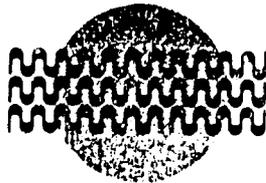


Pakistan

PA-AAI-096
ISN 9772

WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY



INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ARID AND SEMI-ARID LAND STUDIES

Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas

1984

WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY

Samina Khan, Carolyn Ater and Patricia Arledge

College of Home Economics

Texas Tech University

January, 1984

This report has been prepared under a grant from the Consortium for International Development/Women in Development Project AID/OTR-G-1871. The authors are members of the Women in Development Committee, a unit of the International Center for Arid and Semi-Arid Land Studies, Texas Tech University.

WOMEN IN PAKISTANI SOCIETY

The purpose of this paper is twofold: 1) to familiarize those responsible for projects in Pakistan with how women function in Pakistani society and 2) to suggest current resources for project leaders who involve women in development projects. The latter will include a listing of current women's organizations in Pakistan from which help could be elicited.

A background paper is needed for several reasons. It is anticipated that the 1982 Agency for International Development (AID) mandate which requires that all development projects address women's issues will stimulate a need for information on the part of project leaders and researchers. This paper may serve as a starting point for some individuals in gathering information about women in Pakistan.

An understanding of the structure of Pakistani society also is important in view of the distinctive ways in which women in Pakistan interact with men. The effect of pardah (the seclusion of women and the accompanying ramifications) is felt in many aspects of society such as employment and education as well as in the home (21). It is, however, important to understand the vast differences in the effects of pardah throughout Pakistan.

Another reason which indicates a need for a background paper is the paucity of relevant information about the subject. It is difficult for researchers in the U.S. to find current and accurate information on Pakistan and women in particular. Hopefully this paper, while it will not serve as a comprehensive reference, should minimize searching for data that

often involves expensive phone calls and extensive effort. Much of the information for this paper was gathered in Pakistan by one of the authors on a recent visit to her home country. The sources acquired in Pakistan lend credence to the reliability of the information as well as updating what is currently available and easily accessible in the U.S.

Overview of Pakistan

Pakistan, like any other nation, exists and functions in the context of its unique set of historical, social, economic and political circumstances (9). Recognition of all of these factors is vital to an understanding of the functioning of Pakistani society, and ultimately issues pertinent to women.

An Islamic Republic, Pakistan has a population of approximately 82 million people. It is bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, China and India, thus it has a strategic location in view of current world events. The country covers an area of 310,000 square miles, stretching northward 1,000 miles from the Arabian Sea to the foothills of the Himalayas (9).

Five distinct land regions constitute Pakistan: 1) the Northern and Western Highlands, 2) the Punjab Plain, 3) the Sind Plain, 4) the Baluchistan Plateau, and 5) the Thar Desert. Mountains cover much of northern and western Pakistan while the Punjab and Sind Plains encompass most of the eastern part of the country. The Baluchistan Plateau is in southwestern Pakistan. Most of this plateau is dry and rocky with little plant life. The Thar Desert is in southeastern Pakistan and extends into India. Much of this area is a sandy wasteland, but irrigation has made parts of it suitable for farming (5).

Most of the country has a dry climate with hot summers and cool winters. The average rainfall is only about 10 inches a year. However, the amount of rain varies greatly from year to year. There may be long dry spells broken by severe storms that cause rivers to overflow and flood the countryside. There are also differences in the amount of rainfall from one part of the country to another. The eastern part of the Punjab generally receives more than 20 inches in a year and the Baluchistan Plateau generally receives less than five inches in a year (5).

Temperatures also vary a great deal from one part of Pakistan to another. The mountain areas have the coolest weather. In the north and northwest, summer temperatures average about 75^oF and winter temperatures often fall below freezing. In the Punjab, summer temperatures average over 90^oF in the summer and about 55^oF in the winter. Summer temperatures in the Baluchistan Plateau average about 80^oF; winter temperatures average less than 40^oF. The southern coastal region has mild, humid weather throughout most of the year with temperatures ranging from 66^oF in winter to 86^oF in summer (5).

