



RESEARCH PAPER

Women-Empowerment Issue in Pakistan: A Sociological Perspective

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ABSTRACT

This paper examined the women empowerment issue in Pakistan. Past research, studies assessed that customary rules and cultural influence relate to women's status in urban areas. The social position of women in Pakistan seems to be problematic. However, urban and rural Pakistani women's relationships are accurate with these women. The majority of women in Pakistan are not aware of their fundamental rights. Therefore, gender classification is a vital part of this study. This analysis aimed to search issues relating to women in the literature. Recent findings showed that women empowerment issues make a broad view of past exploration in an area. In which equality policies and the role of human rights constitute an essential part are. First, as desired more or less earlier stages of the review, certain limitations and critical factors explored, such as examining records and data through Google researchers, Research Gate, and other journal sites. Finally, the study interprets findings based on previous publications, clearly described in the discussions and conclusions.

KEYWORDS Customary Laws, Disparity, Empowerment, Issues, Pakistan, Women

Introduction

The subject of empowerment is a place where people can independently express what their life choices are. It looks like women treat unfairly in society, and about these phenomena. The theory of social change indicates how society perceives a sense of self-worth and belief to ensure a transition of desire through the control of gender capability. The term "Empowerment" enables women to decide against inequitable social attitudes in their lives. Such is the empowerment that gives women the authority and power to do things they could not do before, like take over resources and exercise self-determination. A sense of empowerment signifies relations directly related to masculine, confined consciousness impacts female (Heyzer, 2005). Empowerment considered somewhere. When real opportunity things have to suggest some modifications to the distribution of power in that civic society (Spreitzer & Doneson, 2005). Such type of words, stop crying, be completely quiet, rather than try to speak. If compare something that same approval sound is sensual. Who does not enjoy touched more comfortable being at home or the office? The idea of proper authority to grant a person or organization permission to use specified resources is a matter of much deliberation for close to four centuries (Lincoln, Travers, Ackers, & Wilkinson, 2002). In the eighteenth century, women's empowerment concepts claim based on women's rights by most feminism. The term empowerment focuses on understanding the enhancement of women's rights and social roles. Therefore, it should be noted that different religions also stress equal rights (Scheyvens & Leslie, 2000). Additionally, if compared to gender equality is also the shade of empowerment, which acknowledged during 1976-1996.worldwide difference of opinion seem to be ignored and disadvantaged as they fight for dignity and equality (Kabeer, 2005). Women viewed historically or a forced hierarchy of genders (Malhotra, Schuler, & Boender, 2002). Within autonomy involves eradicating negative stereotypes and, like, the patriarchal beliefs that influence cultural and social forms. As a result, patriarchy likely remains where women rule over and oppress the community (Aladuwaka & Oberhauser, 2014). Women empowerment issues directly or

indirectly impact policymaking, public and economic power in society. Because of having more authority, women can enjoy their right within family, community, and nationally (Cornwall & Rivas, 2015). Therefore, different studies showed that feminists primarily consider the term empowerment. Thus, some people believe that the feminist movement has focused too much on a woman's health or well-being rather than on other areas. In this regard, those African women have several attributes, which have evolved. As a result, African women consider in research tastes based on gender equality of one's sexual intimacy and relationship (Malhotra et al., 2002). Most women and girls treat based on disparity, such as specific indicators (Sen, 2001). These problems relate to social and economic, political, and psychological aspects, which similarly consider in Pakistan. (Naz & Ahmad, 2012). Compared to the 2011 United Nations Human Development Survey, Pakistan was 115th out of 187 nations (UNICEF, 2012). These magnitudes and paradigms lead to the indicting modes of interdependence and exploring the variables underlying them. Since empowerment in social and political terms is more comprehensive. (Bushra & Wajiha, 2015).

Literature Review

By examining the published literature as an independent study, the present review summarizes the current gender gap in Pakistani. The assessment raises awareness of contemporary gender but may support future research through a historically overshadowed or addressed field.

