



RESEARCH PAPER**Women's Participation in Pakistani Politics: A Contextual Study of District Sialkot****Saba Noor¹ Zahid Yaseen*²**

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ABSTRACT

Political participation of women is very low as compared to men in developed and developing states. This research explains the theory of feminism and female participation of women of Pakistan at the national, provincial and local levels. It illuminates female political participation in district of Sialkot. It also deals with some prominent female leader's participation and their role in politics of local, provincial and also at national level. This participation would be discussed on District level structure. The data is collected on Qualitative research methodology. The participation in politics of women is stumpy in Sialkot but the few female politicians are participated actively in Sialkot's politics. It would be concluded that political participation of women and their role in masculine society is very significant and prominent.

KEYWORDS Feminism, Politicians, Sialkot, Women Political Participation

Introduction

Asian societies are mostly male dominant and males are the decision-makers mostly. However, in the sphere of affairs of state, the last few years have witnessed noteworthy developments in terms of participation of women. Most appreciably, women's participation in political affairs has enhanced in Legislative bodies. Underneath the Constitutions of Pakistan, the seats were owed to women of different origins of representation. (Ahmad, 2017)

The primary Constitution of Pakistan was embraced in 1956 and article (44) (2) (1) of the constitution, held ten seats for ladies in the 156-part unicameral parliament for a time of ten years. These saved seats were similarly partitioned between West Pakistan and East Pakistan. No elections were held during this period. The second Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in 1962 that provided six seats for women, three each from East and West Pakistan, in the single-chamber National Assembly consisting of 156 members (later increased to 218). The Constitution of 1962 brought changes in the electoral procedure for women's reserved seats. (Khan, 1999)

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 also played an imperative role in the development of women in political affairs. In addition, the Emission Order of 2002, the Political Parties Order of 2002, the National Assembly, and Provincial Assemblies Allocation of Reserved Seats for Women and Non-Muslims. Rules of 2002 are forces that have contributed to empowering women and ensuring their political participation in the political structure. For the first time and under military rule, in 2000, the quota for women's political participation was raised to 33% at the local government level. So, the quota for women's political participation has played a vital role and it brings women into decision-making positions at the local, provincial, and national levels. (Khan, 1999)

But the fact is that women's representation is less than the men's representation and political participation. Many reasons behind this like the Socio-cultural and economic hurdles to restrict women's participation in the political system at every stage. Women's omission in the prescribed arena of politics is a notable and global phenomenon. Pakistan has ratified several international conventions, covenants, and commitments to gender equality. Women remained politically very able to be seen during the Pakistan movement and participated actively in the Constitutional and political processes of development. (Butt, 2014)

The male-dominant structure of the Political Parties still does not consider winning they do not suitable for politics and political development. The Political parties used women's representation for just public gatherings, political meetings, and during political campaigns for shown advanced political representation. Political parties considered them to be idle vote banks by the women. The political parties' wing of women serves this purpose of representative function of women. Women's empowerment and active participation in politics is the need of the time and their participation at all levels like international, national, provincial, and local levels is required for international politics. (Umer, 2016)

The Pakistan Constitution of 1956, 1962, and 1973 tried to get women empowerment and their rights of social, economic, cultural, and political. All three constitutions of Pakistan reserved women seats to get involved women in politics of Pakistan and decision-making at all levels of state affairs. And the Constitutions gave a representation of women at National Level and Provincial levels and also at Local Level. The participation of women is very noteworthy at the National, Provincial, and Local level. And this report is deal with the local-level participation of women in Pakistan. This paper is to deal with the political participation of women in Sialkot, (City of Punjab Province, Pakistan). The participation in politics of women is stumpy in Sialkot but few female politicians participate actively in Sialkot's politics. Here is a list of a few female politicians of Sialkot. Here are some well-known female politicians who participate actively in politics after the independence of Pakistan. (Awan, 2018)

