

Role of Women in Parliamentary Politics of Pakistan

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Abstract:

Subsequently the start of parliamentary form of government, women's political participation and representation in policymaking institutions has been remained nominal regardless of the fact that women constitute more than half of the world population today. In Asia region the rate of change in women is regardless slow as compare to other region but with the ongoing of time there is an increased awareness that rise of a gender-balanced society for addressing issues of status of women can only be understood by encouraging enhanced contribution of women in decision and policy making institutions in parliament and legislature in particular. The political participation of women in parliament is different world widely meanwhile this paper focus on South Asian region Parliament of Pakistan, analyzes the factors, which have contributed to the increasing number of women in the case of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The focus of this research is on the role of Pakistani women in the parliament of Pakistan by the history of Pakistan, the tribute to women parliamentarian 2015-2017. The conclusions showed that the majority of the women win the election only one time on general and selected on reserve seats once. As the number of the occupancies increases the strength of women parliamentarians. The research analyzes how the strength of the women in the court of National assembly of Pakistan, on general and reserve seats and their profession perseverance in all the constituent assemblies.

Key Words: Women, Politics, Parliament, Pakistan, Contribution.

Introduction

According to a survey Women are about half of the total world population but their participation and representation in politics and political affair are seen at very low rate meanwhile that rate is very lower in Pakistan. Women have face difficulties involvement in political sector all over the world these existing structures are considered as barriers to their advancement as well as Socio-economic factors. The aim

of this research paper is to highlight the participation of women in politics of Pakistan from the viewpoint of the country's history. Along with focusing on the historical present and contemporary situation, the article focuses on social obstacles that have presented barriers for women to participate in the parliament. In 2008, the ratio of the women representation stands at 17.7% globally while in 2019, the rate is raised at 24.3% of the total representation had achieved by women around the world. Women globally as about 50% population holds only 24.3% of representation in World while in Pakistan, the percentage of women participates in parliament is only 20% of the total number of parliamentarians (UN Women, 2017).

Political arrangement of Pakistan comes up short on a socio-political base, and in this way should be natively evolved. The true strength of women in representation isn't a marker of value yet their effect and adequacy make a difference.

The status of women in Pakistan is diverse due to uneven socio-economic development in the rural and urban region. Men and women's activities are divided into outside and inside home. Therefore, women's activities are limited and controlled. Men are given better education to compete for resources outside the home. The present circumstance has prompted reliance of women and turns into the reason for male force in friendly, financial and political circles.

Women do not have a role in the formulation of social and economic policies. Their exclusion from policy-making bodies does not provide them any chance to raise their concern or to promote their participation in parliament. Governance systems in Pakistan are male dominated. It is overbearing for women to claim their share of power to make decisions for political empowerment.

Literature review:

This literature reviews have a wide view on participation of women in political sectors i.e., the lower and the upper house. It goes past the discussion about the pros and cons of women political inclusion It first thinks about hindrances to women's political consideration, and afterward it thinks about the principal factor behind the most recent development in women's political incorporation; for example, Gender Quota. Third, it centers around the discussion on gender quota. Finally, we take a gander at the challenges faced by women in parliament.

The obtainable literature shows that although women actively participated in the 13th National Assembly, they were not given due credit in the form of nominations from the respective political parties. While a total of 3.5% of women candidates was nominated

by the political parties, 96.5% of the candidates were men. It is stated that the low level of representation of women in the election indicates low confidence on the part of political parties towards them, which contrasts harshly with the level of political activism seen among women.

when it comes to providing a positive example for women's political participation, Pakistan has been a trend-setter for other Muslim countries. Fahmida Mirza was the first woman speaker of a

national assembly in the Muslim world. Benazir Bhutto, for instance, was the first ever woman prime minister of a Muslim country in 1988. In addition to this, around 100 women members entered into the upper and lower houses of the Pakistani national legislative assemblies in 2013.

Although discriminatory practice based on gender are obstacles to speeding up the speed of women's strengthening in the areas of governmental issues, the measurable representation of women in policy-making bodies has shown reformist patterns. It shows that practically 20% of the all-out individuals from policy-making bodies are women. However, this degree of portrayal of women in administrative policy-making bodies incorporates the impacts of the women's share in this way, the amount for women's political support has assumed a crucial part in bringing ladies into dynamic situations at the nearby, commonplace, and public levels. In any case, simultaneously, those ladies who have entered legislative issues on account of the amount and the distribution of saved seats come from powerful political families. So those women who are entering legislative issues by means of saved seats are not from the equivalent or comparative financial and political foundation as most of Pakistani women, a restriction of genuine portrayal that should be viewed appropriately.

