

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan emerged as an independent sovereign state on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947, as a result of the division of former British India. Pakistan or officially known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a Federal Parliamentary Republic located in South Asia, also located at the crossroads strategically important regions of South Asia, Central Asia and Western Asia. Pakistan is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the west and north, Iran to the Southwest and China in the far Northeast.<sup>1</sup> It covers 796.095 sq.km with a population of 132.35 million according to population census 1998 and of course it will grow every year.

Pakistan's population is expected to reach 150 million by 2000 and to account for 4 percent of the world's population growth between 1994 and 2004. Pakistan's population is expected to double between 1994 and 2022.<sup>2</sup> In general the percentages of population are similar to linguistic group: Punjabi 66 percent, Sindhis 13 percent, Pakthuns 9 percent, Baloch 3 percent, *muhajirs* (immigrants from India and their descendent) 8 percent, and other ethnic groups 1 percent.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "About Pakistan", nd. (accessed November 15, 2012); available from: <http://www.pakistan.gov.pk/>

<sup>2</sup> "Why Pakistan needs a illiteracy". 2012. (accessed November 23, 2012); available from: [unesco.org.pk/.../Why\\_Pakistan\\_Needs\\_Literacy\\_Movement.pdf](http://unesco.org.pk/.../Why_Pakistan_Needs_Literacy_Movement.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> Peter Blood, "Pakistan: a Country Study," *Kessinger, Publishing LLC* (1994): 7

As the data shown above, Pakistan is a country which has many tribes of citizens, it can be said that the population of Pakistan nowadays is overpopulated. Pakistan is a developing country that has not been got a lot of development experience in the development and progression of human resources since Pakistan's independence. Noted also, Pakistan is a poor country which is very difficult to get up from its 'ground'.

The economic, social and political situation in Pakistan is very unstable. The income of the country of Pakistan seems to have promising growth but it held back by chronic problems including rapidly increasing population, sizable government deficits, and heavy dependency on foreign aid, large military expenditures, and recurrent governmental instability. Year by year, Pakistan condition seems to be deteriorated. The condition compounded because Pakistani still have to face ongoing conflict that have not been solve yet.

Actually, there are many problems in Pakistan due to overpopulation, economic, social and etc. All the problems arising in Pakistan such as economic, social and politic impacted on the misery for the people in Pakistan. The worst thing, the suffering of people still continued to be felt even Pakistani already got their independence. However if it can be viewed closer, the misery is felt more by the women and children.

A new problem that must be faced by women apart from the above issues which would further aggravate the condition of Pakistani women is gender disparity; which is the existence of many gaps between men and women.

Gender relations in Pakistan rest on two basic perceptions: women are subordinate to men, and a man's honor resides in the actions of the women. To ensure that they do not dishonor their families, society limits women's mobility, places restrictions on their behavior and activities, and permits them only limited contact with the opposite sex<sup>4</sup> The example is in most parts of the country, except perhaps in Islamabad, Karachi, and wealthier parts of a few other cities, people consider women-and her family-to be shameless if no restrictions are placed on her mobility. The most extreme restraints are found in parts of the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan, where women almost never leave their homes except when they marry and almost never meet unrelated men.

Most of Pakistani women spend their major part of lives within their homes and courtyards and go out only for serious and approved reasons. In the outside of home, generally men revolve around the activities of social life.

In legal arena, Pakistani women show great reluctant in indulging into litigation or contacting police to claim their right or seek remedy. Family laws, laws relating to inheritance, and other disputes, which may involve women are perceived to be failed in safeguarding woman rights. Complicated and lengthy court procedures and uncomfortable environment combined with lack of

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<sup>4</sup> Peter, *op. cit.*, p 115

awareness among women are among those reasons which complement the problems of woman in legal affairs.<sup>5</sup>

In educational aspects, Pakistani women got very low level of education. From the data obtained 75.6% women in Pakistan are illiterate. Pakistan is among the lowest literate nations in the world. According to the UNDP's International Human Development indicator database, Pakistan ranks 130 among 141 reporting countries and territories in term of adult literacy (both sexes and older).<sup>6</sup>

The share of Pakistani women population in economic activity is not proportionate with their number. Due to tough economic conditions and other social reasons, women are entering the economic arena in large number. They involved in agricultural work, household job, carrying water and collecting firewood. However, the activities that they are doing to help their economic condition is not enough. The activity which they did very unproductive for excites their financial condition. They cannot do other 'proper' jobs like working in government offices or becoming the Member of Parliament because many of them do not get a decent education and their environment also restrict or limit their action. Therefore, the women participation represented in economic activities seems to be low.

