HOME LATEST PAKISTAN OPINION BUSINESS WORLD CULTURE PRISM SPORT MAGAZINES TECH POPULAR ARCHIVE FLOOD DONA'

Women in politics

Shazia Nizamani | Published April 16, 2018



IN most countries, including ours, women are given token representation in political parties and institutions eager to appear progressive, while maintaining structural barriers that prevent their elevation, despite their merits, to senior positions. While most parties have women wings, these wings hardly have any say in policy and organisational



The writer is a social development researcher and freelance consultant.

issues. And though there are reserved seats for women, parties treat these as a formality without investing in their election campaigns. Women elected on such seats make significantly little progress in getting policies and resource allocations to reflect women's interests.

This represents a failure to institutionalise gender mainstreaming. Rather, political parties are complicit in the systematic exclusion of women and minorities, and in some cases even collude to prohibit them from voting.

Like many institutions, the Election Commission of Pakistan has no women at senior levels; its wide gender balance at all levels is, in fact, striking. The ECP has worked on voter registration drives, and, more recently, even held a re-poll in Dir because women were previously excluded. Yet how is it expected to develop and implement sustained gender reforms if its own body does not reflect this mandate?

Parties have failed to institutionalise gender mainstreaming.

The situation is worse for minority women — almost entirely politically excluded, deprived of rights and access to opportunities. There are exceptions that bring solace, such as the election of Senator Krishna Kumari. More significant would be to see her able to use her position to advocate for legislation on issues that affect her impoverished Hindu community, particularly its women. Her tenure will be a test case to see how much support she gets in her bid to change the system and bring the needs of her people to

the mainstream political table. Time will tell if is a one-off, or a trend that other parties will follow.

Another positive sign is Sherry Rehman's election as leader of the opposition in the Senate. The PPP has appointed women to senior positions before, but it should reflect on how much it has substantively contributed to empowering all women politicians.

The 2013 elections, during which 419 women candidates ran on general seats, shows a growing trend of women contesting general seats. The PPP brought the highest number of directly elected women to the National Assembly and the Sindh Assembly. Pakistan has 17 per cent women's reserved seats, whereas Nepal is in the lead with 33pc in its constitutional assembly, followed by Afghanistan with 27pc in its parliament. India has 33pc female representation at the panchayat level. In Nepal, quotas for women in local governments were introduced, and it election commission carried out intensive campaigns to engage women.

Countries in the global south that have committed to promoting women in leadership through affirmative action have far more women in political leadership positions than in some Western countries. By making pro-women policies and laws, they have encouraged more women to run for elected office and attain senior leadership roles. For instance, Uganda promotes gender mainstreaming in all government ministries, and has made it mandatory to have women in the leaderships of district governments. Such actions are now needed in Pakistan's political arena.

There is a gradual realisation that just and sustainable economic development depends on women having agency and a voice in decision-making at all levels. However, this cannot be enabled in a patriarchal system that denies women a support system within political institutions. Women politicians depend in large part on male counterparts who deny them the space to participate meaningfully in decision-making.

As such, all political parties must undergo comprehensive gender- and minority-inclusion audits. The state and all other stakeholders need to devise and implement a national gender action plan to eliminate political inequality. The plan should address issues ranging from increasing the number of seats, gender balance in the ECP, ensuring senior positions in party and other local bodies, awareness and education on political rights, mandatory representation of women in policymaking, national and local budgeting, ensuring free and safe environment for women voters, facilitating mobility of women politicians, providing legal support and assistance to women politicians to challenge electoral malpractices, adopting best practices of other countries' women's development programmes, etc.

Strengthening women lawmakers' roles will pave the way for laws, policies and programmes that can improve women's status with regard to health, education, livelihoods, land rights and enabling environment for equal opportunities. Women will have to break the multiple layers of the glass ceiling with their own resolve, support from their parties and civil society.

 ${\it The writer is a social development researcher and free lance consultant.}$

Published in Dawn, April 16th, 2018



Read more









Inflation and its discontents



Education: rural futures



Women's mobility

On DawnNews



گانے کو گلے لگا کر ویلنٹٹانن ڈے منانیں'، بھارتی حکومت سوزوکی نے کاروں کی قیمتیں ساڑھے 3 لاکھ روپے تک 🗓 بشت گردی کی حالیہ لہر کے پیچھے کیا وجو ہات ہیں؟ کی انوکھی اپیل

DAWN NEWS ENGLISH



'US, Pakistan have a shared interest in fighting terrorists'



IMF: Deal or no deal?



