

The protection of women's Rights Pakistan
Dr Qadeer^a Maryam afzal^b Iman fatima^c sadia^d
University of the Punjab Lahore

Abstract

In Muslim nations, the protection of rights for females is discussed, particularly in Pakistani through the converting to Islam process, which started after the nation's development and intensified during the 1977–1988 military occupation. Women's standing and rights are thought to have suffered as a result of this process. The Pakistani Supreme Court has acknowledged its significant contribution to advancing women's rights while primarily upholding the constitution. It means that the court system might have improved women's legal status even more by addressing neglected aspects of Islamic law pertaining to proof and assisting in the resolution of legacy and Hoodoo law disputes.

It examines how Pakistani women's participation in official political arenas relates to legislative reforms that enhance the position of women. It looks at the legislation that were passed between various eras and discusses how women's participation has changed over time. It asserts that improved legislation aimed at protecting women's rights is associated with greater female involvement in politics.

Considering laws such as the Anti-Rape Law (2020) and the Safety of Women over Violence Act (2016), Pakistani women continue to encounter numerous obstacles to equality and justice. It examines Pakistan's legal safeguards for women's rights and draws attention to issues brought on by societal norms, subpar enforcement of laws, and a lack of knowledge about these rights. It also makes recommendations on how to make these laws more effective and contribute to the development of a moral society in which women's rights are upheld.

Key words: *Protection of women's right, Military rules, benefits women's legal rules, Hoodoo laws, anti-rape ordinance.*

Introduction

The protection of women's rights is a major universal issue, especially in Muslim-majority countries like Pakistan, where culture and traditions shape women's roles. The situation for women make inferior in Pakistan after the Minimization period from 1977 to 1988, negatively impacting their rights. Although Pakistan's constitution and judicial system have worked to improve women's rights, many challenges still exist. The Supreme Court has helped make progress, but issues like inheritance laws and Hoodoo Ordinances demand alterations. This research will look at women's participation in politics in Pakistan and its connection to legal reforms. It will evaluate key laws such as the Protection of Women against Violence Act (2016) and the Anti-Rape Ordinance (2020) to assess their effectiveness. The study will also identify the challenges women face in asserting their rights, explore the reasons behind these issues, and propose solutions for supporting a society that respects and protects women's rights.

1.Impact of Amortization on Women Rights

The Optimization policies introduced in Pakistan during General Zika rule. These policies enforced conservative Islamic laws that often minimized women and limited their freedom. He made laws that went against women and talked about Minimization in the country. He Promote the idea that they should stay at home. Zika also included certain Muslim scholars in his efforts and created the Hoodoo ordinance, which was used to harm women's rights. For example, the Hoodoo Ordinances made it difficult for women to seek legal help in cases like rape and adultery, blending justice with gender discrimination. But Islam has improved the status of women by realizing their dignity and value.

Women in Islam have legal and economic rights, such as inheriting property, managing businesses, and participating in trade. Islamic law also protects women by ensuring they can choose their partner, seek divorce, and are not forced into marriage. The Minimization in the 1970s and 1980s had a big impact on women's rights. It often strengthened Shari'a laws, which limited women's legal status and made it harder for them to seek justice. In countries like Pakistan, there were increased challenges for women, such as stricter regulations. At the same time, there was also resistance to these changes, with people advocating for women's rights and pushing back against restrictive practices. The effects varied based on the specific context and the reactions of civil society. On the top, Islam highlights the meaning of education for both men and women, promoting the goals of knowledge (Nasar.Vali, 2025).

