
Political Participation of Women: Trends of Political Parties

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This paper evaluates the political participation of women in Pakistan with special focus on trends, set by political parties. It looks into the role of women in the decision-making process within parties, weightage given to women in the manifestoes of the political parties, culture, prevailing within political parties regarding status of women and efforts of political parties in enhancing role of women in overall politics and legislative business. The study finds that in the current years, the political parties gave more tickets to women and devoted larger sections on women's empowerment in their manifestos. However, as overall social culture is patriarchal, so political culture is replica of that. It's really a challenging task to transform and upgrade the status of women and their role in politics. It is obvious from the certainties that no change-plan and measures can be effective if women, as a piece of human capital are prohibited from the formative procedure. General public cannot lead towards success if a real and vibrant fragment of the public is out of planning and decision-making process. This research manifests the notion that in Pakistan women political participation is shaped and adversely affected by the nature of party politics and their attitude towards women empowerment. Thus, it not only determines the share of women in politics but their political role in Parliament.

Key Words: Political Participation, Women, Trends, Political Parties

Introduction

Traditionally, women have been barred from participating in the political field throughout most of the South Asian region. This traditional way of sidelining women persists yet nowadays in the Indian Subcontinent predominantly for women as individuals who are not assumed as an element of a prevailing political kinfolk. On the other hand, the enlargement of involvement in political life has been in progress both as dynamic citizens and community leaders. According to Max Weber, 'Traditional kind', the influential Asian women have been characterized concurrently, which are patriarchal and feudal society, the charismatic type and the legal traditional type of authority ultimately motivated to the surfacing of the self-governing establishment.¹

The elements that hamper or encourage women's political interest vacillate with the power of financial advancement, characteristic highlights, culture, and disparate political frameworks. Women themselves are not a harmonized group; there is a most vital contrast between them, considering the class, race, ethnicity and social condition. The banning of women from the decision-making process confined the potential for building up the real convictions of vote based framework in a network, blocking, monetary development and baffling the accomplishment of gender equity.²

Women's political capacity, performance and participatory rights are getting recognition amongst the public and the leadership of political parties. High level of performance in and the legislature, and the continuing issue of legitimacy and trustworthiness has led to creating an oppositional gender consciousness amongst women legislators. They have begun to identify that it is not the lack of political experience or competence, but the misogynist mindset and endocentric political and state institutions that are the impediments to gender equality in politics. The need for electoral and political reforms has been voiced from many circles of civil society and political workers who are committed to the democratization of politics.³

A. Decision Making and Manifestoes of Political Parties

Women get a deficient position as authority and at the important pastoral positions in the political parties, and regardless of that be slanted to rule at critical positions and exercises supporting political parties at the common laborers level or maintaining male leadership initiative. The increasing compelling status in political parties can frequently be informal, incorporated and supported by dug in affiliations and systems of weight that are inaccessible to new participants, and prevalently to women. Without gaining admittance to the institutional data and memory limited in such systems, and with exceptionally insufficient belonging, few good examples and coaches, once in a while, still conflicting family and network bolster, it is intelligible that women interest in political parties has waited well less that of men. The achievement of ways to deal with underwrite women'

strengthening in political parties can prompt more noteworthy inner majority rule government and genuine methodical run spotless and clear. With the presentation of women advancement programs and started urging changes for them to enjoy legislative issues and execution of these arrangements must be formalized by giving them principle party positions and pastoral positions. Numerous parties likewise work powerfully to enhance the part of other sidelined and under-spoke to parties. The stratagem for rising women' cooperation utilized by parties can go from legitimate changes, for example, the reception of enacted applicant amounts, to intentional inward changes, for example, formalizing a women' wing as a feature of the Parties structure or ensuring women' quality in basic leadership structures.⁴