The 1981 census reported that 5.6 percent of all women were employed, as opposed to 72.4 percent of men; less than 4 percent of all urban women were

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<sup>5</sup> "Problems of Pakistani woman".2009. (accessed January 1, 2013); available from <http://www.ips.org.pk/whats-new/sggi/982-sggi-working-group-on-women-a-legislation-holds-its-2nd-meeting.html>

<sup>6</sup> Why Pakistan, *op. cit.*.

engaged in some forms of salaried work. By 1988 this figure has increased significantly, but still only 10.2 percent of women were reported participating in the labor force.

In the era of national development like nowadays, the roles of men and women must be balanced with the equal distribution of resources to both of them. In Pakistan, women are approximately 51 percent of the total population and without the active participation of women; Pakistan cannot achieve the required level of growth rate.

The efforts to empower women in Pakistan should involve the participation of the government as the highest level of the state. The existence of the government's role in this case played a huge participation in solving the problems faced by Pakistani women. It is a fundamental duty for Pakistani Government as a guardian or protector of its citizen to facilitate and seek the solutions of women's problem as soon as possible to prevent the long lasting misery.

Women empowerment has been become one of several issues that have to be faced by international world nowadays. In this era, women also have a big role to building the nation like what Muhammad Ali Jinnah said, "No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your woman are side by side with you..."

Meanwhile, Pakistan is a member of the United Nations and joined since September 30, 1947. United Nations is an international organization that addresses global issues, including about women.

The United Nations has become the foremost forum to address issues that transcend national boundaries and cannot be resolved by any country acting alone. Since its creation, United Nations initial goals such as safeguarding peace, protecting human rights, establishing the framework for international justice and promoting economic and social progress, it is also engaged in a wide array of activities to improve people's lives around the world – from disaster relief, through education and advancement of women, etc.

## **B. Research Question**

From the background described above about the condition of Pakistan since its independence until now and about the Pakistani woman who seems still undeveloped yet, and then emerges a question:

“How are the efforts of Pakistani Government and United Nations in empowering women in Pakistan on educational aspect?”

## **C. Theoretical Framework**

### **a. Women Empowerment concept**

According to the United Nations definition, women empowerment aims to increase appreciation for and understanding of women's pivotal role in the development process. To achieve the aims of women empowerment, UN

addressed and focused on gender equality and unity issues, protection of the girl child, education for women, basic health service, etc.<sup>7</sup>

United Nations comprises women empowerment into five components, there are:<sup>8</sup>

- a. Women's senses of self worth,
- b. Their right to have and to determine choices,
- c. Their right to have access to opportunities and resources,
- d. Their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home,
- e. Their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic orders, nationally and internationally.

The component above can to be expanded below:

- a) Mobility Freedom. The ability of individuals to go out of the house or the area where they lived, such as going to markets, theaters, houses of worship, a neighbor's house, etc., is considered a high level of mobility if the individual is able to go it alone without feeling overwhelmed with worry.
- b) The ability to buy small commodities. The ability of individuals to purchase items of daily family needs (oil, rice, seasoning); own needs (soap, shampoo, powder). The individual is able to perform this activity,

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<sup>7</sup> “*Guidelines on Women Empowerment*”, nd, (Accessed April 15, 2013); available from: <http://www.un.org/popin/unfpa/taskforce/guide/iatfwemp.gdl.html>

<sup>8</sup> *ibid*

especially if he can make his own decisions without the consent of the partner, especially if he bought the goods using his own money.