The 1994 Oxford Dictionaries specified an approval or authority granted by law. Because real power cannot speak internally, it describes itself as contradictory. The well-defined power and trust of the Oxford English dictionary 2000, raised after the debate of the women's movement in 1980 when feminists had raised critical questions about the prevalence of development rhetoric toward the vulnerable (Rowlands, 1995). Although the various findings are similar, except sex, different cultures interpret it differently regarding multiple levels of each gender. These risk factors, such as the earliest distribution of power, indicate the role of gender. Latest studies have shown that men's societal expectations and behavior are unfair towards women (Chaudhary, Chani, & Pervaiz, 2012). Other critical findings compared the relationship between masculine and feminine concepts that male dominate society mostly supports the masculine role, which clearly expresses gender disparity. Because girls mostly encourage playing doll games and prepare food in the kitchen, boys encourage playing a fighting game and outside work. Critical thinking classified that role of primary socialization indicates children learn their social position in the family. Therefore, most families fear the word "izzat and reputation" because female chastity must be secured at home, it is considered an essential bean (Bari, 1998). Many traditional families transfer their ancestor's custom through generation to generation. In this regard, sociologist explore role of mother such as mother plays a fundamental role in socializing and teaching her daughter about self-sacrifice and sympathy and supporting men, fathers, and husbands and sons. Women are different from men in controlling their dispositions' shape (Minault, 1981). Not all world governments and healthcare organizations are apt to empower female physicians and scientists, plus women are usually underdeveloped socially and economically and limited in their essential role for society (Setboonsarng & Parpiev, 2008)

Women Status in Pakistan

Pakistan treats women differently compared to the rest of the world. A study showed that the realistic features of present-day Pakistani society recognition and enforcement of these rights suggest that several accounts have tolerated significant violations of human rights. Some people differ purposely or unknowingly (Abagi & Odipo, 1997; Sathar, Crook, Callum, & Kazi, 1988). Pakistan is an Islamic Republic country, and Islamic law offers most of the rules-based on equality. A few customs seem to be opposite to Islam laws, which do not permit women to appreciate legal security. Interpretation of women's rights stems from customs and cultural norms (Jafar, 2005). Pakistan has laws that

ensure and protect women's rights. At a specific time, the women experienced unsatisfactory rights (Bushra, 2015). Patriarchal cultural factors have led to the mistreatment of women. Other types of violence against women stems from the cultural shift towards male domination. These women, i.e., brothers and husbands who control their bodies, have no power or ability to speak against violence (Mahmood, 2002). Some well-known proverbs are used, such as 'Honor and Gharat' in Pakistani societies (Women, Money, and Land). Thus, when the actions of a woman perceive patriarchal ideals in the form of them. In the name of dignity, her body beat, burnt, and inappropriately touched, or even murdered (Mahmood, 2002).

Women Empowerment Issue in Pakistan

According to the 2017 Pakistan Census, women make up 48.76 calculations. Pakistani women play an essential role in Pakistan's history, which recognized since the 1956 elections. In 2012, the Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum reported that Pakistan ranked 134th out of 135 countries and fifth among the world's poorest women. In 2020, Global Gender Gap Index ranks Pakistan 151st out of 153 nations. Pakistan ranked 123rd out of 148 countries produced according to UNDP. In addition, when compared to the low literacy rate of women in Pakistan. Therefore, the female ratio is low; meanwhile poverty is a significant issue. Authors pointed out that women cannot know their rights in the work market (Kazmi & Quran, 2005). In Pakistan, it regards Islamic laws, legislation, and standards. However, certain customs divide Sharia by cultural models. These customs need not encourage women to take their rights. However, the clarification of women's rights derives from traditions and gender influences (Ibrahim & Asad, 2020). In adverse justice systems, such as with the 'Jirga and Panchayat' discrimination towards women prevails. Therefore, there are steps in the legal justice system that do not protect women's social lives based on equality. Fear factors are also key issue so that women seem unable to enjoy their fundamental human rights. As a result, those who violate rules established by tribes or communities are illegally punished (Bhattacharya, 2014). The similarity of other results suggests that in situations where constitutional rights are covered or constitution violated. Those Jirga gatherings are contrary to the public interest. Still, most of their decisions entirely predicated on straightforward stereotypes or against women, as they seem to be cultural and stereotypes of their status (Casterter, 2002). Authorization is more comprehensive in clinical research and defines the idea of empowering female patients to improve health care results. The right to health concept is a process that can describe as gradual participation in health care that has gradually come about (Valli et al., 2011).