Political parties ignored and dismissed their women laborers, while holding authority positions, notwithstanding amid composing party pronouncements for the most part. A few common social groups and associations observed the 2008 elections while some different associations checked on the declarations of political parties with reference to their program and responsibilities on the issue of women' strengthening. The analysis essentially centered around women' worries. As indicated by a gender evaluation of pronouncements of seven noteworthy political parties, there were no conspicuous arrangements or plans illuminated for women' political strengthening. Declarations of every single political party are perfect on paper, however in all actuality are not enough actualized in evident soul. By and by, women are never incorporated into the advisory groups while getting ready declarations. Women have moreover consistently been disregarded in mainstream leadership roles and their strong status in Political Parties activities.⁵

While reviewing the Political Parties manifestos during previous elections of 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, the challenge of reserved seat, to ensure participation of women in politics through reserved seat was at the peak under discussion especially, in 1988 Party manifestos.

All political parties, regardless of whether major or minor, notices with respect to rights and status of women as an essential piece of national advancement. The proclamations of major political parties like PML-N, PML-Q, PPPP, and PTI have sketched out the huge status of women in their statements. The ethnic, political parties like, MQM, ANP and other factional political parties likewise incorporates rights and the situation of women in the General public and national advancement while pronouncing their parties' statements. The Islamic political parties JI, MMA in 2002 Elections, dependably represented the equivalent rights under the light of Islam.

While looking into of the parties' pronouncements during the last general elections of 1988, 1990, 1993, 1997, the challenge of a reserved seat, to guarantee the participation of women in governmental issues through held seat was at the crest under dialogue particularly, in 1988 Party proclamations.⁶

PPP had mentioned to the ensure women the rights of women, their education, restoration of reserved seats during the 1997 elections and special quota for women in all organizations and institutions in its party manifesto.⁷

The Few women party leaders clarified that the fact is that usually some women were not dynamic in the party and were not being conventional. Therefore, a women's wing provides women with a say and a stage had been set up. *“Women have political awareness, but due to education and social, cultural norms, and understanding of their rights, role and responsibilities are low”.*

With a specific end goal to conquer these issues ANP presented women' wing. Zahra Khattak said that *“even in reverse zones – it will help in getting women out in the standard.”* One method for guaranteeing an adjustment in the framework of parties is to build women enrollment of political parties in addition to their support in the working and organization of political parties. Seemi Kemal while explaining women's political existence in parties mentioned that political parties had enough components available to them by which they could improve women' interest. She supported the idea that generally manifestoes should be the welcoming and entertaining cause of women as political party member. She believed that the stance of political parties taken in broad daylight is liberal, yet in real life, these are ambiguous and non-panel. Political parties are pivotal to expanding the support of women out in the open life.

This is on account of *“parties are critical guardians to a government official, one of the principles diverts of political assembly in general public and a noteworthy wellspring of open arrangement. Voters communicate party inclinations; thus, male control of governmental issues is the consequence of inward party choices”.*

Lovenduski contends that it isn't that individuals would prefer not to vote in favor of women that keeps political parties for incorporating them in party applicant records, yet an intrinsic gender that is standardized and, in the decision, making and their part in party, governmental issues – except if like Benazir Bhutto, was having political background and roots in the influential political and feudal family already empowered.

Women mentioned while interviewing the same perception generally regarding getting significant positions in the party,

“In the political party, there is no part of women in the Central Executive Committee. There are likewise no criteria for putting women there.”

In NWFP women, on portions felt that the parties usually influence their working, were frequently inflexible, and they repeatedly desired to oppose this. They additionally expressed that their parties do not control them, nor is there a culture

of exchange inside the political parties. Political parties have shown their apprehensions about the absence of women in both their enrollment and association depicts that political parties lacking women wings in their structure. Nonetheless, it is observed that women's wings of political parties had a blended reaction. Some assumed these as imperative spaces, enabling women to take an interest in legislative issues, yet others saw them as "ghettos" for women. For instance, according to the report, there is no gender segregation, and both gender is equivalent in the pronouncement of ANP, so they did not have a different wing till as of late.⁸

