

**LEGISLATIVE HISTORY OF PAKISTAN:  
ROLE OF WOMEN PARLIAMENTARIANS IN 1977 - 2013**

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## **CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL**

This is to certify that Madeeha Jabeen has completed the M.Phil. Thesis on **LEGISLATURE HISTORY OF PAKISTAN ROLE OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT 1977 TO 2013** under my supervision. In my view the standard of the thesis is quit up to mark. It fulfills the requirements necessary to thesis for the Master of Philosophy and it will be approved by External Examiners.

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## **DECLARATION**

I am Madeeha Jabeen M.Phil. Scholar, Roll No, 20, hereby declared that this is the result of my personal research and is not being submitted concurrently to any other University, for any degree what so ever.

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## **DECLARATION**

I recommended that the thesis prepared under my supervision entitled Topic **“LEGISLATURE HISTORY OF PAKISTAN: ROLE OF WOMEN IN PARLIAMENT 1977- 2013”** be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree M.Phil history.

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## **DEDICATED**

*To my parents who thought me to speak the truth and do love with every  
one creation of Allah ALMIGHTY and made  
me able to get knowledge*

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all I am thankful to Almighty ALLAH the most beneficent and merciful, for the countless blessings and infinite mercy which enable me to complete this dissertation and who always bestowed upon me more than I deserved. All praises and countless peace are upon the Holy Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) whose blessing are for the whole universe and who showed the new civilized and educated way of life to the whole humanity. Secondly, I am thankful to my parents who always encouraged me to pay particular attention to get higher education. Thirdly, I am thankful to all my teachers. The guidance of my teacher remained available throughout the tenure of my study, from my class one up to this M.Phil and they all provided me with great help, courage and particularly all the teachers of M.Phil.

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## **Introduction**

The presence of women in Parliament is a positive action, whereby women are coming to Parliament. Presently, if this research is seen now, at some socio-political level, a few women from everywhere throughout the world have themselves been exhibiting in Parliament and ready to settle on themselves choices. The women representation worldwide is just 15% and there region just 12 nations of the world that has 33% seats for women in parliament (UNDP report, 2005). Women face obstructions to their political interest everywhere throughout the world. Political investment lays not just on having the option to get chosen for the reliable assembly. It additionally incorporates women's job as voters, as individuals from an ideological group, and different parts of interest in the political procedure, structure and framework.

One basic method for expelling genuine victimization women and mainstreaming them into governmental issues is to present authoritative or political shares for them through governmental policy regarding minorities in society measures by the administrations and ideological groups. Responsibility by ideological groups is viewed as one of the greatest benchmarks of progress for women compelling political and administrative representation. Ideological groups hold the way to the equivalent investment of women in political life. Political culture approachable to women needs and goals inside ideological groups make them an instantly recognizable factor. In nations where political atmosphere stays threatening to women's concerns women often confront a great deal of difficulties and limitations in their journey towards women strengthening. The interest for 30% bookings for women is appointive bodies his raised in the Last decade and his made significant increments in women officials in numerous nations those exhibitions for shares unsurprising a change in Govt. Approaches and depends both on the kinds of gathering framework and constituent

framework. Right now, 20% of Pakistan's parliamentarians are women, with a 17% held amount. The support of women in governmental issues is normally driven by men's endorsement and their observation about women's job in the political ground. At present, 223 women's administrators in Pakistan don't comply with the general standard of minimum amount hypothesis, which requires having at any rate 33% of the absolute parliamentary seats involved by women.

While remarking on women's investment in constituent governmental issues, a large portion of the male administrators thought of it as hard for women to enter this exceptionally testing field attributable to their confinements like versatility and social taboos. Some 18% of the male respondents imagined that there must be no seats held for women, rather they must compete parallel to men in legislative issues. We should choose women's access to quality training and all level is past women strengthening is a surest way to our aggregate advancement.

In Pakistan's general elections on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2013 only 36 women are contesting general national assembly seats on political party tickets up from 34 in the 2008 elections. This low number contradicts overall trends where by a growing number of women are contesting elections as independent candidates and more women are registered to vote than ever before despite these indicators, Pakistanis' political parties have done little in this election sequence to facilitate women's participation in the political process. This owes fears of low female voter turnout and the significance of local government systems that have prohibited political parties from development female candidates at the grass roots level. Pakistan outgoing national assembly the first time in the country's history to complete a full five-year term was also exceptional for the activity of female parliamentarians 20 out of 53 private members bills during the Government permanent status were moved by women and outperformed their male

counterparts in terms of formal interventions during parliamentary procedures. At different times of history, the women political participation has been very low in Pakistan but the recent and 2002 parliament has shown the most representation of women in politics.

Pakistan is the main nation on the planet where seats must be held for women as else they cannot would like to be spoken to in the assembly, looked with visually impaired preference and their needy status – economically and socially they remain politically discouraged .

### **Statement of the Problem**

According to the generally perception, male are well thought-out superior and more natural in gender differences, while women's are underestimated. Women must be perpetrators of discrimination within their own community, they are anticipated to remain only at house, men underestimate females in order to preserve their dominance. They can't get help from their families in women participating in politics, which is why women can't expose as much as they want in politics.

### **Hypothesis and Research Question**

The present examination surrounds various record open or private that contained data with respect to any related viewpoint .To satisfy the information hole , and to get clear and somewhere down in sight into the purposed investigation , universal and national journals ,books, project reports papers and other type of logical material will have been gathered so as to direct a logical and reasonable research the fundamental focal point of this investigation will have on essential sources and information accumulation meeting and study a women parliamentarians.

Different indicators, such as population proportion, college employment literacy rate, access to fundamental facilities, and life expectation, have suggested a disparity between males and females in Pakistan. On the other hand, the past 16 years have seen important advances in women's involvement in the field of politics. Most importantly, women's political participation in legislative bodies have risen. This shift in political participation can be ascribed to a number of variables, including: the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). In 1995, Pakistani women were affected by these obligations after the 4<sup>th</sup> world conference. Moreover, the Constitution of Pakistan in 1973 also played an important part in women's political growth.

Consequently, no seats were assigned to females at either provincial or national level in the 1990, 1993 and 1997 elected assemblies. The women's political participation quota has played a crucial part in bringing women to decision-making roles at the local, provincial, and national levels. At the same time, however, the females who have joined politics through the quota and reserved seats distribution come from important political families. Some females who enter politics through reserved seats and they are not from the same or equivalent socio economic and political background as most Pakistani women, a constraint on real representation that needs to be taken seriously. In the past, gender based voting turnout information were not registered. The Pakistan Election Commission (ECP) scheduled to obtain information on gender based voting turnout, however, for the 2013 election.

Other socio-cultural and economic obstacles also limit the involvement of women in the political system. One case in point is of the researches carried out in KPK's Pashtun area, indicating that females face the difficulties due to gender discrimination and absence of knowledge of their political rights. Furthermore, in this region, socio-cultural values give women a social dimension.

### **Research Question:**

Why are females disrespectful in political participation. ?

Pakistani women were given the 1947 suffrage and reaffirmed the right to vote in the 1956 provisional constitutional elections. Parliament's reservation of women's seats existed throughout Pakistan's constitutional history from 1956 to 1973.

This exploration additionally resolved to discover answers to the accompanying examination question.

1-How the political support and portrayal of women guarantee successful administration and significant strengthening?

2-How Government and routines in Pakistan took measures to reinforce women's job in basic leadership procedure?

3- Disadvantages and difficulty, which obstruct the procedure of political investment of women's in Pakistan?

4-How the male observation impact the women political cooperation in Pakistan?

### **Scope and Significance of the study**

This significance of this thesis can be described as follow

- 1- It may help in understanding the level of equality between men and women in the constitutional and legal rights in the social political and economic spheres.

- 2- It may identify the type of challenges confronting by the socially conscious segment of the women community in Pakistan.
- 3- It may enhance the awareness among masses to the actual position of women ,s in Pakistan society.
- 4- It may provide incentive for further research in the field of gender.

### **Methodology:**

The approach of the examination was to gather and study, the National Assembly Debates. With the end goal of the examination, the discussion of each day of the Assembly was completely perused and set apart for women parliamentarians' mediations. As the matter of the National Assembly is kept running as per a lot of Guidelines of Procedure and Conduct of Business the intercessions of women MNA,s were, in this way, indicated under different arrangements accessible for example Questions, Points of Orders, Debates, Resolutions, Calling Attentions Notices, Private Members Bills and so forth.

## **Organizational Structure**

This study consist of five chapters along with introduction, historical background, conclusion and bibliography

### **Chapter 1**

This chapter unearths the participation of women in the politics of Pakistan. It describes, historically, the women's political role in the national politics.

### **Chapter 2**

Second chapter highlights the political representation of women in the political system of the country. It also presents that the selected women's did not get much control in the parliament .

### **Chapter 3**

Third chapter unearth women's nomination in parliament . It also narrates that how Government efforts are being made to increase women 's participation, such as legislation action.

### **Chapter 4**

Fourth chapter deals with the dynamic role of women in the PPP's Government 2008-13.

## Chapter #1

### Women in Parliament Historical Context 1947 -77

Through the appearance of Pakistan progress women, s cooperation in the opportunity battle turned into a critical essentially, both for increasing the Muslim vote bank and for showing numerical quality at the Muslim League, s political energizes. In 1940 Mr. Jinnah reported, women should make a feeling of general political cognizance. They should stand shoulder to shoulder to bear with men in handy legislative issues. Unfortunately, in hate of Quaid, s individual perspectives. In 1948 saw an unexpected end to this brief political opportunity. Anyway a couple of decided women kept on assuming significant job in the history and political strengthening of the women in Pakistan <sup>1</sup>.In 1948 the quick consequence of autonomy, two extremely decided woman individuals from Pakistan, s constitution gathering, Begum Shaista Ikramullah and Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, figured out how to accomplish an exceptional degree of political accomplishment for the women of Pakistan. Through devoted and concentrated diligent work they prevailing with regards to getting the Muslim individual law of Sharia go under which women,s were conceded the privilege to acquire appropriately including rural land. <sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Ibid., 23.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid, 24.

In 1955 prime minister Mohammad Ali Bogra took a second spouse which instigated women association to dispatch a campaign against his subsequent marriage<sup>3</sup>

.The unified front for women ,s rights (UFWR)was shaped under the initiative of begum Jahan ara Shahnawaz .Under weight from UFWR and APWA, the Government framed a commission headed by the central equity of the prominent court , Mr. Rashid equity to think about the current laws of marriage ,separate , support and guardianship of kids and approved alteration to carry them into similarity with the direct of Islam. <sup>4</sup> The Rashid commission finished its report in 1956,which integrated a definite disagreeing note by its religious part Maulana Ehtesham -ul -haq thanvi <sup>5</sup> .Because of supported weight and difference from the standard religious components, the report was tragically retired .However after five years it was to from the reason for the muslim family laws Ordinance 1961.<sup>6</sup> Generally, under various political framework , women speculation and the portions of the seats in national and commonplace gatherings were distinctive. In the principal Pakistan administrative gathering , for instance, women ,s obtained 3% of the complete seats the quantity of all out seats was 30, and women ,s gained 2 seats all of these. There was no office of the president during the time of 1947to 1956. The leader of the state was senator universal .This second council assembly women ,s had 0% re-introduction .For the time the political structure changed by Iskandar Mirza 1956-58 , who was the representative general expected office as the president , since the post of representative general was nullified. <sup>7</sup>

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<sup>3</sup>Ibid, 21.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, 21.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid, 23-25

<sup>6</sup>Shehzadi Zamurrad Awan, "*Role of Civil Society in Empowering Pakistani Women*, (lahore:2012), 17.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid, 20.

