

4

Chapter

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT



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WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ISLAM IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN AND SUNNAH

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the rights of women in Islam in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah. (K.B)

Ans: RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN AND SUNNAH

Islam is a religion of nature. According to its teachings, all human beings are equal in terms of basic rights. All human beings are descendants of Hazrat Adam. In this sense, Islam does not discriminate between men and women on the basis of gender. Almighty Allah considers them both as His creatures. The Qur'an and the Hadith contain a large number of commands that determine the position, importance and rights of the women in Islam. Whether a woman is a mother or a sister, a wife or a daughter, Islam has explained in detail the rights and duties of each of them. Giving thanks to the mother, treating her with kindness is one of the most important rights of a woman. The mother has more right than the father in dealing with good manners because the mother has to face more difficulties in childbirth and training. In view of all these hardships, in Islam the mother deserves more kind treatment, which is a great blessing of Islam to women. In Islam, women have the following rights:

Equal Status of Human:

Woman is a word that refers to human beings with respect and honour and whose existence has added colour in the universe. All religions, including Islam, condemn all forms of violence against woman. Islam has entrusted women with important responsibilities in all walks of life, including government politics, lead ship, management and counselling. Most women suffer from violence due to the perception that they are inferior to men. But, the following Ayats of the Holy Qur'an highlight the fact that Almighty Allah considers the status of men and women to be equal as human beings.

In Surah AL-Nisa, Allah says:

يَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ قَرْبَسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا وَبَثَ مِنْهَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً ۝

Translation: "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Hazrat Adam), and from him He created his wife (Hawwa), and from them both He created many men and women (spread all over the world)" (Surat-ul-Nisa: verse 1)

This verse shows that all human beings are equal on a human level, so it is important to treat everyone with kindness.

In Surah Al-Imran, Allah says:

إِنَّ لَآخْرِيْهِ عَمَلٌ غَالِبٌ مِنْكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ بِعَصْكُمْ مِنْ يَعْصِيْ

Translation: I will not let the good deed of any worker among you, whether a male or female, be wasted. You are of one another?

(Surat al-Imran: 195)

In Surah An-Nahl, Allaah says:

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْثَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَأُنْهِيَنَّهُ حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً ۝ وَلَأَنْجِزَنَّهُمْ أَخْرَفُهُمْ إِنْ هُمْ بِأَحْسَنٍ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

Translation: "Whoever works righteousness, whether male or female, while he is a true believer. Verily, to him we will give a good life, and we shall pay them certainly a reward in proportion to the best of what they used to do" (Surat-ul-Nahl, verse no. 97)

Treatment with Women before the advent of Islam:

Before the advent of Islam in Arab society, in the pre-Islamic era, when a girl was born, she was buried alive because the Arabs considered the existence of a woman a disgrace. In India, a widow was cremated on her husband's coffin (Chita). According to the teaching of some religions women was considered to be the source of sin and the door to sin and the embodiment of sin. Belonging to it was considered an obstacle to spiritual progress. It had no social status in most of the world's civilizations. She was looked down upon. Women did not have economic and political rights. They could not trade freely. She was submissive

to her father's then husband and then to her male children. She had no will of his own, nor did he have any authority over anyone, not even the right to complain.

The social status of women in the eyes of Islam:

Islam commands the fulfillment of women's rights in the best possible way. In Islam, women have such a high status in society. It is fact that in the chapter of good manners, Allah has commanded to men that they behave well with women in every aspect of society. Islam has given women important responsibilities in all spheres of life, including government, politics, leadership, management and consultation. Most women are subjected to violence on the grounds that they are inferior to men, while all religions, including Islam, condemn all forms of violence against women.

"Girl" a Symbol of Blessing:

Islam made the girl a blessing and a symbol of peace for the home. When the era of Islam dawned, the woman was saved from the darkness of oppression. Islam rescued women from humiliation and treated them with dignity and honor. The Dark Age ritual of female infanticide came to an end.

Legal rights:

Islam has given women a number of legal rights.

- Equal rights
- Right to education and training
- Protection of honor
- The right to have children in case of separation
- Inheritance
- Right to vote
- Haq Mehar (Bride wealth)
- Right to expression
- The right of "khula"

KIFALAT of Children:

According to Islam, it is the father's responsibility to provide for his children. Even if a woman has a source of employment, Islam does not allow her to provide for her children. Islam thus opens so many avenues of income for a woman without imposing financial obligations on her and so much for the protection of her capital that are unparalleled in any system in the world.

Inheritance:

In the form of mother, sister, daughter, wife, Islam has given a share in the inheritance of woman from every relationship. According to some religions, women have no right to inheritance, but unlike these religions and societies, Islam has given women a regular share in inheritance. For this, it is stated in the Qur'an:

Translation: "A man will get two equal parts of women." (Surah Al-Nisa')

This means, a woman's share is half that of a man, just as she is entitled to a regular inheritance from her father, husband, children, and other close relatives.

Man and woman reward is equal:

Men and women are equal in action and reward in Islam, as it is made clear in the Holy Qur'an: Almighty Allah further said in Qur'an:

Translation: "Men will be rewarded according to their deeds and women equally according to theirs and keep asking Almighty Allah for His blessing" (Surat al-Nisa', verse 32)

Allah says in Surah Al-Nisa:

(Translation) "And whoever does righteous deeds, whether male or female, while being a believer - will enter Paradise and will not be wronged, even as much as speck on a date seed" (Surat al-Nisa ', verse no. : 124)

Rights of women in Hadiths

Apart from the Holy Qur'an, several Hadiths also mention about the rights and duties of women and their importance in society.

The Beloved Prophet (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said:

Translation: "Whoever brings up two girls, will enter paradise along with me as close to me as my two fingers near to each other. (Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Hadith number: 1913)

Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said:

"Fear Almighty Allah in matters relating to women"

Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said:

"Whoever has three daughters or three sisters and he treats them well, will certainly enter Paradise". (Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Hadith number: 1911)

Muhammad (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) said:

"Religion is easy, make it easy for people, do not put people in difficulties". (Sahih Bukhari)

Women's protection:

Islam is a religion that has not only dignified woman but has also provided her the protection in the form of veil and four walls.