Because of the great river system spread out over most of the plains area, the most common type of soil is alluvial. It is extremely fertile and rich in minerals which include salt, gypsum, coal, iron ore, sulphur, chromite and antimony deposits. Pakistan also has extensive natural gas and limited petroleum resources (9).

For the most part, the country has an agrarian economy. Pakistan's rural sector spreads over 45,000 villages and innumerable hamlets which are inhabited by over 56 million people, dependent on agriculture and

its allied occupations for their livelihood (16). Ten major cities contain only 27.4 percent of the country's population. The population density is 96 persons per square kilometer. Travel is limited in many parts of the country (9). There are about 30,000 miles of roads, but only about a third are paved. Few Pakistanis own cars. Villagers in the rural areas use camels, cattle, donkeys or horses for transportation. Pakistan has about 5,400 miles of railroad track. The only seaport is Karachi. International airports are located in Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad (5).

Pakistan is a relatively young country, having been created out of northwestern India following India's independence from Britain in 1947. However, it has had many changes in national government since then; currently it is functioning under its sixth head of state. The country is divided into four provincial governments: the Punjab, Sind, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan. The provinces have broad self-governing powers in the areas of education, public health and welfare, taxation and transportation (5).

Some vital statistics available from the World Bank International Development Association serve to illustrate the extreme conditions present in Pakistan. In 1981, the life expectancy for Pakistanis was 52.0 years. The adult literacy rate was 21 percent of the population. Expressed as dollars per capita, poverty income level is set at \$176 for urban and \$122 for rural residents. Within these parameters, 32 percent of the urban population and 29 percent of the rural population were below absolute poverty (9). A note of caution must be introduced regarding the sources of statistical data in Pakistan. References in

literature point to the difficulty in gathering accurate statistical information pertinent to demographic features. While this variant statistic issue cannot be overlooked, an observer can use available estimates as an indication of trends which are occurring (9).

Women in Pakistan

Policymakers and researchers concerned with the national development of Pakistan express increasing interest in incorporating women into the developmental process (6). Certain basic societal beliefs contribute to the difficulty of this integration. Prevalent ideologies have made researching women's roles in Pakistan difficult. First, a great deal of value is placed on the segregation of the sexes. Obviously, such a system limits the effectiveness of any researcher attempting to study the opposite sex. The espoused belief in segregation, added to conventions of male superiority and female subordination, has resulted in the oversight on the part of researchers and the exclusion of women from government projects.

An example of the effects of these interrelated belief systems is provided by a comparison of the Housing, Economic, and Demographic (HED) survey of 1973 and the Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice (KAP) demographic surveys of 1968 and 1975. Results of the surveys on the question of female employment activity varied considerably. Activity rates reported in the KAP surveys were almost twice as high as those rates reported by the HED survey (17). While there are several factors that may account for the difference in reported results, one factor almost certain to have an effect is the person who responded to the survey. Male household members responded to the HED survey reporting

lower results. In the KAP survey, female household members answered the questions about their economic activity. This example should be kept in mind as research related to Pakistani women is evaluated.

Purdah

Several aspects of Pakistani society are particularly relevant when considering the actual functions of women in Pakistan. One such aspect which limits a woman's mobility outside her home is purdah. Purdah's literal translation is curtain and is the word used to describe the traditional system of enforcing high standards of female modesty. This is basically accomplished by separate living spaces, restricted public areas, physical mobility limitations, burqa (veil), deemphasis on education, early arranged marriages, and is primarily a general seclusion of the feminine gender. In the strictest sense, purdah prohibits a female from any male contact outside certain well-defined categories of kinsmen. The observance of purdah is a response to social and geographic considerations about female conduct and the resulting reflection on male honor (14).

Wide variations in the degree of purdah observance exist between geographic locations and certain groups of females. For example, preadolescent and postmenopausal women are not subject to strict observance of purdah. Also, in areas where the possibility of contact with strangers is present, purdah is practiced more consistently.

In general, factors which affect the degree to which purdah is observed include income, class, place of residence, education, occupation, religious affiliation, ascriptive group membership, and individual circumstances (13). It should be noted that a positive

correlation exists between socioeconomic status and the degree of participation in purdah. Observance of purdah increases at higher socioeconomic levels. Also, purdah is adopted as households attempt to move upwards in social status (13). Basically, however, all women with the exception of beggars, servants, and peddlers, observe purdah to some degree.

