



# ISLMUN

**PAKISTAN NATIONAL  
ASSEMBLY**  
**CHAIR: MUHAMMAD BIN SALEEM**

*TOPIC: THE ONSLAUGHT OF FEMICIDE IN PAKISTAN:  
IMPLICATIONS FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT*

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**Introduction:**

Femicide is essentially a hate crime based on gender, broadly defined as the “the international killing of women or girls because they are female” and it occurs heavily all over Pakistan because the continued violence against women is accepted, tolerated and justified.

Femicide has been going on for centuries and was certainly a thing after partition however has increased to an all-time high in recent years. Women in Pakistan mainly encounter violence by being forced into marriage, through workplace sexual, domestic violence and honor killings.

It should not shock anyone that Pakistan scored 6.46 out of 10 on the Child Rights Index and positions 164th among 167 nations in the Women, Peace and Security Index. A portion of the men in power are making the all-around grave circumstance surprisingly more dreadful. The Prime Minister has shown a glaring negligence for the force dynamic in case of assault and zeroed in on women's clothing. A performer blamed for badgering by an associate was as of late requested to have the greatest entertainment pageant in the country. A senior cop's remarks on an assault survivor's direct were plain unbelievable. The spike in the instances of twisted viciousness against women since last year may either be a target increase in the cases or an expansion in the cases being accounted for. Almost certainly, it is the previous on the grounds that no progressions have been made as of late to energize announcing which is frequently seen as counterproductive and horrible to the person in question and their family. Regardless, the genuine number of cases is probably higher. The femicide in Pakistan has delivered each woman paying little heed to age, standing or class dangerous. It is unquestionably disturbing that a web-based media feature has turned into an essential for any case being taken up quickly.

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## **History and root cause:**

In Pakistan, abusive behavior at home is viewed as a private matter, as it happens in the family. Spousal maltreatment is infrequently viewed as a wrongdoing socially except if it takes an outrageous type of homicide or endeavored murder. Different types of aggressive behavior at home incorporate physical, mental and psychological mistreatment. As indicated by a gauge, roughly 70 to 90% of Pakistani women are exposed to aggressive behavior at home. Just about one out of three wedded Pakistani women report confronting actual brutality from their spouses. Just 22% of women are officially answered to take an interest in the Pakistani labor force. Close accomplice viciousness is costly, as far as clinical expense, and missed long stretches of work. In the last part of the 70s and 80's, Pakistan saw a relapse of women's privileges and laws were altered to mirror this segregation. In any case, in the last 10–15 years, there has been some accomplishment in passing strategies and laws to forestall practices like early age relationships, honor killings, inappropriate behavior, abusive behavior at home and assault. A considerable lot of these laws have been presented by women parliamentarians in Pakistan. In an overview, 35% of women admitted in the medical clinics revealed being beaten by their spouses. No less than two women were scorched each day in aggressive behavior at home occurrences. In 1998, 282 consumer instances of women were accounted for in only one territory. Out of the revealed cases, 65% passed on of their wounds.

Femicide occurs due to social constructs on how men believe a woman should behave, domestic violence, honor killings and more. These occur due to social constructs, poverty, lack of education, lack of awareness and because, in Pakistan domestic abuse between spouses has been normalized to a point where it is hardly considered a crime and thus society's overall ignorance to women's

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safety allows this to occur on a daily basis.

The lack of education also massively contributes to violence against women. The literacy rate in Pakistan is around 59% yet women are significantly less educated than men. Education is pivotal for various reasons since women are more aware of their rights if they are educated and they can play a much more active role in politics and the workplace if they are educated. However, there are multiple barriers which women face when it comes to education due to social constructs like how a woman should marry a man. These are harmful for women since they do not get the education they deserve. In addition, men also require education with regards to how a woman must be treated and how they must play an active role to empower women. Unfortunately, they are also not taught these values specifically in Pakistan which cause more gender-based violence.

### **Pakistan's status on women rights and domestic violence:**

In the 2019 Women, Peace and Security Index, Pakistan ranked 164 out of 167 countries. Pakistan is the worst among nine South Asian countries on access to mobile phones, financial inclusion, and discriminatory norms for women. Around 12.2 million girls, compared with 10.6 million boys, remain out of school in Pakistan, poverty compounding challenges to girls' educational opportunities.