'Pakistani courts will defend constitution, polls will take place'



leadership realise severity of ongoing economic crisis?



Does Pakistan's political Politics over economy: A I chance to put house in order? Spotlight

Comments (3) Closed

Newest

Popular

Dadeeji

Pakistani women comprise of at least one-half of the country's population. Yet in terms of their empowerment they come out with almost the lowest global ranking—146th out of 147. Since elections are just two months away this is the best time that women's groups asked each and every provincial and federal candidate the fair question: If elected what would they do to advance the lot of their female population?

Sajjad Ali Soomro

Excellent and true ideas shared by the writer. It depicts the real status of women in our politics and policy making. I agree to the writer. Pakistan is rich in promulgating laws but very poor in getting them

Recommend 0

Sadiqa Mian

Apr 16, 2018 06:08pm

Representation of women on any profession or societal area is a reflection of the societal attitudes towards females. Women in politics represent tip of the iceberg of the treatment meted out to women by society at large. Until we improve overall education system in Pakistan for ALL regardless of social status or where someone lives, we will see these issues. Having a town few females in any walk of life, does not solve the actual problem.

Latest Stories



anniversary of revolution as hackers interrupt state TV coverage



Pakistani diaspora in US contributes \$30m to victims in Turkiye-Syria quake



Imran denies money laundering allegation in defamation suit



PML-N's Abbasi says Imran could file treason case against



Nankana Sahib DSP, SHO suspended after violent mob lynches man over blasphemy allegations



Turkiye-Syria quake toll passes 25,000

IMÇES



The Kashmir conflict has been depicted in film many a time but not nearly enough



Komal Rizvi says her ex-husband hit her head with a frying pan for serving cold food



Renowned writer and poet Amjad Islam Amjad passes away at 78 in Lahore

Most Popular

01	still pend	Pakistan agrees to IMF conditions, staff-level accord ing: Dar	02	accord	Govt, IMF finalise 'prior actions', no word yet on key	03	Pakistan will have to enter another IMF programme immediately after this one: Miftah
04		Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves fall below \$3bn	05		Cartoon: 10 February, 2023	06	'Difficult times': PM Shehbaz says Pakistan has established a Rsıobn relief fund for quake-hit Turkiye
07		The red line	80	. 00	If Pakistan defaulted	09	Uproar in Senate over CJP's 'incomplete parliament' remarks

Must Read



Editorial: Things can get a lot more difficult for Pakistan if IMF talks drag on unnecessarily

We don't know exactly what the final agreement with the IMF would entail for the people.



The worst cost-ofliving period on record in Pakistan is morphing into a social and public health crisis



How much TV do Pakistanis watch?



Amjad Islam Amjad: The poet of romance



Policy responses to address educationrelated issues need to be holistic and require a coherent approach

Opinion



Inflation and its discontents

Sakib Sherani Food inflation in countries such as Pakistan has a direct bearing on poverty outcomes.



Updated 11 Feb. 2023

Education: rural futures

Hina Saleem



Women's mobility

Zofeen T. Ebrahim



11 Feb. 2023 Regulating pharma

Ayesha Tammy Haq



Independent central bank

Riaz Riazuddin

Editorial

Updated 11 Feb, 2023

Final IMF deal?

We don't know exactly what the final agreement with the IMF would entail for the people.

11 Feb. 2023

Moscow boycott

NATURE abhors a vacuum, and if Pakistan does not attend kev international meetings, it leaves the field open to...

11 Feb. 2023

Fuel shortages

WE should have seen this coming. As has become the norm over the past 10 months or so, reports of a looming shortage...

Updated 10 Feb, 2023

Ridiculous laws

The criminalisation of defamation will come back to haunt those championing it today. 10 Feb. 2023

Victim-blaming

ONE of the perpetrators of the gang rape in Islamabad's F-9 park had 'advice' for the victim that showed him ...

10 Feb, 2023

Jumbo cabinet

AT a time when the nation is struggling to maintain financial solvency, the federal government is sending all the...