Legal Status

According to some, the legal status of women in Pakistan has been improving since 1956 when a commission was established to explore the revision of pre-independence statutes (4). Results of the Commission's deliberations include the Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1961, the Child Marriage Restraint Act and the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act. These laws were basically designed to protect girls from early marriages, to afford more rights for the annulment of marriages, and to restrict polygamy to certain, specific conditions including consent of the wife.

The Constitution Act of 1973 asserts equality of all citizens and prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex. Other articles of this legislation provide for protection of women as well as for their participation in all areas of national life (4). Women, however, have in some cases been structurally barred from access to these civil rights, through non-participation in non-kin areas of social activity and acquiescence to male authority.

Role of Women in the Family

The role of Pakistani women in their families revolves around well-established conventions of male supremacy and female subordination. As women fulfill roles of daughter, sister, wife, and mother, their

attitude and behavior must change to suit the role. In all social classes a male kinsman is always economically, legally, and morally responsible for the woman, regardless of her marital status. It is easier to understand, then, why a woman's behavior becomes a measure of the status of her protectors.

Female roles and behavior are defined by Islamic law and, as such, are given divine sanction. The ideal woman is one who exhibits the qualities of modesty and reticence. She is shy, chaste, hardworking, and never loud or boisterous. In the presence of husband and male kinsmen these qualities are exhibited. However, in the presence of other women, females are likely to be lazy, talkative, immodest, and quick to laugh and gossip. Such behavior is exhibited as an accommodation to the lack of legitimate access to rights and privileges, and as a relief from direct control exercised by men (14).

Because of the subsidiary nature of the female role, control of decision-making is primarily in the hands of the men. Women, however, may form alliances with female kin and neighbors in order to gain some degree of control. Even when two kinswomen are at disagreement in general, they will band together in the face of the "enemy," usually a male. These female linkages include mutual rights and duties such as visiting and gift exchange (15).

Actual daily activities of the women in Pakistan vary largely in accordance with economic status. Women are mainly assigned the role of homemaking and child-rearing. The principal concerns are running the home and maintaining cohesion among family members. Among rural females activities will also include collecting fodder, milking, churning and

tending of animals. She will also assist in planting and harvesting of crops (10, 12b, 12c). In most cases, however, as the man becomes more financially stable, his first act is to confine the women to the house.

Studies relevant to the rural women are both scarce and quite deficient with regard to the major socio-economic activity of the essential participation of women in agriculture. By viewing women only as non-earning "helpers" or in their familial roles, development planners and strategists fail to give recognition or take their essential participation into account (16).

One study reports that in Sind 45 percent of women's time is spent in agricultural activities. The essential tasks which are both diversified and multifarious, when judged in the perspective of opportunity cost, make evident her immense contribution towards the overall agricultural production. In terms of productivity, women's labor is solely responsible for 25 percent production of the major crops (16).

Health

Factors both directly and indirectly influencing Pakistani women's health include, but are not limited to: poor sanitary conditions; poor socioeconomic status; habits, customs, superstitions, and other cultural patterns; low literacy rate, especially in rural areas; poor accessibility to health care facilities; repeated pregnancies without proper spacing; malnutrition; and pathological factors relating to pregnancy (20).

Accessibility to health care facilities varies according to geographic location. According to the Women's Division of Pakistan, 86

percent of the total population is within five miles of a health facility and almost 100 percent of the urban population is within two miles of a health facility (12d). Some areas are not so fortunate. For example, only 29 percent of the rural population in Sind is within five miles of a health care facility (1).

According to Pakistan's Women's Division, the infant mortality rate is estimated to be 87 per 1000 live births, with maternal mortality estimated at six to eight per 1000 live births. That rate is even higher for certain rural areas. Another interesting fact is that Pakistan is one of the few countries where female life expectancy at birth is lower than that of male's. In other words, the average number years a Pakistani female will live is 48.8. A Pakistani male will live an average of 53.7 years (20).

One health problem seemingly related to the basic belief of female subordination is malnutrition. Malnutrition in females begins with a lack of access to food at the family table. The oldest male is given first choice of available food. He is then followed by other male members of the family. Finally, women and small children are given what is left over. This low status in the family food hierarchy is particularly significant when considering that the high cost of food results in a limited selection of foods to begin with.