Socio-Cultural Obstacle and Women Empowerment in Pakistan

The cultural diversity illustrated how traditional gender roles influenced in many parts of the world. The empowerment varies in different countries, regions to regions. Changing women's status is not easy to change in socio-cultural or even economic structures (Naz & Ahmad, 2012). Analysis of the social standing of rural women of Pakistan compared to reality. Women's social status in the family is usually weak due to cultural, socio-economic, and religious factors. These are the most problematic women's empowerment (Shoaib, Saeed, & Cheema, 2012). Most families in Pakistan tend to follow their old cultural norms. Due to their gender, women limited access to universal resources. The survey results showed that rural women are facing problems during private jobs. It is unfair because men typically claim those rights are fundamental human resources (Arab Naz, Khan, & Khan, 2012). Pakistani women are less politically active, just like men. In this regard, family background or cultural value involve in women's political activities. Women's democratic role shows the importance of women's political empowerment in political parties (UNDP, 2005). In rural areas where some tradition favors men in power, females do not enjoy their rights (Yamashita, Minarrumura, Akutu, & Yano, 1997). Cultural law is the central part of political and economic, which adds social and economic challenges for women. Traditional and cultural rules include imposing a strict requirement for women (Akram, 2018). An ethnographic study shows that the empowerment constituted in documentation (Bushra &

Wajiha, 2013). Pakistani girls and women are mostly limited to family tasks, such as assisting their mothers in housework (Kazi & Sathar, 1991). Women empowerment is only one way to go. Women's role in society is only necessary if one considers social, political, and economic development. Consequently, females can live harmoniously with men, such as financial assistance for men's family members and progress, which generally exercised at home.

Women Empowerment Program in Pakistan

Women's empowerment programs estimate crucial to sustainable growth. Article 25(2) of the Pakistani Constitution provides that sex-based discrimination does not exist. They are securing gender equity strategies and policies, therefore. Pakistan's national system reflects a 2025 vision to ensure that women have fair access to all income from construction and social facilities. Consequently, it is essential to standardize particular circumstances and courses of action to enable women to grow equitably in all regions. Gender equality will contribute to changes in economic growth and social progress (Chaudhary, 2012). Pakistan committed to promoting gender balance at the international level. Targets 3 and 5, for example, discuss the promotion of women's social representation and enhance maternal and child health. Therefore, Pakistan's 2002 national empowerment policy offers the power to ensure equitable access of women (Khan, Bhutta, Munim, & Bhutta, 2009). Another project of women's equality initiative that the Government planned as civil society and international agencies play a vital role in raising awareness of empowerment by campaigns. Besides, as such, there is a budget allocated for each year of the project creation. For women's involvement to inspire staff, the appropriate agencies must ensure that (Murshid & Critelli, 2020). The National Survey of women also made recommendations with relation to policy concerns for women and girls. The relationship between Law and Social Justice directed its company to new guidelines (Weiss, 1999). In 2014-15, Pakistan took different initiatives to increase women's empowerment. Plans made based on land ownership, the childcare service area for working women, etc. Other important women-greeting programs include the National Action Plan, The Program of Action for Gender Change, the Benazir Income Support Program, and the Beit-ul-Mar of Pakistan, the first women's development bank, and women's development departments established in the provinces, which authorized under the 18th Amendment (Meraj & Sadaqat, 2016). The action plan for women's advancement also applied to measure the country's achievement of the Five-Year Plan for Women Empowerment goals. Furthermore, gender equality involves treating women with respect and providing access to resources. The policy's purpose is to evaluate and implement (Shoaib et al., 2012).

Material and Methods

Area of Study

Different studies show the issue of women's empowerment in Pakistan. Women's advancement has been the focused. The study discusses cultural norms and traditions that affect women. This study is going to use reviews and literature to explore women's empowerment issue. In this way, this exploration should look closely at the women's problem. The new study should incorporate new data that not recently assess.

Study Design and Method of Study

This research works based on a systematic analysis and includes conclusions based on evidence. A descriptive study allows comparison to determine the influence of the family domain on women's empowerment. Published literature offers knowledge for discussion and interpretation through considering social contact. Google scholars, research gats, as well as other websites then set up to collect data. The purpose of this review study is to provide a detailed overview of current knowledge.