Incident of Hazrat Hajra (عَلِيَّا الْمَارِمَة) and status of women:

The incident of Hazrat Hajra is a prominent example depicting the status of women in front of Almighty Allah. Her act of running between Mount Safa and Mount Marwa to ask for Almighty Allah's help to provide food and water for her baby Hazrat Ismail pleased Almighty Allah so much that He immortalized this act by declaring running between Mount Safa and Marwa as one of the essential components of Hajj. All Muslim men and women are required to perform this act in order to complete their Hajj and Umrah. This incident clearly depicts the important and position of women in Islam.

Trade Center of Hazrat Khadija (رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا):

Hazrat Khadija, the first wife of the Hazrat Muhammad was a wealthy lady in the Arabian Peninsula. She was the owner of a trade centre in Makkah and handled the business herself. Her merchandise was exported to far-away markets like Syria. The success of Hazrat Khadija's business can be seen from the fact that when the Quraysh's trade caravans gathered to embark upon their journey to Syria or Yemen, Hazrat Khadija's caravan used to equal the caravans of all other traders of the Quraysh combined.

Struggle for the provision of fundamental rights:

After the bestowal of Nabuwat (Prophethood), the Holy Rasool Hazrat Muhammad highlighted that the most important component of struggle for social reforms is the provision of basic rights to the distressed and oppressed classes of the world and Arabia particularly the women, servants and orphans.

Muslim Women's Leaders:

Hazrat Fatima, Hazrat Aisha and Hazrat Zainab are the examples of those very renowned women who remained steadfast during times of distress and guided Muslim Women through difficult times.

Outcome:

As a whole, we have come to the conclusion that in this world and in the Hereafter, as human beings, men and women are equal in the sight of Allah Almighty. They will be punished in the Hereafter according to their deeds, which they have done in this world.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the rights of women in the light of a verse of the Holy Qur'an. (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN HOLY QURAN

In Surah Al-Nisa, Allah says:

يَأَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِذَا شَوَّا رَبْنَكُمْ مَنْ فَقِيرٌ وَاحِدَةٌ وَحَقُّهُ مِنْهَا رُؤْسَاهُ وَبَتْ مِنْهَا رِجْلًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءٌ

Translation: "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Hazrat Adam), and from him He created his wife (Hawwa), and from them both He created many men and women (spread all over the world)" (Surat-ul-Nisa: verse 1)

Q.2 What legal rights has Islam given to women? (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S LEGAL RIGHTS

Islam has provided a number of legal rights to women, the most important of which are as follows:

- Equal rights
- Right to education and training
- Protection of honor
- The right to have children in case of separation
- Inheritance
- Right to vote
- Haq Mehar (Bride wealth)
- Right to consult
- The right of khula

Q.3 Explain the rights of women in the light of a Hadith. (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE LIGHT OF HADITH

The hadiths of the Prophet (صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ) also mention the rights and duties of women and their importance in society. The Beloved Prophet of Do Jahan himself said:

"Whoever sponsors two girls, he and I will enter heaven in the same way that these two fingers of mine are close to each other." (Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Hadith number: 1913)

"If any of you have three daughters or three sisters and he treats them well, he will surely enter Paradise." (Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Hadith number: 1911)

Q.4 Discuss the incident of Hazrat Hajra. (K.B)

Ans: THE INCIDENT OF HAZRAT HAJRA

The incident of Hazrat Hajra is a prominent example depicting the status of women in front of Almighty Allah. Her act of running between Mount Safa and Mount Marwa to ask for Almighty Allah's help to provide food and water for her baby Hazrat Ismail pleased Almighty Allah so much that He immortalized this act by declaring running between Mount Safa and Marwa as one of the essential components of Hajj. All Muslim men and women are required to perform this act in order to complete their Hajj and Umrah. This incident clearly depicts the important and position of women in Islam.

Q.5 Islam gives women the right to work. Explain briefly with reference to Hazrat Khadija. (K.B)

Ans: THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO WORK IN ISLAM

Hazrat Khadija, the first wife of the Hazrat Muhammad was a wealthy lady in the Arabian Peninsula. She was the owner of a trade centre in Makkah and handled the business herself. Her merchandise was exported to far-away markets like Syria. The success of Hazrat Khadija's business can be seen from the fact that when the Quraysh's trade caravans gathered to embark upon their journey to Syria or Yemen, Hazrat Khadija's caravan used to equal the caravans of all other traders of the Quraysh combined.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Islam is a religion of nature in which according to its teachings: (K.B)

(A) All women are equal (B) All men are equal

(C) All children are equal (D) All human beings are equal

2. In Arab society, before the advent of Islam, in the age of ignorance, girl was: (K.B)

(A) Burnt (B) Vani (C) Buried alive (D) Respected

3. Gender in Islam is not based on men and women: (K.B)
 (A) Distribution (B) Separation (C) Difference (D) Relation
4. All religions, including Islam, condemn all forms of: (K.B)
 (A) Feminine Violence (B) Feminism
 (C) Feminine Rights (D) Feminine Affairs
5. Most women are victims of violence because men think that women are than men: (K.B)
 (A) High (B) Great (C) Superior (D) Low
6. "I do not do the deeds of a doer, whether male or female." (K.B)
 (A) Lost (B) Defense (C) Ruined (D) Destroyed
7. Islam made the girl a symbol of: (K.B)
 (A) Greatness (B) mercy (C) sanctity (D) world
8. Islam has made women equal to men: (K.B)
 (A) Cooperation (B) Duties (C) Rights (D) Cell
9. Even if a woman has a source of employment, Islam does not say that she should have children: (K.B)
 (A) Sponsorship (B) Protection (C) Care (D) Welfare
10. Whoever does good deeds, whether male or female, even if he is a believer, such people will enter: (K.B)
 (A) In Hell (B) In the grave (C) In Paradise (D) In torment
11. Whoever sponsors two girls, he and I will enter Paradise as they are close to me: (K.B)
 (A) Two eyes (B) Two fingers (C) Shop (D) Two hands
12. Islam is a religion that not only dignifies women but also protects them: (K.B)
 (A) House (B) Neighborhood (C) Area (D) Sheet and four wall
13. Hazrat Hajra was wife of: (K.B)
 (A) Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) (B) Hazrat Musa (عليه السلام)
 (C) Hazrat Isa (عليه السلام) (D) Hazrat Dawood (عليه السلام)
14. Hazrat Khadijah was the ----- of the Holy Prophet: (K.B)
 (A) First wife (B) Second wife (C) Third wife (D) Younger wife
15. Hazrat Khadija's commercial center was: (K.B)
 (A) In Medina (B) In Jeddah (C) In Makkah (D) In Kufa