2.Military Rule and Women Rights (1977 to 1988)

General Zika-ul-Haq's military rule from 1977 to 1986 included some plans for women's development, like forming the Women's Division in the board and creating a Commission on the Status of Women. For the first time, the Sixth Plan addressed women in development, and Zika appointed 20 women to the Majolica-e-Hooray in 1981. The National Assembly also increased the women's reserved quota to 20 percent through non party elections. However, Zit's efforts to Islamism the country led to laws that discriminated against women, limiting their sports participation, focusing on purdah, and removing fundamental rights from the 1973 Constitution. In 1988, Benghazi Bhutto's election campaign focused on women's social issues and unfairness. She proposed creating women's police stations, courts, and development banks and promised to repeal the Hoodoo laws that limited women's rights. It has implemented Islamic laws that lead to violations of women's rights, including punishing women for sexual violence.

The Qantas-E-Shahadat law allows a woman's testimony to be valued less than a man's in some cases. There is also pressure on women in the media and public to follow strict clothing codes, such as wearing dupatta on television. In response to these issues, activists and organizations like Women's Action Forum (WAF) have protested against discriminatory laws and advocated for women's rights. Additionally, women experience political exclusion, with limited roles in political leadership and reserved seats in legislative meetings. Although some activists fought against these changes, this period marked a fall in gender equality and set the stage for active legal and social issues for women in Pakistan (Haqqani, Hussain, 2025).

3.Role of Supreme Court in Advancing Rights

The Supreme Court of Pakistan has greatly offered to developing women's rights through important rulings and hand on measures. It has taken action in cases involving gender-based violence, harassment at work, and honor killings, supporting the constitutional rights of women. Chief Justice of Pakistan Ya hiya Afraid highlighted the vital support of women in law, especially women judges, in a statement for International Women's Day. He noted that their growing presence in the judiciary shows gender equity and presents Pakistan as a liberal democracy. This development promotes public confidence in the legal system and promotes tolerance and fairness.

Yahiya Afraid highlights the judiciary's commitment to creating an environment where women can thrive in their professions. The Court has certified women's rights to inherit property, seek justice, and live without inequity. Annual surveys will assess public views for judicial reforms. During a meeting with representatives from various bar associations, the Chief Justice stressed the essential collaboration between the judiciary and legal professionals in delivering justice. He confirmed that lawyers are involved in decision-making, including roles in the Law and Justice

Commission of Pakistan. The Supreme Court has helped to create a more supportive legal setting for women, but putting these protections into practice at the community level is still difficult.

4. Constitutional Provisions for Women

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan ensures equal rights for all citizens without inequality, including gender. Key articles address women's rights: Article 3 aims to stop exploitation, and Article 4 provides legal protection for everyone. Article 25 ensures equality before the law and prevents injustice based on sex. Articles 25(3) and 26(2) allow special protections for women and children. Articles 26 and 27 provide equal access to public spaces and job opportunities. Articles 11 and 37(g) prevent human illegal trading and street work. Article 32 encourages women's representation in local government, while Article 34 supports their involvement in all aspects of life. Article 35 focuses on family protection and motherhood, and Article 37(e) guarantees safe working conditions and mothering benefits for women and children. Articles 51 and 106 reserve legislative seats for women. These articles built the legal support for women's rights in Pakistan.

5. Gaps in Islamic Laws Regarding Women Rights

Islamic law supports women's rights, but gaps often exist due to cultural and dominated by man rather than analyses the religion itself. Islamic law, there is a significant difference between positive law and Shari'a. Positive law focuses on specific reasons set by lawmakers, while Islamic law emphasizes that legal gaps exist intentionally and are not due to oversight. These gaps are meant to serve people's needs and adapt to changing circumstances. Islamic law incorporates customs and aims to fulfill societal needs. Legal gaps in Shari'a are purposely left to allow for jihadist, or judicial reasoning, to create suitable laws. Countries with Islamic laws use various methods to fill these legal gaps through jihadist.

Key issues include understanding of personal law that lead to unequal inheritance, child custody, and divorce, which often benefit men. Also, a woman's proof in court may count as half that of a man's, attacking justice. Forced and child marriages occur despite Islam's focus on permission. Cultural beliefs sometimes limit women's roles in education and work, failing to understand religious teachings. In many developing countries especially women, struggle to access their basic human rights, including the right to own and obtain land. The lack of opportunity leads to need on family relationships. Despite Islamic teachings that grant women inheritance rights, customs in Pakistan often deny these rights. It shows that even educated women face challenges due to financial, social, and cultural issues. Effective inheritance laws are vital for social development, social justice, and family welfare. There is a need for public awareness of Islamic and state laws relating to inheritance.