ANP did not have a detached women's wing since their female labourers are given equivalent portrayals and rights in ANP. Indeed, all party-based assignments have joint portrayals keeping discriminatory constraint impact. Following the parties command Shahi Syed congressperson and leader of ANP, has coordinated the female specialists of ANP to approach Pakhtoon women to face to face and persuade them to cast their votes and influence them to understand the significance of having the privilege to make their choice. In addition, we additionally sharpen guys in influencing them to comprehend that females' interest is vital at all levels and they need their help.⁹

Such predispositions fuel and propagate women's lower financial status and relative neediness around the world, which are among the most essential and prompt boundaries that make women political interest close unthinkable at any phase of the discretionary cycle. For instance, women have control over fewer assets, if any whatsoever, and along these lines cannot back their own campaign to be selected or remain for elections. They additionally approach fewer assets than men to help their leadership, for example, outer subsidizing, learning items, systems of impact, good examples, and experienced coaches. Inside political parties, such inclinations are noticeably reflected in the predetermined number of women in authority and the decision-making positions. Rather, women are overrepresented in positions and exercises supporting political parties at the grassroots level or supporting male party initiatives. The position of intensity in political parties can regularly be casual, brought together, and bolstered by entrenched connections and systems of the impact that are difficult to reach fresh introductions, and especially to women. Without access to the institutional learning and memory inserted in such systems, and with extremely constrained assets, few good examples and guides, and at times even restricted family and network bolster, it is reasonable that women's investment in political parties has stayed well beneath that of men. Many difficulties going up against women who wish to enter governmental issues and join political parties can be tended to through an assorted variety of measures at different levels.¹⁰

Faryal Talpur's¹¹ consideration raise vital issues for the investigation of women's cooperation out in the open life furthermore, once there, their capacity to assume an influential position: individual characteristics of individual women and group, attributed characteristics of diligent work and train of women as a parties

are compared with a “gender impartial” philosophy that is prevalent in significant administrations; fundamental issues of the law and of matters related to party support are compared with social biases that prompt her being insulted.

“I think women are better heads, more taught, composed and focused. They go into subtle elements. What's more, they are not degenerate. I trust women are better directors. They go into points of interest. Concerning having issues if you are a woman, I don't recognize it. Be that as it may, I am Nazim, and I am no gender. On the off chance that I let this idea of being a woman come in the middle of, I won't be ready to work. An officer in my locale is changed at regular intervals. Be that as it may, I see it like this, this is my region, and these are my kin. On the off chance that somebody participates or not, is an alternate issue. I stay, and I am here to influence them to take a shot at legitimate grounds. They disclose to me so as is castigating about you. All things considered; I don't care at all.”¹²

B. Political Culture of Political Parties Regarding Women

According to Begum Syeda Abida Hussain¹³, the political culture of the PPP was very different from that of the Muslim League. We had sat in the parliamentary boards of the PML-N, as well as the PML-Q, where candidates were always polite and, even when they had competing interests, but they were sycophantic towards the leadership. The PPP was more of a rough and tumble, where Benazir showed great patience, remained friendly, particularly with her old workers.¹⁴ According to the response of Begum Syeda, PPP tend to be more welcoming and encouraging towards women participation in politics and party affairs.

Women were elected on general seats; in the first time in the political history of Pakistan in 2002. Though, 13 were elected to the National Assembly; 6 to the Punjab Assembly; 4 to the Sindh Assembly; and one each to the NWFP and Baluchistan assemblies. Thus, women's representation on the reserved seats in national as well as in provincial assemblies can examine by evaluating technical side of reserved seats in the Legal Framework Order, for an indirect nomination system of election on reserve seats, devoid of having their own regional electorate constituency and women party workers' experiences; Party tickets were awarded to their own family women and legitimate workers with extensive affiliations with the parties are disregarded. Among them, even though few women party workers have the particulars about party manifestos; most parties without taking women workers into self-confidence even sketching election manifestos. It has been observed that most of the women in political positions take the initiative themselves, with a complete lack of peripheral encouraging factors. Party leaders discriminate women while discussing important issues with workers nor do they

take their opinion. In very few parties such as PPP, PML-N and ANP women with a strong status are consulted on limited issues.

