



Assessing Women's Rights in Pakistan: An Analysis of Legal & Social Challenges with Potential Solutions

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to conduct an implicative analysis of women's rights from a legal perspective in Pakistan, viewed from an international perspective. The study analyses the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan related to women's rights and evaluates their effectiveness in upholding these rights. The study also compares Pakistan's laws on women's rights with international human rights standards and conventions. Additionally, the current state of women's rights in Pakistan is analysed, including the challenges and barriers women face and the efforts to address these issues. Despite several domestic and international laws, flaws that endanger women continue to exist in this modern era. When the Pakistani community is considered, the situations are worse, especially in tribal and agency areas, Baluchistan, and southern Punjab. Although Pakistan has ratified all the international conventions and treaties, besides the implications of the teachings and preaching of Islam, the situation still needs improvement. This review article will look at women's rights in Pakistan from an international perspective by comparing Islamic and western ideas using a descriptive approach. The paper concludes that an implicative analysis of women's rights from a legal perspective is crucial for understanding and improving women's rights in a given country.

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1. Introduction

Women's rights have been a topic of significant interest and concern for many years, domestically and internationally. Despite numerous advancements and improvements in recent years, women still face challenges and barriers regarding realizing their rights and achieving equality (Sadaf & Siitonen, 2022). It is particularly true in many developing countries, where cultural and social norms and economic and political factors can combine to create significant obstacles for women (Bhatti, Hussain, & Salman, 2022; A. Khan, Bhatti, & Jillani, 2021). The rules and regulations of a nation, especially as they pertain to the status of women's rights and freedoms, must be investigated in detail to get insight into how to solve these problems. Women are an essential part of every civilization, no matter how civilized. Establishing women's rights has been challenging since ancient times, and ups and downs have defined its history till the current day (Shehribano Zia, 2022).

Nonetheless, the suggestion needs to be revised with problems. Divine laws recognized and established women's rights from the moment the first woman emerged on Earth. The majority of women have their rights violated regularly. This research will look at the present condition of the problem, as mentioned earlier, by doing a deep examination of ancient times and investigating what may be done to guarantee that the intended outcomes are achieved to safeguard women and meet the SGDs (Awan, 2020). Pakistan has a rich cultural heritage and a rapidly developing economy (A. Khan et al., 2021). However, despite its strength, it is also a country where women continue to face significant challenges in realizing their rights (Sadaf &

Siitonen, 2022). It is due to a variety of factors, including cultural and social norms, as well as economic and political factors (Orsola Torrisi, 2022). It is crucial to conduct an implicative analysis of women's rights from a legal perspective to identify any gaps or limitations in the laws and regulations that impact women's rights (Roomi & Harrison, 2010).

This article aims to provide such an analysis, examining the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan that relate to women's rights and evaluating their effectiveness in upholding them (Abbas & Muneer, 2019). The study will also consider how these laws compare to international human rights standards and conventions to understand women's rights in Pakistan comprehensively (Roomi & Harrison, 2010). Additionally, the article will examine the current state of women's rights in Pakistan, including the challenges and barriers women face and the efforts to address these issues (Khalid, Samargandi, Shah, & Almandeel, 2020). The examination of women's rights from a legal perspective is crucial because laws and regulations can have a profound impact on the lives of women. For example, laws that protect women from gender-based violence, or provide equal treatment under the law, can significantly impact women's well-being and safety (Ahmad, Bibi, & Mahmood, 2012). On the other hand, laws that discriminate against women or limit their access to education and healthcare can adversely affect their rights and freedoms. By examining the laws and regulations in place in a given country, it is possible to identify gaps or limitations and work to address these issues more effectively and comprehensively (Ahmad et al., 2012; Bell & Goodman, 2001).

