

## **Abstract**

The woman, who rocks the cradle with her right hand, shakes the world with her left hand, she was the subject of attention of the legislatives since ancient times, until she grabs the legislative attention in the various international legislations, agreements, treaties, and conventions, and the national legislation including the Jordanian Penal Law No.16 of the year 1960, the Palestinian Penal Procedures No. (3) of the year 2001, the Palestinian Labor Law No. (7) of the year 2000, and the decision of the law No. (19) off the year 2016 concerning the social security, etc.

As the focus was on the civilian aspect, as well as the penal aspect of women's labor whether in the crimes committed against them or the crimes committed by them in both the objective and the procedural aspects. The vulnerability of the objective regulations was found in the issue about women's protection in the work, which puts pressure, physical and moral coercion on women, whether by exploiting them in working hours, wages, sexual exploitation, or depriving them from some rights as women and as mothers.

Women are treated equally with men in the crimes committed by them without giving them positive distinctiveness regarding their biological formation including the Anthropological and physiological aspects. As for the procedural aspect, the limited capacity of the procedural rules and the competent authorities has been noted in regard of empowering women to confront and to follow-up with the lawsuits whether as a victim or as a criminal. Since the abilities of the most powerful party in the procedural lawsuits prevail women because they are the weak party who cannot prove his claim which led to the recommendation to amend the regulations for women's interest, to amend the proceedings of the procedural lawsuits, and to simplify the means of proof as women are workers, mothers, and wives and lots of them bear the burden of the expenses and education and most of them are heads of their families.