Women parliamentarians were not regarded as equivalent individuals from the Parliament. Discussions uncovered that female government officials were treated as lower by the greater part of their male partners. Their rights are not regarded, and their assets are for the most part spent on the suggestions at the male pioneers of their parties. They do not have sufficient nearness or say because of their indirect elections for the reserved seats. In the current set-up women, parliamentarians without bodies electorate have a fewer connection with networks. They have less compatibility even with their very own party specialists. As indicated by a few, their sole centre is to guarantee re-election in the resulting time frame.

Women specialists inside the political parties and women parliamentarians do not get a handle on parties to discuss their subject and chalk out joint techniques. Women councilors, nonetheless, were observed to be more vigorous on this front. However, the recurrence of the parties being too less with a non-characterized plan and needed development. Political parties in all discourage women from dazzling self-deciding activities when they were still in accordance with the parties' strategies.¹⁵

The study has revealed that during the meeting with political parties' leaders that the political parties were not self-assured to support quota for the general seats for women because of the politics of money and power. Even though, there was an understanding at some stage that women were unnoticed in the decision-making procedure, predominantly female political party workers. The present system of reserved seats was not appropriate for the authentic women political workers as preferential treatment guarantee their elimination from the political development. The equivalent position and agency in the parliament for women can be guaranteed through a quota on general seats and direct elections and the articulation of a structure set on merit.

a. The Allocation of Developmental Funds for Women

The use of formative finances by women on the reserved seat cause gap stuck between those parliamentarians and party inclinations. The assets are utilized without mulling over to them and taking their marks ordinarily. Like Sameena Khan Marwat¹⁶ has specified while meeting by the scientist, stores which have been taken for the sake of reserved seats for women, yet not apportioned assets for the welfare of women or their improvement. There are cases of situations where women parliamentarians exhibit their worry in party meetings as they are not allowed to utilize supports and experience vary from party to give cash to different electorates.

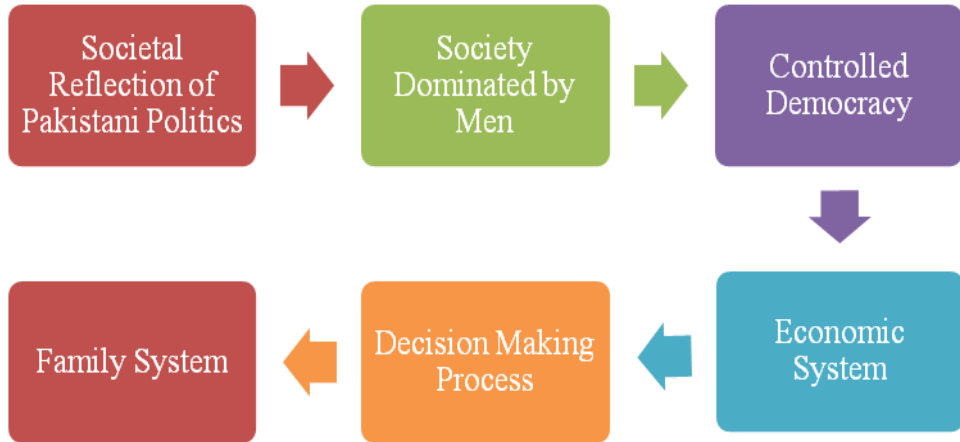
A female MPA in the NWFP got a show-cause to see for improving her say for utilizing formative assets without her endorsement. The female parliamentarians are giving out the weight of male parliamentarians as far as noting the issues of their voting public, chiefly for women, aside from their powerless position diminish their helpfulness in their parties and parliament. Furthermore, deficient fixation is determined to the issues raised by them. Like meetings with mid-level authority with PML (N), ANP, PPPP, MQM and PTI, the expense and commitment to party stores differs crosswise over gatherings. By and large, women pay more for the party ticket when contrasted with men. Two political parties were sufficiently strong to issue tickets to women without charging any expense. One party even paid for campaigning for elections. The rationale of charging a high expense is to repay men because after getting selected to the Political parties, women would go ahead and being nominated as based on the aggregate number of seats won by their party. There is significantly absence of a correlation between women councilors and Parliamentarians for presenting their issues and exposure.