Prior to freedom, the parliament or the focal lawmaking body in the south Asian subcontinent created as an Indian committees demonstration of 1861 the Governor General's chamber was reconstituted for administrative reason by the consideration of 6-12 extra individuals all chosen by the representative general the Indians could now progress toward becoming individuals from the gathering however they were chosen by the Governor General. The all out number of women parliamentarians from the season of Independence to 1977 comes to thirty two which is too little a number to symbolize around 50% populace of Pakistan .They originated from various locales of Pakistan, created just as less created districts/region.<sup>8</sup> Eleven of them served in the parliaments of the unfastened Pakistan and the staying twenty one were individuals from the parliaments after the production of Bangladesh out of the eleven women parliamentarians before 1971, seven (Begam Shaista Ikramullah, Begum Roqyya Anwar, Begun Shams un Nahar Mahmud, Begum Dolly Azad, Begum Serajun Nesa Choudhury ,Begum Razia Faiz and Begum Maryam Hashim ud Din)were structure east Pakistan and four from west Pakistan two (Begum Shah Nawaz and Beum G.A khan) from the Punjab,one Begum Zari Sarfraz from the NWFP and one (Begum Mujeb un Nesa ,Muhammad Akram) from Sind after 1971 there were twenty one women parliamentarians four among them as referenced before were legislators three miss Asifa Faruqui Begum Samia Usman Fathand begum Aziza Humayun Mirza from the Punjab and one Mrs Bibi Parveen from Baluchistan eighteen were MNA,s individuals from the national assembly nine begum Nasim Jahan, Mrs Nargis NaeemSandh and miss Zahida Sultana Begum Bilquis Habib ullah ,Mrs Dilshad Begum miss Mubarak Begum ,Mrs Nafisa Khloid ,Begum Samia Usman Fatah and Mrs

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<sup>8</sup>Asma Afzal. "*Political empowerment of women in Pakistan.* ( Karachi: Pakistan Vision 2009),141

Najma Andrews Form the Punjab<sup>9</sup> ,three (Mrs Ashraf Abbasi) Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Begum Nasima Sultana Sakmut from Sind, three(Begum Kalsoom Saif Ullah Begum Nasim Abdul Wali Kahn and begum Shireen Wahab) from the NWFP and three Mrs Jennifer Qazi Musa ,Mrs Bilquis ,Begum and Mrs Shavak Rustam from Baluchistan and Mrs Nargis Naeem were Elected twice to the national Assembly and one Begum Samina Usman Fath was once chosen as representative and the once as MNA.

The Pakistan parliamentary framework is one of a kind from numerous points of view and includes private inside the nation with regards to its own social and political foundation country and recorded advancement of mindful Govt.<sup>10</sup>

In the present discussion, the demeanor of the women's weight and the extension of their approval and the level of their representation during 1947-77 have been talked about previous to self-government, the women, s in their extraordinary exertion for political and genuine social liberties, did not require any exceptional affirmation like assemblies seats of reservations . After Independence, there was an adjustment in their position. Presently they requested condition of seats in the assemblies to ensure their financial and political rights under the establishment.<sup>11</sup>

At the season of self-assurance, Pakistan had a Provisional temporary Constitution which was an adjusted form of India Act of 1935. With changes and modifications, March 23<sup>rd</sup> 1956 it stayed working . Two women,s Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah, were

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid, 150.

<sup>10</sup>Sanchita. Bhattacharya, *"Status of women in Pakistan."* (Lahore: Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan 2014), 27.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid, 29.

chosen for this Assembly.<sup>12</sup> After Independence, under the provisional constitution when races were structured, separate seats were given to women's an established modification<sup>13</sup>

As per the Third Amendment in the Government of India Act, 1935, the accompanying reservation was made for women's.

	<b>Women Seats</b>	<b>Total Seats</b>
East Pakistan	9	309
Punjab	5	197
Sind	3	111
NWFP m	2	85

In March 1949, Objectives Resolution was passed by the CAP on which the future association was to be based.<sup>14</sup> One general section was in the revelation about essential rights which gave "uniformity of status, of shot and under the steady gaze of law social, monetary and political equity and opportunity of idea, articulation, conviction, confidence, love and affiliation, subject to law and open ethical quality"." However, the assertion did not make any different reference to women or their status. This is in part shown absence of mindfulness with respect to constitution-producers about women rights. Objectives Resolution was passing in the wake the CAP named a Basic Principles Committee (BPC) to draft the standards of things to come constitution. Other than three subcommittees on government and common constitutions, legal executive and establishment, the BPC picked a unique panel, called the Board of Talimaat-e- Islamia, to encourage on issues

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<sup>12</sup> Ibid., 29.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid, 30.

<sup>14</sup> Shaheen Sardar. "*Law, Islam and the women's movement in Pakistan.*" (London International Perspectives on Gender and Democratization .Palgrave Macmillan, 2000), 41.

identifying with Islamic standards. <sup>15</sup>The Board was to be led by Sayyid Suliman Nadvi with Mufti Muhammad Shafi, Professor Abdul Khaliq, Mufti Jaffar Husain, Dr. Hamid Ullah and Maulana Zafar Ahmad Ansari as individuals. Sayyid Nadvi was welcome to come to Pakistan from India.

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The two women's individuals served on the BPC and its subcommittee on establishment from the CAP, names are Begum Shah Nawaz and Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah. In the mediating time, in October 1950, the Committee on Fundamental Rights and Matters identifying with non Muslims presented its report. Women's were clearly referenced in this Report. In the segment on essential rights, segment 1 gave that all people were equivalent under the eye of law and similarly qualified for security of law. Provision 4 expressed that there would be no imbalance on grounds of conviction, race, standing, sexual orientation or spot of birth concerning access to spots of open action, diversion or welfare. It additionally given that nothing in this provision would disparage from the forces of the state to make uncommon fundamentals for the advantage of women and youngsters. Another article qualified each certified resident for arrangement in the administration of the state regardless gender in expansion other factors.<sup>17</sup>

Thus, every Pakistani, independent of sexual orientation, was to have the right to speak freely, articulation, calling, and so on and the privilege to rise to pay for equivalent work. The recommendations subcommittee and the BPC did not give these and other comparable proposition any genuine thought. The BPC settled its report in 1952, which Prime Minister Nazim ud Din introduced to the CAP on December 22<sup>nd</sup>.<sup>18</sup> In contrast to the Interim Report, this BPC Report

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<sup>15</sup>Ibid, 45-50.

<sup>16</sup>Farzana Bari, "*Women parliamentarians: Challenging the frontiers of politics in Pakistan.*" Gender, Technology and Development Lahore: 2010), 363.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid, 365.

<sup>18</sup>Ibid, 364.

made a couple of explicit arrangements for the females. Provision 16 of the order Principles of State Policy set out that the state should endeavor to guarantee that other than kids and youth, ladies were not exposed to usage or made' to enter diversions wrong to their age and Gender. Each native, independent of gender, who had accomplished the age of 21 was qualified for reserve the privilege to vote.<sup>19</sup>

The Report did not advocate any booking of isolated seats for women; they could, obviously, challenge decisions from general supporters. Aside from these arrangements, there is no recommendation for raising the status of women .

The Nazim- ud- Din Ministry was expelled before the CAP could examine the BPC Report. October-November 1953 that the CAP took up the discourse of the Report during the prime Ministership of Muhammad Ali Bogra. APWA, the most dynamic women association, requested that ten seats have to to be saved for the women in the National and commonplace Assemblies for at any rate ten years.<sup>20</sup>

After the CAP had examined a piece of the Report, the pondering of the Report was again deferred because of the races in East Pakistan in March 1954.<sup>21</sup> After these races, the last discourse of the BPC Report occurred in the July-September 1954 session of the CAP. It was in this session that Begum Shah Nawaz introduced a "Contract of Women Rights" in the CAP. <sup>22</sup>This Charter

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<sup>19</sup>Shaheen Sardar. "*Law, Islam and the women's movement in Pakistan.*" (London International Perspectives on Gender and Democratisation .Palgrave Macmillan, 2000), 60.

<sup>20</sup>Farzana. Bari, "*Women parliamentarians: Challenging the frontiers of politics in Pakistan.*" Gender, Technology and Development Lahore :2010), 370.

<sup>21</sup>Shaheen Sardar. "*Law, Islam and the women's movement in Pakistan.*" (London International Perspectives on Gender and Democratisation.Palgrave Macmillan, 2000), 61.

<sup>22</sup>Shaheen Sardar. "*Law, Islam and the women's movement in Pakistan.*" (London International Perspectives on Gender and Democratisation.Palgrave Macmillan, 2000), 60.

requested the booking, of 3 percent seats for women's in the focal and common Assemblies. It likewise requested equivalent shot of position and opportunity, equivalent pay for equivalent work and assurance of rights for Muslim ladies under the Muslim individual law. The Charter was bantered in the CAP. The faultfinders contended that a portion of the requests had not been passed in the West, and getting of these requests by the CAP would create new issues for the recently autonomous state. There were supporters also, who argued that very nearly 50% of the populace which had been given the privilege to cast a ballot, couldn't be overlooked.<sup>23</sup>

After expanded conversation, the interest for reservation of seats was acknowledged. Report that was received by the CAP in 1954 report was received by the BPC, made arrangement with this impact. Just because seats were held for women. The booking was around two percent in the House of Units (Upper House) and more than four percent in the House of People (Lower House). The Upper House, notwithstanding its typical intensity of 50, was to have two additional seats held for ladies; one was to be filled by the territorial governing body of East Pakistan and the other by the Electoral College in West Pakistan. In the Lower House of 300 individuals, 14 extra seats were held for lady whom were to be filled in legitimately by women voters as it were. The cautious assignment of women seats was as per the following:

East Pakistan	7
Punjab	3
Sind and Khairpur	1
NWFP, Frontier States and Tribal Areas	1

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<sup>23</sup>Ibid, 63.

Baluchistan, Baluchistan States Union and Bahawalpur	1
Karachi, the federal Capital	1

The government council was to decide the women voting public. This condition was for a time of ten years, as requested by ladies. Women were permitted to cast a ballot at age of 21 as far as the government was concerned. This Report was held in December 1952 BPC Report, within the Directive Principles of State Policy there was no modifications to the DPSP..<sup>24</sup>

As is self-evident, this protected archive was an enhancement for the previous sacred drafts the extent that the established status of women were troubled. The Constitutional assembly of Pakistan embraced the established report on 21<sup>st</sup> September 1947 and at that point it was deferred to modify this was so it could settle the constitution in October so this was before the constitution could take its last form. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October the Governor General broke down the constitutional assembly of Pakistan, due to the legality of the governor generals action this resulted in a verbal fight to take place in the High Courts Of Pakistan. It was decided that there was a need of another constitutional assembly to take place in May -June 1955 during this selection process the assembly did not assign any seats for women, nor did the ideological groups who took part in the assembly did not offer any tickets to any women who where entitled and hopeful for a change.

According to the constitution 1956 it was reported within its articles of the committee of fundamental rights there was a different area of the fundamental rights that where given to women. These rights were given transparently. According to the Article 5 of the Fundamental Rights expressed that all residents were obliging under the rules and regulations of law and all were allowed to the protection of law. According to the article 14 it was highlighted that any discrimination which was based on race, religion, gender and place of birth, there would be no place of such discrimination and there would be no inequality. It further elaborated within the article that there would be situations where exceptional circumstances would be applied to women.

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<sup>24</sup>Azra Asghar, Ali, and M. Javaid Akhtar. "*Empowerment and political mobilization of women in Pakistan*." (Lahore :Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences,2012), 221.

The administration of Pakistan set out that there would be no sexual orientation discrimination for game plans this was elaborated in Article 17.

It was likewise given that in light of a legitimate concern for any administration, determined posts could be saved for women. Not at all like the lawful report received in September 1954, the Constitution accommodated a unicameral assembly, comprising of 300 individuals. Ten additional seats were assigned for women in the National Assembly for a time period of 10 years. The seats that were assigned for women could only be filled legitimately by female voters within East and West of Pakistan.<sup>25</sup>

The requirement of the constitution 1956 the 80 part of the constitutional assembly was resigned into the interim national assembly . in any case common races could not be held incompletely under the new constitution because because of the rescheduling in developmental the technique for races, i.e. regardless of whether races ought to be hung based on independent elections and joint elections . at the point different elements were added so the issue was resolved

In October 1958, the entire law based procedure was wrapped up, military law was applied forcefully by president Iskandar Mirza due to this the existing constitutional laws of Pakistan was made null and void the post of commander in chief of the army was took over by general Mohammad Ayub khan he was first assigned chief martial law administrator only after this he was assigned as the president <sup>26</sup> Ayub Khan introduced the basic democracy within two years after his presidential.

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<sup>25</sup>Ayesha. Jalal, *"The convenience of subservience: Women and the state of Pakistan."* *Women, Islam and the state.* ( London:Palgrave Macmillan, 1991),77.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid, 78.

. In spite of all his stability, Ayub Khan didn't consider guaranteeing representation of ladies of this level; the Basic Democracy framework discriminated against women by not reserving any seats for women. Women had no representation in the BD framework, women had minimal shot of being selected for National, commonplace Assemblies from the regular supporters on the grounds that the 80,000 democratic from the west and east of Pakistan East and West Pakistan comprised the constituent school for Assembly. Ayub Khan introduced a Constitution Commission this was led by Justice Shahab-ud-din<sup>27</sup>.

Which consisted of five councils, out of which whom were two women named, Begum Shah Nawaz and Begum Shams un Nahar Mahmud.