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss the role of women in Pakistan Movement. (K.B)

Ans: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

The establishment of Pakistan is the outcome of the long struggle that the Muslims of the subcontinent started to protect their separate national identity. The struggle for Pakistan was not an easy task. The Muslim women of the subcontinent also played an everlasting role in this great struggle. Women have been part of the freedom movement alongside men. They have also overcome the hardships of imprisonment.

Famous Women of Pakistan Movement:

Among the women who have played an exemplary role in the Pakistan Movement are the Mother of the Nation Fatima Jinnah, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum GA Khan Begum Prof. Sardar Haider Jaffer, Begum Geeti Ara, Begum Hamdam Kamaluddin, Begum Farrukh Hussain, Begum Zarrin Sarfraz, Begum Shaista Akramullah, Fatima Begum, Begum Waqar Al-Nissan and Lady Nusrat Haroon.

Awareness of political consciousness among women of the subcontinent:

The above mentioned Muslim women raised awareness among the Muslim women of the subcontinent for independence and organized them to play an active role in the struggle for the establishment of Pakistan. They not only raised political awareness among ordinary housewives but also evoked the spirit of the movement for a separate national identity. The role of some of these women in the Pakistan Movement is described below:

Miss. Fatima Jinnah:

Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam, remained *side by side* with her brother, Quaid-e-Azam sister in the struggle for Pakistan and played an important role in creating awareness in Muslim women. She was an active member of the All India Muslim League. Fatima Jinnah was an active member of politics. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, despite the political opposition, she remained in politics with courage. The first presidential election in the history of Pakistan was held on January 2, 1965. In these elections, Misss. Fatima Jinnah contested against General Ayyub Khan.

Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain:

Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain participated in the campaign to make Muslim women members of the Muslim League after the formation of the Muslim League Women Wing. In March 1940, she also hosted the spouses of political leaders and Women Delegates participating in Muslim League session and was elected Joint Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Women Wing.

Fatima Sughra:

Fatima Sughra, who hoisted the Muslim League flag on the Civil Secretariat, was an active member of the Pakistan Movement. She was only 14 years old at that time. She was detained but this brave girl did not give up and kept mobilizing the Muslim women.

Shaista Ikramullah:

Begum Shaista Ikramullah was the organizer of the Muslim Girls Federation. At that time organizing of young girls was not an easy task but at this difficult stage she remained steadfast and played a vital role in organizing the girl students across India.

Begum Rana liaqat Ali:

Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali, the first lady of Pakistan, was the Begum of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. She worked for the rehabilitation of refugees after the establishment of Pakistan. She was the first woman governor of Sindh. Before the establishment of Pakistan, she founded, a women's organization namely All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). She also served as Pakistan's ambassador to the Netherlands and Italy.

Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar:

A leader of Pakistan Movement, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar participated in the Khilafat Movement with her mother in law, "Bi Amma". She created political awareness not only in women but also in men.

Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz:

Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz was the wife of Allama Iqbal's close friend Barrister Shah Nawaz. In 1930, she went to London to attend the Round Table Conference. She represented women at the second and third round table conferences as well. She became a member of the All India Muslim League Women's Committee to raise political awareness among the Muslim women. She participated in the historic session of the Muslim League in Lahore in 1940.

Lady Nusrat Haroon:

Lady Nusrat Haroon also participated whole heartedly in the Khilafat Movement In 1925, she founded an association called "Islah-ul-Khawateen", in Karachi, which had the honour of being the first association of Muslim women in Karachi.

Quote of Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam said in 1944:

"No nation can rise to the height of glory unless your women are side by side with you. We are victims of evil customs. It is a crime against humanity that our women are shut up within the four walls of the houses as prisoners. There is no sanction anywhere for the deplorable condition in which our women have to live."

Conclusion:

In short, women played an important role in the Pakistan Movement despite many obstacles. Today we are enjoying our freedom. This freedom is the result of great struggle of men and women.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the names of three women participated in Pakistan Movement. (K.B)

Ans: **WOMEN IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT**

Muslim women of the subcontinent played an important role in the Pakistan Movement, three of whom are named below.

- Ms. Fatima Jinnah
- Begum Rana liaqat Ali Khan
- Begum Hamdam Kamaluddin

Q.2 Write the role of Miss. Fatima Jinnah in Pakistan Movement. (K.B)

Ans: **THE ROLE OF MISS FATIMA JINNAH**

Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam, remained side by side with her brother, Quaid-e-Azam sister in the struggle for Pakistan and played an important role in creating awareness in Muslim women. She was an active member of the All India Muslim League.

Q.3 Who was Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain. (K.B)

Ans: **BEGUM SALMA TASSADUQ**

Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain participated in the campaign to make Muslim women members of the Muslim League after the formation of the Muslim League Women Wing. In March 1940, she also hosted the spouses of political leaders and Women Delegates participating in Muslim League session and was elected Joint Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Women Wing.

Q.4 Who hoisted the flag of the Muslim League at the Civil Secretariat? (K.B)

Ans: **THE FLAG OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE**

The flag of the Muslim League was hoisted at the Civil Secretariat by Fatima Sughra, an active member of Pakistan Movement. He was only 14 at the time.

Q.5 What do you know about Begum Rana Liaqat Ali. (K.B)

Ans: **BEGUM RANA LIAQAT ALI**

Begum Ra'a'na Liaquat Ali, the first lady of Pakistan, was the Begum of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. She worked for the rehabilitation of refugees after the establishment of Pakistan. She was the first woman governor of Sindh. Before the establishment of Pakistan, she founded, a women's organization namely All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). She also served as Pakistan's ambassador to the Netherlands and Italy.