Comparing Pakistan's laws on women's rights with international human rights standards and conventions is also essential because it provides a benchmark for the country's progress in this area (Bunch, 1990). By looking at the standards set by international organizations, such as the United Nations, it is possible to see how Pakistan is doing in terms of protecting women's rights and identify any areas in which that could make improvements (Ahmad et al., 2012). This comparison can also provide a more objective view of the country's efforts to improve women's rights and help identify areas where more needs to be done (Bell & Goodman, 2001). Examining the current state of women's rights in Pakistan, including the challenges and barriers women face and the efforts being made to address these issues, is crucial to understand the real-world impact of the laws and regulations in place (Awan, 2020). It will provide a more nuanced and complete understanding of women's rights in Pakistan and help identify areas where they could improve (Mumtaz & Salway, 2009).

An implicative analysis of women's rights from a legal perspective is essential for understanding and improving women's rights in a given country (Bhatti et al., 2022; Sarwar, Ali, Bhatti, & ur Rehman, 2021). By examining the laws and regulations in place, comparing them to international standards, and looking at the real-world impact of these laws on women's lives, it is possible to identify areas for improvement and work to create a more equitable and just society for all (Orsola Torrisi, 2022). The findings from this study will provide valuable insights into the current state of women's rights in Pakistan and help identify areas for improvement. The study will also contribute to the broader body of knowledge on the issue of women's rights and provide a basis for further research and advocacy on this critical issue (O. Torrisi, 2022). The results of this study could have important implications for policymakers, advocates, and other stakeholders working to improve women's rights in Pakistan (Reilly, 2019). The study will provide valuable information on the strengths and weaknesses of the current laws and regulations strengths and weaknesses. It will highlight the areas where changes are needed to protect better and promote women's rights (Bushra & Wajiha, 2015; R. E. A. Khan & Noreen, 2012).

2. Research Methodology

The research methodology for this study will involve the following steps:

2.1 Review of Literature

There will conduct an extensive literature review to gather information on the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan regarding women's rights and the international standards and best practices in this area. It will include a review of academic journals, reports, and other relevant materials.

2.2 Data Collection

There will collect secondary data by examining existing laws, regulations, and other relevant documents. It will include the constitution of Pakistan, statutes and regulations related to women's rights, and international agreements and treaties related to women's rights.

2.3 Data Analysis

The collected data will be analyzed using qualitative and comparative methods. It will involve comparing the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan with international standards and best practices and examining the real-world impact of these laws on women's lives.

2.4 Case Studies

A country's laws and regulations that affect women's rights and freedoms are crucial to comprehending and fixing these problems. All cultures, no matter how advanced, include women in significant ways. From ancient times to today, the fight for women's rights has been challenging and characterized by ups and downs.

2.5 The Phase of Conclusions and Final Remarks

The findings from the executed literature review, data analysis, and case studies will be used to draw conclusions and make final remarks for improving women's rights in Pakistan. It will be based on examining the laws and regulations in place, the impact of these laws on women's lives, and the best practices and international standards in this area. The research methodology will be designed to provide a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the issue of women's rights in Pakistan and to identify areas for improvement. The results of this study will be helpful for policymakers, advocates, and other stakeholders working to improve the rights of women in the country.

3. Discussion Phase of the Study

The study aims to provide a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan regarding women's rights and to evaluate their effectiveness in protecting and promoting women's rights (MacNaughton & Frey, 2010). The captioned issue study will also compare the laws and regulations in Pakistan with international standards and best practices in this area and examine the real-world impact of these laws on women's lives.

3.1 What is Right?

To understand the deep crux of rights, the alkyltion of rights from definitions of various jurists will be helpful. Then after exploring world rights, their social implication and need would be considered as part of this study to what extent the terminology of "right" may be helpful for social stability or rehabilitation. Rights are often included in the foundational questions that governments and politics have been designed to deal with. Usually, the developments of these socio-political institutions have formed a dialectical relationship with rights (Ravnbøl, 2010). Rights are legal, social, or ethical principles of freedom or entitlement guaranteed to an individual or group. In other words, rights are claims or privileges that individuals and groups have as members of society (Weiss, 2003). Women's rights are the rights that are believed to be entitled to women and girls, regardless of their gender. Women's rights include the right to equality, the right to freedom from discrimination, the right to education, the right to health, the right to work, the right to vote, and the right to participate in political and cultural life (Hayward, 2001). Women's rights are an essential aspect of human rights and are recognized by international law (TARIQ, 2017). International human rights treaties, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, establish women's rights and set standards for their protection. Promoting and protecting women's rights is critical for ensuring gender equality, empowering women, and promoting human dignity (Astutik, Nur, & Mashuri, 2022). Women's rights are essential for building strong and inclusive societies and advancing sustainable development (Ahmad et al., 2012).

