

Pakistani women have the same chances as men.

Outline

1- Introduction

Thesis statement: Pakistani women do not have the same chances as men.

Unfortunately, women in Pakistan lack the same educational, economic, and political opportunities. Therefore, Pakistani women are deprived of the equal chances as ^{compared to} men.

2- A bird's eyeriew on the status of women in Pakistan

3- Pakistani women do not have the same chances as men (Thesis)

a) Pakistani women get unequal education as compared to men

b) Women in Pakistan are deprived of equal economic participation



- c) Pakistani women do not have the same political chances as men
- d) Pakistani women are confined to houses as domestic machines
- e) Women are less in numbers in legal system performance

4- Pakistani women have the same chances as men (Anti-thesis)

- a) The constitution of Pakistan has given an equal right of education to both; Pakistani women and men
- b) According to the Article 32 of the constitution of 1973, Pakistani women have the same economic right
- c) Pakistani women have specific quota in political participation
- d) The government of Pakistan has ensured safe mobility of women by introducing women's exclusive buses
- e) Justice Ayesha Malik and Musrat Hilali's effort in legal system is an evidence of the same legal chances



5- Pakistani women still do not have the same chances as men (Synthesis)

- a) Literacy rate indicates the unfair education between Pakistani men and women
- b) Labour participation is an evidence of unequal economic participation between men and women
- c) Since 1947, Pakistani women participation in politics shows unequal political right
- d) Several harassment and rape cases ensue, unfair social mobility between Pakistani women and men
- e) Except a little extent, Pakistani women are lesser in legal performance as compared to men

6- Conclusion



Essay:

In Pakistan, women employment is Quella ranks at 16 pc as compared to 72 pc of men. (The United Nations Report, 2023). Pakistani women do not have the same same chances as men. Unfortunately, women in Pakistan lack the same educational, economic, and political opportunities. Therefore, Pakistani women are deprived of the equal chances as ^{compared to} men. Moreover, the status of women in Pakistan is an evidence of it. Pakistani women, unfortunately, get unequal education as compared to men. They are also deprived of economic opportunities. Not only these, but women also do not have the same political chances as men. They are confined to homes as domestic machines. Besides these, women participation in legal system is also less. However, Pakistani women have the constitutionally equal



educational right and economic participation without discrimination. Further, Pakistani women have specific political quota and Pakistani government have ensured safe mobility of women by introducing women's exclusive buses. In legal system, Justice Ayesha Malik and Musrat Hiliqi represent women chances in legal system. Despite all above, Pakistani women still do not have the same chances as men such as evidence of literacy rate, labour participation, political activism, freedom of safe mobility threat, and less number in legal system. Thus, Pakistani women are deprived of the same chances as compared to men.

Status of women in Pakistan is not the same as the status of men. Unfortunately, Pakistani women are regarded as inferior to men on the bases of gender inequality. Women



in Pakistan, are revolving in a cycle of inequality since their birth. "Pakistani women faces the most of unequal behavior, following Afghanistan women. (The United Nations Report, 2023). Thus, the status of Pakistani women is inferior to the status of men.

Pakistani women do not have the same chances as men, among which chief inequality is unequal educational right. Women always receive less education in Pakistan. Unfortunately, women are not allowed to get higher education as men. According to the UNICEF Report, "In Pakistan, about 22.8 millions of children are out of schools among which 88 pc are only girls." (The UNICEF Report, 2023). Hence, Pakistani women get unequal education as compared to men.

Along with unequal education, women in Pakistan are also deprived of equal economic participation. Unfortunately, women are not permitted to participate in the national economic growth. They are economically suppressed due to ritual practices. "Pakistani women are the lowest number in economic labour participation." (The World Economic Forum, 2022). Hence, women in Pakistan are deprived of equal economic participation.

Further, Pakistani women do not have the same political chances as men. In Pakistani politics, male dominance is a very clear evidence of it. Since inception of Pakistan, women contribution in politics remain very low. "In the first Constitutional Assembly of Pakistan, only two women; Rana Liaquat Ali and Shaukat



Ikramullah were members?" (Toqueer Hussain, the Constitutional History of Pakistan, 2020). Hence, Pakistani women do not have the same political chances as men.

Furthermore, Pakistani women are confined to homes as domestic machines. Pakistani women, unfortunately, are regarded as more suitable for households. Almost all women are performing domestic affairs as they are made for them. "About 3.2 millions of women in Pakistan are suppressed in domestic cycle?" (The US-based Library of Medicine Report, 2022). Therefore, Pakistani women are confined to houses as domestic machines.

