

(CSS special 2023)

Pakistani women have the same chances as men.

Outline

1- Introduction

Thesis Statement: Pakistani women have not same chances as men in different fields such as, Political, economics, educational, social and technological. However, some people believe that women have same chances as men but the fact is that women are suppressed in every field of life.

2- An overview of limited chances for women in Pakistan

3- How Pakistani women have less chances as compared to men

a- lack of Proper Presentation in politics

b- Limited seats in job opportunities

c- Pakistani women face harassment at workplaces

d- Limited access to education

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- a- Special seats for women in Pakistani Parliament
- b- Quota system for women in job
- c- Pakistani Society provides safe and favourable environment for females
- d- women in Pakistan are equally using technology
- e- Separate educational institutions for females

5- Pakistani women have same chances but Patriarchal Society of Pakistan suppresses the women

- a- women are suppressed in politics by male dominance
- b- Pakistani women are economically dependent on men
- c- very limited seats for women in quota system
- d- only elite women can access to the technology
- e- social taboos hindering women for getting education

6- Conclusion

Essay

"And they (The women) have rights similar and equal to those (of men) over them in equity" (Al-Nisa, Al-Quran). These words of the Holy Quran illustrates the similar rights and equality of men and women. Islam is the religion that gives the full rights to females without any discrimination. Although Pakistan is an Islamic country yet the women in Pakistan are not equally treated as compared to men. Pakistani women have not same chances as men in different fields such as, political, economics, social, educational and technological. However, some people believe that women have same chances in Pakistan, but the fact is that women are suppressed in every field of life. Pakistani women have less chances in different fields like, limited political representation in politics and they have less opportunities in job sector. Similarly, women face gender harassment at workplaces. Moreover, They have less chances to get education and use of technology. However, some believes that women

ances as men such as, women have proper representation in Parliament of Pakistan and they have quota system in job sector. Furthermore, Pakistani society provides safe and favourable environment for women at workplaces. Women can get education in separate educational institution and they can use technology without any hindrance. Women in Pakistan have same chances but the patriarchal society of Pakistan suppresses the women. Firstly, women are suppressed in politics by male dominance. Secondly, women are economically dependent over men and they have very limited seats in quota system. Thirdly, social taboos hindering women to get education. Last but not the least, only elite women in Pakistan have access to the technology. Therefore, women are enjoying less chances in Pakistan as compared to men. Thus, women in Pakistan enjoy less perks and privileges in the country.

Pakistan has been facing gender inequality since the independence of the country. Women in Pakistan are

in Pakistan are not independent still in twenty-first century. Social taboos and norms create hurdles in progress and growth of women. Although women in any country play significant role in development and prosperity of nation yet the Pakistani women are still facing gender discrimination and inequality.

1 They have very limited chances in the country. They have limited chances in jobs opportunities in public and private sectors. Similarly, women are economically dependent on men. In Pakistan, women are only supposed to domestic worker. The country bound to them only for domestic works and in agricultural field. Moreover, they face gender discrimination at workplaces. Therefore, mostly people do not allow females to go outside the home. Consequently, women become economically dependent on men. Moreover, women face domestic violence inside the homes. The patriarchal society of Pakistan suppresses the basic rights of women. Women are considered weak and

inferior as compared to men. They are not allowed to participate in social and economic matters of the country. Therefore, Women labor force is less as compared to men. Resultantly, it affects the economic growth of the country. Thus, women in Pakistan are suppressed in every field of life and they have less privileges as compared to men.

First of all, women face lack of proper representation in politics of Pakistan. Women are allowed only in reserved seats to participate in election. However, in Pakistan, most of the women cannot participate in election process due to societal taboos. Their male members do not allow to their females to participate in election process. Therefore, female vote turnover is less as compared to men. Similarly, they have limited seats in politics. According to Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), only 60 reserve seats for women in National Assembly out of 342 seats. Consequently, women cannot express their issues and problems in assembly. This

impacts on political process of Pakistan. Therefore, women are suppressed in politics due to lack of proper representation in Pakistan. Hence, women face difficulties in politics due to less reserve seats.