Articles 5, 14, 17, 28 and the Constitution of 1956, alluded to over, that kept women's rights. This Government saved seats for women in the common and National Assemblies similarly as it had don't previously in the 1956 government.

Out of 156 seats only 6 seats reserved were women this was in 2 in the national assembly's in the common assembly both east and west Pakistan out of 155 seats only 5 were assigned for women. In December 1967, the number of seats in the common and national assembly was raised to 218 seats which were reserved for female was that for increased to only 8 seats in each of the 3 assemblies.<sup>28</sup> In the national assembly the number of seats assigned for women was left upon during the electoral college bill in 1964<sup>29</sup>. In East Pakistan, Begum Roqya Anwar, encouraged a change to the law that in any event at least 25% seat to be saved for women within the lawmaking bodies.

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<sup>27</sup>Ayesha. Jalal, *"The convenience of subservience: Women and the state of Pakistan."* *Women, Islam and the state.* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 1991), 77.

<sup>28</sup>Ibid, 79.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid, 80.

This change had followers just as much as its rivals. Its followers contended that men discriminated and disliked women who worked alongside them and therefore supported elimination of women from Government . Due to this there was requirement to hold seats for women to ensure their social and different rights.

The rivals, including Begum Khadija G. A. Khan, were of the response that the women previously appreciated essential thing rights, in particular the privilege to cast a ballot in the general decisions and the privilege to challenge races from general voting public. They called attention to that the women have to to contribute openly alongside men in every single political undertaking and choices of the nation to pick up mindfulness and comprehension of the political life.

The rule of reservation of seats for women, as indicated by them, couldn't advance the development of political mindfulness between them. Therefore, they suggested that the women should challenge decisions from the general voting demographics, reservation of seats must be canceled to make fearlessness, between the, Begum Roqya's correction was refused. Anyhow, the National Assembly embraced a different proposition prescribing the setting up of independent surveying for women throughout the decisions.<sup>30</sup>

The issue of a women driving is an Islamic state by implication went below this was during the 1965 presidential races when Miss Fatima Jinnah was hopeful by the combined opposition party which was a union of five ideological groups, the Nizam-e-Islam Party .The Awami League the Muslim League, the national Awami party and the Jamaat-e-Islami. There was no ban for women in the Constitution of 1962 on a women representing as president .However, when Fatima Jinnah

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<sup>30</sup>Farzana Bari, "*Women parliamentarians: Challenging the frontiers of politics in Pakistan.*" Gender, Technology and Development Lahore :2010), 371.

was hopeful in becoming president the Ulama battled that this was against Islamic standards it was unlawful to have a woman leading to Islamic state unlawful.<sup>31</sup>

For some odd reason the protection Fatima Jinnah's application was given by Maulana Maududi contended against a woman driving an Islamic state. His argument was that issue raising circumstance a woman could hold the agency of the leader of an Islamic state. The Majlis-e-Shura of the Jamaat-e-Islami issued protracted goals in clarification of its help of Fatima Jinnah.

Curiously, the APWA and its pioneers including Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan and Begum Zeenat Fida Hassan restricting Miss Jinnah and effectively battled for Ayub Khan, the decision party contestant. On this, a gathering of women comprising of Begum Shah Nawaz, Begum Abad Ahmad, Begum Sayyid Maududi and others requested extraction of the administration award to the APWA.

Be that as it may, the individuals who contradicted Miss Jinnah's candidature did not request change in the Constitution. After a nation wide development, Muhammad Yahya Khan take charge after the resignation of Ayub Khan. After exchanges with various political powers, Legal Framework Order (LFO) issued by General Yahya Khan in March 1970. Women, did not have any conditions in the LFO, according to the constitution, fundamental rights would be set down and protected. The improvement of LFO reports the coverage that the quantity of seats for women was concerned. The National Assembly seats were allocated based on 1961 survey.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup>Farzana. Bari, "*Women parliamentarians: Challenging the frontiers of politics in Pakistan.*" Gender, Technology and Development Lahore :2010),372.

<sup>32</sup>Farzana Bari, "*Women parliamentarians: Challenging the frontiers of politics in Pakistan.*" Gender, Technology and Development Lahore :2010), 372.

Article 6 (3) of the Legal Framework Order commenced women individuals from the national assembly from the region would be chosen by the individuals from national assembly chosen from that territory in concurrence with law. Its article 6(4) gave that women individuals from the common assembly. The method of races on these held seats was corresponding to in the constitution of 1962. The Legal Framework Order did not resolve phase for the booking of these seats. Furthermore these held seats, women could challenge races from the general voting demographics.<sup>33</sup> In the 1970 decisions, a few women contested the races from the general elections. In total There were 9 women, s candidate for the national assembly. There was 3 seats from east Pakistan, one seat from Punjab, and there was 5 seats from Sind and none from the NWFP and Baluchistan. On the other hand none of these women candidates was elected in the national assembly.<sup>34</sup>

The women, s candidates returned to the nation assembly on the reserved seats under the LFO. The six women candidates that was selected choose from West of Pakistan named as followed Begum Nasim Jahan, Begum Zahida Sultana, Begum Shireen Wahab, Dr. Mrs. Ashraf khatoon Abbasi, Ms. Jennifer Jahanzeb Qazi Musa and Mrs. Nargis Naeem Sandhu later on, one lady, Mrs. Najma Andrews, was elected in the seat to represent the minorities of Pakistan. During 1947-69, Pakistan had five parliaments, or focal governing bodies. Every one of these parliaments/councils were unicameral.<sup>35</sup>

The new government came into power On 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1956, the subsequent CAP was mutilated into the principal between time national assembly of Pakistan (or the third parliament) under the

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<sup>33</sup>Ibid, 371.

<sup>34</sup>Ibid, 372.

<sup>35</sup>Ayesha. Jalal, "*The convenience of subservience: Women and the state of Pakistan.*" *Women, Islam and the state.* (London:Palgrave Macmillan, 1991), 85.

constitution. There was no adjustment in its organization or enrollment; in this manner, it had no female individuals. The third parliament moved out from the political scene with the revocation of the 1956 constitution and commitment of military law in the nation in October 1958, with general Ayub Khan as the main military law chairman. The fourth parliament or the primary national assembly under the constitution of 1962 was selected in April-May 1962. As referenced before, this constitution had six seats reserved for women the three women individuals (Begum Khadija G.A Khan, Begum Zari Sarfraz and Begum Mujib un Nisa Muhammad Akram) were selected from West Pakistan and three women (Begum Roqyya Anwar, Begum Seraj un Nessa Choudhury and Begum Shams un Nahar Mahmud) were selected from East of Pakistan.<sup>36</sup>

The second national assembly under the Government, or the fifth parliament was chosen in the month of April 1965, the presidential race following six women were elected for this parliament; female candidates for the fourth parliament were reelected from the west of Pakistan however there were three women, selected from east Pakistan named as (Begum Dolly Azad, Begum Maryam Hashim ud Din Ahmad and Begum Raiza Faiz) were all New members. This parliament was broken up because of the second nation wide military law.<sup>37</sup>

During General Yahya Khan's military law of around two years, General elections were held in the country based on direct establishment under the LFO. All the ideological groups took part in the decisions. Women, too effectively participated in the race battle structure the stage of various ideological groups.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup>Ibid, 84.

<sup>37</sup>Fauzia. Yazdani, *Women's representation in government in Pakistan: impact analysis and future policy implications*. ( Centre for Policies Studies, Central European University 2003), 56.

<sup>38</sup>Ibid, 58.

As referenced before no assembly offered ticket to any female gaining seat for general elections and none of the individuals who stood autonomously could win a seat in the national assembly, nonetheless, female political specialists energetically battled for their gathering applicants. In West Pakistan, the female laborers of the Pakistan individuals' gathering (PPP) particularly activated help for the gathering applicants. Their creative mind of women folk especially the urban instructed women. At the season of autonomy Begum Jahan Ara was chosen individual from the principal CAP, she was the only person from the working board of trustees of the Pakistan Muslim association begum Jahan Ara was re-elected from the Punjab assembly in 1951 and moved toward becoming individual from the west Pakistan assembly in 1955 and 1962, among her actuates outside the parliament was her investment in the APWA.<sup>39</sup> She had energetic enthusiasm for writing and used to contribute articles in the Sharif Bibi and Tehzibi-e-Niswan.<sup>40</sup>

Different women parliamentarians had a place with families were less popularity in politics politically or had little interest for legislative issues they were fundamentally social laborers a large portion of them wound up dynamic in governmental issues during the Pakistan development Begum Zari safari of the fourth parliament was a performance specialist who entered legislative issues for the Pakistan's development. She joined the Muslim group in 1944, and sorted out the women's board of trustees of the Mardan area Muslim class afterward she became the leader of Mardan. She crusaded for the association in the 1945-46 elections she took part in the common defiance development sorted out by the Muslim against Dr. Khan Sahib's service and the July 1947 choice and after freedom she represented on different social associations she was only women from the Pakistan social welfare committee..<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>39</sup> Ibid, 61

<sup>39</sup> Shehzadi Zamurrad. Awan, "Role of Civil Society in Empowering Pakistani Women.lahore:2012), 38.

<sup>41</sup>Ibid, 39.

Begum G.A khan was a member of the fourth parliament she was a played most important role in social and political specialist of the Punjab who had taken an interest in the Pakistan development before she joined Governmental issues she served power trouble for quite a while and was additionally connected with flame guideless developments.<sup>42</sup> During independence in 1951 she was chosen individual from the Punjab assembly and later on representing from the west Pakistan authoritative gathering of the congregations she later took an interest . She was elected as leader of social welfare in the west Pakistan.<sup>43</sup>

Begum Shireen Wahab who was from the NWFP additionally taken an interest in the Pakistan development after autonomy .She promoted women in her general surrounding area. The quantity of women who took an interest in political life during 1947-70 was exceptionally modest. A significant number of them began their political vocations before freedom by joining the All-India Muslim League while a few joined governmental issues during the development against Ayub Khan.

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<sup>42</sup>Ibid, 40.

<sup>43</sup> A.Edgar Public, *opinion and constitution making in Pakistan*(India:Michigan 1967), 49.

## **Chap #2:**

### **ROLE OF WOMEN'S IN PARLIAMENT 1977-2000**

The Rule of Zulifkar Ali Bhutto was a time of liberal frames of mind towards women. The Z.A Bhutto time was a period of advancement for women. All taxpayer supported organizations were opened to women including the locale the board gathering and the outside administration which had been deprived of to them before about 10 % of seats in the Assembly and 5 % in the commonplace congregations were held for women, with no limitation on challenging general seats as well. Anyway, the enactment of these approaches was pathetic as the Government had been confronted a financial emergency because of the war with India and consequent opening of the nation.

### **GOVERNMENT UNDER ZIA UL HAQ 1977-1988**

The military law routine of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1986) made a bit of the steps for women, s advancement. The establishment of the Women's Division in the Cabinet Secretariat, The game plan of Commission on the Status of Women. An area on women being created was fused unprecedented for the Sixth Plan. In 1981, General Zia-ul-Haq drafted 20 women, s as people in the Majlis-e-Shoora. In 1985, the National Assembly picked through nonparty races

increased women spared sum (20 percent). Regardless, Zial-ul-Haq began a strategy of Islamization through one-sided sanctioning against women. He denied women from taking an conspiracy and from being spectators of games and propelled purdah. He suspended each and every chief right guaranteed in the Constitution of 1973 including the chance to be free of incorporation dependent on sexual orientation.<sup>44</sup>

### **1985 Elections :**

In 1985 , races were hung on a non party basis and boycotted by all major ideological groups . Of enthusiasm here is the way that 13 women,s challenged general seats through just one from jhang ,( Syeda Abida Hussain ) another women Nasim A majid from Bahawalnagar who had before been an individual from the presidentially selected Majlis -e-shooraa and lost in the february 1985 general decisions, won a seats in the national assembly . In the commonplace assembly just two women (Farhat Rafiq and Sajida Nayyer Abidi – Punjab )were productive.<sup>45</sup> Authenticating the proceeding with political protection from women ,s open deceivability in 1986 ( the year Ms. Benzair Bhutto came back to Pakistan as co-executive on of the PPP ).