So, the names of these politicians are:-

Debba Mirza was born in Sialkot. She obtained the degree of MA (Political Science) from the University of Punjab, Lahore in 1989 and then she did her L.L.B. in 1990 and Diploma of Taxation Law in 1991 from Punjab University Law College, Lahore. She served as a Member of District Council Sialkot for three consecutive terms during 1998-99 and 2001-06; and 2006-08. She has been the Vice President of the Lahore Bar Association during 1994-95. She also served the welfare of humanity and provided free legal aid to juveniles and underprivileged persons. She established an NGO registered with the Social Welfare Department of the Punjab Government and she is running an industrial of home skill building in the social sector for poverty reduction in women and also serving as a Member of the NGO's Management Committee District, Sialkot. She is also a pricing advocate and vice president of Muslims League (N) lawyers from Punjab, who has been elected as a Member of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab in the general elections 2008 against reserved seats for women. (Javed, 2013)

Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan was born on 11 January 1970. She performs her duties as the Female Politician of Pakistan in the Consistency District of Sialkot. She is a Physician in Pakistan by her Qualification and studies. She is a very well-known Politician in Sialkot. She Studies and got Diploma in Hospital Management from the University of the United States of America, in South Atlantic University she completed

her Diploma and came back to Pakistan and continued her studies in MBBS from the Fatima Jinnah Medical College. She started her Medical practice in the Ganga Ram Hospital Lahore. And after some time she started working as a social worker. After a few time of her Practice in Ganga Ram, she found an Association for the purpose of Health namely as 'Health and Development Exchange'. This association was organized for the purpose of the public health facilities and to make sure the betterment in the health facilities.

She moved into politics in 2002 and got affiliated with the political party of Pakistan Muslim League-Q. She is very active in politics of Sialkot at the District level and also at Federal Level because she served and worked as the in-charge of the Ministry and the whole department. She got a reserved seat in the Parliament from PML-Q on women reserved seat Quota. In 2002, Assembly appointed her as a Secretary of parliament and to start her career practically. (Anwar, 2018)

In 2007, she left PML-Q and joined Pakistan People's Party and participated in the 2008 General Election. She got a party ticket to take part in the General Elections of Pakistan. She whitewashed the opposing member Chaudhry Ameer Hussain in the respective constituency of Firdous Ashiq Awan. She was also selected as the Federal Minister of the Welfare of the Population. She served as the Minister of Information under the government of Pakistan's People's Party. (Javed, 2013) After all these steps and duties she left Pakistan People's Party and joined the Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf and got a party ticket from Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaf. (Muhibbu-Din, 2019)

She became a Federal Assembly member by engaging chairs of Females. Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting. (Alam, 2019)

Momina Waheed is a member of Pakistan Tahreek Insaf. Momina Waheed serves as the Member of the Provincial legislative body by getting reserved seats for women. She gets a seat in the present government of 2018. She is a member of the Chief Minister Inspection Team, in Punjab. The Inspection team at present consists of a chairman and seven members. The working of the team has been systemized by allocating different departments. (Umer, 2016)

Syeda Farah Azmi is a female politician of Sialkot and became a member of the Provincial Assembly on reserved seats for women in 2018 General Election. She became a member of the Primary and Secondary Health of Punjab. (Anwar, 2018)

Naseem Nasir is a prominent leader and active political participant of Sialkot. She Graduate in 1987 from Government Degree College, Sialkot. She is a member of PML-N. She was a member of District Assembly in 2001-2005 and also in 2005-2008. She served as the president of women's wing in 2007. Naseem Nasir got a seat in the Punjab Assembly in the General Elections of 2008. She awarded Tamgha-i-Shujat on 23rd March 2005 due to the remarkable performance of the Naseem Nasir for the government of the District Sialkot. She also achieved an honorable movement when she get a Pride of Performance Certificate on her best performance in the government of General Pervez Musharraf during 2001-2005. She has the tribute of the appropriate First female Chair Person of the District Public Safety and the Police Complaint Commission of Pakistan from 2002-2003. (Kiran, 2013)

Fahmida Mirza was born at Sialkot on 20 December 1956, but she moved to Sind later. Fahmida Mirza is the current Pakistani Politician who served in the Punjab Provincial Coordinations. She got a seat in the Federal Assembly of Pakistan. She also

served as a member of the National Assembly since 1997 to 1999. And continuously she served in the National Assembly of Pakistan till 2018. She was elected as the Speaker of the National Assembly in 2008 to 2013 and she performed remarkable duties and served in Pakistani Political activities. (Shukla, 1996)