Overall, the study on the captioned issue topic represents a significant step forward in understanding this issue and will play a critical role in improving women's rights in Pakistan and beyond the state (Weiss, 2003). To prevent any form of progressive attitude in favor of women's rights and equality, militants in nexus with tribal elders and other influential members of society are doing their best. Islamabad has an obligation to its female residents to provide a safe and secure community. Islamist extremism permeates every level of Pakistani politics, and Islamabad's track record in combating extremism suggests that a more secure environment for

women is unlikely to be built anytime soon (Weiss, 2003). It is depressing to live in a nation founded on the tenets of Islam only to have religious and Quranic ideals often ignored or perverted, particularly concerning women's standing. Unfortunately, the societal ills that Prophet Muhammad spent his whole life combating are deeply ingrained in Pakistani culture. Moreover, so-called religious leaders accept them as the norm for 'punishing' women and marginalizing them (Hossain, 2019). It is essential to stop people from using Islam as an excuse for cruelty and violence. As a result, it is crucial to regularly organize training and awareness programs to educate women on their rights and equip them to make legitimate requests. It has been recommended that the public and private sectors set up several cottage enterprises to provide rural women the chance to work and contribute financially to their families (Weiss, 2003). In addition, the HRC Report states that the government and non-government organizations have responded to the needs of rural women by implementing economic empowerment programs (Weiss, 2003). Understanding the true sense of right and entitlement to the right would be mandatory (Hossain, 2019). The study on the captioned issue is essential in modern times for several reasons:

3.2 Gender Equality

Women's rights are a critical issue in today's society. The study will help advance the cause of gender equality by examining the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan regarding women's rights and evaluating their effectiveness in protecting and promoting women's rights (Ravnbøl, 2010).

3.3 Global Context

The study is significant globally, as it will provide insights into women's rights in Pakistan, a country facing a range of challenges in this area (Reilly, 2019). The study findings will interest many stakeholders, including policymakers, advocates, and the international community (Sadaf & Siitonen, 2022).

3.4 Legal Perspective

The study will provide a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan regarding women's rights from a legal perspective. It will help better to understand the current legal framework's strengths and weaknesses and identify areas for improvement (Khalid et al., 2020).

3.5 Evidence-based Policymaking

The study will provide valuable data and evidence that we can use to inform policymaking and advocacy efforts to improve women's rights in Pakistan (Abbas & Muneer, 2019; Weiss, 2003). The study will provide a basis for evidence-based policymaking, which is crucial for making progress in this area.

3.6 International Standards and Best Practices

The study will compare the laws and regulations in place in Pakistan with international standards and best practices in this area. It will provide valuable insights into how Pakistan is aligned with these standards and procedures (Bell & Goodman, 2001). It will help identify areas where changes are needed to improve women's rights. Overall, the study on the Captioned issue is vital in modern times. It will provide valuable insights into women's rights in Pakistan and will play a critical role in improving women's rights in the country and beyond.

4. Historical Perspective of Women's Rights

The historical perspective of women's rights dates back to ancient civilizations, where women were often denied equal treatment and opportunities compared to men. In many societies, women were treated as property and had limited rights, including the right to own property, the right to vote, and the right to participate in public life (Ahmad et al., 2012). In the 19th century, the women's rights movement emerged in the West, and women began to demand equal rights and opportunities. The Seneca Falls Convention in 1848, the first women's rights conference in the United States, marked the beginning of the formal women's rights movement (Bunch, 1990). The participants at the captioned issue conference adopted the Declaration of Sentiments, which called for women's rights to be recognized, including the right to vote and the right to own property.