Q.6 Write the services of Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz. (K.B)

Ans: **BEGUM JAHAH ARA SHAH NAWAZ**

Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz was the wife of Allama Iqbal's close friend Barrister Shah Nawaz. In 1930, she went to London to attend the Round Table Conference. She represented women at the second and third round table conferences as well. She became a member of the All India Muslim League Women's Committee to raise political awareness among the Muslim women. She participated in the historic session of the Muslim League in Lahore in 1940.

Q.7 What do you know about Lady Nusrat Haroon. (K.B)

Ans: **LADY NUSRAT HAROON**

Lady Nusrat Haroon also participated whole heartedly in the Khilafat Movement In 1925, she founded an association called "Islah-ul-Khawateen", in Karachi, which had the honour of being the first association of Muslim women in Karachi.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. **Miss. Fatima Jinnah was an active member:** (K.B)
(A) Congress (B) Majlis-e-Ahrar
(C) Unionist Party (D) All India Muslim League

2. **_____ participated in the campaign to make women members of the Muslim League:** (K.B)
(A) Begum Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain
(C) Ratan Bai Jinnah (D) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah

3. **Who was the Joint Secretary of the Punjab Women's Muslim League:** (K.B)
(A) Ms. Fatima Jinnah (B) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
(C) Begum GA Khan (D) Begum Salma Tassaduq

4. **Muslim League flag hoisted at Civil Secretariat:** (K.B)
(A) Fatima Sughra (B) Begum Prof. Sardar Haider Jafar
(C) Begum Hamdam Kamaluddin (D) Begum Rana Liaqat Ali Khan

5. **The spirit of the Muslim Girls Federation was alive:** (K.B)
(A) Rata Bai Jinnah (B) Amy Bai Jinnah
(C) Fatima Jinnah (D) Begum Shaista Ikramullah

6. **The Pakistan's first lady was:** (K.B)
(A) Bano Qudsia (B) Parveen Asghar
(C) Sharmeen Abid (D) Begum Rana Liaqat Ali

7. **First female Governor of Sindh was:** (K.B)
(A) Fatima Jinnah (B) Fatima Sughra
(C) Lady Nusrat Haroon (D) Rana Liaqat Ali

8. **Begum Rana Liaqat Ali founded a women's organization:** (K.B)
(A) All Pakistan Men's Association (B) All Pakistan Chatter Association
(C) I Pakistan Girls Association (D) All Pakistan Women's Association

9. **Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz went to attend the Round Table Conference in 1930:** (K.B)
(A) London (B) USA (C) UK (D) Africa

10. **Become a member of Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz to create political awareness among Muslim women:** (K.B)
(A) All India Congress Committee (B) All India Jamaat-e-Islami Committee
(C) All India ANP Committee (D) All India Muslim League Women's Committee

11. **Lady Nusrat Haroon participated:** (K.B)
(A) In the no-confidence motion (B) In the independence movement
(C) In the Khilafat movement (D) In the stability movement

12. **Lady Nusrat Haroon established an association in Karachi called "Islah Al-Khawatin":** (K.B)
(A) In 1942 (B) In 1924 (C) In 1923 (D) In 1925

13. **In 1925, Islah-ul-Khawatin had the honor of being the Association of Muslim Women in Karachi:** (K.B)
(A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth

14. **Remained side by side with Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in the struggle of Pakistan:** (K.B)
(A) Begum Farah Hussain (B) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(C) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar (D) Nusrat Haroon

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1947 TILL NOW

LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Discuss the role of women contribution in the development of Pakistan. (U.B+A.B)**
Ans: THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

According to the 2017 census, almost half of Pakistan's population consists of women. Women play the most important role in the development and progress of any nation. They are the trustees of the races that stabilized the country. In every field of life in Pakistan, they are demonstrating their skills and abilities. The speed with which they have established themselves in media shows their specialty. Our resolute women have made their names known from academics to politics.

The role of women in national development and social welfare:

Pakistani women are fully contributing towards the development and welfare of the country. Women are actively and collectively playing their role for the welfare and improvement of the common people in the country. Our women associated with special children's schools, old age homes, Handicraft education institutions for poor women, are performing more than their courage and capacity.

Pakistani women:

The role of women has been very important in every society. In the same way, women have done very important services in Pakistan. The following are some of the important women.

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah:

The role of Fatima Jinnah in the establishment of Pakistan is not hidden from anyone. She was a member of an active political party. She worked alongside his brother Quaid-e-Azam in Pakistan Movement. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, she remained in politics bravely despite political opposition. The first presidential election in the history of Pakistan was held on January 2, 1965. In these elections, Miss. Fatima Jinnah contested against General Ayub Khan.

Benazir Bhutto:

Benazir Bhutto was the daughter of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the founder of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP). She was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990. Then, she was re-elected from 1993 to 1996 for this post. Pakistan became the first Islamic country in the world to have a woman Prime Minister.

Ms. Shamshad Akhtar:

Apart from politics, women are also playing their role in the country's banks and other important institutions, the best example of which is Miss. Shamshad Akhtar who has been the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. There is a long list of such women.

Arfa Karim (2012-1995):

Arfa Karim was born on February 2, 1995 in Faisalabad. At the age of 9, she obtained a certificate of excellence in Microsoft computer technology and registered his name in the Guinness Book of World Records as the youngest computer scientist in the world and made Pakistan famous, but unfortunately only 17 years old, she passed away on January 14, 2012. She has been awarded the Pride of Performance Award for his outstanding performance.

Bilquis Edhi:

Mohtarma Bilquis Bano Edhi is the widow of Abdul Sattar Edhi the head of Edhi Foundation. She is also the head of Bilquis Edhi Foundation. The government of Pakistan has awarded her the Hilal-i-Imtiaz. Bilquis Edhi Foundation takes care of abandoned children and arranges marriages of abandoned and homeless girls. In the social sector, Bilquis Edhi has been working for decades to improve the lives of millions of Pakistanis. Bilquis Edhi has spent her entire life in the service of the most backward, miserable and helpless people in Pakistan. Balquis Edhi has received medals of Sitra-i-Imtiaz from the Government of Pakistan.