The worst nutritional deficiency is vitamin A. Though vitamin A supplement programs have been implemented in the past, most have been phased out due to ineffectiveness. The major factor contributing to the lack of positive results is that for vitamin A supplements to be useful in the body, a wide spectrum of other vitamins and elements must be

present and accessible, a combination of factors difficult to achieve. Other nutritional deficiencies include calories, protein, vitamins B and E, and iron (9).

Deficiencies in the B vitamins and iron usually anemia. As might be expected anemia is a prevalent health problem for Pakistani females. Low hemoglobin levels are seen in 54 percent of expectant mothers and 41 percent of lactating mothers. Nearly 31 percent of non-pregnant and non-lactating females are found to be anemic (12d).

Prevalent diseases relating to and interacting with malnutrition include: cholera, tuberculosis, typhoid, paratyphoid, bacillary and amoebic dysentery, trachoma, malaria, bubonic plague, typhus, roundworm, hookworm, whipworm, pinworm, rabies, tetanus, venereal disease, dengue, sandfly fever, brucellosis, and complications at childbirth (9).

Some organizations have in the past addressed the issue of malnutrition in Pakistan. Though various nutrition programs have been implemented, apparent priority discrepancies between project leaders and the Pakistan government have resulted in the termination of the majority of the projects (9).

The fertility rate is also related to female health. The total fertility rate is 7.02. This means that an average of 7.02 births would occur per women, if all women lived to the end of their childbearing years and bore children according to a set of age-specific fertility rates for a specified year (19). The fertility rate for rural areas is slightly less than the overall rate. The lower rate appears to be related to higher levels of malnutrition in the rural women.

Education

Education, even of women, fits in with the demands of Islam. Islam requires every Muslim man and woman to be informed of his or her

responsibilities and rights and to be able to fulfill the proper role in society. In contrast, however, is the financial commitment of the Pakistani government to basic education. Only 1.6 percent of the GNP is allocated to education and most of that is distributed toward higher education. Traditional female education is in the hands of the male family members, who teach their women, who in turn teach other neighborhood women (11).

The overall literacy rate for Pakistan is approximately 22 percent. Less than one-half of the literates in Pakistan are women. The overall literacy percentage for women at age 15 and over is 11 percent as compared to 30 percent for men of the same age. As might be expected literacy differs between urban and rural women with rates of 30 percent and five percent, respectively (20). Literacy rates also vary on a geographic basis. Literacy rate for all females is highest in Sind (38.3%), the Punjab (33.2%), NWFP (18.8%), and Baluchistan (14.3%). Rural literacy rates for women do not follow the same geographic pattern; Punjab (7.4%), Sind (3.4%), NWFP (2.5%), Baluchistan (.8%) (12d).

Approximately 15 percent of females ages five through nineteen enroll in school. This is less than one-half as many as men. Less than four percent of women actually complete secondary school (19). A study of rural women in Punjab revealed that young children drop out and stay out of school for financial reasons (12c). Nevertheless, overall female enrollment has increased by almost 90 percent in the last 10 years (12d).

The issue of female education is important in terms of becoming a better wife and mother, and in the functioning of health, nutrition, skill-building, and development programs. Also significant is the fact that literate women have a much greater likelihood of educating their children than illiterate women. The connection between adult literacy and primary education should be evident--therefore the significant connection between female literacy and all adult literacy.

Current educational programs for Pakistani females generally focus on building skills which produce work that is almost wholly consumed within the family and whose purpose serves primarily in the area of status enhancement. No marketing scheme is used in connection with the training. An emphasis on literacy in skill-building programs is almost non-existent. The lack of emphasis results in a limited vision toward training women in areas that would permit them to rise to new positions in society. Another drawback in current education programs is that these programs affect unmarried girls almost exclusively. Even the unmarried women may not be getting the literacy and skills to serve them in married life. Policymakers must remember, however, that these programs do serve a secondary function in drawing women and children out of the house and making them accessible to other programs (11).