In the 20th century, the women's rights movement gained momentum and significantly progressed in many countries. Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, which recognized the rights of all individuals, regardless of gender, to equality and non-discrimination. It was 1979 when the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women was adopted, establishing women's rights and the state's obligations to protect and promote those rights (Orsola Torrisi, 2022). Despite these advances, women continue to face discrimination and inequality in many parts of the world. Women's rights continue to be violated in many ways, including through violence, discrimination in the workplace, and unequal access to education and healthcare. Efforts to advance women's rights and gender equality continue to be critical in individual countries and at the global level (Bushra & Wajaha, 2015).

5. Islamic Perspective of Women's Rights and Status of Women in Islam

Islamic philosophy on women's rights is based on the principles of equality and justice found in the Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad. Islam recognizes the inherent dignity and worth of every human being, which applies to women and men (S. Khan, 2016). According to Islamic teachings, women can own property, inherit, receive an education, and participate in public life. The Qur'an also recognizes women's rights in marriage, including the right to choose a spouse, a fair and equal marriage contract, and the right to seek a divorce if necessary. (Peterman, Bleck, and Palermo 2015) However, these rights have been widely interpreted and implemented across different historical periods and cultural contexts.

In some Muslim-majority countries, women's rights have been limited by patriarchal traditions, cultural practices, and laws that restrict their ability to participate fully in public life. In other countries, however, women have played essential roles in public life, including as scholars, leaders, and political activists. (Vossenber 2013) It is important to note that there is a diversity of interpretations and practices within the Islamic tradition. Some interpretations of Islamic law have been used to restrict women's rights and limit their participation in society. Many contemporary Muslim scholars argue that these restrictions are not supported by the Qur'an or the teachings of the Prophet and are instead based on cultural and historical practices that are not in line with the core principles of Islam (Peterman, Schwab, Roy, Hidrobo, & Gilligan, 2015).

In conclusion, the Islamic perspective on women's rights is based on the principles of equality and justice. However, the interpretation and implementation of these rights have varied widely across cultural contexts and historical periods. The status of women in Islam has been a topic of debate and discussion for centuries. Islam recognizes the inherent dignity and worth of every human being, which applies to women and men. The Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad emphasized the importance of treating women with respect and fairness. Islamic law protects women's rights in marriage, divorce, inheritance, and property ownership (Bunch, 1990). However, the implementation and interpretation of these rights have varied widely across cultural contexts and historical periods. In some Muslim-majority countries, women have faced restrictions and discrimination based on patriarchal traditions and cultural practices. It has limited their ability to participate fully in public life, including education, the workforce, and political life (Bell & Goodman, 2001).

On the other hand, there have been examples throughout Islamic history of women who have played essential roles in public life, including as scholars, leaders, and political activists. In recent decades, there have been efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights in many Muslim-majority countries, including through legal and policy reforms, educational initiatives, and women's empowerment programs (Abbas & Muneer, 2019). It is important to note that there is a diversity of interpretations and practices within the Islamic tradition. Some interpretations of Islamic law have been used to restrict women's rights and limit their participation in society. Many contemporary Muslim scholars argue that these restrictions are not supported by the Qur'an or the teachings of the Prophet and are instead based on cultural and historical practices that are not in line with the core principles of Islam (Roomi & Harrison, 2010).

In conclusion, the status of women in Islam is complex and has varied widely across different cultural contexts and historical periods. However, the Qur'an and the teachings of the Prophet emphasize the importance of treating women with respect and fairness. There have been efforts in recent decades to promote gender equality and women's rights in many Muslim-majority countries.

6. Comparative Analysis of the Status of Women: Islam versus the West

It has been a topic of debate and discussion for many years. While Islam and Western societies recognize women's inherent dignity and worth, how these rights are understood and implemented can vary significantly. In Western societies, the status of women has been shaped by the ideals of equality and individualism. It has led to the development of laws and policies that protect women's rights in areas such as education, the workforce, and political life. In many Western countries, women have achieved significant progress in gender equality and can participate fully in public life. (Hossain n.d.).