Domestic violence is also a pressing issue within the country. Approximately 5000 women are killed every year due to domestic violence and according to a Human Rights Watch Report, 70-90% of women in Pakistan have experienced domestic violence at some point in their lives. Furthermore, this issue is exacerbated by law enforcement agencies who refuse to recognize this as a crime. In 2017 there were an estimated 746 honor crimes, 24 stove burnings, 18 cases of settlement marriages and more. Many cases

go unreported, and many of these reported cases go unprosecuted. In 2019, the Ombudsman for Sindh province informed the Supreme Court that out of 350 cases, action was taken in just eight cases. The largest province, Punjab, has received 116 complaints since the establishment of the office in 2013, resulting in 42 convictions, 15 acquittals, 27 withdrawals, and 24 still ongoing cases. It also reviewed 13 appeals. Four decisions were set aside, five decisions upheld, two cases were declared time-barred, while two remain ongoing.

Historically, honor killings have occurred in Pakistan for thousands of years and authorities in the country, legally obligated to treat such incidents as a crime of homicide, often ignore such killings. As of 2019, thousands of honor killings occurred annually in Pakistan.

### **Passed Laws:**

The following paragraphs discuss crucial laws which exist to protect women in Pakistani society. These laws talk about how there must be no discrimination among citizens based on sex which includes the right to property, marital rights among other important aspects of life.

Article 25 of the 1973 Pakistan constitution states: "All citizens are equal before law and are entitled to equal protection of law. There shall be no discrimination on the basis of sex. Nothing in this Article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the protection of women and children "

Article 23 of the 1973 Constitution states: "Provision as to property. Every citizen shall have the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property in any part of Pakistan, subject to the Constitution and any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest."

Article 310A states: "Punishment for giving a female in marriage or otherwise in badla-e-sulh, wanni or swara. Whoever gives a female

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in marriage or otherwise compels her to enter into marriage, as badal-e-sulh, wanni, or swara or any other custom or practice under any name, in consideration of settling a civil dispute or a criminal liability, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years but shall not be less than three years and shall also be liable to fine of five hundred thousand rupees.

The Prevention of Anti Women Practices Act 2011 states: "Whoever by deceitful or, illegal means deprives any woman from inheriting any movable or immovable property at the time of opening of succession shall be punished with imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to ten years but not be less than five years or with a fine of one million rupees or both."

- The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill
- The Acid Control and Acid Crime Prevention Act
- The Protection Against Harassment of Women in the Workplace Act
- The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act
- The Prevention of Anti-Women Practices Act

### **Current Situation:**

Pakistan's Parliament this month neglected to pass a bill that looks to shield women from brutality in the home, including assaults by a spouse. All things considered, it asked an Islamic philosophy chamber to say something regarding the action — the very committee that recently said it was OK for a spouse to beat his better half.

Information gathered from abusive behavior at home hotlines showed a 200% expansion in aggressive behavior at home among January and March last year, as indicated by a Human Rights Watch

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report delivered recently. The numbers were much more dreadful after March, when COVID-19 lockdowns started, as indicated by the report.

In 2020, Pakistan was close to the lower part of the World Economic Forum's worldwide sex file, coming in at 153 of 156 nations, in front of just Iraq, Yemen and Afghanistan, which held the last spot in spite of billions of dollars went through and 20 years of global consideration on sexual orientation issues there. A considerable lot of the assaults in Pakistan are purported honor killings, where the culprit is a sibling, father or other male family member. Every year, in excess of 1,000 women are killed thusly, large numbers of them unreported, say common liberties laborers. Last September, a senior cop accused a woman who was trapped and assaulted before her two kids, saying she ought not have been going around evening time and without a man. Such comments mirror an expansion in traditionalist and surprisingly fanatic strict qualities in Pakistan, said Amir Rana of the Pakistan Institute of Peace Studies. The nation has seen a blast of strict associations and strict ideological groups, numerous with outrageous convictions.

