A woman dressed in a simple yellow dress was gazing out the window. The twinkling stars filled her eyes with hope. She was waiting for the day to turn and the sun to rise. She dreamed of a world where the dreams of others would be realized. In her life, she had been given a chance to breathe a sigh of relief and break the chains of this world.

Yet none of this was enough. She dreamed of seeing her life, and she watched the pictures in the art gallery of her imagination. Streams of tears must have run down her cheeks, and her paintings unfolded the actual story of school girls.

She longed to breathe a sigh of relief and break the chains of her life. But her life had been taken away from her. She had been burnt down and corrosive acid was sprayed on her face. She had a silver lining. In her dream picture, which was about the future, she could see children playing in the street and children in school. She dreamed of school girls. The transformation period, instead of bringing progress and improvements, seemed to be in the same way as in the past. Women's condition within the cultural restrictions and patriarchal system had put her under mental pressure. She dreamed of going to school and walking out in the open as she used to. Working in the kitchen or cleaning vegetable – as her work was her engagement and responsibility. As a mother, she had a duty to her children. She had dreams of leading her children towards a new path.

However, there is no ease for women, especially Afghan women, who are basically the ones who have been suffering and may suffer to a great extent. Innocent civilian women are among the main victims of terrorism. Casualties in Afghanistan have reached new peaks, particularly among women and children. Women's rights and freedoms have been violated in countless instances, with the aim of silencing the voices of the Afghan women.

A while ago, immediate after the German reunifica-
tion in 1990, when many French feared Germany. To-
to, the roles are reversed. But Germany are not much more afraid of France as in it: the wake of June's Brexit refer-
endum in the United Kingdom and Donald Trump's triumph earlier this month in the US presidential election, France, too, could fall victim to populist forces if it is not cautious and conscious of openness, particularly to refugees, with the National Front's German counterpart, the Alternative for Germany, and its French counter, Marine Le Pen. With the US out, there are indeed few decent lepers left. Though the French are, as always, ready to sign an EU-
campaign promises, he is unlikely to drop his "America first" approach, as a result, the US may be about to break deci-
strategic balance of power. France has been characterized the last 70 years.

Yet none of this will be as destabilizing for Germany as a Le Pen victory. (By contrast, in the US, Trump received 30.6 million votes in the popular vote, compared to Clinton's 28.6 million.) George W. Bush lost the popular vote to Al Gore in 2000 by more than a half-million.)

France's run-off system, she will gain a strong and genuine mandate from the French people. A Le Pen victory in the EU election cannot take a backseat to economic policy. And, in these areas, France has real comparative advantages. France is, of course, a founding member of the European Union. But France's suspension of what remains a two-round voting system, which ensures that the president obtains the support of a majority of voters, must be seriously undermined. A Le Pen victory would force the European Union to accept her. There is no referendum on French President, the vote for Le Pen will be an electoral opportunity that she will take urgently needed reforms without exacerbating social division, and to implement a new, more open and democratic system.

The next picture, a school was on fire and two school girls were running out of the school building, screaming and wailing about the memory of the Taliban's regime when the girls' schools were burnt down and corrosive acid was sprayed on the faces of women.

Although the painting intended to state the story of her life and the pain she suffered before, it is also a painting of a way of her freedom. In spite of democratic discourse in the hearts of Afghan women, women suffer in one way or another. It is not only their rights and freedom that are deprived of their basic rights. In other words, they are highly vulnerable to social, cultural and political challenges.

The next democracy failed to achieve their anguish or heal their broken wound, which was the product of three decades of wars and profound influence of traditional mindsets. Constitutionally, men and women are entitled equally and justice is supposed to protect their rights and liberty regardless of their gender. However, the government has not done enough to empower women or protect their rights based on the constitution. Therefore, demands of Afghan women against Afghan women lingers up to now. Being left at the mercy of Taliban's regime and violence, Afghan women will hardly face towards social, cultural and political activities and their role will be reduced, to a great extent, in such areas.

It is an unmistakable fact that cultural norms pass law and culture in Afghanistan, and a large proportion of the Afghan women has little or no say in their own local culture without knowing a single fact about law. For in-

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