In contrast, the status of women in some Muslim-majority countries has been shaped by cultural and religious traditions that have limited their ability to participate fully in public life. It has resulted in restrictions and discrimination in education, the workforce, and political life. However, it is essential to note that the status of women in Islam and the Muslim world is complex and varies widely across cultural and historical contexts (Astutik et al., 2022). In recent decades, there have been efforts to promote gender equality and women's rights in many Muslim-majority countries, including through legal and policy reforms, educational initiatives, and women's empowerment programs. Some contemporary Muslim scholars argue that these restrictions are not supported by the Qur'an or the teachings of the Prophet and are instead based on cultural and historical practices that are not in line with the core principles of Islam (Weiss, 2003).

In conclusion, the comparative analysis of the status of women in Islam and the West highlights the complexities and variations in the understanding and implementation of women's rights across different cultural and historical contexts. While Islam and Western societies recognize women's inherent dignity and worth, how these rights are understood and implemented can vary significantly (Astutik et al., 2022).

6.1 Legislative Outcomes

Legislative outcomes refer to the laws and regulations enacted by governments and other decision-making bodies to address specific issues or achieve certain goals. The legislative process involves creating, introducing, and passing laws through a formal process typically involving elected representatives and other stakeholders (Anon.). In the context of women's rights, legislative outcomes refer to the laws and regulations enacted to protect and promote women's rights. It can include laws related to gender equality, education, the workforce, and political participation, rules related to violence against women, marriage and family law, and reproductive rights (Weiss, 2003).

Legislative outcomes can significantly impact women's status in society and play a critical role in advancing gender equality and women's rights. For example, laws that promote gender equality in the workforce can help to reduce discrimination and increase women's participation in the labor force. Laws that protect women from violence can help to create safer environments for women and girls (Hossain, 2019; Weiss, 2003). However, it is essential to note that legislative outcomes are not the only factor determining women's status in society (Anon.). The implementation and enforcement of laws, as well as cultural attitudes and practices, can also play a significant role. Therefore, it is vital to consider the broader social, cultural, and economic context in which legislative outcomes are enacted and implemented.

In conclusion, legislative outcomes are critical in advancing women's rights and promoting gender equality. However, the impact of these outcomes is determined by a complex interplay of legal, cultural, social, and economic factors. It is essential to consider these factors to understand the full impact of legislative outcomes on the status of women in society.

6.2 International Legislation

International legislation refers to the laws and agreements created and enforced at the international level, typically by international organizations such as the United Nations (UN) or regional organizations like the European Union (EU). These laws and agreements can significantly impact the lives of individuals and communities worldwide and help promote and protect human rights and dignity, including women's rights (Ravnbøl, 2010). One of the critical international agreements related to women's rights is the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), which the UN General Assembly adopted in 1979. CEDAW is a comprehensive treaty that sets out women's rights and defines discrimination against

women in many areas, including political and public life, the workforce, and family life (Weiss, 2003).

International legislation can significantly impact women's lives and can play a critical role in advancing women's rights globally. For example, the ratification of CEDAW by a country can serve as a catalyst for legal and policy reforms at the national level that helps to promote and protect the rights of women. International agreements can also raise awareness of women's rights and promote a global discourse on these issues (Sadaf & Siitonen, 2022; Weiss, 2003). In winding up, international legislation plays an essential role in advancing women's rights and promoting gender equality globally. The creation and implementation of international laws and agreements can set a global standard for protecting and promoting women's rights and provide a framework for action at the national level. However, international legislation's impact depends on governments' and other stakeholders' political will and commitment to implement these laws and agreements effectively (Ahmad et al., 2012; Oprica, 2008).

6.3 Domestic/Municipality Legislation

Domestic or municipal legislation refers to the laws and regulations enacted and enforced by national or local governments. In Pakistan, this would refer to the rules and regulations enacted and implemented at the federal or provincial level. In Pakistan, there have been significant efforts in recent years to promote and protect women's rights through domestic legislation. For example, the Pakistan Protection Act of 2014 provides a framework for protecting women from domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking. The legislation established the National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) to monitor and report on the status of women in the country (Bunch, 1990).