There is an obvious need for programs designed to reinforce literacy and create income-generating skills. Income-generating skills contribute to self-esteem and autonomy. It has been suggested that skill training and religion be used as "magnets" to a literacy program. The Mass Literacy Commission appears to be addressing this issue with proposals designed to enhance literacy especially among rural women.

The direct relationship of literacy to social, economic, and political issues must be acknowledged. Without at least some transformation of these conditions, there will be little change in literacy rate for either men or women (11).

Employment

The rate of female activity outside the home is one of the lowest in the world for Pakistani women. Out of a projected total labor force of 20.2 million for 1975 their number was 1.9 million. One reason for the low representation in the labor force is the inadequate definition of economic status. In the agricultural sector where women contribute almost as much as men to agricultural activities, especially in sowing and harvesting seasons, they work as unpaid family workers and thus are not counted in the labor force (8).

As Hafeez observes, women particularly in a large city like Karachi, are seen in almost every profession although the number in non-conventional employment is low (8). The most frequently observed occupations are spinners, weavers, tailors, domestic servants, and professionals, such as teachers, medical doctors and nurses. Explanations of the concentration may include: limited opportunities in other employment sectors, ability to do a particular job at home; the relative respectability of a particular occupation, i.e., the lack of probability of having any kind of contact with male strangers. Not surprisingly, among rural women the most often reported occupations are agriculture related. Spinning, weaving, and tailoring occupations were also reported, with professional occupations accounting for only one to two percent of rural females (17). According to Nasra Shah and Peter Smith (18), about two-thirds of urban Pakistani women worked at home and

61 percent of the working women were self-employed.

The 1968 National Impact Survey revealed that 19 percent of women aged 15 to 49 were currently working and that 23 percent had ever worked. In the same survey, more than twice the women in rural areas reported they were currently working as compared to urban areas (22 and nine, respectively). This trend seems to be reversing as evidenced by results of the Housing, Economic and Demographic (1973) and Pakistan Fertility (1975) surveys which showed rural and urban female activity in the labor force to be almost equal (17).

A comparison of working and non-working women, based on the Pakistan Fertility Survey of 1975 attempts to explain why some Pakistani women work and some do not. One noticeable difference occurred in the variable of urban husband's education. A larger portion of the husbands of non-working women were literate compared to husbands of working women. Another variable which revealed a difference between urban working and non-working women was related to family planning knowledge. More non-working women reported a knowledge of personnel and clinics of family planning than did working women. The difference in this variable may, however, be explained by the higher literacy of non-working women. Other factors known to influence female economic activity are socio-economic status and observance of purdah (17). Urban Pakistani females who work are typically less educated than non-working women. No statistically significant differences exists in the fertility rates of working and non-working females (18).

Incorporating women on a larger scale of economic activity would help the Pakistani government achieve its stated goals of village self-reliance and integration of women in the development process. It

has been suggested that the organization of all-women work teams would have several advantages for Pakistani women, including: reassuring kinsmen that employment will not cause family dishonor by exposing the women to frequent contacts with men; reducing women's fears of violating taboos; enabling women to avoid competing with men for scarce jobs; building on knowledge women already possess; creating a supportive atmosphere for learning vocational skills; and providing an organizational base for economic, social, and political mobilization of women (6). Currently, women's cooperative societies create employment opportunities in the small industries area. The cooperatives provide quality raw materials and arrange for marketing of the finished products.

Resource For Project Personnel

The main resources are found within the structure of the various women's organizations in Pakistan. When Pakistan came into existence in 1947, was a paucity of women's organizations. Yet, without organized training or experience, women in large numbers rose to the occasion when the emerging nation was inundated with refugees from India at the dawn of independence. In 1949, the first national women's voluntary organization emerged with the birth of the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). Other organizations appeared with the passage of time at the local, provincial and national levels. The members of those days were, however, to a great extent affluent housewives with little household responsibility and adequate transportation. They were generally known as the "privileged begums" and were objects of criticism from some quarters. Nonetheless, they were pioneers in their own right who utilized their time to serve other women (20).

The number of women's voluntary organizations since then has increased substantially. There were 104 in the country in 1975 (cf: Shaukat Niazi: Background Paper, Facts about Women in Pakistan, 1975). Currently, women's organizations are registered as Governmental and Non-Governmental (3). The most prominent Governmental agency is the Women's Division.