These gaps point out a need for reform and better understanding of Islamic principle. To address gaps in Islamic law concerning women's rights, several steps can be taken.

First, there should be a reinterpretation of Islamic texts to align with modern human rights principles.

Second, community education for women's rights in Islam is necessary to enhance cultural understanding.

Third, integrating Islamic law with constitutional and international human rights standards is essential.

Fourth, women's participation in religious, legal, and policy organizations should be encouraged so they can share their views. Finally, promoting open discussions about gender justice in Islam through media, mosques, and community forums is important.

6. Issues in inheritance and Hoodoo laws

Inheritance laws often result in unequal shares, with women receiving half of what male inheritor get. Cultural methods, specifically in rural areas, prevent women from claiming their rightful inheritance. Social pressure and lack of legal knowledge make it hard to implement their rights. In addition legal gaps sometimes force women to give their shares to male relatives, breaking both their legal and Islamic rights.

Hoodoo Laws particularly the Zika Ordinance, create confusion between rape and adultery. Women must provide four male witnesses to prove rape, and if they can't, they may be charged of cheating. As a result, many women are imprisoned for failing to provide evidence, transforming victims into law breakers. However the Hoodoo Ordinance has been removed. . The new bill moved some offenses to the Pakistan eliminated severe punishments like whipping and amputation. It also protected women from being jailed for failing to prove rape. The issues in women's rights regarding inheritance and property, several strategies should be implemented.

To address the challenges posed by strict inheritance laws, it is important to involve legal reform and public education. Laws should be updated to guarantee women's equal rights to inherit and to stop any abuse of these laws. Engaging religious scholars can help improve these laws to reflect fairness and justice in Islam. Campaigns can support women's rights, while providing legal aid and gender training can ensure fair practices. Local leaders' involvement can help gain cultural acceptance for these changes, leading to lasting improvements.

Overcome:

First, legal reforms should be made to update laws, ensuring fair treatment and protecting women from unfair practices.

Second, there should be a reinterpretation of religious laws to promote justice and gender equality.

Third, it's essential to educate communities about legal rights and dispel false beliefs. Fourth, access to justice needs to be strengthened by enhancing legal aid services for women.

Fifth, judicial training is necessary to ensure judges and police handle cases sensitively. Lastly, community commitment is important, involving religious and community leaders to uphold laws and trust.

7.Women's Participation in Politics

Women's involvement in politics in Pakistan has increased but still faces challenges. Women also participated in politics and influenced laws, leading to improvement like voting rights and legal protections for women. After a difficult time in Pakistan's politics, Benazir Bhutto became the first elected woman Prime Minister in a Muslim country, promoting democracy and women's rights. She established the Ministry of Women's Development and Women's Studies centers, and created the First Women's Bank for economic empowerment. Women's police stations were set up to protect their rights. Muslim women built centers for women's economic involvement. Begum Reyna Natalia Ali and Fatima Jinnah played key roles in these efforts, promoting skills training and women's rights. Women also participated in politics and influenced laws, leading to advancements like voting rights and legal protections for women.

Recommendation:

Encourage women to take part in politics by supporting female candidates with training and mentoring programs. Ensure that reserved seats for women in local and national assemblies are genuinely utilized. Mobilize women to advocate for and protect policy changes at the local level.