Shamim Ahmed is a politician and a member of PML-N. Mrs. Shamim Mirza becomes a Provincial Assembly Member in 2013. Mrs Shamim is the wife of Rana Shamim Ahmed who is an active politician of Sialkot. Rana Shamim participated in politics since 1985. He gets membership by different political parties at different time periods. The wife of Rana gets the advantage and to becomes a Member of the Provincial Assembly. (Kiran, 2013)

Musarrat Asif Khawaja is a Pakistani Politician and she served in the National Assembly of Pakistan in 2013 to 2018. Mrs. Khawaja became a component on the basis of reserved seats for women. Her party affiliation is with Pakistan Muslim League (N). (Butt, 2014)

Shiza Fatima Khawaja is a Niece of Khawaja Muhammad Asif. She has completed her MMaster's Degree in International Relations subject and she teaches at the Lahore University of Management Sciences from 2006-2010. She gets involved in the reserved seats of women by PMLN party affiliation in the 2013 General Election. She was also elected as the Federal Parliamentary Secretary for Commerce and Textile in 2017. (Nawaz, 2015)

Literature Review

Akhlaq Ahmad and Dr .Haq Nawaz Anwar (2017) discussed that this article is based on femininity and women's representation and their participation in the politics of Pakistan from independence to till 2013 General Elections. The data focused on the distinction between men's anwomen'sen political participation because very few women participate actively in the politics of Pakistan.

Muhammad Ali Awan (2018) explains that this article deals with the political participation of women from a historical perspective. It focuses on the development and social hurdles for females in the political setup. And it also deals with women's participation as a voter, political party members, etc. It also recommended future filler participation for women in politics.

Anwar Behzad (2013) discuss the impact of women and their role in decisidecision-makingse women are more autonomous due to education, media and strong communication, etc. and it shows a positive relationshipbetweenf women's role and their participation in politics.

Abid Hussain Mehdi (2017) in this article discusst Dr Fir.dious Ashiq Awan participation in the 2018 General Election and faces criticism by Imtiaz Awan. And their role during her PPP and PML-Q and also PML-N party membership, and their decision to contest the General Elections of 2018 from PTI candidate membership.

Khalid Manzoor Butt (2014) in this article deals with the empowerment of women due to local representation. And it deals with the representation of women in their decision-making at the local level and also discussed the system of women's representation in the politics of Pakistan. It also leads to the South Asian study of women's representation and their role in politics. And also described the trend of women-reserved seats. And it also deals with the seat reservation with respect to the

1956, 1962 and 1973 Constitutions of Pakistan. This article also highlights the Musharraf regime due to the increasing reserve seats for women.

Theory of Feminism and participation independence of Pakistan

Feminism: "Feminism is an entire world view not just a laundry list of woman's issues". (Charlotte Bunch).

Feminism involves political and sociological theories concerned with issues of gender difference as well as a movement that advocates gender equality for women and campaigns for women's rights. Feminism deals with the social, political, and all other rights of women as equal to men. It is a movement for the rights of women. "Katherine Hepburn" speaks of the "feminist movement" in the 1942 film *Woman of the Year*. The Feminism Movement deals with the three waves of slogans with time and to need of time. The first wave was started in UK and USA in the 19th Century. (Ahmad, 2017)

It stressed on equal rights of women as compared to men and equal property rights and the first wave struggled for basic political rights of women with equal to men. This wave shows the result that was successful the preliminary women voting right. The theory of Feminism consists of the second wave that was started in the 1960s and 1980s. The slogan was raised as "One is not born a woman but becomes one" (Simone de Beauvoir). That was based on the social construction of women and to protect all social rights of women. In the early 1990s, the third wave of Feminism was started and the second wave ended at the time of the third wave. The third wave started when the second wave ended due to its failure of the ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment and Nixon's veto of the Comprehensive Child Development Bill of 1972 the only major legislative defeats. (Wilder, 1995)