Dr. Nafees Sadiq:

Mohtarma Dr. Nafis Sadiq has held the office of Under Secretary General in the United Nations. She was the first woman in the world to hold such a high position in the United Nations.

Samina baig:

Samina Baig, a daughter of Pakistan, is the first woman from Pakistan who has climbed the summit of the K-2 Mountain. In addition, Samina has climbed seven highest summits of the seven continents of the world. She has set an example of determination and courage, not only in Pakistan but all over the world.

Dr. Fehmida Mirza:

Dr. Fehmida Mirza is from Sindh Province, Pakistan. She is the first woman in Pakistan to be the Speaker of the National Assembly from 2008 to 2013.

Dr. Maleeha Lodhi:

Dr. Maleeha Lodhi is an important Pakistani Ambassador who has twice served as Pakistan's Ambassador to the United States. She had the opportunity to serve as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations (UNO) from 2015 to 2019. In recognition of his services, the Government of Pakistan has awarded him Hilal Imtiaz.

Lt. Gen. Nigar Johar:

Lt. Gen. Nigar Johar is the first and only woman in the Pakistan Army to reach this position. She is the third woman to reach the rank of Major General. Before him Dr. Shahida Malik reached the rank of Major General but she was a two star while Nigar Johar has risen to the rank of three star lieutenant general.

Conclusion:

Women are playing a significant role in almost all major sectors in Pakistan such as army, health, sports, showbiz and politics and are proving that they can play an important role in the development of the country and the nation. These are excellent examples of the achievements and new dimensions of brave women.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Which woman participated in the first presidential election in the history of Pakistan?(K.B)

Ans: PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

The first presidential election in the history of Pakistan was held on January 2, 1965. In these elections, Miss Fatima Jinnah contested against General Ayub Khan.

Q.2 Who was Arfa Karim? Write a brief introduction.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans: ARFA KARIM

Arfa Karim was born on February 2, 1995 in Faisalabad. At the age of 9, she received a certificate of excellence in Microsoft computer technology and registered his name in the Guinness Book of World Records as the youngest computer scientist in the world. She passed away in January 2012. She has been awarded the Pride of Performance Award for his outstanding performance.

Q.3 What do you know about Bilquis Edhi?

(U.B+K.B)

Ans: MS. BILQUIS EDHI

Mohtarma Bilquis Bano Edhi is the widow of Abdul Sattar Edhi the head of Edhi Foundation. She is also the head of Bilquis Edhi Foundation. The government of Pakistan has awarded her the Hilal-i-Imtiaz. Bilquis Edhi Foundation takes care of abandoned children and arranges marriages of abandoned and homeless girls. In the social sector, Bilqis Edhi has been working for decades to improve the lives of millions of Pakistanis. Bilquis Edhi has spent her entire life in the service of the most backward, miserable and helpless people in Pakistan. Balquis Edhi has received medals of Sitra-i-Imtiaz from the Government of Pakistan.

Q.4 Who was Samina Baig?

Ans:

Samina Baig, a daughter of Pakistan, is the first woman from Pakistan who has climbed the summit of the K-2 Mountain. In addition, Samina has climbed seven highest summits of the seven continents of the world. She has set an example of determination and courage, not only in Pakistan but all over the world.

Q.5 What do you know about Dr. Fehmida Mirza?

Ans.

Dr. Fehmida Mirza
Dr. Fehmida Mirza is from Sindh Province, Pakistan. She is the first woman in Pakistan to be the Speaker of the National Assembly from 2008 to 2013.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. According to the 2017 census, what percentage of Pakistan's population is made up of women?** (K.B)
(A) Total population (B) Half of the population
(C) Sixty percent of the population (D) Seventy percent of the population

2. The first presidential election in the history of Pakistan was held on: (K.B)
(A) 2 January 1965 (B) 5 February 1965
(C) 3 March 1965 (D) 2 April 1965

3. _____ Participated in the 1965 elections against General Ayub Khan: (K.B)
(A) Fatima Jinnah (B) Dina Wadiya (C) Ratan Bai (D) Amy Bai Jinnah

4. Benazir Bhutto becomes Prime Minister of Pakistan: (K.B)
(A) Four times (B) Three times (C) Once (D) Twice

5. Arfa Karim received a certificate of excellence at the age of 9: (K.B)
(A) In Biology (B) In Physics
(C) In Computer Technology (D) In Chemistry

6. A Pakistani woman has been the Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan: (K.B)
(A) Benazir Bhutto (B) Noor Jahan
(C) Fatima Jinnah (D) Shamshad Akhtar

7. Engaged in changing the lives of millions of Pakistanis: (K.B)
(A) Balqis Edhi (B) Benazir Bhutto (C) Samina Baig (D) Dr. Nafees Tariq

8. Bilquis Edhi has received: (K.B)
(A) Medal of Courage (B) Nishan Haider
(C) Medal of Merit (D) Medal of Distinction

9. A Pakistani woman has held the post of Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations: (K.B)
(A) Fauzia Saeed (B) Asma Jahangir
(C) Farida Shaheed (D) Dr. Nafees Sadiq

10. Pakistan's first woman who has climbed the K-2 Mountain: (K.B)
(A) Maryam Mukhtar (B) Malala Yousafzai
(C) Tehmina Durran (D) Samina Baig

DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is Violence? Write a definition of violence against women.

Ans:

VIOLENCE AND THE DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

According to the World Health Organization, is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power which either results in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation

Feminist Violence:

violence against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence.; It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

Violence against women, according to the United Nations:

According to the United Nations, violence against women (VAW) is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Violence statistics according to the World Health Organization:

Many people are mistaken to believe that violence cannot be perpetrated by someone within their families or homes. Figures released by the World Health Organization indicate that one in three women, almost 35% of the women around the world, have experienced violence by family members or any other person they know.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a definition of violence according to the World Health Organization? (K.B)

Ans: **VIOLENCE**

According to the World Health Organization, is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power which either results in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation.

Q.2 Define violence against women. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Violence against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence. It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

According to the United Nations, violence against women (VAW) is any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

Q.3 What are the methods of violence against women in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN**

In Pakistan, women are abused in various ways.

