Moreover, problems in justice system lead the criminal to go free without conviction. According to the UN, half of the countries lack the commitment to women rights in their constitution. Furthermore, 80% of sex offenders in Pakistan are not convicted due to weak prosecution, lack of departmental coordination and out of court settlements.

In addition to legal reforms, women education should be prioritized. An educated woman is less vulnerable to the injustices of the society. She would have the knowledge of her fundamental rights in the constitution. This would protect her against exploitation as women in the past were exploited. For example, women in the nordic states is highly educated and they highly must resilient as compared to an African or South Asian women.

However, women's



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political participation
supercede all other
aspects of her empower-
ment. Women's political
voice is tantamount to
the protection of her
economic, social and
political rights. A politically
empowered women would
have the freedom to
choose for herself.
For example, women
demonstrations against
male dominance and
right to self-determin-
ation in campaigns
such "Me Too" etc. On
the contrary, an unpolitical
women would suffer
as in the past.

In conclusion, the contemporary women is strong and resilient against unjust social structure, unlike her predecessor. They have much political, economic, social and educational participation, which indicates to unalienable importance in the society. However, challenges such as patriarchal norms, toxic masculinity and education gap erode any efforts towards strengthening women. Therefore, the education, political participation and legal protection

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needs to be ensured,
so that women never
again suffer as she
did in the past.