Women's Participation at the Time of Independence

The women emerge at the time of the Khilafat Movement from 1919 to 1922; this Islamic Movement was for the re-establishment of the Caliphate in Turkey. The leaders of the time of this Movement were Bi Amma, the mother of Maulanas Mohammed Ali and Shaukat Ali, who addressed the public gatherings from behind a sheet. It was Muhammad Ali Jinnah the Quaid of Pakistan was brought about a social revolution in the liberation and empowerment of Muslim women to give equal rights bylitically, socially, and ,culturally. (Shukla, 1996) Mr. Jinnafrequently stressed the significance of treating women as equal to the The Muslims of India who were to achieve the dream of a separate homeland only when they both and women participate actively in the Pakistan Movement. The sister of Mr. Jinnah named Fatima Jinnah was always at his side of his brother, to able to see to the character of the new woman to advising and participating in all the activities of the Quaid relating to thlitics and not for thme minding the kitchen. The scenario was transformed when the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was createe the All Indian Muslim Women Sub-Committee of the Muslim League. By the mid of the 1940s the women hgottenting the leagotten in the Muslim League and trying to awaretriedo mobilizing the people specially the women in the cities and also at the District Level. (Khan, 1999)

Some well-known name of Muslim female leaders was Amjadi Beghum, Beghum Jahanara Begumwaz, Ms. Fatima Jinnah, Begum Shaista Ikramullah, Begum Raana Liaqat Ali, Begum Shah Nawaz, Lady Abdullah Haroon, Lady Hafeezullah, Begum Hafeezud, in and Zari Sarfaraz. (Alam, 2019)

All these women leaders participate very actively to work day and night for the political development of Pakistan and to establish the Muslim League women's wing as strongest. The women participation was the need of the time when Pakistan came into being and to compete the International politics phenomenon. (Alam, 2019)

Women political participation at National, Provincial and Local Level of Pakistan

Demonstration is connoting by means of which huge quantity of individuals is capable of convey their anxiety. Citizens decide on their legislative body and get hold of themselves to engage in the affairs of state and government. Citizens involve themselves through the representatives in Assemblies. Their illustration will provide them with identification and through representation they can state their demands. The modern form of government is Democracy and it provides opportunities on the basis of equality for men and women so all these two genders participate actively and freely. Democracy is the symbol of equal rights in all spheres of life for both genders. The females express their participation at all levels as Local, Provincial Level, and National Level. (Jalal, 1991)

The circumstances worsen significantly with the "Islamist" government of Zia-ul-Haq. Method date of Zia's period takes account of the Law of Evidence, in which a women spectator has a position of lacking that of a male witness, and the Hudood Ordinance, under which the huge mainstream of women in detention Centres today have been charged. But General Zia was eased the Seats for Women but not did extend the time. These seat allocations was overlapped when the Martial Law was broke and Pakistan face again the period of Democracy and the General Elections of 1988 was held and these democratic periods not reserved the seats for women in Parliament at any level. (Khan, 1999)

A demand for Thirty percent seats for women in National Assembly was articulated in 1988 by the National Campaign for Restoration of Women's Reserved Seats. And this demand was fulfilled in 2001 in a "National Consultation". (Kiran, 2013)

After this the Quota was also set by the political parties of the Pakistan and the parties set Thirty percent seats for women. The Musharraf's government passed an Act of 2002 which is reserved the Seventeen percent seats for female representation at National and also at Provincial Assemblies. And it also utilizes the Act for the reservation of Senate seats for women. The Benazir Bhutto stated that "The law must be gender-blind. Democracy cannot work if women are subjugated, uneducated and unable to be independent." in "Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy and the West. (Butt, 2014)

In the society of Pakistan, women face criticism, reservations, disapproval, and fears of character assassination by the society of male dominant. But the thing is that the women face criticism also by other women because of mind set of House Ladies and that restriction that imposed by her husband, brother, son and father and other societal relations. But the modern time of politics get involve the women in politics to show party modernization in National and International forum. The political parties of Pakistan used women representation just for as tool and to gathering. (Ullah, 2016)

It becomes extremely simple to challenge political challengers by creating unpleasant claim, as the dilemma of attestation is to be found with the sufferer as a replacement for of the pursuer. The tactics used for women to blackmail her like the character insulting, publicly insulting words for her just because to hold seats in relative constituency. The threat for women by the male politicians is that the party works and to mislead the female party workers. And if any worker got permanent and high post in

party then the other persons and opposing party person's campaigns against women exploitation and modernism and so on. They are suppressed below usually unjustified reasons of discrimination. (Shukla, 1996)