An important change which was definitely needed for shedding light on numerous issues in Pakistan was the Aurat March. It was first held in 2018 in Karachi and has been an annual event where people come up in numbers to support women. The manifesto demands economic justice, including implementation of labor rights, the Sexual Harassment Against Women in the Workplace Act 2010, recognition of women's input to the 'care economy' as unpaid labor, and provision of maternity leaves and daycare centers to ensure women's inclusion in the labor force. It also demands access to safe drinking water and air, protection of animals and wildlife, recognition of women's participation in the production of food and cash crops, access to a fair justice system,

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the inclusion of women with disabilities as well as the transgender community, reproductive justice, access to public spaces inclusion in educational institutions, rights of religious minorities, promotion of an anti-war agenda, end to police brutality and enforced disappearances. The establishment of the aurat march has been a revolutionary feat for Pakistan. However, there has been a lot of opposition to it, namely from the Jamiat-e-Ulema Pakistan (F).

### **Actions taken by the present government:**

Even with inexorably enemies of the women's social climate, we should not fail to remember the totally flippant assertions made by the man running the country. Pakistan positions as the 6th most perilous country on the planet for women. When there ought to be a purposeful work to manage the ascent in violations, the dismissal of the aggressive behavior at home bill which proposed severe discipline against the culprits of sexual orientation based viciousness, shows how non-genuinely PM Imran takes the predicament of Pakistani women. Unexpectedly, the head has made casualty accusing comments and ascribed Western media impact as the reason for expansion in instances of sexual offenses. His imperfect view that male openness to women in scarcely any garments' is defiling male personalities, has done and will keep on harming Pakistani women. While we have online media to thank for uncovering these new misfortunes, we additionally have these stages to show us what our Prime Minister is caught up with doing while the women are being butchered. The PM is planting trees in Nathiagali.

National Commission on Status of Women in Pakistan is a federally administered department to ensure effective legislation for women in Pakistan. National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) is a statutory body, established in July 2000. It is an outcome of the

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national and international commitments of the Government of Pakistan Three Commissions have completed their respective term of three years. Term of the last Commission expired on 31 December 2008. It was established with the specific purpose to examine policies, programs and other measures taken by the Government for women's development and gender equality. The strategies of NCSW are Work and lobby with lawmakers, parliamentarians and other decision makers for promotion of laws and regulations aimed at empowering women. Advocate, lobby and build coalitions and networks for promoting women's rights whereas the priorities are Ensuring the development of implementation mechanisms for laws passed in the last five years. Undertaking select litigations, e.g. against Jirga, honor killing etc. Promoting enactment of pending legislations for women's protections and empowerment.

There are also multiple government departments which aim to provide safety for women like the PCSW helpline, DRF helpline and the AGHS Legal Aid Cell.

### **Case Studies:**

#### ***Zainab Ansari:***

The brutal murder of Zainab Ansari, a 7-year-old Pakistani girl was truly heartbreaking. Zainab was abducted in her hometown while she was on her way to her regular Quran lesson. Unfortunately, her body was found abandoned at a garbage disposal site near Lahore. Further investigations revealed she had been barbarically raped and tortured before she was strangled to death. This caused an outrage and a plethora of protests by the citizens which soon enough led to the creation of the Zainab Alert Bill which directed that if an individual was found to be committing the heinous act of child abuse, they were to be imprisoned for life at the minimum.

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Even the protests which occurred were faced with violence from the police where some police officers opened fire at the protestors who were merely demanding justice for Zainab. Many prominent figures in Pakistani society like Imran Khan and Malala Yousafzai demanded justice for Zainab and expressed their discontent with society. However, some leaders like Muhammad Tahir-ul-Qadri tried to further their political agendas by blaming the death of Zainab on local leaders like the PMLN.

### **Noor Mukaddam:**

Scarcely any things appear to sound as merciless as the homicide of Noor Mukaddam, the 27-year-old young woman who was executed by her sweetheart in the government capital just before Eid-ul-Azha. However, occurrences of equivalent severity happen each day in different pieces of the nation and go generally unreported as a result of which we like to accept that such cold-bloodedness being allotted to women is uncommon and excellent. Notwithstanding, over the most recent couple of weeks, our papers and online media have been covered with accounts of violations against women, whereby each barbarity sounds more awful than the last. Two instances of femicide—Noor and Quratulain—exhibit how sexual orientation based brutality cuts across all financial gatherings and has little to do with the culprit's experience. Noor was killed in the core of Islamabad, by Zahir Jaffer, an individual of well-off foundation, with harmful inclinations and illicit drug use. We currently realize that Zahir felt encouraged to kill his long-lasting companion and accomplice since his oppressive mentality had for some time been excused by people around him. Noor turned into a casualty of personal accomplice manslaughter, in a last venture of animosity in Zahir's rundown of lesser hostilities. The shocking part is that Noor Mukaddam's case was only given

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importance because of her status as a daughter of a diplomat. Had it been a woman from the poor or the middle class no importance would have been given to the case to the extent where it would be ignored.

