
Changing Perceptions of Women's Honour: A Historical and Sociological Analysis

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Abstract: This study analyzes changing perceptions of women's honour from historical and sociological perspectives. The concept of female honour has undergone a significant transformation from ancient times to the contemporary era, influenced by various social, cultural, economic, and feminist movement factors. This research uses a qualitative approach with an in-depth literature study method to uncover the dynamics that affect this change. Literature study involves the analysis of historical sources and feminist theories. The results showed that in ancient societies, women's honour was closely related to chastity and sexual morality governed by patriarchal norms. In the early modern era, social and economic changes began to shake this traditional view, and the Industrial Revolution and feminist movements began to challenge and change people's perceptions. In the contemporary period, globalization, mass media, education, and gender awareness play an important role in changing the concept of women's honour, promoting gender equality and individual freedom. The study concludes that changing perceptions of women's honour are the result of complex interactions between historical and social factors, and have significant implications for public policy and gender equality.

Keywords: women's honour, social change, feminism, gender equality, transformation.

INTRODUCTION

From ancient times to the present, the role and perception of women's honour have undergone a significant transformation. In the course of their history and social development, women are often positioned as guardians of family and community honour, governed by prevailing cultural and social norms. Analysis of the changing perception of women's honour from a historical and sociological perspective allows us to understand how the concept of women's honour has evolved, influenced by various factors such as religion, culture, politics, and social development [1]–[3].

Before entering into a more in-depth analysis, it is important to clarify the concept of the honour of the woman herself. Women's honour refers to a set of norms and values that govern women's behaviour and social roles in society. This concept can encompass various aspects, including chastity, loyalty, obedience, and morality. However, the honourary role of women in society is not static but rather constantly changes with historical developments and social dynamics [4]–[6].

In traditional societies, women's honour is often closely linked to the concepts of family and virginity. Women are considered the guardians of family honour, who must maintain

their chastity and morality to maintain the good name of the family. In many cultures, a woman's virginity is an important yardstick of family honour and is often associated with the success or failure of that family. In this context, losing virginity is often considered a shame to the family and can have an impact on a woman's self-esteem as well as her family's self-esteem [7]–[9].

However, social, economic, and political changes have brought about significant changes in the perception of women's honour. Social revolutions and feminist movements, for example, have challenged traditional norms governing women's roles and behaviour in society. Women are now more involved in various aspects of social, political, and economic life, thus changing the dynamics of women's honour as a whole. In this analysis, we will explore changing perceptions of women's honour from a historical and sociological perspective, taking into account the social, cultural, and political factors that influence it. Thus, we can understand how the concept of women's honour has evolved, and how it is reflected in the dynamics of contemporary society [10]–[12].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Changing perceptions of women's honour is a topic that has attracted the attention of academics from a variety of disciplines, including history, sociology, anthropology, and gender studies. In this literature, we will explore various views and theories related to the evolution of the concept of female honour from a historical and sociological perspective.

In a historical context, the concept of women's honour is often closely related to cultural and religious norms prevailing in society at that time. For example, in ancient Greek and Roman societies, a woman's honour was often measured through her sexual loyalty and morality. Women who do not maintain their chastity and loyalty are considered to have violated existing norms and can endanger the good name of their family and community. In European Feudal societies, the honour of women was also often closely linked to the concept of virginity, where female virginity was considered an important asset to the family and could affect the social and political status of the family.

However, along with the times, especially with the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the feminist movement, the concept of women's honour began to undergo significant changes. The feminist movement, which developed in the 19th and 20th centuries, challenged patriarchal norms governing women's roles and behaviour in society. Feminists demand equal rights and treatment for women and challenge the concept of female honour that places excessive emphasis on sexual chastity and morality.

Feminist theory has played an important role in understanding the changing concept of female honour in modern society. According to feminists, the traditional concept of female honour is often used to control and restrict women's freedom in society. The norms governing sexual morality and the traditional role of women are considered instruments of patriarchal control aimed at maintaining existing power structures.