After all these hurdles and trends Pakistan creates charismatic female leaders and model personalities. The two personality's names me known as National women leaders is Pakistan known as Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah and Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed. (Khan, 1999)

The next important thing is to quality education for women at all levels of every department and institution. This will make help to the promotion of Pakistan's progress. The role of women in every institution would become part of the educational syllabus then women perform their duties more effectively. But despite these entire things, the legislation would become part of the Constitution to overcome the bad habit of character assassination of women by males and other party members. An authoritarian act is required to be occupied in opposition to those who publically overtake offensive commentary against women in public gatherings. (Nawaz, 2015)

The political Parties of Pakistan provide female participation for the representation of women at National and all local levels. The remarkable leader Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Shaheed belongs to the Pakistan's People Party so the leadership of women was provided by the Pakistan's People Party. Mohtarma took initiatives practically for women and to promote women to take part in politics. Mohtarma established a Women's Bank for the women and Ministry for Women's Affairs was also established by her. (Alam, 2019)

The significant responsibility of women as a politician will be shown politics as a good standard and against favor of Male dominancy and discrimination of gender. The role of women in Legislative bodies such as Budget making, Policymaking, and on such issues that related to women seriously will help women to improve their role and being a part of all these departments their participation would encourage their dominancy and role. The role of women only sees in the Assembly of 2007 because President Musharraf raised the Slogan of Enlightenment". (Wilder, 1995)

The modern Democracy will be more efficient when the participation of communities of the country take part in politics and every field of life actively and to show the responsibility as a citizen of the state or country. The system of governance of Pakistan is based on the Hierarchical Structure from top to down. Pakistan is a Federal state so the Assemblies consist as the National Assembly and the second step is Provincial Assembly and the last one is the Local level structure and to give representation of women at all level of legislation and administrative level. The Grass root level of administration is the least managerial level of the administration which workings especially at the grass root level. (Anwar, 2018) The Local level government is divided as the District Level and the Tehsil Level and the Union Council. The local level system does not work as historically because Pakistan faces serious Political mishaps in the history of Pakistan. Pakistan faces Martial law, Parliamentary and the Presidential system as well, so these systems harm the real structure of politics of Pakistan. It is further divided among three levels District, Tehsil, and Union Council level. (Awan, 2018)

Local government consist on Naib Nazim among all the Union Councils and women gets reserved seats 1/3 all over the total seats, 5% seats reserved for the working class and Minority communities reserved also 5%. Zila Council based on whole Union

Nazim and the Tehsil Council also consist seats as the second tier of the local government. The reserved seats set for women, minorities and also for the working class. (Shukla, 1996)

The number of reserved seats for women the at local level follow as:

Total number of reserved seats in Council for women:

Union Council (6,022) =36,066

Tehsil Council (305) =1,749

Town Council (30) = 161

District Council (96) =1,988

Total =39,964

Role of Sialkot's Women in Politics:

Pakistan is a Federal State and has Four Provinces after the separation of East Pakistan. The Sialkot is the district of the Province of Punjab. Sialkot is located in the North East in the Punjab. The Sialkot was time-honored in 1852. The Local government of Sialkot is consisting of the District government First and the Tehsil government and the Union Councils. The administration of District is based on the Four Tehsils and Union Councils in the Sialkot. Sialkot has Four Tehsils names Daska Tehsil, Pasrur Tehsil and third one is the Sambrial Tehsil and the last one is Sialkot Tehsil. (Javed, 2013)

Prominent politicians of Sialkot are, Khawaja Muhammad Safdar, Syed Iftikhar-ul-Hassan, Khawaja Muhammad Asif, Choudhry Amir Hussain, Mumtaz Kahloon. And the female politicians of Sialkot are Sajda Neyar Abdi (at the time of Zia's Government), Deeba Mirza, Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan, Hina Arshad Warraich, Fahmida Mirza, Sadia Qureshi, Shamim Ahmed, Miss Shaza Fatima Khawaja, and Musarrat Asif Khawaja and Naseem Nasir, Farah Azmi and Momina Waheed. (Javed, 2013)