- Murder
- Molestation
- Acid attacks
- Domestic violence
- Dowry related violence (by in-laws for not bringing consolation dowry etc.)

This violence manifests itself not only in physical but also in emotional and financial distress.

Q.4 Which class of Women is victims of violence against Women? (K.B)

Ans: **BELONGING TO CLASS**

Victims of violence include women from rural, urban, affluent and diverse backgrounds.

Q.5 What are the causes of violence against women? Write four reasons. (SGD 2018, LHR 2018)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: **REASONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Violence can have the following causes:

- Society has generally accepted this as a common practice.
- Non-enforcement of punishment against the offenders.
- Inequality and disparity in society.
- Moreover, women are not aware of the rights given to them in Islam.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Violence against women is of one type: (K.B)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Social Violence | (B) Physical Violence |
| (C) Coercion | (D) Gender Violence |

2. How many out of three women in the world are victims by their family members: (K.B)

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|
| (A) Zero | (B) One | (C) Two | (D) Three |
|----------|---------|---------|-----------|

3. How many women in the world are victims by their families? (K.B)

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| (A) 25% | (B) 30% | (C) 35% | (D) 40% |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Highlight government's efforts to address the issue of violence against women in Pakistan.** (EX.Q NO. 4)(K.B+A.B)

Ans: GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS TO ADDRESS THE ISSUE OF VIOLENCE
Background:

The state of Pakistan came into being for the implementation of the principles of Islam. Here a number of laws have been enacted in the light of the Qur'an and the Sunnah to protect the women against violence and for their basic rights. Some of the Family Laws of 1961, which are in accordance with the Qur'an and the Sunnah, have secured women's rights. The Assembly and the Senate have also passed an amended bill on the oppression of women and their rights. The following steps have been taken by the Government to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan:

Punjab Prohibition of Underage Marriage Act (2015):

Child marriage is a common custom in Pakistan. In Punjab, the legal age for marriage is 16 years for girls, and 18 years for boys.

Penalties and imprisonment for violating the law:

In 2015, the Provincial Assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, whereby the parents, Nikkah Registrar or Union Council officials who are involved in marrying of girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years old will be punished with imprisonment and heavy fines.

Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act (2016):

To provide protection to women, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.

Crime protection:

The Act provides justice to female survivors of violence by protecting them from crimes such as abetment of an offence, domestic abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, economic abuse, Stalking and Cyber Crimes.

Government's Efforts to Address Women's Protection and Women's Empowerment:

In 1948 United Nations passed a charter of Universal Declaration of Human Rights called for equal rights for men and women. In 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women)

Counter-Violence Centers for Women:

Many women in Pakistan do not seek relief and justice against violence due to lack of social support against injustice. Keeping this in view, the Punjab government has established Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) at the district level across the province. These Centers remain open from dawn to dusk and have all-female staff. The government has taken the following steps for the protection and empowerment of women:

Affected women have access to police:

Female survivors of violence have the facility to access the police through Violence against Women Centers established at district level.

Relief to affected women:

The female survivors of violence will be provided medical, legal and Psychological help, if needed and a place to stay in the Shelter Home as well.

Access to security teams:

Victims can request rescue teams headed by the District Women Protection I Officer (DWPO) in case *any* hurdle is posed in their communication with VAWCs.

Women's Protection Committees:

Only women are the part of DWPC. The DWPO who have the power to enter any I place to rescue the victim of violence when asked.

Toll free number facility:

Any woman can call the helpline from her mobile or land line number. Helpline operators can provide information regarding registration of complaints, contact Information of Women Protection Officers (who will be present in all districts of Punjab), local police stations, and other district government offices. Punjab Police can also be contacted by sending a short message (SMS) to 8787.

Constitutional rights of citizens:

Under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, human beings have the right to live as free and equal members of the society. As long as women suffer from inequality and abuses, they cannot achieve their rightful place. Silence against crimes committed against women gives rise to endless crimes. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen to provide support to the victims of violence and help the government.

Protection of citizens:

Only by raising our voice against such injustice and oppression, we will flourish and progress as a society. It is only a just and prosperous society that can ensure peace and affection.

Conclusion:

As long as women are victims of inequality and oppression, they will not be able to find their place. Silence against women's crimes leads to many atrocities. Every Pakistani citizen has a duty to help women victims of violence and to cooperate with the government to protect them.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is the legal age of marriage for a boy and a girl in Punjab?

(MTN18, SGD 18, SWL 18, DGK 18)(K.B)

OR Write A Note On The Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act 2015.

Ans: LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE

Child marriage is a common custom in Pakistan. In Punjab, the legal age for marriage is 16 years for girls, and 18 years for boys. In 2015, the Provincial Assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, whereby the parents, Nikkah Registrar or Union Council officials who are involved in marrying of girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years old will be punished with imprisonment and heavy fines.

Q.2 Why was the Punjab Government's Women's Protection Act 2015 passed? (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S PROTECTION ACT

To provide protection to women, the Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.

Q.3 Why Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act has been passed? (K.B)

Ans: PUNJAB WOMEN'S PROTECTION ACT

The Punjab Government passed the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act on 24th February 2016. It provides justice, protection and relief to all women who have been subjected to violence.

The Act provides justice to female survivors of violence by protecting them from crimes such as abetment of an offence, domestic abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, economic abuse, and stalking and cybercrimes.

Q.4 Why don't many women in Pakistan seek justice against violence? (K.B)

Ans: JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE

Many women in Pakistan do not speak out against violence because they do not receive any social assistance against injustice.

Q.5 Where has the provincial government set up “Anti-Violence Centers for Women”? (K.B)

Ans: VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN CENTERS

Violence against Women Centers (VAWCs) at the district level across the province. These Centers remain open from dawn to dusk and have all-female staff.

Q.6 Briefly describe the government's initiatives to empower women in anti-violence centers? (LHR 2018)(K.B+A.B)

OR Briefly describe what facilities are provided at the Counter-Violence Centers for Women?