- c) The ability to buy big commodities. The ability to buy secondary or tertiary goods, such as wardrobe, TV, radio, newspapers, magazines, and family clothing. As well as the above indicators, high points are given to individuals who can make their own decisions without asking permission of their spouse.
- d) Engaged in making household decisions, such as being able to make decisions alone or with your husband / wife on family decisions, such as the home renovation, purchase of livestock, or to obtain business loans.
- e) Legal and political awareness, like knowing the name of a government official village / sub-district, a member of the local parliament, presidential names. Besides, he also knows the importance of having a marriage license and the law of inheritance.
- f) Involvement in campaigns and protests; person who consider has 'power'. If he ever involved in a campaign or with others to protest, for example, the husband who beats his wife, the wife who ignores her husband and his family, unfair wages, social assistance misuse, or abuse of police and government officials power.
- g) Economic security and contributed to the family, own a home, land, productive assets, savings. A person is considered to have a high point when he has these aspects alone or separated from their partner.



To measure the condition of the women, whether they should be empowered or not, it can be measured by four key indicators of human development:<sup>9</sup>

- a. HDI, the Human Development Index: a summary of human development in a country that measures the average achievements of people along three dimensions: living a long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth; being knowledgeable, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined enrollment ratio in primary, secondary, and tertiary education; and having access to a decent standard of living, as measured by an index of income per capita (GDP measured in PPP US\$ to achieve international comparability).
- b. GDI, the Gender-related Development Index: an indicator that adjusts the average HDI achievement to reflect inequalities between men and women along the three basic dimensions.
- c. GEM, the Gender Empowerment Measure: an indicator that focuses on the opportunities open to women.  
  
It measures inequality of opportunities in three areas: political participation and decision making; economic participation and decision making; and power over economic resources.
- d. HPI, the Human Poverty Index: an index that measures deprivations along the basic dimensions of human development. It combines the proportion of people in a country expected to die at a relatively early age (40 years in

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<sup>9</sup> Jolly, *op. cit.*, p.2

developing countries, 60 years in developed countries); illiteracy; and poor access to the overall economic resources needed for a decent standard of living.

To empower the women, we must put them as the priority in development projects means that to give the women more opportunities to participate effectively in development activities. It means strengthening human capacity or ability to direct by their own, be social actors rather than passive subjects, manage the resources, make decisions and monitor the activities of which affect their lives.

There are three level of empowerment:<sup>10</sup>

- a. The individual level deals with individual women's abilities to take control over their lives, their perception about their own value and abilities, their abilities to identify a goal and work towards this goal.
- b. The group level deals with the collective action and sense of agency that women experience together in a group.
- c. The societal level deals with the permissiveness of the political and social climate, the societal norms and the public discourse on what is possible and impossible for women to do, how women should behave, etc.

The different levels are seen as interconnected and mutually reinforcing, e.g. when empowerment on individual level occurs, this will have effect on the

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<sup>10</sup> "women empowerment: A challenge of 21<sup>st</sup> century", nd. (Accessed April 15, 2013), available from: [http://www.rmttc.com/images/new\\_pdf/concept\\_paper.pdf](http://www.rmttc.com/images/new_pdf/concept_paper.pdf)

group and societal level. Women who are empowered on an individual level will most likely go on and effect the other levels. Empowerment on a group level e.g. women organizing around a particular need is likely to have effect on the individual empowerment of the women in the form of increased self esteem and sense of agency.

### **b. Government Concept**

Government is defined as a group of people that governs a community or unit. It sets and administers public policy and runs executive, political and sovereign power through customs, institutions, and law within a state. A government can be classified into many types: democracy, republic, monarchy, aristocracy, and dictatorship, etc.<sup>11</sup>

The term of the government can be divided into three terms. First, the government refers to the process of governing, the exercise of powers by having authority. Second, the government often means the people who fill positions of authority in society or institution. And third, the term of the government could refer to a form method, or system of government in a society, the structure and management of the public service and the relationship between the governing and the governed.

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<sup>11</sup> "Definition of Government",nd (Accessed January 2, 2013); available from: <http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/government.html#ixzz2JfI4awUh>

The 3 role of government as a whole:<sup>12</sup>

- a. The role of legislative, to make regulations.
- b. The role of the executive, legal duty to carry out that, in the political community that has been developed, the government plays a dominant role in the new regulatory proposals.
- c. Role of Judiciary, to interpret and apply the law in each case.