b. The Process of Women Nomination

The selected women on General seats and Reserved seats additionally have less collaboration. Because of the strong dynamic in the administration, they support to go at transcending level or be tested in exchanges and arrangements of their voters. The absence of capacity and data on the lawmaking movement between women is a most imperative issue. According to socio-economic illuminating perception, there are propelled desires from female parliamentarians as they are not unsurprising to convey the same as their male partner. Notwithstanding all impediments, women parliamentarian is attempting solidly to build up as best to legitimize their choices which dependably undermine their successful partial.

An important hindrance and issue in the participation of women in political parties and the parliament of Pakistan is the male dominance and masculine nature of politics. Political parties which are assumed as key gatekeepers to politics. The male leadership of political parties does not show delicacy and treat women as workers or as their equals mostly. The culture and ethics of political parties are exceedingly undemocratic and controlling. Most of the parties in Pakistan are run by political dynasties which are dominated by men.

Reflection of Society in Pakistani Politics



Prepared by the Researcher 1

Figure: 3.1 Reflection of Society in Pakistani Politics

The Male strength of the governmental issues, political parties and conventions of appropriate political arrangement is an extra viewpoint that ruins women’s political interest. Frequently male enslaved political parties have a male point of view on issues across the country importance that disenthral women as their viewpoint is regularly disregarded and not reflected in the governmental issues of their parties. Women are also by and large not chosen at the situation of intensity inside the party structure considering gender basis of male headship. Parties of councils or parliamentary sessions are held in odd timings opposing with women' household duties.¹⁷

C. Role of Political Parties in Enhancing Women Participation

The procedure of the selection, criteria and nomination is perhaps the most vital for political parties to address if women' political backing would be strong. Parties are the crucial connection for accomplishing equality and comprehensive cooperation, given that they keep up firm control over the designation of possibility for preferred an office. Political parties change generously with respect to how they name hopefuls, the number of women selected, where women rank on party records, and the extent of women who make it to choose an office. Parties likewise shift in their broadness of support and level of decentralization.¹⁸

It is hard to assess women' enrollment of political parties. In the perspective of the way that all the major political parties do not maintain a fitting confirmation of their enrollment, the data on women as a segment of political parties is misty and incomplete. However, it is watched that women' interest in political parties from urban zones, especially in Punjab and Sindh, has increased since the late 1960s and mid-1970s. The developing support of women inside political parties up to this point away has not prompted an amazing number of women nominees on the noteworthy position inside the parties. Women are the general population, individuals and are lacking in basic leadership expert inside their parties. In the deficiency of normal decisions inside the greater part of the parties, pioneers more often than are not designate party activists on party positions.

Women do not choose to key positions inside the party associations. Women showing in the focal official advisory group of the two noteworthy political parties are inconsequential. There are just 3 women out of aggregate participation of 21 in the focal official board of trustees of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and 5 out of 47 in the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) Nawaz Shareef group. There are five women ever of, i.e., Fatima Jinnah (PML), Benazir Bhutto (PPP), Nusrat Bhutto (PPP), Ghinwa Bhutto (Shaheed Bhutto Group (SBP), and Nasim Wali Khan (Awami National Party (ANP), who have ended up being the pioneers of their parties. However, every one of them got seats hereditary as their political vocation from their spouses/fathers and later developed to be government officials in their own particular right.

Right now, all primary political parties with the except ANP have specific women' wings. Moreover, the enrollment of women's wings is significantly slighter than male participation of the parties. Women' wings of the political parties by and large to the partisan division, bolster party program and do not have any observable weight on the decision-making movement and political plans of their parties. In wide range, women's wings are largely used by the parties to accumulate womenfolk amid decisions, work while surveying delegates in the women' stall, and uncover in the interest of the parties when coordinated by the leadership of political parties.