Ans: FACILITIES FOR WOMEN

The government has taken the following steps to protect and empower women:

- Female survivors of violence have the facility to access the police through Violence against Women Centers established at district level.
- The female survivors of violence will be provided medical, legal and Psychological help, if needed and a place to stay in the Shelter Home as well.
- Victims can request rescue teams headed by the District Women Protection I Officer (DWPO) in case any hurdle is posed in their communication with VAWCs.
- Only women are the part of DWPC. The DWPO who have the power to enter any I place to rescue the victim of violence when asked.
- Toll-free numbers have been provided where women can call for assistance or for information via phone in case they cannot come to the Center. This is in addition to the already existing toll-free number (1043) where any complaints related to violence against women can be reported.

Q.7 On what number can complaint of violence against women? (K.B)

Ans: OFFICIAL NUMBERS

Any woman can call the helpline from her mobile or land line number.

- 1043
- 8787 (SMS)

Q.8 What human rights are enshrined in the Constitution of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: HUMAN RIGHTS

Under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, human beings have the right to live as free and equal members of the society. As long as women suffer from inequality and abuses, they cannot achieve their rightful place. Silence against crimes committed against women gives rise to endless crimes. Therefore, it is the duty of every citizen to provide support to the victims of violence and help the government to protect its citizens by reporting such cases to relevant authorities. Only by raising our voice against such injustice and oppression, we will flourish and progress as a society. It is only a just and prosperous society that can ensure peace and affection.

Q.9 What does the United Nations Charter say about the rights of men and women? (K.B)

Ans: THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, called for equal rights for men and women. In 1979, the UN General Assembly / adopted the “The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)”.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **In Family Laws 1961 that are in accordance with the Quran and Sunnah are protected:(K.B)**
 - (A) The rights of men
 - (B) The rights of human beings
 - (C) The rights of women
 - (D) The rights of animals
2. **An amendment bill on atrocities against women and violating their rights is passed by:(K.B)**
 - (A) The Assembly and the Senate
 - (B) The Military Institution
 - (C) Government Employees
 - (D) Science and Technology
3. **_____ marriage is a common practice in Pakistan in: (K.B)**
 - (A) Old age
 - (B) Children
 - (C) Youth
 - (D) Under age

4. The legal age of marriage for girls in Punjab is: (K.B)
(A) 14 years (B) 16 years (C) 18 years (D) 20 years
5. The legal age of marriage for boys in Punjab is: (K.B)
(A) 14 years (B) 16 years (C) 18 years (D) 20 years
6. Marriage registrars and union council officials set penalties for marriages of girls under 16 and boys under 18: (K.B)
(A) Imprisonment and heavy fines (B) Imprisonment
(C) Fines (D) None of these
7. In Punjab, violators of the Legal Age of Marriage Act Amendment Bill 2015 will be punished: (K.B)
(A) Execution (B) Whipping
(C) Life imprisonment (D) Imprisonment and heavy fine
8. Punjab Provincial Assembly amends Marriage Act in: (GRW 18, FSD 18)(K.B)
(A) 2015 (B) 2016 (C) 2017 (D) 2018
9. To protect women, the Punjab Government passed an Act on February 24, 2016: (K.B)
(A) Punjab Health Act (B) Punjab Society Act
(C) Punjab Education Act (D) Punjab Women's Protection Act
10. The provincial government has established at the district level in the province: (K.B)
(A) Counter-violence centers for women (B) Counter-violence centers
(C) Counter-protection of rights (D) Counter-funding for women
11. The provincial government is setting up anti-violence centers for women at the _____ level. (GRW 18, SGD 18, LHR 18, MTN 18)(K.B)
(A) Tehsil (B) Provincial (C) District (D) Rural
12. Counter-violence centers for women will have all staff: (K.B)
(A) Men's (B) Women's
(C) Girls' (D) Men's and Women's
13. Violently affected women will have access. (K.B)
(A) To the Chief Minister (B) To the Law Minister
(C) To the Prime Minister (D) To the Police
14. _____ Assistance will be provided to the survivors of abused women in need. (K.B)
(A) Physical (B) Legal
(C) Psychological (D) Medical, Legal and Psychological
15. The heads of the defending teams are called: (K.B)
(A) DWPO (B) DOAW (C) WMC (D) WRA
16. Women can complain against violence at: (K.B)
(A) 1043 (B) 1085 (C) 1016 (D) 1030
17. The police can also be contacted via SMS number: (K.B)
(A) 8300 (B) 8500 (C) 8800 (D) 8787
18. According to which constitution in Pakistan all human beings have the right to live freely: (K.B)
(A) 1973 (B) 1956 (C) 1962 (D) 1949
19. Equal rights for men and women are mentioned in UN human rights: (K.B)
(A) 1919 (B) 1945 (C) 1948 (D) 1950
20. The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women: (K.B)
(A) 1980 (B) 1948 (C) 1988 (D) 1979

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

The first wife of the Prophet Muhammad (عَلَيْهِ السَّلَامُ وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ)	Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنها)
Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah	Sister of Quaid-e-Azam
Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain	Joint Secretary of the Muslim League
The flag was hoisted at the Civil Secretariat by	Fatima Sughra
Pakistan's first lady	Begum Rana Liaqat Ali
The first woman governor of Sindh	Begum Rana Liaqat Ali
Begum Rana Liaqat Ali formed a women's organization	All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA)
Begum Rana Liaqat Ali the Ambassador of	Holland and Italy
Wife of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar organized a movement	Khilafat Movement with Khushdaman "Bi Aman"
Lady Nusrat Haroon's Association	Islah-ul-Khawateen
According to the Census of 2017 women population is	Half of the population of Pakistan
General Ayub Khan's contest	Mohtarma. Fatima Jinnah
Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto	Prime Minister of Pakistan (Twice time)
Certificate of Excellence in Computer Technology	Arfa Karim at the age of 9
Governor General of the State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
Medals of Distinct (Tamgha-i-Imtiaz)	Balqis Edhi
Dr. Nafees Sadiq	United Nation Under-Secretary-General
She climbed the highest peak of the seven continents	Samina Baig
Family Law	1961
Act restricting under age marriage	2015
Legal age of marriage for boys	16 years
Legal age of marriage for girls	18 years
"Punjab Women's Protection Act"	February 24, 2016
Toll free number	1043
SMS number	8787
United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights	1948
Convention of the United Nations General Assembly	1979