Women of Sialkot's also get reserved seats representation on the level of national, provincial and local level. Women are the more energetic and vibrant leaders in the fulfilment of the programmers of the development. The culture for the participation of women in Pakistan is most difficult and aloof for women. Women face serious criticism in their respective constituencies by their opposing party leaders and also at the National, Provincial level. Women face serious problems in the forming policies and to set goals for the betterment of the women. The Sialkot's women also still face the problems and hurdles in the political participation and the affairs of decision making. (Butt, 2014)

The society and culture of Pakistan is a male dominancy society and women are deprived by their traditions and customs. The solution of women problems and issues would only resolve when women got representation in National, Provincial and Local level when women get involved her in legislation and make better decisions for women. Gender objective at local councils would help to achieve the equal rights and remove the male dominancy and gender discrimination at every level. (Nawaz, 2015)

The Females have still face serious restrictions and hurdles in their self-decisions and to participation in politics being a voter and part of government and leader. These changes and hurdles create problems for women but the participation of women at every three level of administrative tier will change the scenario and the political culture for the

women of Pakistan. These participation will only ensure when the proper laws and policies being a part of law of Constitution and introduce effective reforms for the women participation at Federal, Provincial and Grass root level. This step will also overcome the concept and thinking of gender discrimination and male dominancy. If women cannot get more representation and participation due to unavailability of the proper Laws and rules this will create hurdles in the smooth process of politics at every level either it is National or Local level. The Electoral System will also affected by this unawareness and non-participation on women in political process and representation. (Alam, 2019)

Women are almost much aware at that time and wants to get empower their self. The political participation is increased due to women involvement in politics and modernizes the system of political parties' representation. Women get involvement in process of government and politics by the political parties' nomination and also by the Candidates as an Independent Candidate. Now it's time to Independent Media and Social awareness for the women and women get advantage sue to these tools for their modernization and to know their political rights and their status in society and importance of women in whole departments of State. (Wilder, 1995)

And when women trying to get part in politics then she face a lot of criticism and problems by her family member and their relations react negatively and behave like as non-supportive for women. All these hurdles faced women when she wants to doing something for their career and their profession because Pakistan is a Male dominant society and women are bound to obey the order of her Men either in a face of Father, Brother, Son or as a Husband. But some prominent leaders and women get involved herself in politics because of family background or due to their family support. (Kiran, 2013)

Female politicians of Sialkot

The prominent female leaders of Sialkot's name as Sajeda Nayer Abdi is one of the first female politicians of Sialkot who serving in Zia's Cabinet and represents Sialkot at National level. Another name is Deeba Mirza, Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan, Hina Arshad Warraich, Fahmida Mirza, Sadia Qureshi, Shamim Ahmed, Miss Shaza Fatima Khawaja, Musarrat Asif Khawaja Naseem Nasir, Farah Azmi, Momina Waheed. (Javed, 2013)

They all are the female politicians of Sialkot and represent Sialkot at National, Provincial and also at local level. They all are very active in their political career and to get involve themselves in political affairs of State. They always encourage Sialkot's women to get their rights of politics and to make active member being a voter or a leader. But the response of middle class women just like as the "Woman means "something covered not open". (Awan, 2018)

Yet Sialkot Female politicians have always be a challenge because Pakistan is a developing state. In spite of that women of Sialkot always trying to perform an enormous responsibility in process of politics. The practicality, the women face the gender discrimination and face the criticism by males and society. And these traditions of criticism sill continue in the culture of Pakistan politics. (Javed, 2013)

And women's of Sialkot still remained limited participation in politics. But the few Parties of Pakistan politics established Women Wings for the betterment and awareness and to organized platform for the women. Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaaf is one of the organized political party to provide a separate Women Wing platform for women. The key strategy is to encourage women admittance in political development. The main

challenge for Sialkot female politician is to make sure the execution of women rights, as well as the protection of legal laws and necessities. (Awan, 2018)

Conclusion

Pakistan consist four provinces and a Capital territory and is a Federal State. A Federal State share powers with their Provinces and Local Level bodies. Centre and Province is responsible to the government of the State. Pakistan is a developing State and the political culture is almost immature and the participation of peoples in politics is much low as compare to developed states. Pakistani society is a male dominant society and women are suppressed and restricts in many spheres of life. To overcome the male dominancy and to promote participation of women in politics is very important for the development of Pakistan.