8.Legal Reforms for Women's Political Involvement

Many legal reforms in Pakistan aim to increase women's participation in politics. The Constitution secure 17% of seats for women in the National and Provincial Assemblies, an

increase from previous quotas. In addition local government laws secure 33% of seats for women in local councils. The Act 2017 states that political parties must appoint at least 5% of election tickets to women. The Election Commission of Pakistan, watch data by gender and promotes voter education for women. Polling stations must also provide women-friendly environments. Laws against harassment and violence help protect women in public and political spaces. For true empowerment, these reforms need better implementation, political commitment, and changes in culture to make sure women's voices are allow in political matters.

The main legal reforms to support women's political participation include enforcing a minimum percentage of women in political parties and legislative bodies. Laws need to be implemented to prevent gender discrimination in political involvement. Electoral reforms should simplify candidacy processes and lower financial barriers that disproportionately affect women. There should be support and mentoring programs for women in politics due to legislation. Additionally, laws should be created to prevent and punish political violence or harassment against women. Lastly, family policies should support women with political careers by providing services for their children. For true empowerment, these reforms need better implementation, political commitment, and changes in culture to make sure women's voices are allow in political matter.

9. Historical Variations in Women's Involvement

Women in Pakistan have been involved in rights movements and national life in different ways throughout history. The All Pakistan Women Society, led by Begum Rana Liaquat Ali, established skill development programs, while Fatima Jinnah promote for women's health and political rights. After gaining independence, women activists in Pakistan worked for development and women's empowerment, forming civil society groups to address women's issues. In the 1980s, women's organizations focused on rights and welfare, creating centers for economic participation. Bhutto's era supported women's organizations, leading to strong government and aimed at achieving gender equality. General Zia-ul-Haq before created some women's development program but also applied unfair laws. Bhutto's era focused on women's social issues, promising to improve their rights and repeal cruel laws. Pakistani women have historically been active in freedom and development, struggled for their rights, with their progress affected by changing political situations, legal changes, and citizen action.

10. Judicial Discion and Women Rights

The judicial system is influenced by cultural biases and lacks sufficient representation of women in medical roles. Delayed justice emotionally and financially harms women, and judges often dismiss or downplay cases of violence. Improvements are needed in various areas, including enhanced police training and better support systems. It is important to build trust and empower women to seek protection and justice within the legal system.

We discuss the issue of rising sexual violence and the shortcomings of the judicial system, particularly regarding jury selection and bias. It emphasizes that gender prejudice affects the outcomes of court cases, leading to long-term negative impacts. The authors suggest creating a special family court to address these issues, drawing on insights from recent research conducted by Mumtaz and Bhats in 2020. The judgment is important for ensuring that guarantees related to women's rights are upheld and effectively implemented. Historical legal cases have significantly advanced women's rights in Pakistan by addressing issues like tax matters, domestic violence, and access to education and jobs. Legislative measures, including laws that prevent honor-based violence, have also made progress in supporting women's rights.

11. Link between Political Participation and legal Protection

The relationship between women's political participation and their legal protection is crucial. During the Aunty-Ul8 Regime from 1977 to 1988, this connection weakened, negatively affecting women's rights. Political participation was limited, with women having minimal roles in policy development. The Majlis-e-Shura included women but lacked real legislative power, and political parties marginalized women's voices. Legal protections for women were impacted by laws created without their input, such as the 1979 Hudood ordinances, which placed women at a disadvantage, and the 1984 law that diminished the value of women's testimony in financial matters. The lack of political participation hindered women's ability to influence laws that affected them, resulting in weaker legal protections. As women were excluded from political power, laws became more patriarchal and discriminatory. However, groups like the Women Action Forum (WAF) emerged to resist these legal changes, demonstrating the importance of women's political involvement in safeguarding their legal rights. Political participation encourages legal changes, and legal protections ensure people can participate effectively. Destination strategies, such as anticipating basic disputes, help bridge the gap between politics and performance. Education and practical application are crucial to overcome systemic barriers.