Basically, the government duty is to serve its citizen and give facilitation to avoid misery of the citizen. Pakistan is an Islamic republic state that uses the Quran and Sunnah as their reference in making the rule and law. The government of Pakistan must have been aware of any rights of its citizens, because in the Qur'an had already explained that there is no difference between men and women because all men are created equal in the eyes of god.

Appreciating and respecting the women has become a must for every person. It had been contained in the Qur'an and Sunnah that become the reference for the government of Pakistan to lead his country. Here, the role of government quite so great to intervene in the case of women's empowerment in Pakistan. The government served as a controller if women's rights which are described in the Qur'an and Sunnah have been obtained by all women in Pakistan or not. If not, then it is the obligatory for the government of Pakistan to grant the rights and facilitate them to achieve those rights so that women in Pakistan can live properly as already stated in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

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<sup>12</sup> “Konsep Pemerintahan”,n,d (Accessed January 2,2013: available from: <http://id.shvoong.com/social-sciences/political-science/2124921-konsep-pemerintah/#ixzz2JfKanizb>)

### **c. International Organizations Concept**

International Organization (IO) is an organization that born in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with its original idea to establish security for its member countries through negotiations. However nowadays, IO not only focused on establishing security but also focused on global issues like woman development, human trafficking, environment, etc.

There are three roots of international organizations. First, universal, it concern for the condition of humanity. Second, big power peacekeeping and the last is functional cooperation (functionalism).

The development of an international organization is a necessity arising from international relations which are required to manage the problems that arise from it (International relations). The issue of peace is growing with increasing international issues. The more important role of International Organizations which act as a third party to assist the states solves the problems they faced.

Karen Mingst provides broader descriptions of the functions of International Organizations. There are several functions that can be executed by International Organizations at the international level, state, and individuals.<sup>13</sup>

At the international level, International Organizations are involved in:

- a. Contributing the creation of cooperation atmosphere between the state / actor. The existed International Organizations are expected the states

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<sup>13</sup> Karen Mingst , Eessential of International Relations, (WW Norton &company, New York,1999),p.241

to socialize with each other on a regular basis so that it creates a desired condition.

- b. Providing information and supervision. This function is consistent with the idea of Collective Goods, which the International Organization provides information, survey results, as well as supervision. In this case, UN can be taken as an example which constantly watching its member States that is Pakistan, by closely monitoring the situation of woman development there, as an example of what happens to women human rights violations, and so forth.
- c. Providing assistance to existing problems. When the UN discovered the problems faced by women in Pakistan, then UN as an international organization that was vigorous with the MDG program, which one of these related about woman, Pakistan would definitely get the full attention of the UN to address the problems which they are experiencing. This is the evidence of the policies issued by the UN to resolve the problems that occurred there, particularly the problems faced by Pakistani women.
- d. Coordinating international activities become problem in common. UN and the government of Pakistan through the agreements that have been made successfully to make the problems faced by women in Pakistan as a problem to deal with, not only between Pakistan and the UN but also faced by other member states. Issues that related to women, it

becomes International problem, because the problem is not just happened in Pakistan, but also in other countries.

- e. Providing an arena for bargaining for member countries to solve a problem. In this case, as a third party, UN facilitates each member countries to discuss the problems faced by them, including those experienced by Pakistan.

Conflicts and problems which are prevalent in Pakistan from independence until the present time which still continues till now eventually make the United Nations to take part as soon as possible to solve the existing problems, because Pakistan as one of its member States which experienced a prolonged conflict, and most of the victims are women and children, the security and justice should be possible to be enforced there.

#### **d. International Cooperation Theory**

The author uses the concept of international cooperation because basically all States cannot stand alone. Each country needs to cooperate with other countries because of the dependency according to the needs of each country. Cooperation in the economic, political, educational, cultural, and security can be woven by a state and over state. The cooperation is established to improve the common welfare, because the relationship of cooperation between countries can accelerate prosperity improvement process and problem solving between two or more state.