Women's Division

The Women's Division came into existence in January 1979, in the Cabinet Secretariat under the direct supervision of the President. Under the Rules of Business the Women's Division is allocated the following functions:

- (1) To formulate public policies and laws to meet the special needs of women.
- (2) To register and to assist women's organizations.
- (3) To undertake and promote projects for providing special facilities for women.
- (4) To undertake and promote research on the conditions and problems of women.
- (5) To represent the country in international organizations dealing with problems of women in bilateral contacts with other countries.
- (6) To ensure that women's interests and needs are adequately represented in public policy formulation by various organs of government.
- (7) To ensure equality of opportunity in education and employment and the fuller participation of women in all spheres of national life (12a).

The Women's Division is composed of five wings: Administration, Programme, Women's Rights, Research, and Monitoring and Evaluation. The Administration Wing is responsible for the overall coordination of the Division's activities. The Programme Wing is responsible for various centres maintained throughout the country. The most numerous are Literacy Centres for Rural Women, Industrial Homes/Centres, Centres for Training of Women in Health, Education and Income-generating Skills in Rural and Urban Areas, and other centres for training in sericulture, carpet/durri weaving, typing, shorthand and accounting skills and other skills (12e). According to Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez, Head, Women's Division, adult literacy is the main thrust of the present work of the Programme wing (7).

The Women's Rights Wing has organized national conferences and seminars and has promoted the study of family law as it affects women in Pakistan. The Research Wing has developed and administered a series of research studies, prepared a documentary film, and maintains a library of books on women and development. The recently established though not yet operating, Monitoring and Evaluation Wing expects to be concerned with reporting and evaluation systems of the work of the Division (12e).

The Women's Division is currently under the direction of Dr. Sabeeha Hafeez. During one of the author's interviews with her, Dr. Hafeez expressed considerable interest in U.S.-Pakistan cooperating on projects (7). The Division is located at 6 Aaly Plaza, Cabinet Secretariat, Islamabad, Pakistan.

List Of Organizations

A listing of other women's organizations within the government and some of the most significant non-governmental organizations is given below (2, 3).

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Women's Programme

Lahore

Pakistan

1. ALL PAKISTAN WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

67/B Garden Road

Karachi 3,

Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Formal and non-formal education; adult education, vocational training; curative and preventive health services; family planning; maternal and child health centers; cooking, nutrition, and kitchen gardens; family industries and embroidery classes; industrial homes; training for rural teachers and field workers; midwifery, health and education; shorthand and typing training programme, tailoring, volunteer training.

Resources: Trained staff and field workers, experienced volunteers. Government grants; Ford Foundation grants; CARE, UN agencies support.

Chapters: 4 provincial branches. Individual members: 35,000.

2. BALUCHISTAN GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

c/o Guide House

Anscomb Road

Quetta

Pakistan

3. BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

c/o 1-2-D Block 6

PECHS

Karachi

Pakistan

4. THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

FPAP House

3-A Temple Road

Lahore

Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Plays an innovative role in family planning, supplementing and complementing government efforts and specializing in education and motivation; current priorities are labor, peasants and youth groups; work to make the policy making level aware of the magnitude of the problems.

Resources: Funds IPPF; government support, UNICEF; U.S. AID; Ford Foundation; Asia Foundation, etc.

Chapters: 14 district branches. Individual members: more than 100,000.

5. FRONTIER GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION

c/o Guide House

Dabgari Garden

Peshawar

Pakistan

6. GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

c/o Ms. Shirazi

Habibullah Road

Lahore

Pakistan

1. SOCIAL WELFARE PLANNING DIVISION
Women's Programme
National Planning Commission
Islamabad
Pakistan
2. WOMEN'S PROGRAMME
Education Ministry
Sector H-9
Islamabad
Pakistan
3. INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
Women's Programme
Lahore
Pakistan
4. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VOLUNTEER PROGRAMME
Project Director
Shadman Colony
Lahore
Pakistan
5. PUNJAB POPULATION PLANNING BOARD
Women's Programme
8/A Abbot Road
Lahore
Pakistan
6. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN
MCH House
29/30-F Gulberg II
Lahore
Pakistan

Activities and Functions: Establishing maternal and child health centers; immunization and inoculation; infant and toddler health examinations; prenatal and postnatal care; nursing mother care and family planning advice.