### ***Quratulain Baloch:***

Quratulain, a mother of four was tormented to death by her better half, Umar Mehmood, in Hyderabad, after he regularly manhandled her for quite a long time. Each time she went to her folks to look for asylum, they urged her to return to her victimizer. Quratulain's demise caused people to notice the weak status of lower-class women who must choose the option to remain in oppressive relationships due to the shame appended to separation and the absence of help given by relatives.

### ***Motorway incident:***

On 9 September 2020, the woman - whose name has not been publicly released - ran out of fuel on a motorway leading out of Lahore. Her two children were with her.

She called her relatives in Gujranwala who advised her to call the motorway emergency numbers and also set off to help her.

According to the complaint registered with the police by one of the woman's relatives, the car was broken into by two men in their early to mid-30s who stole money and jewelry she had on her. They sexually abused her in front of her two children in a nearby field, and then escaped. Police say the woman was traumatized, although she did provide them with some basic descriptions of her attackers. The next day the most senior police official in Lahore, Umer Sheikh, appeared in front of the media and implied that she had been partly to blame. He questioned why she had not taken a busier road, given that she had been alone with her children, or checked her fuel before departing.

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In several TV appearances he reiterated these points, also adding that the woman, who is a resident of France, seemed to be operating under the impression Pakistan was as safe as France. The reaction was like nothing seen in the country before and came from all quarters. On social media people called him out for his victim-blaming. Thousands of people across Pakistan also took part in protests, demanding justice and better protection of women in the country.

## **Active political parties and their point of view regarding the rise in femicide and domestic violence in Pakistan:**

### ***Pakistan People's Party:***

Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Chairman Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari has said that his party has always advocated for women's rights and gave them their rights in the country. Addressing a women convention, organized by the PPP Lahore Women Wing at Aiwan-e-Iqbal on Thursday, he said that all rights being enjoyed by women in the country today had been given by the PPP during its tenures in power. He said that whenever the struggle for women rights would come under discussion, the name of former prime minister Benazir Bhutto would appear on top of the list. "Every son wants to serve his mother and I will take care of all of you," he added. Bilawal has repetitively stated that it was the PPP which brought amendments to the constitution and a law for rights of women and no one could deny women their rights now, guaranteed by the 1973 Constitution and Islam. He also stated that the PPP always believed in equality of all genders in the country. "The rights of equality for a 50 per cent part of the population in politics, economy, society and other sectors should be given," he added. He also reminded everyone that it was the PPP which introduced the first woman prime minister among the entire Muslim Ummah with

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the help of the nation. "It is PPP which introduced the first woman judge in the country as well as the first women police station," he added. The chairman said that the PPP brought a revolutionary project of women Health Workers in the country through which women got employment besides contributing to the health of womenfolk. "Another revolutionary project is Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), which has been introduced by the PPP to uplift the lives of the poor women," he added. Bilawal said that the BISP was an exemplary programme which was well appreciated by the rest of the world as well and several countries copied the programme. "The BISP brought an economic revolution in the country," he added.

"Under the programme, the PPP organized women workers working in the agriculture fields and equal rights were being given to women with men workers," he added.

The PPP chairman also supported "Aurat March", which was being organized by women on Women's Day on March 8, and declared that the PPP would stand with the participants in the march for the rights of women. He also urged the government to provide protection to the participants in the women march.

### ***Pakistan Muslim League (N):***

Pakistan, over the previous decade, has gone through an enlivening with respect to women's privileges and their more prominent political support. It began during the Musharraf system, which put forth an attempt to change the Hudood Ordinance through the Women's Protection Bill and expanded saved seats for women in congregations. These means were so heartily invited by Pakistan's considerate society and common society associations started to scrutinize the generally moderate viewpoint of Pakistani ideological groups. Mainstream and vocal interest developed for women's privileges and the advancement of women's jobs in public

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turn of events.

It was because of this mounting prevailing burden that known conservative ideological groups, such as PML-N, who are not known for their supportive of women strengthening arrangements and positions, needed to respect famous interest for the political strengthening of women and their more noteworthy cooperation in public turn of events. The PML-N went above and beyond and guaranteed a 'System for Social Change' which included advancement of female cooperation in political quarters as well as in National Institutions also.