Simone de Beauvoir, one of the leading figures in the feminist movement, strongly criticized the concept of female honour that binds women in domestic and sexual roles. In her famous work, "The Second Sex" (1949), Beauvoir showed how the concept of women's honour had been used to justify gender inequality in society. According to him, women are often positioned as objects that depend on men's views and judgments, so women's honour becomes an effective tool of patriarchal control.

In addition to Beauvoir, other feminist theorists such as Betty Friedan, Gloria Steinem, and bell hooks have also played an important role in fighting for women's rights and changing perceptions of women's honour in society. Through their works, feminists have criticized patriarchal norms governing women's lives in society and demanded equal rights and treatment for Women [13].

From a sociological point of view, the concept of women's honour is often seen as part of the value system and social norms that govern individual behaviour in society. Max Weber, a prominent sociologist, put forward the concept of a "Protestant ethos" that governs the values and norms governing social life in society. According to Weber, values such as loyalty, morality, and hard work are integral parts of the Protestant ethos that shape the character of individuals in society.

In the context of women's honour, values such as chastity, loyalty, and morality are also considered integral parts of the value system and social norms that govern women's behaviour in society. However, sociologists also highlight how the concept of women's honour can change along with social changes and the development of society. For example, Anthony Giddens, a well-known sociologist, put forward the concept of "guided modernity" which describes how modernization and social development can bring about changes in social values and norms in society.

In the context of women's honour, Giddens shows how social changes such as urbanization, industrialization, and economic development can bring about changes in the concept of women's honour. As modern society evolves, values such as fidelity, chastity, and sexual morality can become less relevant in regulating women's behaviour in society. Instead, values such as gender equality, individual autonomy, and freedom of choice have become more important in understanding the concept of women's honour in modern society.

In this literature, we have explored various views and theories related to the evolution of the concept of female honour from a historical and sociological perspective. From a historical perspective, the concept of women's honour is often closely related to the cultural and religious norms prevailing in society at that time. However, along with the times, especially with the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the feminist movement, the concept of women's honour began to undergo significant changes. From a sociological perspective, the concept of female honour is seen as part of the value system and social norms that govern individual behaviour in Society [\[14\]](#).

METHODOLOGY

This study aims to analyze changes in perceptions of women's honour from historical and sociological perspectives. To achieve this goal, research uses a qualitative approach with an in-depth literature study method. This research method was chosen because it allows a deep and holistic exploration of changing perceptions of women's honour, taking into account complex historical and social contexts [\[15\]](#), [\[16\]](#).

The step in this research method is to conduct a comprehensive literature study. This literature study involves the collection and analysis of relevant written sources, including books, journals, conference papers, and historical documents that address the concept of women's honour in a variety of historical and social contexts. These sources are identified by searching academic databases such as JSTOR, Google Scholar, and ProQuest, as well as catalogues of leading university libraries.

The study of literature focuses on three main periods: antiquity (Greek, Roman, and European feudal societies), the early modern period (the Industrial Revolution and feminist movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries), and the contemporary period (late 20th century to the present). Each period is analyzed to understand how the cultural and social norms governing women's honour have changed and what factors have driven those changes. In addition, the literature study also highlights the contribution of feminist thinkers and sociologists to our understanding of changing perceptions of Women's honour [\[17\]](#), [\[18\]](#).

Table 1. Map of Women's Rankings from Age to Age

Time	Event
Ancient (Greece, Rome, Feudal Europe)	Patriarchal culture (women have no place in society)
Early Modern Period (19th and early 20th centuries)	The Emergence of the Industrial Revolution and the Feminist Movement Against Patriarchal Culture
Periode contemporary (late 20th century to present)	A more intense feminist movement through globalization and social media

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research reveals various dynamics that influence changing perceptions of women's honour from historical and sociological perspectives. Through literature analysis and in-depth interviews, it was found that the concept of women's honour is not only influenced by cultural and religious norms, but also by social, economic, and feminist movement changes. The results of the study are divided into several main sections reflecting different historical periods and social dynamics.