ANSWER KEY**WOMEN'S RIGHT IN ISLAM IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN AND SUNNAH**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	B	A	A	C	A	B	C	A	C	B	D	A	A	C

WOMEN'S ROLE IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D	D	D	A	D	D	D	D	A	D	D	D	A	B

WOMEN'S CONTRIBUTION IN NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FROM 1947 TILL NOW

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	A	D	C	D	A	D	D	D

DEFINITION OF VIOLENCE AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

1	2	3
D	D	C

WOMEN'S RIGHT IN ISLAM IN THE LIGHT OF QURAN AND SUNNAH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	B	C	A	D	A	D	A	C	B	D	D	A	A	D	A	C	B

EXERCISE QUESTIONS

1. There are four answers to each question. Mark (✓) the correct answer.
 1. In Arab society, before the advent of Islam, in the age of ignorance, girl was: (K.B)

(A) Burnt	(B) Vani (given in marriage)
(C) Buried alive	(D) Respected
 2. Islam is a religion of nature in which according to its teachings: (K.B)

(A) All women are equal	(B) All men are equal
(C) All children are equal	(D) All human beings are equal
 3. Remained side by side with Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in the struggle of Pakistan: (K.B)

(A) Begum Farrukh Hussain	(B) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
(C) Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar	(D) Nusrat Haroon
 4. Busy in changing the lives of millions of Pakistanis: (K.B)

(A) Mohtarma Bilquis Edhi	(B) Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto
(C) Samina Baig	(D) Dr. Nafis Sadiq
 5. The legal age of marriage of girls in Punjab is: (K.B)

(A) 14 years	(B) 16 years	(C) 18 years	(D) 20 years
--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------
 6. Women can complain against violence at number: (K.B)

(A) 1043	(B) 1085	(C) 1016	(D) 1030
----------	----------	----------	----------
 7. The Punjab Government passed the "Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act" on: (K.B)

(A) January 24, 2010	(B) February 16, 2015	(C) February 24, 2016	(D) September 15, 2017
----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	------------------------
- 2. Fill in the blank. (K.B)**
- (i) "O mankind! fear Almighty Allah, the One who created you from one _____. (A person)
 - (ii) The Holy Rasool ﷺ said: "Fear Allah in matters relating to _____. (Women)
 - (iii) First Lady after the creation of Pakistan was _____. (Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan)
 - (iv) _____ is the first woman from Pakistan who has climbed the summit of the K-2 Mountain. (Samina Baig)
 - (v) You can also report violence against women on SMS number _____. (878)

3. Give short answers.

Q.1 Explain the rights of women in the light of a verse of the Holy Qur'an. (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE LIGHT OF THE HOLY QURAN

بِإِيمَانِ النَّاسِ أَتَقْرَأُكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقْتُمْ فَنِعْمَتْ قَوْنِي وَجَنَّةً وَخَلَقْتُ مِنْهَا رَوْحًا وَبَثَّ مِنْهَا رُجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً

Translation: "O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Hazrat Adam), and from him He created his wife (Hawwa), and from them both He created many men and women (spread all over the world)" (Surat-ul-Nisa: verse 1)

Q.2 Describe a rights of women in the light of one Hadith of beloved Rasool ﷺ (K.B)

Ans: WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN THE LIGHT OF HADITH

The hadiths of the Prophet also mention the rights and duties of women and their importance in society. The Beloved Holly Prophet said:

"Whoever has three daughters or three sisters and he treats them well, will certainly enter Paradise". (Sunan al-Tirmidhi, Hadith number: 1911)

Q.3 Write the names of women who participated in the Movement of Pakistan. (U.B)

Ans: WOMEN INVOLVED IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Muslim women of the subcontinent played an important role in the Pakistan Movement, three of whom are named below.

- Miss Fatima Jinnah
- Begum Rana liaqat Ali Khan
- Begum Hamdam Kamal-ud-din
- Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

Q.4 Define violence against women.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:**VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Organization, is defined as "the intentional use of physical force or power which either results in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation/violence against Women (VAW) is a form of gender based violence.; It has adverse effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive health.

Q.5 What is the legal age of marriage for a boy and a girl in Punjab?

(MTN18, SGD 18, SWL 18, DGK 18)(K.B)

Ans:**LEGAL AGE OF MARRIAGE**

Child marriage is a common custom in Pakistan. In Punjab, the legal age for marriage is 16 years for girls, and 18 years for boys.

Q.6 On what number can you make complaints about violence against women?

(K.B)

Ans:**COMPLAINTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN**

Any woman can call the helpline from her mobile or land line number.

- 1043
- 8787 (SMS)

4. Answer the following questions in detail.**1. Explain women's rights in Islam in the light of Qur'an and Sunnah?**

Ans: See Detailed Question No. 1, entitled "Women's Rights in Islam in the Light of the Qur'an and Sunnah",

2. Discuss the role of women in Pakistan Movement?

Ans: See Detailed Question No. 1, entitled "The Role of Women in the Pakistan Movement".

3. Discuss the role of women in the development of Pakistan?

Ans: See Detailed Question No. 1, entitled "Contribution of Women in National Development from the Establishment of Pakistan from 1947 till now".

4. Highlight government measures to end violence against women in Pakistan?

Ans: See Detailed Question No. 1, entitled "Steps at Government Level to End Violence against Women in Pakistan".

Entertainment

Discuss the topic of prevention of violence against women in the form of student groups.

SELF TEST

Total marks: 25

Time: 40 Minutes

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answers.

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

PART-1

Q.2 Give short Answers.

- i. Describe the rights of women in the light of a verse of the Holy Quran.
 - ii. Describe the rights of women in the light of 1 Hadith of the beloved Rasool SAW.
 - iii. What do you know about the Balqees Edhi?
 - iv. Highlight Governments efforts to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan.
 - v. On what numbers can you make complains about violence against women?

PART-2

Q.3 Give detailed Answers.

Explain the rights of women in Islam in the light of the Qur'an and Sunnah.