12.Challenges Faced by Pakistani Women

Pakistan faces significant challenges regarding women's rights, including weak legal protection, lack of enforcement, and limited economic opportunities. These issues hinder women's ability to escape abusive situations and claim their rights. Legislative development is hampered by poor implementation and social norms that support discrimination. Efforts to address these problems must focus on strengthening laws, improving public systems, and ensuring women's voices are heard in politics. Additionally, existing laws should be reviewed and harmonized to better protect women's rights. The implementation of laws faces many challenges that hinder their effectiveness. Cultural and social norms support patriarchal attitudes that weaken legal protections. Additionally, a lack of awareness and education about women's rights worsens the situation. Many women in Pakistan do not know their rights and continue to experience violence and discrimination.

Overcome:

We empower women in Pakistan through education, economic support, and legal protection. It emphasizes the need for women's education for better prospects and economic independence. Adult reading programs and community initiatives help raise awareness of women's rights. Economic empowerment includes skill development and equal pay, while understanding legal rights is vital. Support services for abused women and addressing gender stereotypes are important for cultural change. Encourage women's political participation and providing technology training aid education and business efforts. Personal development focuses on confidence and mentorship. Key organizations like Foundation Aurat and BISP offer various forms of support.

13.Protection of Women Against Violence act (2016)

The law on women's protection against violence in Punjab was announced in 2016. It aims to provide safety for women facing various forms of violence, including sexual, psychological, and physical abuse. The legislation allows victims to apply for court protection orders and includes the establishment of women's protection centers. These centers offer housing, legal assistance, and medical care for women in need. The law also includes protocols for studying violence and promoting social protection. It is intended to enhance women's security and equality in Pakistan, despite facing challenges in legal procedures.

The legislation on protein and women's empowerment in Pakistan has led to tension between different groups. Many religious laws oppose reforms that go against the country's ideology. Supporters of the status quo are often stronger than those wanting change, making it difficult for various governments to act decisively. The PPWVA, while controversial, aims to create protection and rehabilitation for women in abusive relationships. It covers various types of violence, especially psychological abuse, and includes measures like GPS tracking to monitor abuse. This legislation examines arguments against the PPWVA and assesses its effectiveness and necessary improvements for the future. It is important to assess whether the law on ppwva was necessary. Women in Pakistan experience discrimination, abuse, and marginalization. A key reason for this is that men often control family finances, leaving women dependent on them. Therefore, there is a need for such a law. The adoption of this law is crucial.

PPWVA has the potential to help end violence against women. However, political issues may slow down its approval, and there are challenges with how the law is applied. Despite these difficulties, it's important to analyze criticisms of PPWVA, which often reflect deep-rooted societal attitudes towards women. The issues are complex and interconnected, requiring attention to the overall societal structure and attitudes. Real change will occur when women feel truly safe and equal in society, as noted by Waqqas Giandy

14.Anti -rape Act Ordinance (2020)

The anti-violence order in Pakistan, introduced in 2020, aims to address sexual violence incidents. It includes reforms in the legal system to improve investigations of rape and provide quicker justice for victims.

1. Establishing specialized courts to handle rape and sexual abuse cases, with a requirement to conclude judgments within four months.
2. Introducing chemical castration as a potential punishment for repeat offenders, although this idea has faced criticism and may not be implemented.
3. Implementing victim protection measures to ensure privacy, including restricting the disclosure of victims' identities and providing necessary support services.
4. Reforming legal processes related to sexual offenses.
5. Creating a National Register of Sex Offenders to help monitor and control offenders

The 2020 order in Pakistan aims to combat sexual violence and improve legal processes. It mandates two-month investigations and four-month legal proceedings. Anti-violence cells will be established, along with the use of advanced evidence, such as DNA tests. Specialized medical advice will be created for forensic assessments. Victims can testify via video conference to enhance their safety and reduce intimidation. The order includes harsh penalties, like death sentences or life imprisonment, for those who commit violence against minors. Specialized courts will address rape cases quickly. While there are responsibilities linked to this initiative, challenges such as logistical issues, social resource shortages, and existing taboos may hinder progress. Nonetheless, this order represents significant advancement for legal rights and support for victims in Pakistan, despite existing obstacles in rural areas and a lack of resources for survivors. It is the need for significant changes to address issues related to sexual violence. It emphasizes that reforms in social systems and pressure orders are essential. To effectively combat this problem, there is a need to establish specialized courts and ensure that staff is well-trained. However, the implementation of these resources requires considerable funding and support from various government ministries