Similarly, women have limited job opportunities in job sector. The country provides less job chances for women. In Pakistan, males are preferred over women in job sector. Women are suppressed to domestic worker. Therefore, female labour force is less as compared to men. According to Economic survey of Pakistan 2022, female labor force in Pakistan is only 22 percent as compared to over 78 percent for males. Similarly, 94 percent women are given job in informal sectors. These facts demonstrates the limited chances for women in Pakistan. Resultantly, this shortage of labor force impact badly on development of Pakistan. Hence, The women in Pakistan have limited job opportunities for their economic gain and survival.

Moreover, women face gender harassment at workplaces in Pakistan. They face gender discrimination at different places like, in educational institutions, at markets and in job places. They feel insecure in the country due such heinous acts. Similarly, women face domestic violence and sexual abuse in their homes. According to Human rights Commission of Pakistan data, 49 per cent women in Pakistan face gender harassment at workplaces. Similarly 32 per cent women are abused sexually in public places. Therefore, it is considered that Pakistani society is not safe for women. It affects their personal as well as their social life. Thus women are facing insecurity in the country.

Furthermore, women have less chances to get education in Pakistan. Education is the basic right of any individual. However, in Pakistan women have limited chances to get education. Therefore, female literacy rate is very less in the country. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan report 2022, female literacy rate in Pakistan is 49 per cent

while male literacy rate is 76 percent in the country. Similarly, There are 22.2 million out of school children in Pakistan. In These children 60 percent are girls.

In result, female literacy rate is worsening day by day. The main reasons are the social taboos and norms that create hurdles for females to get education in the country. Hence, women face different hurdles to get education in Pakistan.

Besides, women have less access to use of technology in Pakistan. Twenty-first century is the era of technology and innovation but the Pakistani women cannot get access to technology. In Pakistan very limited number of women have access to technology. According to world of statistics report, only 13 percent of women in Pakistan use internet as comparison to 29 percent of India. This is the lowest percentage in the Southasian region.

Therefore, women cannot participate in technological development of Pakistan. The main causes are Poverty and economic dependent on men. Thus, wome have limited access to technology. However,

Some people believe that women have same chances as men due to following reasons.

Firstly, women have special seats in Parliament of Pakistan. Pakistan has given proper representation to women in politics. They have proper representation in both houses of Parliament that is National Assembly (NA) and Senate. The constitution of the country ensures their political participation. According to Constitution of Pakistan Article 34, ensures the full participation of women in political process of Pakistan. So, women in the country can participate in election and political process. They can express their issues and problems in the Parliament of Pakistan. Hence, women have proper representation in the Pakistan.

Secondly, There are quota system in job for women in the Pakistan. They can get job through quota system. Owing to this quota system today, many women are doing job in different sectors of Pakistan. According to Pakistan Labor Force Association report,

30 percent women in teaching field,
25 percent women in medical and
27 percent women are doing job
in other fields of Pakistan. Similarly,
They can become part of bureaucracy
of Pakistan through competitive exam.
In such exam women have also
reserve seats. Therefore, in Pakistan
women are also part of bureaucracy.
Thus, women have unlimited job opportunities
in Pakistan and they are serving
in different fields.

Thirdly, women are safe and
sound in the Pakistani society. The
country provides safe and favourable
environment for females. Women are
treated respectfully in the country.
Similarly, the constitution of the country
protect the women from discrimination.
According to Article 25 of constitution
of Pakistan, all citizens are equal
before law. There shall be no discrimination
on the basis of sex. Therefore, women
are same and no one can discriminate
them on the basis of gender. Women
can do their jobs and businesses

freely and safely at public places. Thus, in Pakistan women are not only safe but also they are under the safe and protective society.