The following general decisions were held in 1988. Regardless of the 1977-85 military law , the mediating years had created a center – rank political administration ,empowering the ANP , PPP and Tehrik-e-istaqabal to field in any event a couple of women ,s applicants on general seats . To the shock of numerous non-Pakistanis and despite all the basic hindrances to women ,s support in legislative issues , these races brought 35 years - old Benzair Bhutto to control who made be determined on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 1988 as the most youthful and the principal female Minister in the Muslim world . Therefore the saved women situates in the national assembly are 20 in the Punjab

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<sup>44</sup>Hamid Yusuf ,*Pakistan in search of democracy ,1947-77*, (Lahore :Mchmlne1980,)87

<sup>45</sup>Bhutto, Benazir. *Daughter of the East: An autobiography*. (New York: Simon and Schuster,2014), 99.

common assemble the number was brought to 12 , in Sind commonplace assemble to 5 , in NWFP to 4 and in Baluchistan common congregare to 2. Thirteen women to handle their selections papers for national assembly and challenged for general seats .just a single women established with regards to getting choose .<sup>46</sup>( another women challenged and won the general seat in the National meeting by races that followed in May 1985 ) .

Three lost just about while another three poled in excess of 12,000 votes . Of women hopefuls who battled for common Assemblies from general seats just ,two were effective from Punjab and other three territories no women was productive .The 1985 decisions have anticipated the patterns of law support of women in the political existence of the nation . No attendance of a great frame of mind to the constitutional rights of women ,s the modest number of female contestant and the forcefully one-sided open conduct has been forcefully felt.<sup>47</sup>

In her Note of contention, Nasima Sultana Akmut had foreseen various options clearly on the grounds that she felt that indirect races made women delegates basically legally responsible to male officials instead of women, s . Among different proposals she suggested: That it made be fundamental for ideological groups to host assembly records that "contain women competitors of at least confirmed percentage at the very least 20% ideally .Her disobedient note was to shape the basis of the proposals of the 1986 Commission on the Status of Women Report with respect to women' s political investment. Showing the absence of the advancement in the mediating years, the later Commission's report again featured the drawbacks of delinking.

Women political representation from well known voting demographics, prescribed:

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<sup>46</sup> Ibid,110.

<sup>47</sup>Shafqat Saeed, *Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto*. (USA:Westview Press, 1997),167.

- At least 20% of seats have to be saved for women the national and common congregations.
- At least 20% of seats have to be saved for non-Muslim women in the house.
- Women legitimately choose women on saved seats (They didn't anyway talk about the ineffectual issue of delimiting supporters for the reason).
- An ideological group which does not have at any rate 20% women enrollment have not to be permitted to challenge races, and
- At the district level, at least two women in every Union Council in all areas.

Meanwhile Gen Zia-ul-Haq supplanted the chosen congregations and in, 1981 introduced designated Federal Advisory Council - the Majlis-e-Shoora. Its principle intention was to give the standard an external of authenticity by drafting individuals from winning sock,' financial strata into the space of state support. .<sup>48</sup>

General Zia appointed twenty women ,s as functionaries in the Majlis-e-shoora While women individuals were to a great extent token agents, they figured out how to make their spirit felt on certain issues, vouching for the significance of even token delegates in the event that they are vocal.<sup>49</sup>

Under Zia's routine the Ansari Commission was selected in July 1983 to introduce an Islamic political system. Its report displayed in August 1983 endeavored to confine women investment. It suggested that there should be independent electorates for women and men; that the workplace of the head of state be put down the lid for women and non-Muslims; and that women, possibility to

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid, 57-60.

<sup>49</sup> Azra Asghar, Ali, and M. Javaid Akhtar. "Empowerment and political mobilization of women in Pakistan: (Lahore :Pakistan Journal of Social Sciences,2012), 245.

the assembly be over 50 years old and have collected permission from their spouses to challenge seats.

At any rate , Zia-ul-Haq started a strategy of Islamization by exhibiting impacted implementation against women, for instance, the course of action of Hudood Ordinance and the Qanun - e - Shadat demand (Law of Evidence demand ). He confined women from partaking and from being spectators of games and propelled purdah .He suspended each and every key right guaranteed in the constitution that had been grasped in 1973 , including the chance to be free of detachment dependent on sexual orientation.

### **Equal rights :**

Begum kalsoom Saifullah she motivated the Pakistani women and appreciated her leader that giving opportunity to women that they can play a vital role in parliament .she said she will never disappoint the Pakistani people and her leaders as well. She said she wants to say thanks to the Government that they provide a equal Islamic status to women. A women played an important role for our party success even Bhutto admitted that .<sup>50</sup>

### **GOVERNMENT UNDER BENZAI BHUTTO 1988-1990**

Post Zia-ul - Haq routine, there was an obvious change in the approach setting for women . In 1988,Benzair Bhutto turned into the main leader of Pakistan,<sup>51</sup> and the primary women chose for head a muslim nation. During her decision crusades , she voiced worries over social issues of women , wellbeing and oppression women .She likewise declared designs to set up women ,s

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<sup>50</sup>Monday, the 28th March, 1977( 2<sup>nd</sup>session of 1977) [Volume II contains Nos. I to 3]

<sup>51</sup>Shehzadi Zamurad Awan, Placement of Pakistani Women during Democratic Regimes: 1988-2018, Journal of Research of South Asian Studies Vol. 33, No. 2, (July – December), 367.

police headquarters, court and women ,s development banks .she additionally gave assurance to repeal dubious Hudood laws that lessened the privileges of women ,s that as it may during her two incomplete terms in office. Benzair Bhutto did not pay heed to boost up her performance to improve social life for the women . She was not ready to invalidate a solitary one of Zia -ul-haq islamic laws . By excellence of the eight established alteration forced by Zia – ul-haq these laws were safeguarded both from customary administrative adjustment and from legal audit.<sup>52</sup>

Here, women ,s political assembly has taken a few courses ; a couple of uncommon women have turned out to be national worker's organization chiefs , (for example kaniz Fatima , Gulzar Bano ) others decided on activism through NGO,s ( Begum Ra,ana Liaqat Ali who turned into the primary female Governor ), however as of late the mass preparation of women has happened through the rise of the ethnically characterized Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM ) .

### **Foreign policy :**

Syeda Abida Husain discussed and said that there are no permanent friends between nations but permanent interest .today it is time to change the foreign policy and make a good relations with an other countries . She focused on good relation of muslims countries with pakistan .<sup>53</sup>

### **water and power :**

Syeda Abida Hussain was the minister for water in 1989. she raised a question about the availability of water and gas in rural areas . She discussed the basic needs in backward areas of the country .She highlighted water and gas supplied in all villages in her minister ship .<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid, 367-368.

<sup>53</sup> Debates of national assembly in Pakistan 18<sup>th</sup> april 1988

<sup>54</sup> National assembly debates in Pakistan 27<sup>th</sup> june 1989.

### **Funds and budget :**

Dr Mrs Attya anyyat ullah suggested the finance minister at that Govt and finance minister should take positive steps for the betterment of the country . She suggested that accountant and director general should report directly and responsible for all that matters . She recommended that budget and grant which discussing now should be given and presented in advance and no after the budget . If we make some proper policies before budget then we are not faced the debt .<sup>55</sup>

### **GOVERNMENT UNDER NAWAZ SHARIF 1990-1993**

In 1990 , contrary to expectations that major ideological groups would give more tickets to women,s , the PPP with its two women,s co-director issued no PPP tickets to some other women , however the PPP – drove alliance ( Pakistan Democracies Alliances – PDA ) handled an ostensible number including Shahnaz Javed from chichawatni (who lost ) . Another PDA applicant ,Mehnaz Rafi , unsuccessfully challenged a commonplace seat from Lahore restricting the PDA was the muslim class (PML) drove islami jamhoori ittehad (IJI). Its introverted female applicant was Abida Hussain (who lost ) Since the arrangement of women, s held seats had by then passed. the two Bhutto women were the sole female lawmakers in the 1990 National Assembly . The MQM, in spite of its solid women, s wing neglected to field even a solitary female applicant.<sup>56</sup>The hesitance of gatherings to handle women applicants is because of their expressed observation that

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<sup>55</sup>Debates of national assembly in Pakistan 24<sup>th</sup> June 1989.

<sup>56</sup>Benazir Bhutto, *Daughter of destiny: an autobiography* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989), 30.

women are frail competitors and in an extreme battle it is desirable over field a male. From numerous points of view this is a self - satisfying prescience as women can never would like to end up solid hopeful on the off chance that they are not allowed a chance to try things out.

The PPP had its pronouncement routed to women with in addition to other things guaranteed:

- Monetary strengthening for women
- To reasonably correct the Hudood laws
- Availability of credit to women ranchers and provincial business people
- Law stipulating least wages, working hours , wellbeing and maternity benefits
- Acknowledgment of family arranging as an essential human rights .
- Make family laws progressively impartial application
- Lady – headed Qazi courts .

In 1993 similarly observed the Mohajir Qaumi Movement incorporate women, s candidate for national and common seats ( in spite of the fact that the MQM in this way boycotted the NA surveys ) . The PPP and PMLN set up seven women for the national assembly among these the optional triumph of Shanaz Javed of the PPP shows and fascinating investigation.<sup>57</sup>Mrs javed was given an assembly ticket by the PPP after they contended her chances for progress . She has not inherited Governmental . She built up her importance as her very own legislators because social and political work in her electorate.<sup>58</sup>

## **GOVERNMENT UNDER BEMZAIR BHUUTO 1993-1996**

After Zia-ul - Haq routine, there was an obvious change in the approach setting for women.

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<sup>57</sup> Ibid, 368-370

<sup>58</sup>Ibid, 371.

Until 1993 no women had challenged a general seats from the region and balouchi women have just been available in the congregations through the arrangement of reserved seats . While both baluchi and paktun women work inside exacting standards of segregation and withdrawal in inherited social orders , the mass political activation of individuals in the NWFP by right off the Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and after that briefly through the Pakistan Movement has extremely encouraged to the present level of Paktun women,s cooperation the political administration level<sup>59</sup>.In 1993 decisions likewise returned Benazir Bhutto to control and keeping in mind that it is trusted that her administration would upgrade women ,s status , her administration ,s execution during her past residency was poor , and much will rely upon the capacity of lady to campaign the assembly after their formal interest through casting a ballot.

### **GOVERNMENT UNDER NAWAZ SHARIF 1996-1999**

In with past examples of political instability in Pakistan , the congregations were broken up. The Bhutto government was expelled in November 1996 and crisp decisions were called for February 1997 . For the women of Pakistan a high purpose of the February 1997 was the critical increment in the quantity of female contestant. Upwards of 55 lady challenged the surveys for the national assembly and 21 for the four commonplace gatherings.

Therefore ,the PPP and its alliance accomplice PML granted National Assembly tickets to 9 women out of aggregate of 161 seats challenged , while the PML(N) fixed six women. The standard contentions from ideological groups that they can not go for broke granting tickets to lady individuals in view of the expanded odds of devastation were uncovered as especially empty on account of the PMLN given that all signs were that its hopefuls stood very solid odds of triumph ,

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<sup>59</sup>Benazir Bhutto, *Daughter of destiny: an autobiography* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989), 270.

remarkably in Punjab . In addition , application had come senior women extremist from the PML(N) .<sup>60</sup>

In the 1997 races, women ,s presence of political correspondence as in the past likewise reached out to factors effectively preventing women from working their freedom of establishment.

The report of the request of the commission for the social welfare of the women obviously expressed that the Hudood performance must be canceled as it oppresses women ,s and is in conflict with their major rights . A comparable commission during Benzair Bhutto, s organization had similarly prescribed correcting certain parts of Hudood Ordinance .Anyway , neither Benzair Bhutto nor Nawaz sharif executed these suggestions. The country ,s first all women college , named after Fatima Jinnah ,was initiated on 6<sup>th</sup> August1998.It experienced postponements in the arrival of advancement assets from the Government.

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<sup>60</sup>ShehzadiZamurrad Awan, Placement of Pakistani Women during Democratic Regimes: 1988-2018, Journal of Research of South Asian Studies Vol. 33, No. 2, (July – December), 371-372.

## CHAPTER# 3

### **The political status of women under the Musharraf , s Government 1999-2008**

This chapter reveals the political role of the women at national level in the government which was constituted under the military ruler. Just because and under martial regime, in 2000, the share for women's quota was raised up to 33% at national level. This standard was convincing at three degrees of the neighborhood government, particularly the association committee at the tehsil level. Also, prior to the 2002 elections, the number of women was extended to 17% in both the national and provincial assemblies.<sup>61</sup>

In 2002, the Pakistani president (head of armed force staff) Pervez Musharraf reported that 17 % of the seats in the up and coming decisions to the house and senate would be held for women.<sup>62</sup> This raised the extent of female governing bodies in the Pakistani parliament from 3% to 21 % this was not the first run through Pakistan had known portions for women, s but they had never been to such a level , therefore the section of in excess of 80 women in parliament was viewed as a distinct advantage in Pakistani legislative issues , and Musharraf choice was for the most part applauded by women ,s development activists. Different analysts of Pakistani legislative issues openly communicated their expectation that women would help bring around governmental issues by taking on issues that had been ignored so far. These desires were not out and irrational

In 2000, the congregation of Pakistan appointed its first women elders in 2002 and later under court preliminaries in 2005, the suit of Mukhtara Mai got the situation of physical attack

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<sup>61</sup>Ibid, 93.