According to K.J Holsti, the process of cooperation or collaboration is formed from the combination of the diversity of national issues, regional, or

global that emerges and requires the attention of more than one state. Every government approaches to each other's and brings together the problem solving, gather written evidence to justify a proposal and ended negotiations with an agreement or understanding that satisfies all parties.

According to K.J Holsti, international cooperation can be defined as follows:<sup>14</sup>

- a. The existence of two or more views of the interests, values, or goals met and can produce something, promoted or fulfilled all sides at once.
- b. The views or expectations of a state that the policy would be decided by other countries to help the country achieve the interests and values.
- c. Approval or specific issues between the two countries or more in order to take advantage of common interests or conflicts of interest.
- d. Formal and informal rules regarding transactions conducted in the future to implement the agreement.
- e. Transactions between countries to meet their approval.

From the above understanding, international cooperation is not only happened between countries individually, but also between states and international bodies.

Regarding international cooperation, Koesnadi Kartasasmita said that "international cooperation is a necessity as a result of the relationship of

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<sup>14</sup> K.J Holsti, *Politik Internasional, Kerangka untuk Analisis, Jilid II*, (Terjemahan M.Tahrir Azhari.Jakarta; Erlangga, 1968), 652-653



interdependence and increasing complexity of human life in the international community.<sup>15</sup>

Basically co-operation performed by two or more states are to meet their individual needs and achieve their interests. Cooperation is the most important form of interaction because it is basically a form of the interaction that arises when there are two people or groups working together to achieve one or more specific purposes. International cooperation can be interpreted as an effort to take advantage of a state or any other state in the process of fulfilling their needs.

United Nations collaborated with the Government of Pakistan to solve the issues, particularly the issues related to women, and therefore the role of United Nations plays an important role to help establishing justice for women in Pakistan.

#### **D. Hypothesis**

Based on the theoretical framework, then it is proposed by the following hypothesis: The Pakistani Government and United Nations have their own policies or programs as their effort in empowering women in Pakistan on educational aspects and also they have cooperated each other in solving women cases that existed there.

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<sup>15</sup> Koesnadi Kartasmita, *Organisasi dan Administrasi Internasional*, (Bandung, Lembaga Penerbitan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Bandung, 1977), 19

## **E. Range of Research**

The efforts of Pakistani government and United Nations to empower women in Pakistan includes many aspects, but here the writer only focuses on the efforts of Pakistani government and United Nations in empowering Pakistani women on the educational aspect in 1998, 2009, and 2012.

## **F. Method of Research**

### **1. Method of collecting data**

The data of this research was sought by doing literature study, means that this research will be done by collecting the data from the available sources to support the research. The author will conduct the following actions:

- a. Collecting some books which have correlating with the research.
- b. Browsing the related sites through internet to get additional data to support this research.

### **2. Method of data analysis**

This research used qualitative methods or data collecting techniques in the form of documents or literature study that is conducted by collecting secondary data, in this case represented by the information from the literature relevant to the issues under study.

## **G. Purpose of Research**

### a. Objective Purpose

This research aims to investigate about the condition of women's life in Pakistan after they got independence in 1947 until now, to know about the barriers of women development there and also want to know about the efforts of the government and United Nation to eradicate undeveloped women in Pakistan.

### b. Subjective Purpose

In addition of objective purpose, it is also to deepen the researcher's knowledge about the women in international perspective and this research becomes one of the final requirements for International Relations students to complete undergraduate study in University Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

## **H. System of Writing**

The systematic of writing of this research is arranged as follow:

- Chapter I** This chapter contains about the Introduction of this research that consists of: Background, Research Question, Theoretical Framework, Hypothesis, Method of Research, Purpose of Research and System of Writing.
- Chapter II** This chapter generally and specifically contains about the condition of women in Pakistan and the barriers or the problems of women education development there.
- Chapter III** This chapter contains specific description about the efforts of Pakistani Government in empowering women in Pakistan.
- Chapter IV** This chapter contains specific description about the efforts of United Nations in empowering women in Pakistan.
- Chapter V** Closing / Conclusion, contains a brief summary of research that prepared by the author which mentioned in previous chapters.