Fourthly, in Pakistan, women use and get benefits from technology. Women are using and participating in technological innovation in Pakistan. Female students have laptops and smartphones. They get education through these digital gadgets. Some women are doing online business through Amazon and other online platforms. They are properly participating in economic development of Pakistan through technology. They are becoming economically independent day by day. Many females are doing online entrepreneurship. Thus, women have chances to use technology in Pakistan.

Fifthly, separate educational has been made for women in Pakistan. They can get education in these institutions. Similarly, women can get education hybrid education also. Females can get education from primary level to

higher levels, they can get education in separate institution. For instance, Islamic University Islamabad, Fatima Jinnah women university Rawalpindi and Jinnah women university Karachi, these institution has been made only for females. In such institution, females can get education without any discrimination and fear. Therefore, female literacy has increased in the country. According to Economic survey of Pakistan, female literacy rate has increased from 43 percent to 47 percent since last 7-8 years. Hence, these separate educational institutions play significant role to increase women education in the country.

Nonetheless, women are suppressed in politics by male dominance in Pakistan. Women cannot properly express their issues in front of media and other discussion forums. Similarly, males do not give importance of women votes. Therefore, women are not registered in voting platforms. In rural areas of Pakistan, women are not allowed to cast their votes. Consequently, the vote turnout ratio of females less as compared to men. According Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP), roughly 10 million women do not possess a CNIC.

Similarly, there are potentially around 3.5 million eligible women above age of 18 years who are not registered as voters. The factors behind it is social taboos and male dominance in the country. Therefore women cannot cast their votes independently. Thus, patriarchal society of Pakistan suppressed their women in politics.

In addition to that, women have very limited seats in quota system. However, half of population of Pakistan consist of females. Among these females, 47 percent are literate and eligible for jobs. Limited quota system hinders to get jobs for women. Similarly, in this limited quota system, in all top seats are offered for males. According Pakistan labor force data, 98 percent to managers in banks and other economic organizations has been occupied by males. This clearly shows that women are not treated equally as applicant for top management positions. Males are given importance over females, in country where females are more in number. Hence, limited quota system also not equally treated with females.

Moreover, women are economically dependent on men. Males exploit their economic rights and inheritance property. Similarly, women face gender inequality at workplaces. Therefore women cannot feel secure themselves outside the home. Resultantly, females become dependent on men. According to world Bank reports, only 18 percent women in Pakistan are economically independent. It clearly shows that females are still dependent on males for their survival. Gender harassment and discrimination are the key reasons that create hurdles for women to become independent. Thus, women are still dependent on their males for economic need.

Furthermore, In Pakistan, only elite women have access to the technology. Technology plays significant role in women empowerment but females have limited access to technology in Pakistan. Some urban areas' women can get from technology but the rural areas' women have lack of technology. In rural areas, there are,

shortage of electricity. Therefore, they can not get chances to access to the technology. In result, women become weak and rustic day by day in Pakistan.

This creates very bad impact on their economic as well as their social growth.

In conclusion, women have no access to the technology in Pakistan properly.

Last but not the least, social taboos and norms create hurdles to get education in Pakistan for females.

Several norms and stereotypes that do not allow females to get education.

For instance, females are supposed to do domestic works only. Female become unpaid workers in domestic life. They are not allowed to get education. Mostly, in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, (KPK) women do not get education due to social taboos. Therefore, literacy rate of females in such areas are very less. According to Economic Survey of Pakistan, female literacy rate in Balochistan is 44 percent and 47 percent in KPK. The main reasons are social taboos and norms. Thus, social fault lines are also impact female education in Pakistan.

In a nutshell, females have not equal chances as compared to men in Pakistan. There are various fields that indicate, women are not getting equal opportunities in Pakistan. Females have less representation in politics as well as in job opportunities. Similarly, they have limited access to education and technology. However, some people consider that women have same chances as men like, proper representation in politics and quota system for job. Similarly, they can get education and females use technology. Nonetheless, females are suppressed in patriarchal society due to different social taboos and norms. They are economically dependent on males. However, it is considered that with the passage of time, female also become independent in Pakistan. Thus, females are not getting equal opportunities as like men.