<sup>62</sup>Muhammad Shaban, A. S. Shaha, and Muhammad Naeem. *"Women's Empowerment in Local Government System in Pakistan, A Case Study of Mosharraf Era'."* (Lahore:Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities,2009), 90.

unfortunate casualties Pakistan under a global spotlight on second September 2004, a free service for Women Development was made by isolating from the social Welfare and Education Ministry. The bureau has affirmed reservation of 10 % standard for women in focal unrivaled administrations in its gathering hung on 12<sup>th</sup>July2006.Earlier, there was a 5%quota for women no matter how you look at it in all Government offices. In December 2006, PM Shaukat Aziz affirmed the proposition by Ministry for the Women Development, to stretch out this amount to 10%.<sup>63</sup>

A huge increase of women seats likewise expanded women's interest in the political framework for the race of 2002. Therefore, the large portion of women confronted the elections and won general seats in the elections of 2002, 188 women contested the elections on general seats, and out of 188, 101 were assigned by ideological groups, and 39 won their seats. To compare with the 1997 race, this proportion was right around one – third ;just 56 women challenged the race around then, among them 39 were designated by ideological groups, and just 7 figured out how to win.<sup>64</sup>

Correspondingly 17% of seats in every one of the four commonplace congregations have additionally been saved for women. Upwards of 11 women have been chosen for the commonplace governing bodies, with just one in the North West Frontier Province. Notwithstanding that Pakistan stands most reduced as far as sexual orientation portrayals. Plainly, the present government upgraded a 33% portion of seats for women in congregations in January 2001.

### **Legal Frame Work Order 2002:**

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<sup>63</sup>ShehzadiZamurrad Awan, Placement of Pakistani Women during Democratic Regimes: 1988-2018, Journal of Research of South Asian Studies Vol. 33, No. 2, (July – December), 373.

<sup>64</sup>Ibid, 374.

1.Short title and beginning

2-This request might be known as the lawful system request 2002.

3-It will come into power at once.

First Meeting of National Assembly, Senate and Provincial Assemblies. (42)

In the senate No.3 identifying with article 51 in segment (1) for proviso (1) the accompanying will be substituted specifically

(1)There will be three hundred and forty seats of the individuals in the national assembly, including seats saved for women and non-Muslims.

(1A) The seats in the national get together alluded to in statement (1), aside from as gave in condition (2A), are distributed to every region. The governmentally controlled ancestral Areas and the administrative capital as under;

**Table**

<b>Area</b>	<b>General Seats</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Total</b>
Baluchistan	14	3	17
Frontier	35	8	43
Punjab	148	35	183
Sind	61	14	75
Federally Administered area	12	-	12

Federal capital	2	-	2
Total	272	60	322

In the sequential No.14 identifying with article 106 in section 1 for provision (1) the accompanying will be substituted; (1) every commonplace gets together will contain the general seats and reserved seats for the women and non-Muslim as indicated in this beneath:

**Table**

Area / Province	General Seats	Women	Non-Muslims	Total
Baluchistan	51	11	3	65
The North West Frontier Province	99	22	3	124
Punjab	297	66	8	371
Sind	130	29	9	168

Given that an ideological group verifying under 5% of the all-out number of seats in the common get together will not be qualified for any seats saved for women and Non-Muslim and statements 4/5 and 6 will be precluded.<sup>65</sup>

### **Legal Frame Work (Amendment) Order, 2002**

<sup>65</sup>Suwaibah, Qadri, Sidrah Gilani, and Paras Khurram. "An Analysis of Women Empowerment in Pakistan With Reference To Musharraf's Regime.(Lahore:Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies,2014),112.

Though it is convenient to correct the legitimate system request, 2002 (CEO's organization No 24 of 2002) for the reason thus in the wake of showing up. Presently thusly in compatibility of the announcement of crisis of the 14 days of October, 1999, read with the commonplace constitution request No 1 of 1999, and in compatibility of the forces vested in him by and under the judgment of preeminent court of Pakistan, dated 12<sup>th</sup> May,2002 and in exercise of all forces empowering him for that benefit, the Chief Executive of Pakistan is contented to make the accompanying request. <sup>66</sup>

(1) Short title and initiation

a. This request might be known as the legitimate system (Amendment) request 2002.

b. It will come into power on the double

(2) Amendment of the calendar, CEO request No .24 of 2002. In the lawful structure request 2002 (CEO, s request No.24 of 2002) in the calendar.

a) In segment (1) in sequential number 3 identifying with article 51 in section.

(3) In segment (1) in sequential number 14 identifying with article 106, in section (3), in statement (3), in sub condition for the arrangements will be substituted, to be specific:

Provided that with the end goal of this sub-provision, the all-out number of general seats won by an ideological group will incorporate the autonomous returned applicant or competitors who may appropriately join such ideological group inside 3 days of distribution in the official Gazette of the name of the returned hopefuls. <sup>67</sup>

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<sup>66</sup>ShehzadiZamurrad Awan, Placement of Pakistani Women during Democratic Regimes: 1988-2018, Journal of Research of South Asian Studies Vol. 33, No. 2, (July – December), 374.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid, 374-375.

However, this is only one stage forward in the battle for women strengthening. Various basic issues identifying with women's monetary, socio-social, legitimate and political rights stay to be adequately tended to, and keeping in mind that the nearness of more women in Legislative bodies will without a doubt help to encourage this procedure to turn into a powerful power women governing body will require not exclusively to build up their aggregate quality, yet in addition to secure the information and aptitudes required to advance issues. The majority of this will require significant investment and keeping in mind that women lawmaking body must accepted the essential accountability for starting and continuing the exertion. They should get support in their undertakings by each one of those concerned including ideological group administration, foundation of state and common society association. <sup>68</sup>

To survey the present patterns in women's political interest shows that women effectively took part in the thirteenth national get together, they were not given due credit in the types of designation from the separate ideological groups. while a sum of 3.5 % of women hopeful was designated by the ideological groups, 96.5% of the competitors were men .In this setting it is expressed that the low degree of portrayal of women in the decision demonstrates low certainty with respect to ideological groups towards them, which stands out unmistakably from the degree of political activism seen among women.<sup>69</sup>

The role of the women of the National Assembly is admirable as they had made efforts enormously to struggle the social evils and fight against the criminals.

### **Officers Having Dual nationalities**

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<sup>68</sup>Syed kalim Haider, *Pakistan general elections 2002*,(Lahore ;Pakistan study center, 2004),11.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid, 14.

Sherry Rehman raised the question about dual nationality members in the parliament of Pakistan. she is this not allowed to keep dual nationality for division organizations and ministers. she assured that she heard about the minister for state of investment Mr. Ghumman who said on record in America that me a new Republican which means that he is also an American national with a special exception made for his holding a Pakistani passport as well.<sup>70</sup>

### **Women, s Support and Representation:**

In 2006 Ms. Yasmin Rehman (PPP) raised the issue of discrimination against women,s in the citizenship Act , Male council additionally moved bills relating to woman,s issues .Mr M.P Bhandara moved two bills ,The Criminal Law ( change ) Bill 2005also, the disallowance of marriages with the Holy Quran Bill 2005. Ch ShujatHussain , leader of the decision PML-Q , presented in the NA another women,s Rights Bill – the counteractive action of Anti Woman practice ( criminal law correction ) Bill , 2006 , in 2007.<sup>71</sup>

Mrs. Robina Sadat Qaim Khani brought the adjournment motion in the house that the food and eatable products which are provided in cafeteria are costly. The rates of all eatable things which were so high and difficult to pay for lower staff rather than officers. The government must provide the subsidy or discount on eatable things.

Mrs. Sherry Rahman brought the privilege motion about the religion and she talked in parliament about the difference of religion nationalism and politics. She tried to address the issues about minorities and their rights. The government of Pakistan must protect the rights of minorities.

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<sup>70</sup>Thursday, the 24th March 2005 (23rd Session) (Volume XXIII contains No. 1-20)

<sup>71</sup>Ibid, 93.

Mrs Mehnaz Rafi raised a question on high fares of PIA rather than private airlines. If private companies charging a low rate of fares and they were running successfully then PIA charging so high rates and in spite that PIA is going on downfall what is reason behind that? She also raised a question on Baluchistan development and Bhughtii tribe. That they people are surviving so hardly. There is no rule and law. The government should take some steps for their development and provide some basic needs.

Mrs. Sherry Rahman said that the Minister for Defence to a matter of urgent public importance regarding the awarding of irregular cargo contract in PIA, causing grave concern amongst the public. The Golden Star Aviation is one agency that has been awarded contracts for PIA cargo without bidding competition or any corporate credentials for not just one country, which is France, it has been awarded the contract for eight countries, the CSA, at a percentage, the Minister just said that the uniform normal percentage for such contract is five percent. This particular firm which is a one-man firm, run by somebody called Parvez Sajjad, who has clear links to the Chairman of PIA, has been awarded seven and a half plus two and a half. amounting to ten percent commission on eight countries. This is unprecedented Sir in the history of aviation cargo contract anywhere in the world that one firm has been awarded the GSA and CSA, the CSA contract is so high that it is matching GSA percentages. Without bidding. And it is never given to more than one firm. She put the questions what it happened? and it is causing PIA a serious loss of financial revenues. People like Mr. Rajpar, who were the country manager of PIA in France, have been sacked when they resisted this illegal and undocumented bid and also the Chief Internal Auditor of PIA, Sir, Mr. Speaker, it is a very serious issue, has reported unidentified airway bills amounting to 19.6 million. This is a lot of other material. This company did not even give proper

bank guarantees and it has been awarded eight different countries including IJK, Belgium, France, Netherlands, many other countries.

### **DISCUSSION ON ARMY OPERATION IN TURBAT. BALOCHISTAN:**

Begum zubaida jalal was highlighted the issue operation taking place in turbat. She criticised the Govt which were doing nothing about this serious matter .she said this is the responsibly of Govt and administration that take care the people and citizen of Pakistan . she said it is the Govt who supposed to pull these out arrest them punish them and give them out . she highlighted the issue that there is no respect the people of Gawadar and turbat .she said she is the representative of that people and she is in parliament just because of them.<sup>72</sup>

### **Dominating Mafia System In The Country :**

Kashmala Tariq raised a question on mafia system which is spreading in the country and some peoples are dominating on the lands , they became land gabbers but nobody is taking steps against it . Mafia system had penetrated extremely in the society and poor were suffering from it badly. She said on the floor of the house that the land grabbing should be eradicated from the society. The prominent name out of the land grabbers is Aleem Khan who is disreputable character in the land grabbing, but no body took action against the land grabbing group. She further said that the Government must make a committee who will probe the matter and suggest heavy punishment for such criminals. .<sup>73</sup>

### **Collection of withholding Tax by Pakistan Post:**

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<sup>72</sup>Wednesday, the 25th August, 2004 (18th Session) (Volume XVIII contains No. 1-8)

<sup>73</sup>Thursday, the 24th March, 2005 (23rd Session) (Volume XXIII contains No. 1-20)

Mrs. Belum Hasnain she raised a question about the total amount of tax on private vehicles collected by the Pakistani post during the period from July 2003-June 2004 along with its province she highlighted whether it is a fact that the amount of tax collected during the above said period is less than the tax collected during the period from July-2002 to June-2003; if so, the details of its along with the reasons .

### **Environmental Impact**

Mrs Kashmala Tariq highlighted the issue the province-wise number and names of those project executing organizations and agencies. She raised a question on EIA which is environmental assessment report. whether it is a fact that, National Environment Quality Standards rules, (NEQS) approved by, Pakistan Environmental Council , have not been Implemented so far; if so, the steps taken by the Government for the implementation of those rules.

### **Government and Rural Development :**

Mrs, Inayat Begum raised a question on the development of rural areas .she said the employees presently working in the Ministry along with province-wise is not satisfactory . Development on rural areas is very important for the progress of Pakistan .<sup>74</sup>

### **Elections of 2008:**

General Musharraf military Government at first issued common protected request (PCO) and afterward lawful Frame work (LFO). Referendum for the choice of Pervez Musharraf as a leader of Pakistan was hung on 30th April 2002.