Resources: Fund raising campaign, public donations; government grants and grants from public agencies; UNICEF.

Chapters: . Individual members: 683.

7. PAKISTAN GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Sector II-9

Islamabad

Pakistan

8. YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAKISTAN

334 K Lane No. 5

Peshawar Road

Rawalpindi

Pakistan

REFERENCES

1. Abbasi, M. B. Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Sind: Issues Affecting Women's Status. Prepared for the Women's Division of the Government of Pakistan. Regional Plan Organisation Economic Studies Centre, Karachi: Trade and Industry Publications, Ltd., n.d.
2. Agency for International Development. 1977. International Directory of Women's Organizations. Washington, D.C.
3. Asian and Pacific Center for Development. 1979. Women's Resource Book, P.O. Box 2204, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
4. Baqui, M. Sabihuddin. 1976. Changes in the Status and Roles of Women in Pakistan. Karachi, Pakistan: Technical Printers.
5. Crane, Robert I. World Book Encyclopedia, 1983, 15. World Book Inc., a Scott Fetzer Co., Chicago, Illinois.
6. Dixon, Ruth B. January 1982. "Mobilizing Women for Rural Employment in South Asia: Issues of Class, Caste, and Patronage." Journal of Economic Development, 30 (2): 373-393.
7. Hafeez, Sabeeha. Personal Interview with author Samina Khan, Islamabad, Pakistan, June 11-12, 1983.
8. Hafeez, Sabeeha. 1981. The Metropolitan Women in Pakistan. Karachi-3: Royal Book Company.
9. Johnson, Jeffalyn and Associates, Inc. Review of United States Development Assistance to Pakistan: 1952-1980. Prepared for the Agency for International Development, n.p., n.d.
10. Kahn, Seemin A. and Bilquees, Faiz. 1978. "The Environment, Attitudes, and Activities of Rural Women: A Case Study of Jhok Sayal." Sociologia Ruralis 18(2-3): 177-196.

11. Metcalf, Barbara D. February 1983. An Assessment of Programs and Needs in the Field of Women in Development, Especially in Regard to Education and Training. Prepared for the Agency for International Development Mission in Islamabad, Pakistan.
12. Pakistan. 1982. Cabinet Secretariat of the Women's Division. Programmes and Projects for Women in Pakistan, (a).
 _____. (b) Studies on Rural Women in NWFP, n.d.
 _____. (c) Studies on Rural Women in Punjab, n.d.
 _____. (d) Women in Pakistan, n.d.
 _____. (e) Women's Division, n.d.
13. Papanek, Hanna. August 1971. "Purdah in Pakistan: Seclusion and Modern Occupation for Women." Journal of Marriage and the Family (33:3): 517-530.
14. Pastner, Carroll. 1975. "A Social Structural and Historical Analysis of Honor, Shame, and Purdah." Anthropological Quarterly (45:): 248-261.
15. _____. May 1974. "Accommodations to Purdah: The Female Perspective." Journal of Marriage and the Family (36:2): 408-414.
16. Qadri, S. M. A. and Jahan, Akbar. 1980. Women in Agriculture Sector in Sind. Prepared for the Women's Division of the Government of Pakistan. n.p., n.d.
17. Shah, Nasra and Shah, Makhdoom A. 1980. "Trends and Structures of Female Labour Force Participation in Rural and Urban Pakistan." In Women in Contemporary India and South Asia, 2nd ed. Edited by Alfred de Souza. New Delhi: Indian Social Institute.
18. Shah, Nasra M. and Smith, Peter C. July 1981. "Non-Familial Roles of Women and Fertility: Pakistan and the Phillipines Compared." Papers of the East-West Population Institute.

19. U.S. Bureau of Census. 1980. Illustrative Statistics on Women in Selected Developing Countries. Washington, D.C.
20. Women's Division of the Government of Pakistan. 1982. Papers from the National Conference of Non-Governmental Women's Organizations. Islamabad.
21. Youssef, Nadia H. December 1972. "Differential Labor Force Participation of Women in Latin America and Middle Eastern Countries: The Influence of Family Characteristics." Social Forces 51: 135-153.