Issues of gender quotas

Today, around the world, more than 100 countries have some sort of quotas policy with the purpose to increase women's numbers in the political parties and legislatures. Quotas as positive actions that are important for increasing women's political representation both at legislative and party levels also. However, quota's application is also creating challenges and quotas encourage political elites to recognize prejudices with political representation, consider alternatives and new criteria for candidate selection.

According to my research, it is always male party leaders who hold the authority to select women on reserved seats. The indirect selection process poses serious challenges

for those women and who are politically more active at the grassroots levels. These of women faces judgment in selection processes. Thus, women's selection on reserved is completely a party's leadership assignment to pick women members by ignoring all formal ways and merits.

Despite the introducing gender mainstreaming initiatives through implementing gender quotas to enhance women's position in the current political scenario in the Pakistan the quotas infrequently meet their stated goals. The male-controlled social and political structure constraint women's effective political representation both provisional and national levels.

Research Problem statement:

Restriction to women's political participation exist all over the world. These obstacles reside in dominant social and economic administrations as well as in existing political structures.

Social and economic obstacles to women's participation include the lack of unequal distribution of resources, lack of custom and motivation to energetically interfere in politics, the electorate's absence of trust in women, financial and social representations for political bid and demands of accessibility political activity demands the reasons behind the lack of representative participation of women in legislative bodies, particularly with regard to general seats and party choice, is that the idea that a woman's place is still in the home and political life is for men is still detained by many in Pakistan.

Research Methodology:

This research paper is based on the secondary data information; this data was from the Library of National Assembly of Pakistan records the official Websites of Government of Pakistan. The collected data was organized on the basis of research objectives and entered into Microsoft word.

Women in Parliament of Pakistan:

With the progression of time women's testimonial began. The term women's testimonial is a social, monetary and political change development pointed toward stretching out testimonial - the option to cast a vote - to ladies. New Zealand was first to give women the option to cast a vote. Anyway, when this occurred in 1893 it was anything but a "country", in the feeling of being a free country state, however a generally self-overseeing settlement. The first women's testimonial was allowed in New Jersey by the

state constitution of 1776. Finland was the first European nation to present women's testimonial in 1906, Norway in 1913, Canada in 1917, German and Poland in 1918, America in 1920 and Turkey in 1926 while Pakistan in 1947 with the first Pakistani women leader Miss Fatima Jinnah representing "Pakistan_Muslim_League". Pakistan implemented 'reservations' as far back as 1956 while Asia, with 18.3 percent representation of women in legislatures, is nearly equal to the world average. Asia is an interesting region in terms its experimentation with quotas, providing some of the initial examples in the whole world.

Women representation in National Assembly of Pakistan:

Although women representation in parliament of Pakistan is entitled since the 1947 to present the Constitution of National Assembly 1956 and 1962 provided the six06 seats for women's National Assembly while during the constitutional act of 1973 these seats are extended to total of 10 numbers and later on these seats are maximizes to total number of 20 seats in Parliament of Pakistan. These seats have been revived and substantially increased to the total number of 60 seats during Government of Parvez Musharraf in 2002. The elections of 1988 were whispered with the necessities for women's seats remaining the same as in 1985. This provision expired before the 1990 elections and has not been revitalized since then, despite commitments by both major political parties in their election manifestos that they would do so the Zia in 1999. Currently 60 seats are reserved for women in the Pakistan National Assembly. Presently a total of 71 women have obtained representation at the national level, 60 on reserved seats and 11 on general seats. Women occupy a total of 128 seats in provincial Assemblies. In local government presently 33% seats are reserved for women

Women's reserved seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan

Similarly, the National Assembly of Pakistan has 60 reserved seats for women. The province-wise exclusion of women's seats in the National Assembly are shown below:

	Baluchistan	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Punjab	Sindh	Total
Women's seats	4	10	32	14	60

CHALLENGES TO WOMEN'S POLITICAL PARTICIPATION:

The Women of Pakistan comprising about 48.76% of the population according to a report of the 2017. Despite constituting a large number of the population, women still remain ignored and unobserved. For instance, 12 million women of Pakistan are still missed from the electoral rolls and the General Election is just around the corner. To minimize the challenges and cope with the situation, the governments of different times have taken certain actions and steps in the form of affirmative measures or legislation. These include:

- The allocation of a quota for women in Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies.
- Reserved seats for women in the provinces' local government systems.
- Women-specific provisions in the Elections Act, 2017.
- the allocation of a ten percent quota for women in the national civil service and other public jobs.
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2004 regarding honor crimes ("**Honor**" crime involves violence, including murder, committed by people who want to defend the reputation of their family or community).
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2010 pertaining to sexual harassment.
- The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act, 2010

1. Socio-cultural barriers for women's strengthening

Moreover, the explanations for the absence of agent support of women in legislative bodies, particularly with respect to general seats and gathering assignment, is an idea that "a woman's place is still in the home and political life is for men is still held by many" in Pakistan. However, except for those women "who come from political families, ladies are normally deterred from public life and political roles. At the same time, the portrayal of women by means of saved seat neutralizes the soul and responsibility towards the strengthening of women in such manner these has expressed that the political involvement of women in the political design isn't restored through financial strengthening of women. In this way, such representation of women in the political framework isn't really native representation. Since the regular discernment is that women's essential obligation and the task is to work in the home, there is an emphatically held conviction that woman's ought to be working in the home Maybe than be dynamic in politics.

There are other socio-cultural and financial obstructions as well that confine women's support in the political framework. A valid example is one of the examinations directed in the Pashtun spaces of KPK, which has shown that women face the difficulties of sex isolation, ignorance, and need of consciousness of their political rights. In addition, sociocultural qualities in that space accord women a socially substandard position. These variables work to spoil the political strengthening of women also, for the most part in South Asia, legislative issues depend on monetary assets along with power and political organizations. In such manner, women by and large have less freedom to be essential for a solid political organize and have more restricted admittance to financial assets, except if they drop from a politically dynamic family. Thusly, requirements on financial strengthening what's more, the absence of political organizations are different components that are viewed as obstacles for women's cooperation in the political agenda.

2. **Listing Women's Issues as National Issues**

As women face different types of segregation dependent on incapacity, race, sex, sexual orientation character and age, there is a sure need to zero in on seeing and accepting women issues as public issues. This requirement dynamic advancement of women's authority, political support in dynamic cycles and financial strengthening

A. *Empowerment of Women Starts with Women Empowering Themselves*

Any issue relating to women, minorities or some other consigned segment of society ought to be treated in general public issue lady in Pakistan are choked by the thought 'what will individuals say?', which is defensively covered from a youthful age asking begins from the family. This flawed and broiling social attitude prompts the separation of women and young ladies in different areas including wellbeing, training, work environment, and legislative issues. Underlined that the strengthening of women begins with women empowering themselves. On the off chance that all moms bear separation, it will be surrendered to the future.

The need to change a portion of the current laws that were out of date and subverted women. Article 10 of the Citizenship Act which prohibited a Pakistani lady from moving her identity to her non-Pakistani spouse the twofold principles of the western liberal nations who blame Muslim nations like Pakistan for smothering the privileges of women, while they, at the end of the day, oppress Muslim women.

Pakistan's Constitution - Article 25 (2) - explicitly shielded women from any sort of segregation. Additionally, Pakistan is a signatory of numerous peaceful accords

including the 2030 Development Agenda, CEDAW, and Beijing Platform for Action which mean to mainstreaming women in the public arena. The portion arrangement of held seats for women as of now set up in Pakistan. Such a framework was really hindering the mainstreaming of women in political field as they are not taking part straightforwardly in the electing cycle. It is encouraged the crowd to begin taking a gander at cultural issues through the common freedoms focal point and not the sex focal point.

B. *Media can be a tool to lead the change*

Although a critical extent of women in Pakistan faces genuine obstacles and are denied essential rights, we as a general public have progressed significantly, Ms. Moneeza Hashmi the Media and Women Rights Expert as prepared media professional, she suggested that media can be an instrumental apparatus to achieve change in cultural outlooks and to build space for women so they satisfy their most extreme potential and contribute considerably more. The need of great importance is to have an all-around planned and thoroughly examined media procedure thinking about all partners pointed toward ensuring and maintaining women's privileges. Ms. Hashmi closed by saying that Rome was not inherent a day. It takes steady engaged endeavors and in particular responsibility, which is being showed by this Seminar, to accomplish our objective.