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<sup>74</sup>Wednesday, the 9th March, 2005 (23rd Session) (Volume XXIII contains No. 1-20)

It was solicited to individuals from Pakistan whether they requested Pervez Musharraf to proceed and run nation for next five years. On the off chance that he made fruitful, at that point him would be able to finish and implement his seven points motivation. General elections for the national and four commonplace gatherings were hung on 23<sup>rd</sup> December 2002.<sup>75</sup>

President Pervez Musharraf residency was from 1999 to 2008. Again, Presidential decisions were hung on 6<sup>th</sup> October 2007. He got 671 votes out of 685. He was proclaimed effective and progressed toward becoming leader of Pakistan for next five years. Because of the dubious conditions, crisis was upheld in the nation on third November 2007, likewise suspended the constitution of Pakistan and again common commonplace request (PCO) was issued and judges were molded to make vow as per this recently implemented PCO. Chief justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary was expelled.<sup>76</sup> Crisis was implemented because of the suicide physical attack on open and Government submits and re-establish peace circumstance which was seriously harmed as a result of legal counselor and common society developments against Pervez Musharraf Government.<sup>77</sup>

It was obligatory in the elections that hopefuls must be qualified in any event graduate level. The political circumstance before the race was farfetched and gatherings were confounded about free and reasonable decisions. Some parties boycotted the decisions of 2008 and there were countless autonomous competitors. Before the elections of 2008 Benazir Bhutto got entrance in

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<sup>75</sup>Syed Burhan Rafay, *Analysis on the Social Legislation and Women Empowerment in Pakistan: Comparative study of Democratic governments and Dictatorship periods (1947-2012)*." Journal of the Research Society of Pakistan 2016), 25.

<sup>76</sup>Bukhari, Syed Mussawar Hussain, and Muhammad Asim. "*Women empowerment in a Muslim society: A Practical Observation*." Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business 2013),76.

<sup>77</sup>Tuesday, the 8th March, 2005 (23rd Session) (Volume XXIII contains No. 1-20)

Pakistan yet soon, she was murdered on 27<sup>th</sup> December 2007 in the wake of tending to a rally in Rawalpindi, so elections were delayed and were hung on 18 February 2008, in which PPP got majority and make the government.<sup>78</sup>

Hina Rabbani Khar, Firdous Ashiq Awan and Sugara Imam who changed their loyalties from PML-Q for the PPP, while Shahzadi Umerzadi Tiwana got the membership of the PML-N by shifted her loyalties from the PML-Q party. Mrs. Abida Hussain has Women rights as changes in the Hadood Ordinance, Honor executing Bills on Domestic Violence just as alterations in the Qazf and offense of adultery and the code of criminal methodology. Bill of 2005 for Pakistan family courts revisions demonstration of 2004, disallowance of marriage with Quran and assurance was granted to the working women in the bill of 2005.<sup>79</sup>

## **Chapter# 4**

### **The Dynamic Role of women's in the PPP's Government 2008-13**

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<sup>78</sup>Ibid, 770.

<sup>79</sup>Suwaibah, Qadri, Sidrah Gilani, and Paras Khurram. *An Analysis of Women Empowerment in Pakistan With Reference To Musharraf's Regime.*(Lahore:Pakistan Journal of Gender Studies,2014), 113.

Asif Ali Zardari drove PPP government was in charge of milestone advancement in women ,s rights performance and strengthening in Pakistan and complimented by human rights commission of Pakistan on universal level. Assuming the power it names a female individual from parliament and follower. <sup>80</sup>

Dr Fehmida Mirza: as the main female speaker in the history of Pakistan. During the residency Pakistan saw its first female remote priest,

Hina Rabbani Khar; first secretary of guard,

Nargis Sethi: , representative speaker of a territory

Shehla Raza and various female priests , diplomats , secretaries including

Farah nazish pahani Media counsel to previous leader of Pakistan and co-executive PPP

Sherry Rehman: previous representatives of Pakistan to US,

Fauzia Wahab ,Fidous Ashiq Awan, Ferzana Raaja, Shaazia Mari, Sharmila Farooqi and the others had enjoyed lofty positions inside the organization.

In 2012 Government resuscitated the National commission for the promotion of status of the women's set up by General Musharraf for a long time in 2000, later being restored for a long time at any given moment. The bill moved by government set up the commission as a lasting body with the undertaking to guarantee the implementation of women's security performance and exploitation against women. The Ministry of Women,s advancement and NGO worked together on constitution on national game plan which was officially propelled.<sup>81</sup>

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<sup>80</sup>Asif Ali Zardari "*Pakistan did its part.*" Washington Post 3 (2011).

<sup>81</sup>Ibid, 21.

After the decisions of 2008 the Pakistan people party (PPP) drove alliance likewise carried women into the bureau .Several women filled in as pastors in key post like social welfare , and the specialized curriculum service was driven by Samina Khalid Ghurki . Correspondingly, Sherry Rehman , Ashiq Firdous Awan and Hina Rabbani Khar filled in as priests for data and Broadcasting , wellbeing and outside undertakings separately . a portion of these women government officials hence changed to different services too.<sup>82</sup>

The race of 2008 and 2013 were directed in various political environment and their outcomes and result be different a great deal from each other. 2008 races were directed by the military standard of General Pervaiz Mushrraf. Be that as it may the decisions of 2013 were led under the civilian Government. Anyway the degree of military ,Beau racy and ISI impedance and impact changed in both decisions.<sup>83</sup>

### **The Criminal Law Bill**

Mrs. Shamshad Sattar Bachani introduced a Bill further to amend the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC), 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure (CCP), 1898 The Criminal Law Bill, 2009.She highlighted the issue of domestic violence occurring in a society affects young girl and women like throw acid on women which is very serious issue and Gov should male law and order on it and give punishment to those peoples. Thousand women ,s are victimization these issues .

### **THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009**

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<sup>82</sup> Musharraf Pervez, *In the line of fire: A memoir*. (USA: Simon and Schuster, 2006),102

<sup>83</sup>Fauzia. Yazdani, "*Women's representation in government in Pakistan: impact analysis and future policy implications*. ( Centre for Policies Studies, Central European University 2003),55.

Mrs shakila khanim highlighted the issue on human rights . she said we committed on the issues of human rights in united nations .

### **THE AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009**

Ms. Nighat Parveen Mir brought a Bill in the house further to amend the Agricultural Pesticides Ordinance, 1971. She highlighted the issue about the substandard insect killer medicines which is harmful for all human beings .so government should take steps to the standard medicines which would not harmful for crops even lands.

### **The MDC Bill 2009**

Dr. Donya Aziz brought a Bill further to amend the Medical and Dental Council Ordinance, 1962. She described the most important features of the Bill are such that the Ordinance is quite outdated. Its more than 40 years old, it does not reflect the current needs of registration of private Medical Colleges. It does not reflect the ongoing needs of continuous medical education for healthcare professionals and does not maintain a comprehensive up-to-date and modern register of the practicing Doctors in Pakistan.

### **THE CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009**

Miss Tahira Auraing zaib brought the motion to introduce a Bill to make changes in the CDA Ordinance, 1960.

### **THE FAMILY COURTS BILL, 2009**

Miss Tahira Auraing zaib highlighted the issues of women in the property . Women need a protection in this case dissolution of marriages, restitution of conjugal rights .

### **THE SENIOR CITIZENS BILL, 2009**

Mrs. Bushra Rahman brought a Bill for the betterment of social life of the peoples of the Pakistan. There are no rules and legislation about the senior citizen of the country she raised a question on the welfare of the senior citizens.

### **THE PAKISTAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009**

Begum Nuzhat Sadiq introduced a Bill in the house further to amend the PEP Act, 1997. She raised a question on pollution in the country. Our ministry of environment has no programs for the public awareness. we should keep check and balance on it.<sup>84</sup>

### **Democracy status in Pakistan:**

Tahmina Durrani was raised the question on democracy in Pakistan . She said we want democracy we want the people of this country to reign. We fought for the democracy and take some steps for making Pakistan democratic state .Our Govt should take steps seriously and everyone can share there opinion and criticize the Govt .<sup>85</sup>

### **Women, s status and Representation:**

Mohtarma Tahira Auraingzaib she raised a question about projects electricity supplier in the whole country .she asked about the availably of electricity in sind.

### **Industrial issues and women:**

Shaheen ashfaq asked a question about the loss of steel mills and the policies of Govt to overcome on this issue.

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<sup>84</sup> National assembly of Pakistan debates Tuesday, the 30th June, 2009 (14th Session) (Volume- XIV contains Nos. 1-14)

<sup>85</sup> National assembly of paksitan 13<sup>th</sup> august 2013: (18th Session) -:I' (Volume XVIII contains No. 1-8)

Mohtarma Shaheen Ashfaq raised a question on the high rates of cars and rapidly increasing the prices of cars .

Mohtarma Shreen Arshad khan she also raised a question on prices of cars and the imports of old cars .Kashmala Tariq raised question on the economy. she said we are working on the security of industries manufacturing and when these plant made then we thought that this plant will work since 10 years . but now no one is working on it even industrial minister .

Mohtarma Tasnem Saddique talk about that our industry especially textile industry is shifting in Bangedesh and Sri lanka. But the problem is law and order in the country .An industry is shifted in Karachi so the incentive which they given is not very useful .But here I just raised a question about the employment of the country if they make a industry in an other countries then there will no more employment in Pakistan so Govt should think about it .

### **Gas prices :**

Mohtarma Nisar Tanveer raised question in assembly about the high prices of gas and oil in the country .what is the solution of gas load shedding how our nation can get relief from these issues .Mohtarma Tahira Aurainzaib asked a question of advisor in the assembly that is he permitted before he increased the rates of gas .

Mohtarma Nighat Parveen she raised a question about domestic consumer that the bills rates increasing day by day . Billings rates are so high but there is no gas in towns and villages.

### **Inheritance Eunuchs:**

Mohtarma Tasneem Sadique described her bill about the inheritance of eunuchs in national assembly of Pakistan .if we research in the whole world then we came to know about that people

that there is no law for such kind of genders. some group of people take them away .She said just suggest that their parents should keep their children by their own responsibly .According to Islam they deserve equal property rights like an others.<sup>86</sup>

**Eradication of poverty :**

Miss fozia wahab raised question on poverty she said Govt should eradicate poverty in the country. There are a lot of peoples in the country who is derived from the basic needs of living so this is very shameful thing for the Govt .Our Govt promised to provide low cost stores for the Pakistani peoples. She said unemployment is the basic reason of poverty in the country.

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<sup>86</sup>National assembly of Pakistan assembly debates Thursday, the 7<sup>th</sup> february , 2013.

## **Conclusion:**

Contrasted with the past, in Pakistan has been an expansion in the extent of women to have been chosen for authoritative bodies, for the most part due to the quantity that apports situations explicitly to women. Yet, a higher extent of women are challenging decisions for administrative bodies to general seats also. Additionally, women are utilizing their entitlement to cast a ballot all the more effectively than they have before. They have likewise substantiated themselves through their dynamic interest in the thirteenth and fourteenth national get together of Pakistan, which is demonstrated by their assignment by useful gatherings. Essentially, more women challenged situations in the 2013 races as contrast with the race of 2008.

However in spite of the critical advancement, women are not as engaged as the present measurements and patterns identified with the political framework and structure would appear to show. The important portrayal of women in administrative bodies is for the most part because of the quantity framework. Women who have come in in governmental issues should be grateful to the standard basis, as they had not been chosen straightforwardly by the general population, but instead are designated their seats by the gathering device. In fact, that is not representing direct race may speed up their consideration in the political framework, not being legitimately chosen by voters additionally implies they are false delegates of the socio-culture class of the lion's share women of Pakistan. This is even more so since the vast majority of the women who have served in administrative bodies have originated from officially powerful political families (Benzair Bhutto, Mariyam Nawaz, Hina Rabani Khar, Tahmeena Daultana, Syeda Abida Husain, Fahmeeda Mirza, and so forth.). In addition, the extent of gathering designations for women to finish for general seats is still short of what it is for men, which demonstrates less trust as to women's capacities to

win races .additionally ,inside ideological groups , women ,s wings have a less viable job in the basic leadership process , slanting to satisfy agent works instead of official ones. This is another noteworthy sign for the accepted absence of women ,s strengthening in ideological groups.