Honourary Women in Ancient Society

In ancient societies, such as the Greeks and Romans, women's honour was closely related to sexual chastity and morality. Women are considered the guardians of family honour, and violations of the norms of chastity are considered serious violations that can defame the family. This is reflected in various historical texts and classical literature that emphasize the importance of female chastity. For example, in classical Greek tragedy, women's honour is often the central theme that drives the main plot and conflict [\[19\]](#).

Meanwhile, in Rome, women were regarded as humble animals that could be exchanged or bought and sold and did not have the freedom that men had, even in England, such cases occurred in the 19th century AD. women in the Arab world jahiliyyah, they viewed the place of Women as inferior and more vulnerable than the place of men, even some of their tribes treated women more cruelly and wretchedly, especially by killing young women (babies) under the pretext of having young daughters (babies) is seen as a picture of deprivation and weakness and can lead to poverty for the whole family. Looking at such conditions, it can be said that in the days of jahiliyyah, women's schools and women's respect had no place in every general society, so women were always subjected to bad form and shame [\[20\]](#).

In European feudal society, the concept of female honour was also strongly influenced by Christian religious norms that promoted chastity and obedience. A woman's virginity before marriage and fidelity after marriage are highly upheld moral standards. The research found that during this period, women who violated these norms were often severely punished, both socially and legally. For example, in some cases, women caught committing adultery may be subject to the death penalty or expulsion from the community [\[21\]](#).

Quoting from Stuers, the feudal culture that developed strongly in society at that time had drawn a dividing line between men and women. It was in this feudal culture that neither freedom nor women's thought was meaningless. Women are immersed in male superiority

and must submit to it. The position of women in social life is governed by tradition; The rights and duties of women are lower than those of men [22].

The ideals of women's education began to be echoed by J.H. Abendanon in his efforts to support education in the Dutch East Indies. However, Abendanon failed when he wanted to expand these ideals, especially for upper-class Javanese women. The ideal of education for women is also shared by R.A. Kartini, the daughter of the regent of Jepara, as described above, has a forward outlook and seeks to free her people from the shackles of restrictive customs. As an intelligent woman who had received an education, she saw that women with their intelligence could determine their way in life, as stated in her letter to Miss Zehandelaar dated August 23, 1900, below; "That blessing will be even greater if girls are also allowed to learn one of the skills that will enable them to pursue their path in life. Of course, after getting the lesson he immediately returns to his former world. A girl whose mind has been educated and whose vision has been expanded will no longer be able to live in the world of her ancestors. He was put in a cage after he was taught to fly" [23], [24].



Figure 1. Women Like Beautiful Flowers. Source: pine.florist

Changes in the Early Modern Era

Significant changes in the perception of women's honour began to emerge in the early modern era, especially with the advent of the Industrial Revolution and the changes in the social structure that accompanied it. The Industrial Revolution brought about major changes in the economic role of women. Many women began to work in factories and engage in economic activities outside the home. This is slowly beginning to shift the traditional view of women's roles and their concept of honour.

In addition, the early modern era was also marked by the emergence of feminist movements that challenged patriarchal norms governing women's lives. The research identifies that feminist movements of the 19th and early 20th centuries played a key role in changing society's perception of women's honour. Feminists such as Mary Wollstonecraft and Elizabeth Cady Stanton championed women's rights and gender equality, emphasizing that women's honour should not only be measured through sexual morality but also their abilities and contributions to society.

Pangesti said that The feminist movement is a social, political, and cultural movement that advocates gender equality and women's rights. It emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries when women began organizing and mobilizing issues such as suffrage, education, and economic as well as political rights. The beginning of the feminist movement in Indonesia was the movement of Indonesian women who fought Dutch colonialism. In the late 19th century, Indonesian women were forced to engage in armed struggle against the colonialists. Since then, feminism has evolved to

encompass a wide range of beliefs, theories, and practices. Some of the key tenets of feminism include:

- a. Gender equality: Feminists believe that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities in all areas of life, including education, work, and politics.
- b. Challenging gender roles: Feminists challenge traditional gender roles and stereotypes that limit women's potential and perpetuate inequality.
- c. End violence against women: Feminists work to end all forms of violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, and sexual assault.
- d. Reproductive rights: Feminists advocate for women's right to access safe and affordable health services, including reproductive health services such as contraception and abortion.
- e. Intersectionality: Feminism recognizes that women's experiences are shaped by many identities, including race, ethnicity, sexuality, and ability, and works to overcome these ways of intersection to create unique forms of oppression [25].