15.Cultural Norms as Barriers to Women Rights

Cultural barriers mainly affect women and minorities due to conservative attitudes and deep-rooted traditions. There is limited freedom of movement for these groups, driven by fear and social norms. Many women lack awareness of their rights, and the police and judicial systems can be intimidating and male-dominated. Vulnerable individuals often feel excluded from the justice system for similar reasons. Traditional cultural practices further hinder women's rights, and legal and police structures do not provide a supportive environment for them.

Cultural norms and social systems put women in a dependent role within families and society. This limits their freedom, especially in rural areas, where they are mainly confined to household duties. Social standards often blame women for violence and link their worth to family honor. Fear of being ostracized prevents women from seeking justice. Misinterpretations of religious teachings lead to harmful practices like child marriage. Traditional beliefs allow legal loopholes that maintain patriarchal control. Addressing these issues requires a better understanding of equality and support for women's rights.

Overcome:

To improve women's rights against cultural norms, consider these key strategies:

First, focus on education to raise awareness about gender equality among both men and women. Second, challenge traditional views by using local examples to show that these norms can be changed.

Third, implement legal reforms that protect women's rights, even if they go against traditional practices.

Fourth, empower women by supporting their economic independence, leadership, and access to resources.

Fifth, use media to influence public opinion and highlight positive role models that counter stereotypes.

Finally, support local women's groups that work within communities to create meaningful change. You may want this information divided into a short speech or an exam.

16.Issues in Law Enforcement

The police struggle to protect women's rights, particularly against sexual violence like domestic violence and sexual assault. Many victims do not report incidents due to fear or the wish for revenge. When cases are reported, police often lack empathy and professionalism, leading to poor outcomes. Victims feel embarrassed and face biases that prevent them from seeking justice. In some areas, laws meant to protect women are weak or poorly enforced, and police action often needs external pressure. Corruption and social norms can shield offenders, especially if they hold power. There is also a lack of female officers who can effectively support victims, creating a system that neglects women's rights and safety. Despite protective laws, the legal system often fails women due to ineffective judgments. Many do not report crimes because of previous negative experiences with police and discrimination. The police are known for mistreating women, and victims of sexual violence are often minimized rather than helped. Domestic violence frequently goes unreported as it is not seen as serious, and corruption in the police allows criminals to evade justice.

Overcome:

The problems in women's laws, issues like patriarchy, corruption, and lack of awareness must be tackled. An action plan suggests clarifying laws to ensure equality and combat domestic violence. Police should receive gender-sensitive training, and there should be independent monitoring of their conduct. Access to justice must improve with free legal aid, mobile reporting in rural areas, and protection for survivors. Technology can aid with anonymous reporting apps

and digital evidence storage. Changing cultural barriers requires awareness programs in schools. Economic empowerment and penalties for workplace discrimination are crucial, along with boosting women's leadership and holding governments accountable. Tracking progress through data is necessary, and successful models from other countries should be replicated. Addressing challenges like police rejection of complaints requires better training, anonymous tools, and community dialogue.

17.Lack of Awareness about Women's Rights

Many women in Pakistan face a lack of education and awareness about their legal rights, particularly in rural areas. Cultural barriers limit women's opportunities to learn about their rights, making them unaware of the protections offered by the law. This ignorance often leaves them unable to recognize discrimination or seek help when they face unfair treatment. Traditional social norms contribute to low literacy rates among women, further hindering their ability to report crimes or pursue legal action. The disregard for women's rights in society affects how both local men and authorities treat victims. Public awareness campaigns are often insufficient, especially in remote areas. To improve the situation, women's literacy should be increased, education about rights should be included in school programs, and awareness efforts need to be enhanced. Empowering women with knowledge about their rights is crucial for them to seek justice. The community and law managers must be made aware of these issues to support legal improvements and create a better environment for women.