This insignificant representation of women at all stages reflected the deficiency of the guarantees of political parties and the futility of any difficulties to customary women in legislative issues. There has been expanding uneasiness among women activists and women' rights associations more than the idea of legislative issues in the nation. The untrustworthiness in governmental issues had molded the awareness among women rights bunches that if women want to bring any real substantive change in their lives and additionally in other unsettled segments of society; they must exist in political basic leadership bodies and may directly take part in political advancement.¹⁹

Therefore, female MNAs and MPs, elected in 2002 and 2008 focused that the women were given “insignificant committees” and set aside out of “serious” committees, particularly in the 12th legislature (2002-2007).

Political leadership cuts crosswise over both political cooperation and political representation by concentrating the focus on the methods by which individual political performers can be included in deciding political program, leading the political party members in contributing change into strategy. Variant political initiatives must be made at various levels to empower women in political parties and political forums. Nearby women selected their representative parties as means of networking, like the head administrator of a nation, the pioneer of national development or of an open association. The political initiative is relational.

Indirect Elections to women Reserved seats through an arrangement of corresponding representation had been denounced generally by extremist women and conferred party laborers which had established in the supporters and the forthcoming to amass and actuate the electorate. They were likewise careful of the roundabout framework since they knew they may be circumvented in the assignments. They were bolstered by women rights bunches who had been battling for just about 10 years to have these seats restored with an immediate type of elections on them. The aberrant strategy for elections is being contradicted on a few grounds. These include the backhanded strategy for elections denies women of the odds of managing straightforwardly with the electorates. This deficiency of discretionary information at the body electorate level may have been, as previously, impeded their passage into customary legislative issues. Women on the reserved seats, not at all like those have no geological voting public. Without speaking to a particular area of the electorate or having the capacity to adequately convey at a voting public level, their odds of winning a general seat at a later stage end up constrained. The framework does not ensure the topographical scope of the nation.

Women are as heterogeneous as the heterogeneity found in social orders in which they live and work. The Quota Systems are naturally prefaced based on aggregate work and advantages. There are preservationist women pioneers, agents, and activists in different political parties, who see it as tokenism and belittling to women. A sort of political gift, and political feeling sorry for, for the reasons for affirming women socio-cultural and political inadequacy vi's-à-wise men. These women do not see anything great and unmistakable leaving the Quota System other than the propagation of the man-centric belief system and subordination of women. Others contradict the Quotas System from a philosophical point of view, like an endeavor to fix what God has done, as far as distinction between women and men.²⁰

The reserved seats were apportioned to every territory overall; and which regions the women originate from depends completely on the designations made and situates won by the distinctive parties. The designation framework enables finish control over the choice to political parties' authority, opening the way to

nepotism and making a solid open view of the choices being made based on relationship or impact, as opposed to justifying. It additionally prompts frustration among women specialists, who feel they have been overlooked despite their experience of parties work and steadfastness. Therefore, "women" can involve a substitute electorate and give to these non-chose MPA another type of specialist. To that degree, it is not bewildering that women who have an electorate have all the earmarks of being less intrigued to accomplish something as females' agents. As out of the three straightforwardly chose MPAs the creator met, just a single thought about females' issues as a principal issue. The two others perceived that women may have specific worries, up till now they obviously featured that they had obligations towards every one of their constituents since they had been specifically selected. Though, investigations of parliamentary work have uncovered that they are slanted to perform significantly more like other specifically selected MPAs inside Parliament and did not take a particular enthusiasm for administrative work and submitted to the model of the voting demographic delegate. In addition, reserved seats and the feminization of governmental issues are bolstered by different women's activist associations and different NGOs concentrating on neighborhood advancement and majority rule government reinforcing. However, the help of these associations is ordinarily molded by the way that women should convey an inconsistency in the political field, by being more given, less degenerate, and operational on social issues. It appears evident in the diverse reports shaped by this relationship and additionally in the media. Along these lines, there is a perceptible inspiration for women parliamentarians picked on held seats to introduce themselves as women agents, whose activities are typically disparate from the unmistakable behavior created by other (and male) government officials. In that regard, the barrier of across the country governmental issues and the judgment against supporter/customer affiliations that were expressed previous are routes for women to secure themselves against assaults and may not be consistent in the long haul. For instance, disregarding their feedback towards electorate governmental issues, numerous ladies likewise perceive the need their own body electorate, and some form for themselves a "shadow body electorate", and accomplish something "as though" they had been specifically chosen. That can be finished by asserting a testing related to a specific territory, in which the MPAs spends most of the improvement assets she got from the administration. This shadow electorate is typically a place they are conspicuous with; be it the locale from which their (fatherly or conjugal) family summons or a put in which they right now live. For different, this electorate is assumed as a strategy to keep running as a general useful competitor in some up-and-coming elections, and to transform into a "rightful MPAs". In this manner, however, they keep up that they want to redesign the political framework, women MPAs show up by and large energetic to be fused in that framework.²¹