The explanation for the restricted political powering of women have to do with socio-social practices and the monetary dependence of women on the man of their family .Along with this ,on low rates of education and sexual orientation isolation in social job are different variables that impede women ,s cooperation. Women ,s cooperation can not be compelling except if there is dynamic socio social change , which ought to be started through a base – up methodology .this implies initially women must be enabled socially and financially . at exactly that point would women be able to assume dynamic and definitive jobs in the political framework. As of now , political pointers of women ,s political strengthening are because of top-down methodologies , like the quantity , which are affected through the authoritative measures. Be that as it may ,the auxiliary segregation typified in social practices still establishes the regularizing set of training inside ideological groups .the dispersion of jobs, obligations , and party designations are the solid instances of such practices and dispositions , so evident strengthening , compelling investment of women and women, s job in the political framework , and political structure should likewise be improved through changes in standardizing rehearses at the neighborhood level in societal foundations (especially in the family and the economy ) and through the advancement of mindfulness. The significance of women’s interest in the authoritative bodies are in the potential they try to change the idea of governmental issues in Pakistan. Women’s dynamic interest is basic as through it they can essentially improve their very own status just as contribute their perspectives and worries in the definition of open approach .women,s nearness is likewise critical to ensure the rights that have been acquiesced to them.

The rights gatherings and common society have achieved a wide accord on the accompanying three issues of prime significance versus women ,s political support and they concur that these should be tended to on quick premise ;as without these means not just women ,s interest will stay less important however Pakistani popular government will likewise stay inadequate and feeble.

Entering the political standard has dependably been a tough assignment for the women of Pakistan. The trivalent and shaky political history the enter glove high jacking vote based procedure by the military, degenerate foundation and the impulses and oneself serving plan of the male ruled ideological groups have persistently sent back the procedure of the women setting up them self in the political circle. Further increasingly social-social obstructions, for example, the pervasive energetic structure of the general public, biased custom and convention and the conspicuous clarifications of religion to setting up power, just as the hesitance of those improve to make the important positive move to empower women and guarantee their fullest support make the circumstance considerably progressively troublesome.

The social detriment position of women and the bunch financial social and lawful and impediments to their full investment in the nation, advertisements monetary and life of fiercely perceive and mirrored the past for women hold situate in parliament of Pakistan different constitution from 1956-1973. While women's, physically consideration with in ideological groups has been learned to the development the women wings, in actuality this did not give any independence, the need basic leadership capacity to incited party plan and were principally use to prepare women casted a ballot during decision.

The year 2002 was water concealing in women political portrayal in Pakistan. Just because they got 17% in both national and common national assembly dependent on selection by the gatherings

33% neighborhood Governments. The continuous multi year term has been imperative to women to the open office to setting up them self. Acclimate them self with the job of system and co pipe of business and add to positive result. They likewise assumed a job in raising issues of savagery, well being , instruction and the earth .

While the share framework has been basic in helping women gain a toehold in the administration it doesn't encourage a feasible portrayal of their portrayal in parliament .with accountancies discernibly missing they can't build up a base of seats , even by other women administrator chose on general seats ,impedes their dynamic contribution in the parliament . it has likewise been contended that women on saved seats are utilized as intermediaries for their crushed male consistent . That the job the quantity framework has played in expanding sign ,s access to descion - causing bodies to can not be comprehend . Anyway to counter any uncertainty about the adequacy of women chose on held seats the methodology of races ought to be immediate .

The most recent couple of long periods of continuous political support have demonstrated a relentless advancement in the presentation of women n governing body and demonstrated them skilled . In spite of continually being a minority in parliament they have been spearheading, tenacious and snappy to become familiar with the ropes. They have strikingly and fruitful taken up women, s in the assembly .

To further build up the portrayal and investment of women in addition to the fact that it is important to evacuate existing boundaries , it is fundamental that preparation focuses limit by granting to them learning of the political procedure and strategy making and preparing them to take an interest in discretionary crusade would make them powerful .

An enormous scale sex – sanitation battle through the media ought to be propelled to counter sexual orientation based threatening vibe at the working environment and to achieve an attitudinal

change in the public arena concerning the status of women and their principal human rights . A cross – party reasonable discussion be made –, for example, they women parliament assembly activity – where women can join with the sole plan of women advancement and strengthening. Such a stage, whenever used viably, would bring women official who are dependably in minority together to comprise a huge and substantially more dominant political power in this way improving the viability of women lawmakers in realizing arrangement change .The job of common society association is likewise the very pinnacle of huge . They have to continue on in featuring issues ,increment their promotion exercise , and fill in as weight bunches at whatever point required . Their careful observing of global bargains and duties made by the administration is additionally pivotal.

## **WOMEN CONSTITUENCIES**

### **5TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1972-10<sup>th</sup> JANUARY 1977 LIST OF MEMBERS & ADDRESSES**

#### **N.W.F.P**

139. NW-139 Women ,s Constituency-I Shireen Wahab Sahiba 1-A, Saddar Road, Peshawar Cantt.

#### **PUNJAB**

NW-140 Women, s Constituency-II Mr. **Nargis Naim Sandhu** 198-D, Peoples Colony, Lyallpur  
Parliamentary Secretary

NW-141 Women ,s Constituency-III Begum **Nasim Jahan 3**, Goulding Road, Lahore 142.

.NW-142 Women s Constituenc y-IV Begum **Zahida Sultana** C/ O MianAbdusSalam , Rahimyar Khan

#### **SINDH**

NW-143 Women, s Constituency-V Dr. **Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi** Health Home, Larkana Sindh  
Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan.

#### **BALUCHISTAN**

NW-144 Women, s Constituency-IV **Jennifer Jehanzeba Qazi MusaQasi** House, Pishin,  
Baluchistan

### **7TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1985 TO 1988 LIST OF MEMBERS & ADDRESSES**

Sahibzadi Mehmooda Begum2-Zafar Ali Road, Gulberg-V, Lahore-11

Mrs. Nisar Fatim a Zahra 4-Fazlia Colony, Ferozpur Road, Lahore

Begum Afsar Riza Qizilbash 203-Shah Jam al, Lahore-16 Minister of State for Special Education and Social Welfare

Begum Sarwari Sadiq P-157, MehrMoham m ad Sadiq House, Railway Road, Faisalabad

Begum Silvat Sher Ali Khan pataudiShermanzil, 6-Lawrence Road, Lahore

Mrs. Ishrat Ashraf I qbal Floor Mill, Factory Area, Rahimyar Khan

Mrs. Khurshid Begum House No.38, St. No.11, F-6/3, Islamabad

Mrs. Rehana Aleem Mashhadi 517-Nishtar Block, AllamaIqbal Town, Lahore-18 Parliamentary Secretary of I nformation& Broadcasting

Dr. Mrs. AttiyaInayatullah 56-Margalla Road, F- 7/2, Islamabad Advisor to Prim e Minister on Population Welfare

Mrs. DureshwarMazari 7-Khayaban-I- Sham sheer, Phase-V, Defence Housing Society, Karachi

Mrs. Rafia Tariq Fazal Abad, Multan

Mrs. Farrukh Mukhtar Fazal Abad, Multan

## **SINDH-04**

Mrs. Afroze Nazir Ahmad 2-Bleak House Road, Karachi

Mrs. Rashida Pasha Khuhro No.3, Harley Street, Rawalpindi

Begum Salma Ahmad 9-F/ 4, Hatim Alvi Road, Clifton, Karachi

Mrs. Qamar-un-Nisa Qamar 6-B, Block No.13, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi

## **N.W.F.P-02**

Mrs. Kulsum Saifullah Khan 1-Michni Lane, Peshawar Cantt

Mrs. Bilquis Nasr-um- Minallah H.No.8, St. No.32, Lane No.1, F-8/1, Islamabad

### **BALUCHISTAN-01**

Begum Bilqees Shahbaz Khudadad Road, Quetta

Dr. Miss Noor Jehan Panezai Panezai House Shawak Shah Road, Quetta Parliamentary Secretary of Health  
Special Education and Social Welfare

### **MINORITY-01**

Mrs. Lila Wanti C-134, KDA, Scheme No.1, Karachi-8

## **8<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM 1988 TO 1990 LIST OF MEMBERS & ADDRESSES**

### **WOMEN MEMBERS**

#### **N.W.F.P-**

Mrs. Kulsum Saifullah Khan 1-Michni Lane, Peshawar Cantt

Mrs. Malik Mehr-un- Nisa 1010, Mawatian Gunj, Peshawar

#### **Punjab**

Begum Rehana Sarwar 225-A, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt

Begum Sarwari Sadiq 15-A, People s Colony Faisalabad

Begum Nadir Khan Khakwani 83-Abdali Road, Multan Cantt

Mrs. Amna Piracha House No.1-C, St.21, F- 7/2, Islamabad

Mrs. Razia Sultana 91-B-I I , Gulberg-III, Lahore

Mrs. Rehana Aleem Mashadi 517-Nishter Block, Allama Iqbal Town, Lahore-18

Mrs. Shahnaz Begum 22-C, Model Town A Bahawalpur

Mrs. Abida Malik 112 Abdali Road Krishan Nagar, Lahore

Mrs. Amira Ehsan F-722, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi

Mrs. AttiyaInayatullah 1, Babar Block, New Garden Town, Lahore

Mrs. Shanaz Wazir Ali 85-Safraraz Rafiqi Road, Lahore Cantt

Begum Nasreen Rao Rashid 115/ 7, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt

#### **SINDH-**

Mrs. Shamim N.D.Khan C-188, Block No.6, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi

Dr. Mrs. Mehmooda Shah House No.6/ 1, Gharibabad, Station Road, Jacobabad

Mrs. Zareen Majeed 1013 P.I .B. Colony, Karachi-5

Mrs. Rukaya Khanam Soomro Peoples Maidan, Rato Dero, Distt. Larkana

#### **BALUCHISTAN-**

Bibi Amna House No. 710, MuhallaZarkhelan, Mastung, Distt. Kalat

Mrs. Samina Razak 171 Al-Gillani Road, Quetta

Begum Bilqees Shahbaz Khudadad Road, Quetta

Dr. Miss Noor Jehan Panezai Panezai House Shawak Shah Road, Quetta Parliamentary Secretary  
of Health Special Education and Social Welfare

**12<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM 2002 TO 2007 LIST OF MEMBERS & \*--**

**ADDRESSES**

**SEATS RESERVED FOR WOMEN**

**PUNJAB**

Women Punjab-I Mrs. Mehnaz Raffi PML (Q) 18, Chauburji Park, Lahore

Women Punjab-II Dr. Hijra Tariq Aziz PML (Q) 157 Garden Block, Garden Town Lahore

275 Women Punjab-III Tanzeela Aamir Cheema PML (Q) 161-P, Gulberg-II, Lahore

276 Women Punjab-IV Dr. Donya Aziz PML (Q) 43-B, St.15, P&V Scheme-II, Chak Shehad, Islamabad

277 Women Punjab-V Kashmala Tariq PML (Q) C-4 Officers Colony, Zarrar Shaheed Road, Lahore

Cantt 278 Women Punjab-VI Dr. Saira Tariq PML (Q) H.No.196-B, St.70, F-10/3, Islamabad

279 Women Punjab-VII Mr. Riffat Amjad PML (Q) P-431, Main Bazar, Abdullah Pur, Faisalabad

280 Women Punjab-VIII Dr. Attiya Inayatullah PML (Q) 1-Babar Block New Garden Town, Lahore

281 Women Punjab-IX Mr. Bushra Rahman PML (Q) WATAN-DOST 8-C Ahmed Block New Garden  
Town, Lahore

282 Women Punjab-X Farzeen Ahmed Sarfaraz PML (Q) 174-Shadman-II, Lahore

283 Women Punjab-XI Shahzadi Um er Zadi Tiwana PML (Q) 300-A-1, Sarwar Road, Lahore Cantt

284 Women Punjab-XII Rahila Yahya Munawar PML (Q) H.No.62, Gom al Road, Sector E-7,  
Islamabad

285 Women Punjab-XIII Prof. Aasiya Azeem PML (Q) H.No.239, F-11/ 4, Double Road, Islamabad

286 Women Punjab-XIV Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan PML (Q) 29-Cantonment Plaza, Sialkot Cantt

287 Women Punjab-XV Begum TehminaDasti PML (Q) 110-Shami Road, Lahore

288 Onaza Ehsan 102-B, TECH Society, NewWomen Punjab-XVI PML (Q) Campus, Lahore 289

. 289 Women Punjab-XVII Bushra Anwar Sipra PML (Q) Sipra Manzil, 1-Turner Road, Lahore

290. 290 Women Punjab- XVIII Dr. Rozina Tufail PML (Q) School of PatrioticsArriyan, Raiwind Road, Lahore 291.

