**Women’s Rights: From the French Revolution to Artificial Intelligence**

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This article delves into the multifaceted aspects of women’s rights evolution from the French Revolution to the digital age, exploring how technology has shaped our daily lives and opinions about women’s rights in the very fabric of our societies. From the advent of the internet to the rise of artificial intelligence, we are witnessing an unprecedented convergence of innovation that is reshaping people’s opinions and challenging traditional norms.

In an era dominated by digital technologies, the world has undergone a profound transformation, redefining the way we live, work, and interact. The rapid evolution of information and communication technologies has given rise to an interconnected global society, where data flows seamlessly across borders, and the boundaries between the physical and digital realms affect the pros and cons of women’s rights awareness.

Women’s rights have been an ongoing issue since the inception of the world. The quest for women’s rights has not always been imaginary or might be said a novel concept, there have been multiple revolutions for this in past and present eras. The most revolutionary timeline was during the French Revolution, it being in the 18th century, it hit its peak during 1789 and brought multiple revolutions, in particular to women’s rights in the state and later around the world. The French Revolution gave concrete social objectives to the women in France, spread awareness among the French women of their rights, and gave them the power to talk about their rights while going beyond the narrow intellectual boundaries of society. During the pre-revolutionary time, women were only treated as a tool to deliver heirs to the families to rear their family names and fortunes, they were regardless of their class or nobility considered inferior in society, and their prime function was to only fulfil the needs of men. The first common cause to truly unite a large number of feminist groups was the fight for reproductive rights, namely, contraception and abortion. During the 1970s, a law was passed in support of this cause, the passage of this law demonstrated to the public that the government officially supported women’s objectives but unfortunately, passing a law did not make contraception readily available to women. Another drawback to this revolution was many feminists did go on to fight against rape, the French movement did not open itself to such issues as sexual harassment. Although the expansion of the women’s movement was a positive development, it rendered organization all the more difficult. As increasing numbers of women were attracted by lively discussions and empowering speeches, the large assemblies became unmanageable and smaller groups began to break off. This came out as a difficulty for feminist movements in terms of French politics, it lacked two major factors for success in the political sector; leadership and direction. For feminist groups to participate effectively in party politics, then, they were needed to narrow their multitude of goals to one specific political platform and designate a universally respected spokesperson to represent the entire movement.

Artificial intelligence through the lens of advocacy can be a helpful tool for data analysis.

Despite the wide range of reforms obtained for women during the 1970s and 1980s, feminists of the time believed that governmental policies remained conservative. According to women’s groups, the government had not gone far enough to ensure women’s rights within the family, the workplace, and society in general. Another drawback was that though women were given rights for contraception and abortion, there were certain implications like contraception medicines were only issued to women in case they had a prescription and abortions were only done in hospitals that required high payment processes, due to this certain implementation it was only possible for the upper-class women to avail while the lower class women were ruled out from these rights, not directly rather indirectly.

Feminists were frustrated not only with the inadequacy of the laws but also with the politicians in positions to change them. Women groups began to see that many of their political gains were bound to meet obstacles in their enforcement. Even once it was passed as a permanent law still their implication was a major concern. Due to the limited nature of the laws passed and the government’s failure to enforce them, feminists remain disillusioned with the political system as a whole. Although the percentage of women running for office in national parliamentary elections has gradually increased since the 1960s, female representation at the national level is a little better today than it was in the past it is not reflected in the election results. women have always been, and continue to be, misrepresented in states this has been proven true even at the individual level. Although feminists continue to bring new issues into the political arena and defy the long-standing social traditions of their country, new obstacles have recently arisen that challenge the very rights for which women have fought since the 1970s. For example, the rise of religious contradictions and making amendments to the Veil law of the state. Thus, the political and social gains of women must be measured by humanitarian standards rather than American or European ones.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a broad field of study that encompasses the creation of information which are systems that can reason, learn, and act autonomously. Artificial intelligence in research has been highly successful in developing effective techniques for solving a wide range of problems, from game playing to medical diagnosis. it can learn to adapt to new situations, and reason using logic and other techniques to draw out solutions and conclusions. It also allows humans to work in regions of high security or conditions where human presence is not possible. Artificial intelligence is widely being used in different applications and fields today including healthcare, transportation, finance and media fields.

Artificial Intelligence is transforming every aspect of our society and our lives. However, just like any emerging technology, Artificial intelligence’s impact varies greatly for different demographic groups, in different geographic regions, and is shaped by social conventions, culture, religion, and economic realities, among many other factors. In modern-day societies, artificial intelligence and developing technologies play a major role in transferring information and a source of formulating and shaping opinions.

Artificial intelligence has the potential to impact various aspects of society including women’s rights. Before globalization, the use of media and technology was just a perception to be used for spreading awareness but today in the 21st century it has become quite convenient to initiate movements and shape people’s opinions, in particular about women’s rights.

The healthcare rights for women have become easier through artificial intelligence to advocate for early detection of diseases, for example, breast cancer and reduce the risk of spread among a large population of women around the globe. Furthermore, personalized treatment plans will also enhance the overall healthcare outcomes for women. Artificial intelligence can also prove to be a beneficial tool to enhance the educational opportunities for women, particularly in the regions where the access to traditional forms for women and girls.

Increasing the representation of women in artificial intelligence and development can immensely help ensure that artificial technologies are designed with a more inclusive perspective. Artificial intelligence through the lens of advocacy can be a helpful tool on data analysis and visualization to highlight gender disparities, helping the states, advocacy groups and policymakers to formulate and implement policies to address women’s rights through proper channels.

It’s important to note that while AI presents opportunities to advance women’s rights, it also poses challenges that need careful consideration. Ensuring ethical AI development, addressing biases in algorithms, and actively involving women in the creation and deployment of AI technologies are crucial steps in leveraging AI for the betterment of women’s rights.

If we consider the legal advances of women within the context of modern culture, we find that women have overcome many formidable obstacles to attain the rights which they enjoy today. The very fact that they have achieved so much in such a short period, and continue to work today for increased rights and representation, confirms their success as a movement.

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