Published literature Design

This study designed literature that relate to customary practices and group expectations negatively impact women. Materials used to analyze data through various findings. In crucial research areas, digital databases are set up or classified. The results used to view the information collected based on the characteristics of the research.

Results and Discussion

This paper aims to provide many obvious data analysis facts, which relate to power and gender sensitivity. You should not expect too much and then be satisfied by just suspect. The conclusion raised in the discussion but raised the issue of the study. A set of principles therefore obtained based on the initial findings. The current evidence suggests that rise of women's economic independence, which link with significant factors of a women's emancipation, women's motivation and the ability to make personal decisions. In addition, ability and power within. Women and men differ through their social position in which men have more regulation and control over women. Empowerment means our ability to influence our own lives and know our capabilities. An object of this study was to explore role of domestic work and hierarchy concepts. Different research results indicate that unpaid daily labor and supporting a family outlined in domestic work. The earliest stereotyped female roles frequently divided into two groups by investigators: cooking, caring for children and cleaning the home, and the other stereotyped male duties related to external employment, earning income, and maintaining the requirements for housing. As is the conventional view of gender, it always has a mode of work. For decades, women have been suffering from oppression in this respect, which is the crucial reason for gender equity. Therefore, women should be conscious of their human rights, which is an essential purpose. Empowerment here is a notion or opposes unjust laws or cultural practices as well as one of the most important areas is female empowerment or to make judgments of their own. In contrast, numerous studies have shown that women's progress based on specific structures and governance. Similar methods are also changing the decision-making process. Limited research literature, however, indicates that significant barriers in gender roles suggested. Via early-publicized literature, it outlines knowledge gaps. Some other results suggest that evidence plays a significant role in addressing women's roles and involvement, as discussed below. In cultural thinking, the part of women is understandable. Culture reflects a way of life where men and women play a crucial role. Mainly culture, favor men because women seem unfair. Similarly, women's contributions were not included in the world economy for a variety of reasons. Homemakers or women workers face wage discrimination. Cultural factors define as disadvantaged in decision-making groups such as voters or becoming politicians, which is less politically considered. According to different survey results, such fathers are politicians only if they enjoy political roles belonging to the upper family or who already have a political background. A logical scope that plays a key role in promoting women's empowerment in Pakistan. To, female parliamentarians rarely defend and support female politicians, who make fun of and humiliate their political choices. Lack of gender equality is an essential source of political marginalization for women politicians. The goal of this study is the expected results for various tasks. Many studies evaluated how these developments impact the relationship between women and men. In addition, efforts must establish how empowering reform plays a significant role in developing women's social status. The impacts or strengthening of women therefore examined. This topic comprises results as substantial as a hypothesis.

Conclusion

Finally, I would like to emphasize how important it is to empower women and give them equal opportunities. If the women's empowerment movement contrasts with the rest of the world, women have the power of expression to shift the real gender viewpoint. Therefore, it is an effective method to move towards democratic decision-making, so that gender discrimination or gender equity will alter the views of women in programs. In such situations, there is a regular need for awareness-raising campaigns to make women aware

of their rights so that women can claim their rights. In particular, Pakistani women's lives are especially deeply rooted in women's status, such as the privilege to be guardians of the faith, punishment, and dismissal of women. Suppose we compare Pakistan's values or the ideology that founded under the light of Islam. In this regard, Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W.W.) preached about women's fundamental rights and prohibited abuse and murder. An analysis of women's Empowerment in Pakistan conceived using a systematic examination approach. The study compared the relationship between men and women. The phase of women's advancement needs a shift in stereotypes of gender roles. Unequal social variables prejudice or impact the social status of women. The social system that only cares for men is established. Moreover, multiple studies have shown an immediate need to eradicate negative societal expectations so that women's problems can assess. Not only are women and girls a matter of empowerment and justice. However, may contribute to society's growth. It is vital to pay scientific attention to how national policies and initiatives facilitate access to education, healthcare, and income for women. The political ground will help to foster women's empowerment. Governments should make every effort to encourage women's involvement at all levels of decision-making practices.

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