

feminism. How these waves have an impact on women's lives?

No. 5. Elaborate the historical context and evolution of women's quota in Pakistan concerning key legislations and policies that have shaped the quota system. **(20)**

No. 6. Give a detailed analysis of the intersectionality of Gender with Other Social **(20)**

Elaborate the historical context and evolution of Women quota in Pakistan concerning key legislation

Introduction:

Muslim leaders were struggling for women representation in legislation during the British rule. Later on, it was granted in Government of India Act 1935. This was later adopted as interim constitution of newly emerged Pakistan and reserved seats for women remain intact. The First Constitution of granted 10 reserved seats for women. The second constitution reserved 6 seats and third constitution of 1973 reserved 10 seats for women. Later on this was extended to 20 seats. Musharraf LFO reserved 60 seats and Election Act of 2017 made political parties to grant 5% quota.

(I) Historical context of quota system during British rule:

Muslims leaders were demanding from British government to grant Muslim women reserved seats in legislation. This demand was accepted in 1930 but it was virtually accepted in the Act of 1935. In this Act 9 seats were reserved in federal assembly and 6 seats were reserved in Council of state.

(II) First Constituent Assembly and 3rd Amendment:

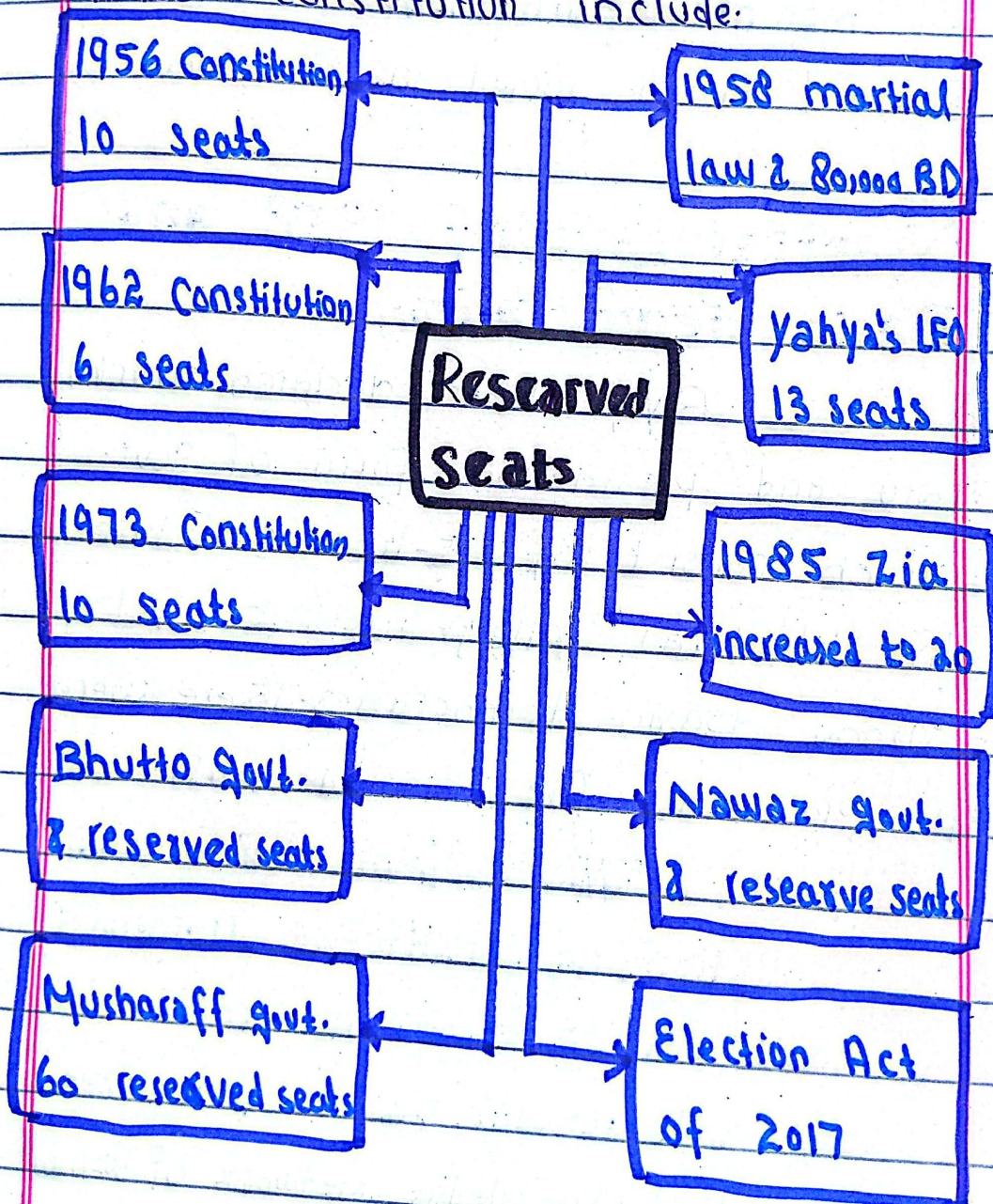
After the independence, the Govt. of India Act 1935 was adopted as interim constitution of Pakistan. The reserved seats remain intact.