“With the clear majority in the Federal Parliament and an almost 3/4th majority in Punjab, there was no plausible inertia to the PML-N’s will, if they chose to practice it in favor of their promise”, said Asma Jahangir, a human rights activist and former president of the Supreme Court Bar Association of Pakistan.

Essentially, the PML-N Leadership was answerable for finding a way to satisfy their mission pledges of political strengthening of women, which they so far have neglected to do, Jahangir said.

Jahangir accepts that the long history of conservative governmental issues could be one hindrance in the PML-N's way. In their last term in the Punjab Government, they passed the Women Inheritance Bill to end oppression of women in getting a legitimate portion of their legacy, however that also couldn't be carried out as the bill confronted obstruction. She said it very well may be an excessive amount to anticipate that PML N should take up issues like the Hudood Ordinance, which is exceptionally oppressive, yet entrusting women with political workplaces, regardless of whether just emblematically, was something they might have managed absent a lot of grating with their political philosophy.

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***Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf:***

Much has been anticipated about Imran Khan, the occupant executive of Pakistan, and his guaranteed "Naya (New) Pakistan " in the days paving the way to and since the July 25 political race. Some say he has innocently guaranteed the inconceivable; others say that the progression of time will confirm his type. One overwhelming inquiry concerning his forthcoming residency – to some extent pushed by close to home life choices and his public remark about the negative job women's rights has played in Pakistan – is the means by which women will be admitted under the Khan-drove Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government. Time is, indeed, a tried strategy to perceive how somebody conveys, yet a quicker litmus test is see what Khan and his party accomplished for women during the five years of force they delighted in the common legislature of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, one of Pakistan's four regions. A huge piece of women driven enactment in the last half decade was the aggressive behavior at home bill that every area was intended to pass. Sindh was quick to pass this bill in 2013, with Balochistan hot behind it in 2014. Much to the PTI's shame, the Punjab government likewise authorized the bill in 2016. Just the PTI-drove government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa neglected to pass this critical bill during its five years of initiative – a time-frame during which the force for women' privileges enactment was at that point present because of activists and political pioneers, albeit saying this doesn't imply that that wrongdoings against women were definitely diminished. To protect his party's inability to pass the bill, Khan told papers, "We need to engage women in the area and besides we alluded the bill to the Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) to construct an agreement so it would not become questionable, as in Punjab."

All things considered, women driven laws, similar as women' bodies, frequently become disagreeable landmarks for lawmakers.

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Also, unfortunately, by proceeding to defer the bill, the PTI government didn't modify this norm. A contentious statement Imran Khan made about the increasing cases of rape and violence against women caused an outrage. In the opinion of many people, this statement was uncalled for and extremely hurtful. In an interview, Prime Minister Imran Khan said, "If a woman is wearing very few clothes it will have an impact, it will have an impact on the men, unless they're robots, I mean it's common sense."

The Prime Minister tried to justify this by talking about how the Pakistani society is fundamentally different from western societies. However, one important thing to note is that Imran Khan violence against women to the Pornography on the internet. Later, he also stated that it is the sole responsibility of the harasser if sexual abuse was committed.

### ***Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam JUI(F):***

The JUI(F) is deemed to be an extremely controversial party with regards to women empowerment. Members of the JUI(F) have been vocal critics of the Domestic Violence Bill which aims to protect women, children and vulnerable groups saying that it goes against the values of Islam. Maulana Fazl-ur-Rahman, the leader of the party said that a committee has been formed which consists of religious scholars. This committee will aim to vigorously oppose the Domestic Violence Bill 2021 and said that this bill aims to secularize the country. Moulana Fazl-ur-Rehman also issued a statement against the Aurat march saying that his party would not allow such vulgarity and obscenity in the name of human rights. He also added "We are in favor of ending domestic violence, but that bill is aimed at destroying family life and promoting Western culture and values rather than Islamic ones."

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**Femicide during Zia Ul Haq's Regime:**

The 1979 Hudood Ordinance proclaimed by General Zia ul-Haq supplanted portions of the common, British-time Pakistan Penal Code, adding new criminal offenses of infidelity and sex, and new disciplines of whipping, removal, and batter to the point of death. Pakistani women's privileges activists and legal counselors and global basic liberties associations claimed that the mandate made it astoundingly troublesome and perilous to demonstrate a charge of assault. Despite the fact that Zia was killed in 1988, the impacts of the law proceeded until 2006 when it was corrected.

