

BARRIERS TO POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: A CASE STUDY OF TEHSIL BABOZAI DISTRICT SWAT.)



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INTRODUCTION:

The article,34 of the constitution of Pakistan ensures the full participation of women in national life. Likewise in article 25 of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan,” It was declared that all citizens of Pakistan shall be treated under equality there shall be no discrimination among men and women. Apart from this constitution of Pakistan guarantees all fundamental, socioeconomic, and political rights of women. They have the right to contest elections, they have the right to take part in political participation as well as in the constitution there are 60 seats for women in the national assembly under article 51.

Although the constitution of Pakistan has ensured all of their rights still they are failed to exercise them because of cultural norms, male dominancy, gender discrimination, religious hurdles, illiteracy, discouragement, local traditions, past bad experiences, lack of security in polling stations, No registration in ECP, Religious extremism, purdah traditions, the distance between home and polling stations, and political rights obstacle most of the women are conservative in Ruler areas. These are all the reasons why most women did not participate in the election.

OBJECTIVES

To elaborate why women did not take part in the election? and to suggest measures and what are techniques and ways through which those barriers can be solved that do not allow women to participate in elections.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- ☒ What is the role of women in politics in Pakistan?
- ☒ What are the main causes and obstacles hindering women's political participation in Pakistan?
- ☒ What steps should be taken to increase women’s political participation in politics?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The constitution of Pakistan describes that every person in the country has the right to vote either male or female, Article 25 states “ that all citizens are the same under the head of law and all of them are protected before the law. Article 34 further move: to assure the steps for female participation in all areas of life. (Attal, 2017).

Mostly the deep-rooted patriarchal nature of pakhtun culture holds there women back from voting in rural areas, females are not allowed to cast their vote. They are being forced by husbands, fathers, and brothers. (Gulalai, 2018)

He said about the hurdles which women face in political participation; this highlighted that discrimination in our society patriarchy, feudalism, and Pashtunwali is the sums hurdles that decrease female political participation in Pashtun society. (Ahmad, 2019)

Being born a girl in Pakistan is said to be a double whammy for an individual. Pakistan might be a developing state but the stereotype-prone traditional society controls the life of many people. For Pakistani women fields like music, politics, acting, and modeling is thought of as immoral choice of the profession. (Umar, 2016).

In the past few years, it has been observed that parties such as PTI (Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf) have formed a women's wing. A women's wing is a women's club. There are 2 different views regarding the women's wing, one is just a new type of women's discrimination, whereas the other describes it as a way of promoting women in the political field as this gives them a voice in decision-making (Gleason,2001).

A change can be brought, about through strong strategies, brave leadership, and motivation for increased participation of women in the political field [Anwar (2017)]

Research Methodology

The qualitative study will be conducted in district swat. Primary data will be collected from surveys, interviews, and questionnaires. Secondary data will be collected from literature, Articles, research papers, and books as well as social media.

CHARACTERIZATION

- CHAP # 1: INTRODUCTION
- CHAP # 2: REVIEW LITERATURE
- CHAP # 3: Research Methodology
- CHAP # 4: RESULT AND DISCUSSION
- CHAP # 5: CONCLUSION

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