In numerous different states, women need to go through primaries and rival men of their own ideological groups and afterward contend in everyday races. Pakistani women are fortunate to have saved seats the Pakistani government on giving political space to Pakistani women. This shows eagerness of men to guarantee that voices of women are heard Women portrayal in public parliaments worldwide has gradually expanded from 11.8% in 1998, 17.8% in 2008 and 23.5% in 2018.

Admittance to assets is a major issue. Regardless of whether women have the assets, their assets are frequently not spent in governmental issues as needs are distinctive going into legislative issues is regularly a danger. When women enter governmental issues, their private life becomes public life. Women are held to an alternate standard contrasted with men.

Men ought not feel compromised by women. We are doing whatever it takes not to venture out in front of them. We simply need to walk one next to the other with them.

3. **The Push Towards Backbenches in the House**

As in many countries, governmental issues in Pakistan are male-overwhelmed, with men controlling the authoritative plan and minimizing women party individuals.

Because of such obstructions, women parliamentarians battle to address the interests of women and different supporters and think that it's hard to successfully explain reformist arrangement plans talking about the significant commitments of women administrators and pondered on the most proficient method to additional expansion their job so they are not bound to the backbenches.

A. *Women are symbols of peace and can play a positive role in resolving global conflicts by joining hands*

Ms. Kishwar Zehra MNA referred to the significant part of women in Islamic history and gave models from Prophet Muhammad's (SAW) life on how he raised the situation with women in a general public that dealt with them like items and articles of exchange with insignificant rights. At that point featured the significant job that women played in the making of Pakistan by referring to Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah who made various forfeits and turned into a mainstay of solidarity for his sibling and author of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Ms. Zehra proposed a worldwide gathering for women, where parliamentarians from everything nations can cooperate towards the shared objective of elevating women. She communicated that women are images of harmony and that they can assume a positive part in settling worldwide struggles by holding hands.

B. *Women MPAs account for than 75% of the legislative business of the Sindh Assembly*

The statement that women were being pushed towards the backbenches was not altogether evident. She referred to her own illustration of being the lone lady Deputy Speaker in Pakistan. As per autonomous examination on women's administrative exhibition, over the most recent ten years Sindh passed the most reformist bits of enactment. In addition, women MPAs represent over 75% of the authoritative business of the Sindh Provincial Assembly. Women MPAs' participation in the Provincial Assembly just as its committees consistently surpasses that of its male partners.

Ms. Rehana Leghari Deputy Speaker Sindh Assembly challenged and feature the different issues looked by women MPAs in Sindh. The Women's Parliamentary Caucus in Sindh is certainly not a completely perceived body and thus doesn't have assets to flourish in addition, women MPAs face human asset challenges and are not getting the necessary Secretariat backing to do their parliamentary business. There is a requirement for research support just as limit building.

C. *Ensuring quorum and to cheer for male party leaders*

Emphasized that no society can achieve social, economic or political transformation in the event that it avoids half of its populace. As indicated by UNDP's Gender Quality

Index 2017, Pakistan positions 133 out of 189 nations. We have upgraded political interest through governmental policy regarding minorities in society. Pakistan has 20% of women portrayal in Assemblies most women in Pakistan are chosen interestingly and in future are sidelined as 'backbenchers. They don't have the impact, need information and parliamentary experience. They can't make linkages. Sadly, the job of women in Assemblies has been kept to guaranteeing majority and to root for male gathering pioneers. The mentality of the organization towards female backbenches is likewise not empowering.

Backbenchers are loaded with energy. They are here to have an effect, yet our discussions are not allowing them to have an effect. Women specifically need to take an interest effectively in standing boards of trustees as this is discussion where they can make their essence felt. There ought to be a standard for women who seat and take part in the Sub-Committees.

The need of great importance is for women to receive Strategic Essentialism, whereby they rise above hardliner, ethnic, and social contrasts and work towards a typical favorable to women plan. Women ought to embrace level and vertical incorporation with different partners based on issues. There must be an impulse to move women from political support to meaningful portrayal.

D. [clear objectives and resources allocated accordingly](#)

There should be clear goals with explicit casings and assets dispensed appropriately brought up that there are no particular hindrances that should be eliminated, however rather there is an oppressive outlook discovered worldwide that should be combatted and verbalized the need to set clear targets, with explicit time periods, with assets assigned likewise. Progress ought to be estimated through the rights devices. Achievement should be characterized. For instance, accomplishment for women is to have equivalent probability of getting chosen on an immediate seat.

