

1) Pakistani Women have equal chances as Men?

Brainstorming:-

Points in favour of Yes

Points in favour of No

⇒ Sports: (Cricket, football, Tennis, Badminton)

⇒ Job opportunities: (Less opportunities)

⇒ Politics: (Examples of Fatima Jinnah & Benazir Bhutto)

Pay gap, less opportunities for resources.

In parliament, women quota was increased from 12% to 16%.

⇒ Politics: (very less representation of women as compared to men.)

⇒ Education: (Women literacy rate increased from 35% to 57%.)

⇒ Education: (Men's literacy rate is 72% & women's rate is 57%.)

⇒ Armed Forces: (Lieutenant General Nigar Johar)

⇒ Society: (Vani, Wal-War, gender based violence, limited influence in decision)

⇒ Judiciary: (Justice Ayesha Malik)

making i.e. divorce
forced marriages.
→ Discriminatory
laws & Policies.

OUTLINES

1 Introduction.

Hook

Background

Thesis Statement: In the last couple of decades, Pakistani women have undoubtedly witnessed certain improvements in opportunities but still we cannot claim that women in Pakistan have equal opportunities as men. Because women are still bereft of equal opportunities in politics, decision making, educations, jobs acquiring and still they are facing

Some discriminatory laws & policies.

3 Main Body:-

(i) Women's equal opportunity in sports.

. Cricket - As players and umpiring roles as well. (Examples of Sana Mir & Humaira Farah)

. Football, Badminton, Table tennis

Examples: Mahnoor Shehzad & Palwasha Bashir.

(ii) Women's equal opportunities in politics.

. Examples of Fatima Jinnah, & Benazir Bhutto & recent example of Maryam Nawaz.

. Women's representation in parliament increases from 12 to 16%.

(iii) Women's rights in education.

Women's literacy rate increased from 35% to 57%.

(iv) opportunities for women in Armed Forces.

• opportunities for women in different fields like IT, medical and public relations.

• Example of General Nigar

Johar.

(v) opportunities for women in judiciary.

Example of Justice Ayesha Malik.

3 Women don't have equal opportunities as men.

(i) Less job opportunities.

Less opportunities.

Pay gap

(ii) In politics:-

Major responsibilities are given to men in each province.

Less representation of women in parliament as compared to men.

(iii) Less opportunities in the field of education.

Early marriages are a big hurdle in the education of women.

Men's literacy rate is 72% and

Women's literacy rate is 57%.

(iv) Social Norms troubling the women.

• Vani, Walwar, gender based violence.

• Limited influence in decision making.

(v) Discriminatory Laws & policies.

Restrictions on female mobility or hurdles in getting jobs.

4 Conclusion.