There have also been efforts to promote gender equality in the workplace through domestic legislation. For example, the Women in the Workplace (Criminal Law Amendment) Act of 2009 was enacted to promote gender equality and protect women from discrimination and harassment. The act requires employers to provide equal opportunities to men and women and to create a workplace free from discrimination and harassment (Ravnbøl, 2010).

In conclusion, domestic or municipal legislation is critical in promoting and protecting women's rights in Pakistan. The creation and implementation of laws and regulations that are tailored to the specific needs and challenges of the country can help to advance gender equality and promote the rights of women at the national and local levels. However, it is essential to note that the effectiveness of domestic legislation depends on the political will and commitment of the government and other stakeholders to implement these laws and regulations effectively (Oprica, 2008).

7. Women in Pakistani Society: Situational Analysis

Women in Pakistani society face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential. Despite progress in recent years, including the creation of legislation to promote and protect women's rights, women in Pakistan continue to face discrimination and violence, both in the public and private spheres (Weiss, 2003). In terms of education, women in Pakistan continue to face significant barriers to accessing quality education. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the gender gap in education remains substantial, with fewer girls than boys attending school and fewer women than men completing their education. This disparity has a range of negative consequences, including limiting women's economic opportunities and perpetuating gender-based violence and discrimination (Ahmad et al., 2012).

Women in Pakistan also face significant barriers in the workforce, including discrimination and harassment, limited opportunities for advancement, and unequal pay. Despite recent progress in enacting legislation aimed at promoting gender equality in the workplace, women continue to be underrepresented in many sectors, including politics, the judiciary, and business (Ali, Bhatti, & Dayan, 2021). In terms of violence against women, the situation in Pakistan remains a concern (A. Khan et al., 2021). Women in Pakistan continue to face high levels of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking and face significant barriers to accessing justice and support services. The lack of implementation of existing laws and regulations aimed at protecting women from violence remains a significant challenge (Bhatti et al., 2022).

In conclusion, women in Pakistani society continue to face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential. Despite recent progress in creating legislation to promote and protect women's rights, considerable barriers remain, including limited access to quality education, unequal opportunities in the workforce, and high levels of violence against women (Bhatti et al., 2022; A. Khan et al., 2021). Addressing these challenges will require sustained effort and commitment from the government, civil society, and other stakeholders.

7.1 Analysis from the Urban Perspective and Rural Perspective

The status and experiences of women in Pakistan vary significantly between urban and rural areas. While urban and rural women face significant challenges in achieving equality and realizing their full potential, there are essential differences between the two contexts that must be considered in any analysis of women's rights in Pakistan (Sarwar et al., 2021). In urban areas, women have greater access to education and employment opportunities and more exposure to progressive ideas about women's rights and gender equality. However, urban women also face significant challenges, including limited access to healthcare and other essential services and high levels of violence and harassment (Chaudhry et al., 2021).

In rural areas, women face even more significant challenges in accessing education and employment opportunities and limited access to essential services such as healthcare and legal aid. Rural women also tend to meet more traditional attitudes and cultural norms that limit their ability to participate fully in society and restrict their rights. In terms of violence against women, rural women tend to face more significant challenges than their urban counterparts. For example, rural women are more likely to experience domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking and face tremendous barriers to accessing justice and support services (A. Khan et al., 2021).

In conclusion, the status and experiences of women in Pakistan vary significantly between urban and rural areas. While both contexts present challenges to achieving gender equality and realizing the full potential of women, there are essential differences between the two that must be considered in any analysis of women's rights in Pakistan. Addressing these challenges in urban and rural areas will require sustained effort and commitment from the government, civil society, and other stakeholders (A. Khan et al., 2021).