The first Constituent Assembly adopted adult franchise and the third Amendment to Cons.

titution reserved more seats
for women.

(III) The quota system in the three constitutions and during the different form of government:

The reserved seats
during the different govt. and
three constitution include.



i) First constitution of Pakistan and reserved seats for Muslims:

The 1st constitution of Pakistan was drafted in 1956. It granted 10 reserved seats for women.

Article 44(a) of constitution reserved 10 seats for women in 156-members parliament for 10 years.

Source: Pakistan Social Science Review

ii) Martial law of 1958 and Basic democracies:

Ayub Khan declared martial law and presidential form of govt. which consist of 5-tier structure.

The electoral college was consist of 80,000 Basic democracies. There were no provisions for reserved seats.

After criticism from women activist organisation, he constituted 11-member constitution to recommend reserved seats and general election for women.

Source: International Knowledge Network of Women

iii) 1962 Constitution and six reserved seats for women:

The 2nd constitution of Pakistan was drafted in 1962 which reserved six seats for women.

Article 20(2) of constitution reserved six seats for women in 156-member National Assembly. Women were elected indirectly through male members of Assembly. International IDEA

iv) Yahya's Legal Framework order and reserved seats:

After assuming power, Yahya consulted with various political forces and replaced the constitution with his own legal Framework order.

The Legal Framework order of Yahya Khan reserved 13 seats for women in National Assembly, elected through members of National and provincial assemblies. Constitutional

and political History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan

v) 1973 Constitution and reserved seats for women:

The third constitution of Pakistan was drafted in 1973.

This constitution reserved 10 seats for women in National Assembly.

Article 51(4) of the constitution reserved 10 seats for women in National Assembly.

Source : Pakistan Social Science Review

vi) 1985 era-increased number of reserved seats for Women:

Although Zia's regime was conservative and more Islamic for women. But he gave 20 seats for women in his majlis-e-shora.

In 1985, Zia increased reserved seats for women from 10 to 20 in National Assembly.

Source: Journal of Contemporary Studies.

They also lobbied for double vote of women.

vii) Bhutto's government and era of democratization:

Benazir Bhutto assumed power in 1988-89 and promised more empowerment of women. She established Ministry of women development to ensure at least 5 to 10% women representation in each ministry.

Benazir tried to restore reserved seats for women but before any such action her govt. was toppled down by Gulam Ishaq Khan. source: Science Direction.com

viii) Nawaz government and reserved seats:

Nawaz government also did little towards the increased women representation.

During the era of Nawaz, women had little representation approximately 3% in the Parliament.

source: The critical review of social science studies.

ix) Musharaff legal Framework order of 2001 and increased representation of Women.

Musharaff did more for the increased representation of women in parliament and women empowerment.

Musharaff legal Framework order of 2001 restored the reserved seats for women and increased it upto 60.

Source: Constitutional and political History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan.

x) The election Act of 2017 and quota for women:

The election Act of (m) 2017 made significant reforms in the election commission of Pakistan.

The election Act of 2017 made it mandatory for the political parties to include 5% quota for women

on party tickets.

source: Pakistan social science Review

(iv) The election of 2002, 2008 and 2013 and reserved seats for women:

The elections of 2002, 2008 and 2013 reserved seats for women as follows:

Elections	Reserved seats	Elected seats
2002	60 seats	14 seats
2008	60 seats	16 seats
2013	60 seats	13 seats

Source: Bridging the fault lines,

Rethinking the political quota

by Farzana Bari.

From 2014-15 women share 50% representation in parliament. The women legislators has passed 9 pro-women legislation including Anti-Harassment Act.

Conclusion:

Hence, from the above discussion it is clear that women quota evolved during different governments. Besides, facing severe criticism, women successfully achieved their adequate representation in parliament.