291 Women Punjab-XIX Mrs. Tahira Asif PML (Q) H#18-B Central Govt. Colony, New Campus, Lahore

. 292 Women Punjab-XX Naheed Khan PPPP B-1003, Bon Vista Apartments Block-2, Clifton, Karachi

293 Women Punjab-XXI Mrs. Belum Hasnain PPPP 46,E/1, Gulberg-III, Lahore

294 Women Punjab-XXII Mrs. Shakeela Khanam Rashid PPPP 189-Shadman-II, Lahore

295 Women Punjab- XXIII Fauzia Habib PPPP 18-E, Satellite Town, Said Pur Road, Rawalpindi

296 Women Punjab- XXIV Ms. Mehreen Anwar Raja PPPP 71-A, Shah Jamal Lahore

297 Women Punjab-XXV Mr. Yasmeen Rehman PPPP 197, Shah Jamal, Lahore

298 Women Punjab- XXVI Begum Shahnaz Sheikh PML (Q) 129-J, Model Town, Lahore

299 Women Punjab- XXVII Rukhsana Bangash PPPP h.No.25, St.25, F-8/2, Islamabad

300 Women Punjab- XXVIII Mrs. Nasim Akhtar Chaudhry PPPP Gillani Colony Dhoopsai Road Near High Court, Multan

- 301 Women Punjab- XXIX Mrs. Sam isRaheel Qazi MMAP 4-A, Mansoorah, Lahore
- 302 Women Punjab-XXX Maimona Hashmi PML (N) 50-Qasim Road, Multan
- 303 Women Punjab- XXXI Begum I shrat Ashraf PML (N) H.No.257, St.23, E-7, Islamabad
304. 304 Women Punjab- XXXII Ms. TehminaDaultana PML (N) 8-B, Phase-I, Defence Lahore
- 305 Women Punjab- XXXIII Begum Rehana Aleem Mashhadi PML (J) 17/D, Faisal Town, Lahore
- 306 Women Punjab- XXXIV Mrs. Meena Ehsan Laghari NA ChotiZareen, Distt. D.G.Khan
- . 307 Women Punjab- XXXV Ayla Malik NA House No.3, St. No.25, F-6/2, Islamabad

## **SINDH**

- 308 Women Sindh-I Faiza Junejo PML (Q) H.No.227, St.13, E-7, Islamabad
- 309 Women Sindh-II Sherry Rehman PPPP 49-Old Clifton, Karachi
- 310 Women Sindh-III Mrs. Ruqia Khanum Soomro PPPP Soomro House Ratodero Distt. Larkana
- 311 Women Sindh-IV Fauzia Wahab PPPP 70-H, Block-II, PECHS, Karachi
- 312 Women Sindh-V Rubina SaddatQaimkhani PPPP A-1/ 14, City Villas Schem e 33, Block 38, University Road, Karachi
- 313 Women Sindh-VI Nafisa Munawar Raja PPPP A-483 Block 5, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi
- 314 Women Sindh-VII Miss ShaguftaJum ani PPPP 58-c, Flat No.202-3, 2 nd Floor, St.9, Badar Com mercial Area Phase-V, Ext. D.H.A. Clifton, Karachi
- 315 Women Sindh-VIII Dr. Farida Ahmed MMAP 11/ 1, D-Lane Khayaban-e- Tanzeem Phase-V, D.H.A. Karachi

316 Women Sindh-IX Mrs. Aisha Munawar MMAP S-14/ A, H.No.R-772 Shadm an Town, Karachi 317.

317 Women Sindh-X Shamim Akhtar MQM H.No.2673, E-25 Khatta Chowk, Hyderabad

318 Women Sindh-XI Afsar Begum MQM A-122, Yaseen Abad, F.B.Area Block 9, Karachi

319 Women Sindh-XII Shabina Talat MQM 3/11, Sector 5-E, New Karachi

320 Women Sindh-XIII Gul-e-Farkhanda NA B-179, Block 10, F.B.Area Karachi

321 Women Sindh-XIV Madam Khurshid Afghan PML (F) H.No. D-187 Barrage Road Gareebabad  
Near A Section Police Station Masjid Street Sukkur Sindh

#### **N.W.F.P**

322 Women NWFP-I Mrs. Zeb Gohar Ayub PML (Q) H.No.1-A, St.62, F-6/3, Islamabad

323 Women NWFP-II Sayyeda Farhana Khalid Banoori MMAP Banoori House, Banoori Street Bhana  
Mari, Peshawar

324 Women NWFP-III Razia Aziz MMAP S-44, University Cam pus, Peshawar

325 Women NWFP-IV Nayyer Sultana MMAP F-302, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad

326 Women NWFP-V Mrs. Jam ila Ahmed MMAP Vill. Punjigram, P.O. Bahrain, Swat

327 Women NWFP-VI Mrs. Am bareen Naeem MMAP H.No.1006, Sector D-4, Hayatabad Town,  
Peshawar

328 Women NWFP-VII Inayat Begum MMAP C/ O Dr. Am in Jadoon, 49/ K 1. St.2, Phase-I I I ,  
Hayatabad, Peshawar

329 Women NWFP-VIII Mrs. Shahida Akhtar Ali MMAP H.No.60/1, Abddali Lane, PAF Base  
Peshawar Cantt

## **BALUCHISTAN**

330 BaluchistanI Dr. Noor Jahan Panezai PML (Q) 451/ V, Block-3, Sattelite Town, Quetta

331 BaluchistanIIIImranaKhawar MMAP H.No.S-12/ 41, 8 Mukhtar Street Jan Mohammad Road, Quetta

332 BaluchistanIIIBilqeesSaif MMAP H.No.6, Anwar Colony, Khojak Road, Quetta Cantt

## **13TH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

### **FROM 2008 TO 2013 LIST OF FEMALE MEMBERS & ADDRESSES**

#### **Reserved Seats for Women**

## **KPK**

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Ms. Bushra Gohar ANP 3-Chinar Lane University Town Peshawar

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Ms. Jamila Gallani ANP H.# B-2, 36-C, Sehibzada Abdul Qayyum Road

University Town Peshawar

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Ms. Khurshid Begum Saeed ANP MohallahPir Khel, GarhiBehram Shah, Vill. &

P.O. Jangle Khel, Kohat

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Ms. Asma Arbab Alamgir PPPP TehkalBala, University Road, Jehagirabad

Peshawar

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Mrs. Farhat Khan PPPP H. # 2/7-B, Jalil Road, Opp. Cantt. Board, Peshawar

Cantt. Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Dr. Imtiaz Sultan Bukhari PML(N) H. # 10, St. # 8, J-2, Phase-2, Hayatabad,

Peshawar

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Mrs. Farzana Mushtaq Ghani PML Ghani Bagh, Murree Road, Abbottabad

## **Punjab :**

Punjab Begum Ishrat Ashraf PML(N) Chak No.105/P, R.Y.Khan

Punjab Mrs. Shaheen Shafiq PML(N) 711/J-21, Banker Street, Dawoo Workshop, Shafiqabad Colony,  
Khanawal Road, Multan

Punjab Ms. Qudsia Arshad PML(N) H. # 129-A, St. # 17, Shami Road, Lahore

Punjab Ms. Tahira Aurangzeb PML(N) 780/F, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi.

Punjab Mrs. Seema Mohiuddin Jameeli PML(N) House # 577, Gali # 3, Waris Khan, Rawalpindi

Punjab Ms. Nighat Parveen Mir PML(N) H. # 110/J Kanari Bazar, Jhelum.

Punjab Ms. Khalida Mansoor PML(N) 18-X, 1/Madina Town, Faisalabad.

Punjab Ms. Shahnaz Saleem PML(N) 2/B, Kayaban Sarwar, D.G.Khan.

Punjab Ms. Parveen Masood Bhatti PML(N) Aziz Bhatti Road, Model Town-A, Bahawalpur.

Punjab Ms. Shireen Arshad Khan PML(N) C.A-392, Rehman Street, Model Town, Bahawalpur

Punjab Ms. SurriyaAshgar PML(N) Natla Kala SohkoChakShakargarh, District Narowal.

Punjab Ms. Tasneem Siddiqui PML(N) 586-D Block, Johar Town, Lahore

Punjab Mrs. Nisar Tanveer PML(N) Village Jaswala P.O. KallarSyedan, Tehsil Gujjar Khan, District  
Rawalpindi

Punjab Ms. Shaheen Ashfaq PML(N) Syed Bahadur Ali Chotti Civil Line, Near Tehsil Office,  
Gujranwala.

Punjab Mrs. Anusha Rahman Khan Advocate PML(N)

Punjab Ms. Rukhsana Bangash PPPP 48-Kh-E-Iqbal, F-7/2, Islamabad

Punjab Ms. Shahnaz Wazir Ali PPPP 85-Sarfraz Rafique Road, Lahore Cantt.

Punjab Miss. Palwasha Khan PPPP H. # 10, St. # 3, Shah Jamal, Lahore

Punjab Mrs. Belum Hasnain PPPP 46,E-I, Gulberg-III, Lahore.

Punjab Ms. Mehreen Anwar Raja Advocate PPPP 71-A, Shah Jamal, Lahore.

Punjab Ms. Farzana Raja PPPP Village ChakRajgan Tehsil Gujar Khan, District Rawalpindi.

Punjab Justice (R) Fakhar-un-Nisa Khokhar PPPP A-40, CMA Colony, Lane-2, Shami Road,  
Lahore Cantt. Punjab Miss. Fouzia Habib PPPP H. # 2, St. # 25, F-8/2, Ibd.

Punjab Mrs. Shakeela Khanam Rashid PPPP H189-Shadman-II Lahore.

Punjab Mrs. Yasmeen Rehman PPPP 197-Shah Jamal, Lahore. Punjab Ms. Samina Mushtaq  
Pagganwala PPPP Pagganwala House, Jinnah Road, Gujrat.

Punjab Begum Nasim Akhtar Chaudhry PPPP Gillani Colony Dhoopsari Road Near High Court,  
Multan. Punjab Ms. Nosheen Saeed PML H. # 20, Main Margalla Road, F-7/3, Ibd

Punjab Ms. Kashmala Tariq PML C-4 Officers Colony, Zarrar Shaheed Road, Lahore Cantt

Punjab Mrs. Rukhsana Jamshed Buttar PML House # 235-L, Model Town Extension Lahore

Punjab Dr. Donya Aziz PML H. # 43-B, St. #15, Scheme-2, Chak Shahzad, Islamabad.

Punjab Mrs. AttiyaInayatullah PML 73-5, Munir Road Lahore Cantt.

Punjab Ms. Bushra Rehman PML "WATAN-DOST" 8-C Ahmed Block, New Garden Town,  
Lhr.

Punjab MrsTanzila Aamir Cheema PML H.# 161-P, Mohalla Gulburg-2 Lahore

## **Sindh**

Mrs. SurraiyaJatoi PPPP H. # D-42/1, Block-3, Clifton, Karachi.

Sindh Mrs. Munira Shakir PPPP D-12 Boat View Apartment, Clifton, Block-5, Karachi

Sindh Dr. MahreenRazaque Bhutto PPPP JillaniMohallah, Near JavedCenima, Khairpur Mirs

Sindh Ms. Shazia Marri PPPP Marri House, Village Berani, Taluka Jam Nawaz Ali Khan,  
Sanghar

Sindh Ms. Rubina Saadat QaimKhani PPPP A-27, Prem Villas Mailir Cantt, University Road,  
KHI.

Sindh Dr. Nafisa Shah PPPP Jilani Mohallah, Khairpur Mirs

Sindh Miss. ShaguftaJumani PPPP 58-C, Flat # 202-3, 2nd Floor, St. 9, Badar Commercial Area,  
Phase-V, Ext: DHA, Karachi.

Sindh Dr. Nahid Shahid Ali MQM 983/8, F.B. Area, Azizabad, Karachi

Sindh Ms. Kishwer Zehra MQM 179-D, KDA Scheme No.1, TeepuSutlan Road, Karachi

Sindh Mrs. Imrana Saeed Jamil MQM B-228, Block-I, North Nazimabad, Karachi.

Sindh Mrs. Shagufta Sadiq MQM A-322, Block-V, Gulshan-e-Iqbal, Karachi

Sindh Ms. FizaJunejo PML H. # 227, St. # 13, E-7, Ibd.

Sindh Ms. Reena Kumari PML(F) 05, Khayaban-e-Badar, Phase-VI, DHA, Karachi

## **Balochistan**

Mrs. Zubaida Jalal PML Kurd House, Takhtani Bye-pass, Quetta.

Balochistan Dr. Zil-e-Huma PPPP H. # 5-1/2, Gordat Singh Road, Quetta.

Balochistan Mrs. Asiya Nasir MMAP Nasir House, Arbab Karam Khan Road, Nawab Khair Baksh Marri Street, Quetta.

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## **Newspapers:**

Dawn

Nawe-e-Waqat

Washington Post

