

Women Empowerment

The UN defines women empowerment as a five component process: fostering a sense of self-worth; ensuring the right to determine choices; providing access to opportunities and resources; enabling control over their own lives; and allowing them to influence social change for a more just, equal and economic order. It is a fundamental requirement for sustainable development and social justice in any society. Empowered women contribute significantly to economic growth, improved health outcomes and better education for future generations. When women are educated and financially independent, they play a decisive role in reducing poverty and strengthening social cohesion. In ^{the First} 1st world women ^{are} is empowered but in ^{the Third} 3rd world countries like

Pakistan, where women constitute nearly half of population have no women empowerment. In Pakistan, constitutional guarantees and pro-women legislation exist, but effective implementation remains a challenge. Women empowerment faces serious challenges due to patriarchal norms, limited access to quality education, economic dependency and weak enforcement of laws. These barriers ^{restrict} women's mobility, decision making power and participation in public life. True women empowerment requires more than laws; it demands a transformation in social attitudes, access to quality education, economic opportunities and awareness of rights. Ultimately, a society cannot progress by marginalising half of its population. Women empowerment is essential for inclusive growth, social stability, and national development. By investing in women's education, health and economic participation, Pakistan can unlock its true potential and move towards a

more just and prosperous future.
So women empowerment is very
necessary for a ^{country's} country growth.