The participation of women at National, Provincial as well as Local level is very keen interest for the development of Pakistan. This representation was a serious problem of women not just as a women issue. The impact of women in legislation is very important and more beneficial for State. The recent participation of women in politics is may be satisfactory but it's not ideal for the political development of Pakistan. The Quota system at National provincial and local level of government will help women to participate in politics on reserved seats. The women should take part in politics as a voter, supporter or as a political leader.

The women representation and participation in Legislation and decision making process is due to the Quota system of Pakistan. The women get involved in politics due to reserved seats for women this is not helpful for the people's representation because these women are not elected directly by the citizens of Pakistan. The political parties just gave as a favor for their female leaders and full the Quota system of Pakistan. And most of the females who selected in the chairs of reserved for women are belonging to the political families and have background of politics. Most of the prominent leaders have family backgrounds and the names are Benazir Bhutto, Maryam Nawaz, Hina Rabbani Khar, Tehmina Daultana, Syeda Abdia Hussain, Fahmida Mirza, and Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan, Mussarat Khawaja, Shiza Fatima, Beghum Rana Shamim etc.

The political process of decision making either for party level or for National level and at regional level is very critical in the male dominant society. All these participation is just for showing women representation of women not for the serious involvement in decision making and legislation. The reasons of less participation of women are the Social barriers, economic hurdles and the trend set of women's work and the societal culture for women.

Women in political spheres are in a small number, more drastic change was witness in the local governments of 2000–2001 where "woman were provided 33 percent representation at all three tiers of local governance through special quota." It develops their capacity to play their rightful roles in the development process and makes an important difference, as the local government deals mostly with the quality of life for citizens.

Political parties of Pakistan played a remarkable role in their participation because of seat allocation to women and getting good vote banks from women. The women got more seats in the Parliament of Pakistan in 2013. This is highly appreciable for women because women are trying to be involved in State affairs and politics of Pakistan.

The male dominance in a social context is very conflict and problematic for the Pakistan development. The Society of Pakistan is to set trends for women to just for the take care of houses and child care love and care for parent's or husband, home making, submissiveness, passivity and dependence.

Recommendations

Women are less developed in the society of Pakistan because Pakistan is a male dominant state and women have face restrictions by the society and also from their families who have not allowed their women to participate in politics because they feel that Pakistan politics is "dirty politics." Another major reason behind less participation in uneducated women because the literacy rate of women in Pakistan is a big issue for nation and state. This means firstly women must be empowered socially and economically.

Pakistan has Federal State and in favor of a strong Central government, but delegation of power is a stern thing. The purpose of power sharing in the Federal state is very significance for the rest of Centre and Province. And in the case of women representation and participation is a serious problem in the Pakistani society because it is a male dominant society and there is a need to promote women rights and participation and to overcome the problems such as poverty, illiteracy, male-domination and economic and social constrains have been remained prominent. Local government is the best mean to interact with the people of the area and involve them in decision making.

The local level representation were more secured and increased in the Devolution of Power Plan, introduced by General Pervez Musharraf who was the former President of Pakistan. This plan strengthens more and more to women by giving 33 percent representation. The seats reserved for women at National level, Provincial level and also at local level.

There is a huge need of women education and awareness of women about their rights and duties. The Local level government of Pakistan is helpful for women to strengthen women in politics and to take participation in Politics of Pakistan at National as well as International level. Women need to take part in Legislative decisions and to highlights the real issues of Women.

The current system of politics of Pakistan is based on the top-down hierarchical mechanism. The Quota system of women representation is highly remarkable in the development of women participation. On the other hand, the structural favoritism made flesh in social intellectual practice at rest constitutes the normative set of practices within political parties. The distribution of roles, responsibilities and party nominations are the concrete examples of such behaviors and attitudes.

The gender discrimination in generally construct the "women" and "men" into separate social categories. These discursive structures assume that definite bodies, behaviors, personality character and requirements are contrastingly unlike for both. The collectively construct merits of masculinity and womanliness not only symbolize sexual categories but also "a collective iteration in the form of culture, social structure and social organization". Maleness and Femaleness become intellectual measure of behavior at all levels from the self to communal.

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