Awareness:

Educational campaigns should promote awareness of women's legal rights. Resources and reports need to be made available to help educate women about these rights. Sexual assault awareness can be increased through social media, radio, television, and community programs. These efforts should aim to reach a wide audience, particularly in rural areas.

Women rights require changes in education, policies, and community support. Key strategies include teaching women's rights and gender equality in schools, enforcing gender equality laws, and involving cultural leaders in discussions. Supporting women's access to credit, promoting their representation in various fields, and using technology for safety and learning are also important. Collaborating with NGOs, encouraging cultural dialogue, engaging youth in feminist discussions, and measuring progress through polls and success stories are essential. Change takes time, and combined efforts can uplift women's rights.

18.Way to Improve Legal Protections for Women

The aim at improving laws and systems related to gender violence and equality.

First, it suggests enhancing legal measures by criminalizing gender violence, including stricter laws against domestic and psychological abuse, harassment, and marital rape, while also recognizing gender-based crimes with harsher penalties. It emphasizes providing reproductive rights, such as safe abortion access, support for maternal health, and contraceptive services.

Second, it addresses economic equality by ensuring equal pay, preventing workplace discrimination due to pregnancy or family care, and offering paid parental leave for both parents.

Third, it aims to improve justice systems by creating specialized courts for gender violence training police to handle abuse cases sensitively, simplifying the process for restraining orders, and offering free legal aid for women facing legal disputes.

Finally, it highlights the importance of social and cultural changes, including education on gender equality in schools, promoting positive media representation of women, and engaging men as allies in the fight against violence and for gender equality.

19.Creating a Society that Respects Women Rights

Women around the world have fought for their rights and recognition in various areas such as education, economic empowerment, health, culture, politics, and legal systems, as well as to end violence against them. They need support and inspiration to gain confidence and skills. By working together and understanding each other, societies can help build a better future. Women play a vital role in changing and strengthening communities, and it's everyone's responsibility to support them. Modern society is increasingly recognizing women's individual identities and abilities.

1. Legal Foundation: Establish a fair legal system to protect human rights and prevent discrimination, along with a transparent government to promote accountability.
2. Education and Awareness: Integrate human rights into education and raise public awareness to combat misinformation and hate speech, while encouraging empathy and respect for diversity.
3. Economic and Social Capital: Focus on reducing poverty by ensuring access to basic needs, providing fair wages, promoting equality, and offering universal healthcare and education.
4. Participation and Civic Democracy: Safeguard voting rights and encourage civic engagement and dialogue between governments, NGOs, and citizens.
5. Cultural Standards: Address and challenge stereotypes, promote restorative justice, and celebrate cultural diversity
6. Global Cooperation: Cooperate internationally to prevent abuse, uphold the rights of refugees and migrants, and ensure companies respect human rights in their operations.

Challenges include authoritarian regimes, cultural justifications for abuse, economic barriers to rights, and polarization. A company rooted in these principles requires ongoing vigilance, activism, and policy reform to ensure that everyone is included.

Conclusion

The study suggests changes to enhance women's rights in Pakistan. It highlights the need for specialized institutions, a stronger legal system, and an engaged society to challenge patriarchal and cultural norms. Access to information and justice is crucial for women, especially in less privileged areas. The recommended actions include creating applications, addressing public issues, ensuring women's education, and fostering collaboration between organizations. By tackling these issues, Pakistan can better protect women's rights. The country should follow best practices in law enforcement, education, and workplace rights, focusing on preventing violence and abuse. Despite some legal reforms, cultural barriers and insufficient training remain significant challenges. The solutions involve raising cultural awareness, improving the quality of judges, and advancing legal and digital rights.

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