As a legislator woman to be more competent and hardworking compared to men. However, women do not receive the respect they deserve in majority of households in the country due to a lack of enlightenment.

General Seat and Reserved Seat

Although Pakistan has a significant level of women's portrayal in administering bodies through saved seats, presently positioning 49th on the planet, this mathematical strength has neither converted into women having dynamic force nor filling in as key policymakers.

A. *Women legislators in Pakistan are mostly awarded reserved seats on the basis of their relationship with the party leadership instead of their own merits or talents.*

regarding the nomination of women for reserved seats women legislators in Pakistan are for the most part granted saved seats based on their relationship with the gathering initiative rather than their own legitimacy or gifts. In addition, generally these women come from advantaged foundations denying the political specialists the chance to be important for Assemblies in AJK, there was just a single lady lawmaker that was straightforwardly chosen, and that too subsequent to winning on a held seat for four terms.

B. *There should be a law that ensures that women parliamentarians are free to use development funds as they choose*

emphasized that having women in the political process, whether on general seats or reserved seats, was vital. Additionally, the best way to genuinely engage women is through schooling, particularly those living in provincial territories. Instruction empowers women to break restrictions and carry on with their best lives. Ms. Zubaida Jalal the Federal Minister for Defense Productions gave a record of her own motivating battle of running and winning on an overall seat from Baluchistan region including an account of crusading while she was pregnant.

Ms. Jalal called attention to specific disadvantages in the current political arrangement of Pakistan. She expounded that women parliamentarian, particularly those on held seats, are regularly not given improvement reserves. All things being equal, reserves are rather diverted to their male partners higher up in the political progressive system. This restricts women parliamentarians from remaining all alone and building up a relationship with individuals they address. Thus, she recommended that there ought to be a standard as indicated by which advancement reserves are apportioned to women parliamentarians who are allowed to utilize them as they wish. additionally, she called attention to deficiencies in the mandate of the Election Commission of Pakistan, as indicated by which all gatherings are needed to grant 5% of their gathering passes to women on broad seats. Ms. Jalal appropriately called attention to that this standard was being abused as gatherings were granting passes to women in those spaces where they realized their up-and-comer would lose.

C. *Women on reserved seats are considered lesser than those elected on general seats*

Women elected on reserved seats are considered lesser than those elected on general seats as do not have a constituency. Moreover, they are frequently considered for party

tickets on broad seats, as they are advised by their male partners to challenge for held seats all things being equal. Absence of media inclusion for women applicants. She gave clever insights on broadcast appointment given to women competitors challenging the overall appointment of 2018 on different TV channels. She said that even the public telecaster, PTV, gave just 4% of broadcast appointment to women up-and-comers, which was not exactly some private stations (ARY – 5%, Express TV - 7%).

The expansion in women's portrayal in Assemblies at the National and Provincial levels Pointed out that there were just 2 women in Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly, while now there are 21% of women addressed in all Assemblies suggested that there ought to be uncommon seats saved for women where they challenged against one another in direct decisions on broad seats. This would expand the limit of women parliamentarians and make them knowledgeable in the constituent cycle.

4. **Male Dominant Party Structure**

Research suggests that the presence of women leaders has a positive impact on governance, reputation, financial success and further encourages other women to become leaders. However, political groups in Pakistan are overwhelmed by a male centric culture, which regularly doesn't permit women to approach in administrative roles.

A. Women need to raise their voices for each other and stand together

Ms. Romina Khurshid Allam the MNA and Treasurer of WPC She depicted her excursion from "Women need to raise they're being a non-Muslim backbencher to a striking and gainful voices for one another and individual from her gathering PML-N. She asked all women to take stand together." motivation from her model and tap into their inward strength. Women are normally invested with the capacity to perform various tasks as they need to complete different jobs all the while.

There is still space for women to leave an imprint on governmental issues by trying sincerely and beating a wide range of deterrents including restricted financing, man centric culture of ideological groups and others underlined the need for women parliamentarians to speak loudly for one another. She said that together women can have a major effect.