Moreover, women are less in numbers in legal system perform-

ance. Unfortunately, Pakistani women do not have the same access to legal activities as men perform. History reveals that women are not getting equal chances in performing legal activities. Pakistani women like other unequal chances are deprived of equal legal chance. Hence, women are less in numbers in legal system performance.

However, the constitution of Pakistan has provided equal right of education to women as men. Fortunately, women have the equal right of receiving any kind of education as men. Pakistani women have the same right to get education as men do so. "Pakistani girls and boys have the right of receiving free and fair, compulsory education" (Article 25A of the Constitution of 1973). Therefore, the constitution of Pakistan



has given an equal right of education to both; Pakistani men and women.

Not only this, but according to the Article 32 of the constitution of 1973, Pakistani women also have the same economic right. Pakistani women are guaranteed under the constitution economically. Women are free to perform liberal economic participation without any kind of discrimination.

"Pakistani women have legal freedom to participate in any kind of the national economic participation" (Article 32 of the constitution of 1973). Thus, Pakistani women also have the same economic right as men.

Further, Pakistani women also have specific quota in politics. The constitution of Pakistan

has also provided political right to women. Women can avail of this political chance as men. "Pakistani women have 60 reserved seats in the parliament." (Zubaida Mastafar, Women in politics, 2019) Therefore, Pakistani women have specific quota in politics.

Furthermore, the government of Pakistan has ensured the safe mobility of women by introducing women's exclusive buses. Fortunately, women have also got the safe social freedom in Pakistan. Pakistani women can move in society without any fear. "The government of Sindh introduced women's exclusive buses in Karachi to ensure safety of women's mobility." (Hina Sultana, Women's exclusive buses, 2023). Thus, Pakistani women have the chance of



safe mobility.

Moreover, Justice Ayesha Malik and Musrat Hilsaria's effort in legal system is an evidence of the same legal chances. Pakistani women also have the equality in legal performance. In Pakistan, women can lead to legal system as men. "Justice Ayesha Malik became the first and Musrat Hilsaria became the second chief justice of Pakistan." Therefore, Pakistani women like justice Ayesha Malik and Musrat Hilsaria can avail of legal chance.

Unfortunately, Pakistani women still do not have the same chances as men such as, literacy rate indicates the unfair education between Pakistani men and women. Women are deprived of fair education.



on in Pakistan. As a result, literacy index rate prove the unfair educational treatment between men and women.

"Pakistani women literacy rate is about 51.8pc against 72.3pc of men." (The Legislative Measurement Report, 2023). Thus, literacy rate indicates the unfair education between Pakistani men and women.

Along with unequal education, low labour participation is also an evidence of unequal economic participation between men and women.

Unfortunately, labour participation of Pakistani women is very low as compared to men. In fact, women are always

economic dependent of men in Pakistan. As per the Report of the

World Economic Forum, "Women in Pakistan are the second-lowest number in economic labour force."

(The World Economic Forum, 2022).



Hence, low labour participation is also an evidence of unequal economic chances.

Moreover, since 1947, Pakistani women participation in politics shows unequal political right. Women are not approaching equal in politics as compared to men. Unfortunately, Pakistani women are almost neglected of political freedom. "Since 1947, only one is become premier, Shikheed Benazir Bhutto." Therefore, Pakistani women also do not have the same political right as men.

Further, several harassment and rape cases ensure unfair social mobility freedom between Pakistani women and men. Pakistani women are in fear of social harassment and rape culture. As a conse-

equance, Women are not protected in society as men are protected.

"About 23 women are kidnapped in Sindh only in recent seven months." (The Sustainable Organization Report, 2022). Thus, harassment and rape cases indicate inequality in social mobility.

Furthermore, except a little extent, Pakistani women are less in legal performance as compared to men. Women participation in legal system is very limited in Pakistan. In fact, women are not encouraged equally in leading to justice system as compared to men. Resultantly, women do not get the same legal chance as men. Therefore, Pakistani women are less in legal performance as compared to men.



In conclusion, Pakistani women do not have the same chances as men. Unfortunately, women in Pakistan lack the same educational, economic, and political opportunities. In fact, Pakistani women get unequal education, unequal choice of labour participation, and do not have the same political activism as compared to men. Not only these, Pakistani women are regarded as domestic machines and do not have the same legal performance in comparison with the status of men. Meanwhile, the constitution of Pakistan has provided equal educational right, economic freedom, specific political quotas etc. Despite these, Pakistani women are still deprived of equal chances, such as literacy rate, labour participation report, and political activities indicate inequality in between Pakistani men and women.



"In Pakistan, women in gender equality perception ranks at 145th out of 146th countries." (The Global Gender Gap Index Report, 2022).