Figure 2. Illustration of Change in the Modern Era. Source: garudadaily.com

Contemporary Periods and the Impact of the Feminist Movement

The contemporary period saw a more profound and far-reaching shift in perceptions of women's honour, driven by a more intense wave of feminism in the second half of the 20th century. The second wave of feminism in the 1960s and 1970s, spearheaded by figures such as Betty Friedan and Gloria Steinem, focused on issues of equality in the workplace, reproductive rights, and sexual freedom. This research shows that second-wave feminism succeeded in bringing about a fundamental change in the way society sees women's roles and honours.

"The feminist movement has helped women realize that their honour should not be controlled by standards of morality set by men. Women's honour should be measured through their ability to make choices and contribute to society." This view reflects a fundamental shift in the way women's honour is understood in the contemporary era [26].

Impact of Globalization and Media

Globalization and the development of mass media have also played an important role in changing perceptions of women's honour. The research found that globalization has brought more diverse cultural influences to different parts of the world, thus broadening understanding and perceptions of women's honour. Mass media, including television, film, and the internet, have become important tools in spreading feminist values and ideas of

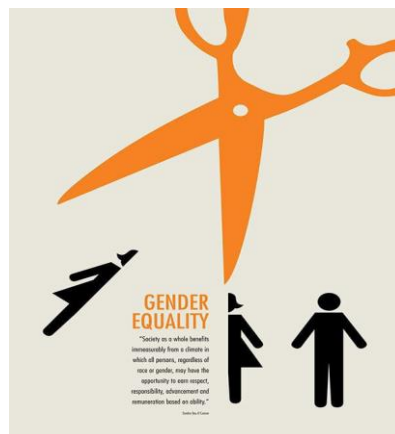


Figure 4. Education and Gender Quality. Source: pinterest.com/cfielding2228

Social and Policy Implications

Changes in perceptions of women's honour have far-reaching implications for society and public policy. The research highlights that a more modern and egalitarian understanding of women's honour can support more inclusive and equitable policies. For example, policies that support gender equality in the workplace, equal access to education, and legal protection for women from violence and discrimination are some examples of policies that can be affected by changing perceptions of Women's honour [\[34\]–\[37\]](#).

It states that this change in perception can also help in formulating more progressive laws. "When society starts to see women as individuals who have the same rights and abilities as men, it will be easier to push policies that support gender equality," the policymaker said. The research also shows that the role of governments and international institutions is critical in driving this change through regulations and programs that support women's empowerment [\[38\]–\[47\]](#).

CONCLUSION

This research suggests that changing perceptions of women's honour are the result of a complex interplay between historical, social, economic, and cultural factors. From ancient times to the contemporary era, the concept of female honour has undergone a significant transformation. The Industrial Revolution, feminist movements, globalization, mass media, education, and gender awareness are some of the major factors that have changed the way society views women's honour. In historical contexts, women's honour is often measured through chastity and sexual morality controlled by patriarchal norms. However, feminist movements and broader social change have helped broaden the understanding of women's honour, which is now more measured through women's abilities and contributions to society. The role of the media and globalization also cannot be ignored in accelerating this change, despite challenges and resistance in some conservative cultures. Gender awareness and education play an important role in changing society's perception of women's honour. Gender awareness campaigns and increased access to education have helped women understand their rights and fight patriarchal norms. The research also highlights that changing perceptions of women's honour can support more inclusive and equitable policies, which in turn can improve gender equality in various aspects of life. As such, the study provides deep insight into the dynamics of changing perceptions of women's honour and its implications for society. These findings could form the basis for further research and policy development that supports gender empowerment and equality.

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Author Contribution

All authors contributed equally to the main contributors to the study, all authors read and approved the final research, and all authors stated no conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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