Ms. Nadia Sher MPA KP Assembly PTI has consistently been a gathering of women all along. PTI came in power in KP in the last term, which is a traditionalist district overwhelmed by men. As found in the dharanas, there has been an eagerness by women to partake in legislative issues and city life. The main Deputy Speaker of the nation was

in PTI's last term, Dr. Mehr Taj Roghani. She brought up that she, at the end of the day, was "We need to support delegated the Parliamentary Secretary for Chief Minister KP for ourselves and not depend on Home and Tribal Affairs, a place that had recently been others." involved exclusively by men focused on women to represent themselves, and not to depend just on conversation and classes to get their privileges.

B. *First achieve equity then aspire for equality*

There is consistent battle for women to break the discriminatory constraint and to demonstrate that they are no not as much as men. Women are continually wearing various caps. Particularly for women parliamentarians, it's a day in and day out work not at all like different positions. Dr. Salma Malik the Peace and Security Expert clarified that there is a distinction in accomplishing balance and value. First women in Pakistan ought to accomplish value, and afterward try for uniformity She additionally remarked that ideological groups in Pakistan are endocentric, cliché and male ruled. Also, women are taunted on public TV. They are liable to scorn by their male partners. Out of complete populace of women, we just have 10 million women who convey a CNIC and henceforth are qualified to cast a ballot. As indicated by ECP figures, 35% of qualified women didn't cast a ballot rather than 10% in the 2018 general decisions. There is a minimum amount shortfall which should be covered.

Our party structures require changes and need to turn out to be more comprehensive. We had no women portrayal quite recently, however now we have 21%. At long last, the requirement for women not exclusively be seeing sexual orientation issues all things considered, they ought to be seeing a wide range of issues remembering for security, harmony and compromise.

Theoretical framework:

1. *Feminist Political Theory:*

The theory of feminist political is considered by its obligation to increasing the borders of the political the theory of feminism further explains the political Feminism, as a political movement, focuses on the inequality in society and the social, cultural, economic, and political relegation of women. The core basic principle of feminist politics is to finish the domination of women through criticizing and transforming institutions and theories that support women's relegation Feminist political theorists are seen through the academy in departments of political sciences history, studies on women's sociology, religion, and philosophy.

2. Methodological core

Feminist political philosophers focus on characteristic strategies, methods the values and the concerns. There is a regulating and methodological core to feminist political theory which are discussed as following:

- I. Concern with power relation regardless of whether these are gendered, physical, racial, or social, and so on
- II. Receptiveness to address apparently common articles, the prevailing modes of political discussion and debate.
- III. Critique of the history of feminist political theory and its standards and hypotheses
- IV. Focus on experience or comprehension of person experience this is some of the time called 'situatedness'. In spite of the fact that this is a challenged idea in women's political feminism
- V. Critique theoretical segregations, with the aim of understanding the experience and values that are excluded by mainstream political theory.

3. Notion of reflexivity:

In addition, the further more standard of feminist theory and practice is the notion of reflexivity. Reflexivity is a methodological norm that requires that one's theory should be applicable to one's own experience.

Perceiving one's situatedness and afterward reflecting how one's theoretical commitments or the responsibilities might be attached to this area starts an interaction of perceiving how one's 'positionality' influences one's abstract theory. Possibly the most individual element of feminist political theory that its obligation to enlarge the scope of the politics. The famed slogan of the feminist movement is "the personal is political,"

Key theoretical and political consequences of this research paper project include:

- I. the political recognition of household work as labor;
- II. The legal acknowledgement of rape and domestic violence as crimes;
- III. Feminist political theorists revealed that the political sector for women is nearly unjustified political inequalities.

Conclusion:

At the END concluding the role of women as politician or as parliamentarian women by history are considered to be the care-graver of household in Pakistan but these ideologies ending up by new world order in which women's have the equal rights in all

institution's while in South Asia Pakistan playing a vital role towards women representation in Assemblies by reserved or elected seats the gender Quota system the ongoing level of women representation in Upper and Lower house of Pakistan is not the ideal but could say it satisfactory as comparing Pakistan with other South Asian states and world at large and the main issue which needed our attention is the effectiveness of representation of women legislator apart from their number.

Focusing on the literature of women political participation, this research reveals that gender quota is the main factor behind. Gender quotas opened ways for women greater presence in politics by removing the different problems or the barriers that are reason to kept the women's away from politics. Indeed, gender quotas increased the percentage of women in the parliament of Pakistan and in most South Asian countries regardless of their political system. The female parliament members had an impact in passing laws removing gender biases in the laws and in the empowering women both in the public and private sectors.

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