An election is the "*collection in which a resident's vote is meant the reason for choosing the following delegate*". By and large, the greater part of the women who

appeared to Parliament since 2002 were elected on reserved seats, and accordingly they had no regional electorate or any sort of body electorate in that capacity, as seriously, they are not chosen and naturally, there is nothing joining MPAs chose on reserved seats to the demonstration of their party. Up to this point, there was a broad expectation, in the common society or in the media that they would remain for the prosperity of women as a group and to that degree that they were liable before this voting public as an MPA would be before his or her regional supporters. These prospects show up very clearly in two articles distributed by Dawn, an English dialect every day, for the most part, depicted as receptive. In one of them, women MPAs were introduced as a "beam of expectation" for Pakistani women, even as in the second, the columnist attempted to set a few destinations to the women display in the parliament; denoting that the women agents specifically confront a grave program including a reiteration of issues and some multifaceted social issues like the bad habit of endowment. They too get closer eye to eye with a huge snapshot of perceiving their future position and the pathway to be picked by them to enhance the women's network from an existence of frightful indecency. The women's activist activists were generally extra nuanced in their requests towards female MPs, as they felt that women should take part in all parts of the political life. In any case, a considerable lot considered that female MPs would be more open to women issues, and they may be disappointed when this was not the situation. For instance, when in 2009 the legislature finished a settlement with an Islamic development, the *Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi*, so as to restore peace in the zones of *Swat*, the women MPAs were sentenced for endorsing to the terms of the peace (sharia as the law in the region), as enunciated by the very much communicated title of a tribune marked by Zubeida Mustafa; "Where were you, dear sisters?" Women MPAs did not look all in all clashing to this knowledge of their position, and in regard to half of the female MPAs as she met characterized women's issues as one of the regions, they needed to take a shot at. They, by and large, defended this situation by brightening that women are in a complete (and troublesome) position inside the public, a position that men are neither ready to acknowledge nor eager to portray. Their capability to symbolize women is in this way both the consequence of conditions (it is mutually difficult for women to assemble a male delegate) and major nature (there is a "female nature" that no one but women can acknowledge), as disclosed to me by this MPA: Women, while they are inside governmental positions, they can relate to the inner inconveniences of the female network and working. Unless and until this prejudice against women would not shed out, women would feel strong enough to take position and work with an independent thought for women.

Conclusion

The marginalization of women from governance structures is representative of a larger imbalance between men and women throughout the country. The commonest of moderate and man centric outlooks among chose representatives

and the network is a key purpose behind the obstruction towards women's political strengthening. Women's commitment in administration undermines the present situation in two keyways. Above all, women's interest in governmental issues empowers women's voices to be more conspicuous and compelling inside administration forms. The acknowledgment of gender parity definitely includes a decrease in men's capacity in the public arena and over women. As such, for many men this is not a desirable outcome. Secondly, the majority of Pakistani leaders are men and their position as leaders gives them power and prestige within their communities. The elevation of women leaders, particularly through political reservations, threatens this position of power. However, currently political parties are comparatively open for accepting more women on permanent and decision-making positions with party circles as well as in the legislature and administrative positions.

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