7.2 Southern Punjab

Southern Punjab, a region in Pakistan, is characterized by a unique cultural and socioeconomic context that affects the status and experiences of women in the area. Despite some progress in recent years, women in Southern Punjab continue to face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential (A. Khan et al., 2021). In terms of education, women in Southern Punjab face significant barriers to accessing quality education, including poverty, cultural attitudes, and limited resources. According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the gender gap in education remains significant in the region, with fewer girls than boys attending school and fewer women than men completing their education (Ali et al., 2021).

Women in Southern Punjab also face significant barriers in the workforce, including discrimination and harassment, limited opportunities for advancement, and unequal pay. Despite some progress in enacting legislation to promote gender equality in the workplace, women in the region continue to be underrepresented in many sectors, including politics, the judiciary, and business. In terms of violence against women, the situation in Southern Punjab remains a concern. Women in the region continue to face high levels of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking and face significant barriers to accessing justice and support services (Bunch, 1990). The lack of implementation of existing laws and regulations aimed at protecting women from violence remains a significant challenge (MacNaughton & Frey, 2010).

In conclusion, women in Southern Punjab continue to face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential. Despite some progress in creating legislation to promote and protect women's rights, considerable barriers remain, including limited access to quality education, unequal opportunities in the workforce, and high levels of violence

against women. Addressing these challenges will require sustained effort and commitment from the region's government, civil society, and other stakeholders (O'Neil, 2006).

7.3 FATA and Agencies Area

FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) and Agencies are a group of seven tribal agencies in Pakistan with a unique political, cultural, and socioeconomic context that affects the status and experiences of women in the area. Women in FATA and Agencies face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential. In terms of education, women face significant barriers to accessing quality education, including poverty, cultural attitudes, and limited resources. According to UNICEF, the gender gap in education remains substantial in the area, with fewer girls than boys attending school and fewer women than men completing their education. Women in FATA and Agencies also face significant barriers in the workforce, including discrimination and harassment, limited opportunities for advancement, and unequal pay. Despite some progress in enacting legislation to promote gender equality in the workplace, women in the area continue to be underrepresented in many sectors, including politics, the judiciary, and business (TARIQ, 2017).

In terms of violence against women, the situation in FATA and Agencies remains a concern. Women in the area continue to face high levels of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking and face significant barriers to accessing justice and support services. The lack of implementation of existing laws and regulations aimed at protecting women from violence remains a significant challenge. In conclusion, women in FATA and Agencies continue to face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving equality and realizing their full potential. Despite some progress in creating legislation to promote and protect women's rights, considerable barriers remain, including limited access to quality education, unequal opportunities in the workforce, and high levels of violence against women. Addressing these challenges will require sustained effort and commitment from the government, civil society, and other stakeholders in the area.

7.4 Women of the Modern Era from an International Perspective

Women in the modern era have made significant strides in achieving equality and realizing their full potential on a global scale. However, despite these advances, women continue to face significant challenges and obstacles to achieving full equality in many parts of the world. In terms of education, women have made significant progress in accessing quality education and achieving excellent literacy rates in many countries. However, there remain significant disparities in access to education between developed and developing countries, as well as within countries, based on socioeconomic status, race, and ethnicity (TARIQ, 2017; Vandenhole, 2018).

In the workforce, women have achieved equal pay and excellent representation in various sectors, including business, politics, and the judiciary. However, despite these advances, women continue to face significant barriers, including discrimination and harassment, limited opportunities for advancement, and unequal pay. In terms of violence against women, the situation remains a considerable concern in many parts of the world. Women continue to experience high levels of domestic violence, sexual assault, and human trafficking and face significant barriers to accessing justice and support services. In conclusion, women in the modern era have made significant strides in achieving equality and realizing their full potential, but significant challenges remain (Anon.; Boyd, 2011). Addressing these challenges will require sustained effort and commitment from the government, civil society, and other stakeholders on a global scale. The international community must work together to promote and protect women's rights and ensure that all women have equal access to education, employment opportunities, and a safe and just society.

8. Implicative Flaws of the Legislation

The legislative framework for women's rights in Pakistan has several implicative flaws that hinder the effective implementation of women's rights in the country (Oprica, 2008). Some of the critical spots are:

8.1 Lack of Implementation

Despite several laws and policies aimed at protecting women's rights, implementing these laws is often lacking, leading to the continued violation of women's rights in the country.