In 1979, preceding the laws became real there were 70 women held in Pakistani penitentiaries, by 1988 there were 6000. A 2003 report by the National Commission on Status of Women (NCSW) assessed "80% of women" were imprisoned on the grounds that "they had neglected to demonstrate assault charges and were thus indicted for infidelity."

**According to legal scholar Martin Lau:**

While it was easy to file a case against a woman accusing her of adultery, the Zina Ordinance made it very difficult for a woman to obtain bail pending trial. Worse, in actual practice, the vast majority of accused women were found guilty by the trial court only to be acquitted on appeal to the Federal Shariat Court. By then they had spent many years in jail, were ostracized by their families, and had become social outcasts.

Two different pronouncements or proposed orders that caused an intensity among women activists were the Diyat Ordinance (which set the "blood cash" pay for a woman casualty at a large portion of that for a male), and later the proposed Law of Evidence (which required two women to affirm instead of one man). Common freedoms Watch whined the laws consigned women to "sub-par

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legitimate status" to men.

These were opposed by Women's gatherings (All Pakistan Women's Association and Women's Action Forum (which was shaped by Najma Sadeque). These guidelines were tested on an Islamic premise—the adversaries offered an elective translation of the ayah (stanza) Quranic order [Quran 2:282] utilized as the premise of the law, stressed that in other ayat (refrains) people are thought to be equivalent, and noticed the significance of the significance of the declaration of two of Muhammad's spouses, (Khadija and Aisha) in early Muslim history.

These devout rejoinder regardless, the dissenters were met with poisonous gas and lathi (rod) charges by police outside the High Court building.

### **Role of Media:**

The Media plays an instrumental role in every society in various aspects such as economics, social progression and politics. In a world which is becoming increasingly digitized, Media plays a key role to not only distribute information but also to present it in a way in which it is effective. Increased usage of smartphones and televisions in Pakistan means it has an active impact on how people think. More often than not, this is the only source of information they get about how their society is functioning. Since Pakistani society is predominantly patriarchal where women are encouraged to hide themselves and men must be at the forefront of issues, the media is heavily dominated by men. Certain News channels are complacent in providing people with proper news because of political biases which exist for example ARY news heavily aligning with PTI or Geo News giving blatantly advocating for PMLN. An example of a woman being dismissed and disrespectfully addressed was when Khalil-ur-Rahman, a prominent figure on the news, abused a woman on live national television. The portrayal

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of women is also a major issue in media where there is more often than not a patronizing tone in every portrayal of women which makes women feel inferior.

Moreover, women are often portrayed as only being involved in premarital or post-marital relationships in dramas while men are the breadwinners of the family which is detrimental not only to how women think about themselves but also about how men perceive women.

Social Media is also a major concern where women are consistently objectified. The creation of more and more social media accounts also means there's more traffic there. This has caused multiple issues where women have been approached with inappropriate messages and harassed. Not only are women degraded but their privacy is completely invaded through blackmailing and cyberbullying.

## **CONCLUSION:**

Increasing violence within Pakistan against women is a major concern for large parts of the Pakistani community, however some people in Pakistan still fail to recognize it as an actual issue. Infact, violence against women is still increasing due to the patriarchal elements in Pakistani culture and tradition. This violence manifests itself on a spectrum of things like law enforcement agencies being complacent with regards to women to macroaggressions against women like not allowing them to get education or encouraging them to marry rather than work. These injustices against women must be eradicated for women in Pakistan to feel safe and for Pakistani society to truly flourish.

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**Agendas a bill must cover:**

1. What are the legal solutions to make women safer in Pakistan?
  2. How can women in Pakistan voice out their concerns and create discourse to solve the issues that they are facing?
  3. What changes can the social institutes of Pakistan make for the safety of women?
  4. How can social biases against women be eradicated from Pakistan's society?
  5. How can we curb the rise violence against women?
  6. What are the steps required to properly implement existing solutions?
  7. How can women gain economic justice in Pakistan?
  8. What steps are needed for women to be properly represented in the Political Climate of Pakistan?
  9. How can the media be regulated to empower women?
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