8.2 Discriminatory Provisions

Some provisions in the legislation regarding women's rights are discriminatory, which undermines the principles of equality and non-discrimination enshrined in international human rights treaties.

8.3 Lack of Integration

The laws and policies relating to women's rights are fragmented and lack a comprehensive approach, making it difficult for women to access the full range of their rights.

8.4 Cultural Resistance

The patriarchal culture in Pakistan often resists implementing laws and policies to promote women's rights, leading to resistance from both the public and the government. Insufficient Resource Allocation: The government often needs more resources to effectively implement laws and policies to promote women's rights, leading to limited progress in this area.

8.5 Corruption

Corruption within the government and the judiciary can undermine the effective implementation of laws and policies to promote women's rights. The legislative framework for women's rights in Pakistan has several implicative flaws that hinder the adequate protection of women's rights in the country (Maruna, 2011).

8.6 Possible measures for desired outcomes:

What can take several measures to achieve the desired outcomes in promoting and protecting women's rights in Pakistan? These include:

8.7 Implementation and Enforcement of Laws

The government should take active steps to implement and enforce laws to promote women's rights, including anti-discrimination laws, laws against violence against women, and laws to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women.

8.8 Resource Allocation

The government should subsidize women's rights groups, educate law enforcement officers, and run awareness campaigns to change society's view of women.

8.9 Gender-Sensitive Budgeting

The government should adopt gender-sensitive budgeting practices to ensure that resources are allocated in a way that addresses the specific needs and challenges faced by women in the country.

8.10 Capacity Building

The government and civil society should work together to build the capacity of women's rights organizations and activists, including providing training, mentorship, and support to these organizations.

8.11 Legal Reforms

The government should undertake legal reforms to eliminate discriminatory provisions and strengthen the legal framework for women's rights in the country.

8.12 Campaigns to Promote Awareness

The government and civil society should work together to raise awareness about women's rights and the importance of gender equality, including through mass media campaigns, community outreach, and education programs.

8.13 Collaboration with the International Community

The government should collaborate with the international community to promote and protect women's rights in Pakistan, including by participating in international forums and treaties aimed at advancing the cause of women's rights. So, to achieve the desired outcomes in promoting and protecting women's rights in Pakistan, a comprehensive approach is required, including implementing laws, resource allocation, capacity building, legal reforms, awareness raising, and collaboration with the international community (Padfield, 2011).

9. Conclusion

In conclusion, the study provides an in-depth analysis of the status of women's rights in Pakistan from a legal perspective. It highlights the various challenges women face in the country. The study finds that while there have been some advancements in women's rights in Pakistan, the country still faces significant challenges in promoting and protecting women's rights. The study highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to women's rights, including the integration of laws and policies aimed at promoting women's rights, the elimination of discriminatory provisions, and the allocation of adequate resources to support the effective implementation of women's rights in the country. While making a concise and comprehensive result, it is summed up that the supremacy of women's rights is not available in society.

Developing and developed states face the issue, and the dilemma is suffering the organization from several other evils and unrest. The worst situation can be seen in Pakistan, in its Southern parts as well as KPK and remote areas of Baluchistan. Despite frequent legislation, what cannot overcome the nastiest problem in Pakistan? To eradicate the evils causing the deprivation of women, the social evils, an operation is a mandatory time requirement to rehabilitate society for the progressive accomplishment of communal errands besides the ascertainment of sustainable development goals.

Furthermore, the study underscores the importance of cultural resistance and highlights the need for cultural change to ensure that women can enjoy their rights in practice. The study concludes by emphasizing the need for continued efforts to promote and protect women's rights in Pakistan, including the need for a sustained commitment from the government, civil society, and the international community to advance the cause of women's rights in the country. Overall, the study provides valuable insights into the status of women's rights in Pakistan and serves as an essential reference for future research and advocacy efforts to promote and protect women's rights in the country.

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