

# Solved.PK

## Unit 4: Women's Empowerment

### Long Questions

Q3. Explain the rights of women in Islam in the light of the Quran and Sunnah.  
Ans.

#### Introduction:

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 A.S. 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, 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, leadership, management and counselling. Most women suffer from violence due to the perception that they are inferior to men.

#### 1. Status of women according to Quran:

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.

Surah Al-Imran Ayat # 195:

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

ترجمہ: "میں کسی عمل کرنے والے کے عمل کو مرد ہو یا عورت ضائع نہیں کرتا۔ تم ایک دوسرے کے ہم جنس ہو۔"

(سورۃ آل عمران، آیت نمبر: 195)

Surah Al-Nahal Ayat # 97:

So, Almighty Allah says: "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."

ترجمہ: "جو شخص نیک اعمال کرے گا، مرد ہو یا عورت وہ مومن بھی ہو گا تو ہم اس کو (دنیا میں) پاک (اور آرام کی) زندگی سے زندہ رکھیں

(سورۃ النحل: 97)

گے اور (آخرت میں) ان کے اعمال کا نہایت اچھا صلہ دیں گے۔"

Surah-un-Nisa Ayat # 1:

So, Almighty Allah says:

ترجمہ: "لوگو! اپنے پروردگار سے ڈرو جس نے تم کو ایک شخص سے پیدا کیا یعنی اول اس سے اس کا جوڑا بنایا پھر ان دونوں سے کثرت سے مرد

(سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر: 1)

و عورت پیدا کر کے روئے زمین پر پھیلا دیے۔"

"O mankind! Be dutiful to your Lord, Who created you from a single person (Hazrat Adam), and from him he created his wife (Hiwwa), and from them both He created many men and women (spread all over the world)."

## 2. Equality in Action and Reward:

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

ترجمہ: ”مردوں کو ان کاموں کا ثواب ہے جو انہوں نے کیے۔ اور عورتوں کو ان کاموں کا ثواب ہے جو انہوں نے کیے اور اللہ سے اس کا فضل و کرم مانگتے رہو۔“ (سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر 32)

"Men will be rewarded according to their deeds and women equally according to theirs and keep asking Almighty Allah for His blessing."

Almighty Allah further said in Qur'an"

ترجمہ: ”اور جو نیک کام کرے گا مرد ہو یا عورت جب کہ وہ صاحب ایمان بھی ہوگا تو ایسے لوگ بہشت میں داخل ہوں گے اور ان کی تیل برابر بھی حق تلفی نہ کی جائے گی۔“ (سورۃ النساء، آیت نمبر 124)

"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."

## 3. Status of Women In Arab Society:

In Arab society, in the age of ignorance before the advent of Islam, girls were buried alive at their birth. 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 honour, The dark age ritual of female infanticide came to an end. It is Islam that gave women the rights equal to men and strengthened the status of the women.

## 4. Social Status of Women in Islam:

Islam gave women equal rights, protection of dignity, share in inheritance, Haq mahr (Bride wealth), right to get Khula (divorce) right to education and training, right to keep children in case of separation, right to vote and right to counsel etc. Even if a woman has a source of income Islam has not asked her to support her children. This responsibility rests with the father. As mother, sister, daughter and wife, Islam has given the right of inheritance to a woman in every relationship.

## 5. Rights of Women in the light of Hadiths:

Apart from the Holy Quran, several Hadiths also mention about the rights and duties of women and their importance in society. The beloved Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said

ترجمہ: ”جس نے دو لڑکیوں کی کفالت کی تو میں اور وہ جنت میں اس طرح داخل ہوں گے، جس طرح میری یہ دو انگلیاں آپس میں قریب ہیں۔“ (سنن الترمذی، کتاب: نیکی اور صلہ رحمی، حدیث نمبر 1913)

"Whoever brings up two girls, will' enter paradise along with me as close to me as my two fingers near to each other."

In a Hadith, the Holy Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم said:

ترجمہ: ”عورتوں کے معاملے میں اللہ سے ڈرو۔“

"Fear Almighty Allah in matters relating to women".

He Holy Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم elsewhere said:

ترجمہ: ”تم میں سے کسی کے پاس تین لڑکیاں یا تین بہنیں ہوں اور وہ ان کے ساتھ اچھا سلوک کرے تو جنت میں ضرور داخل ہوگا۔“ (سنن الترمذی، کتاب: نیکی اور صلہ رحمی، حدیث نمبر 1911)

"Whoever has three daughters or three sisters and he treats them well, will certainly enter Paradise."

"The Holy Rasool صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم further said:

ترجمہ: ”دین آسان ہے، لوگوں کے لیے آسانی پیدا کر وہ لوگوں کو مشکلات میں مت ڈالو۔“ (صحیح بخاری)



*"Religion is easy, make it easy for people, do not put people in difficulties".*

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.

**6. Action of Hazrat Hajra A.S, Mandatory Pillar of Hajj:**

The incident of Hazrat Hajra (A.S) 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 (A.S), 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.

**7. Hazrat Khadija is the Most Successful Business Woman:**

Hazrat Khadija (رضي الله عنه), the first wife of the Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم was a wealthy lady in the Arabian peninsula. She (رضي الله عنه) 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 (رضي الله عنه) 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 (رضي الله عنه) caravan used to equal the caravans of all other traders of the Quraysh combined.

**8. Steps taken by Holy Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم for the deprived class:**

After the bestowal of Nabuwat (Prophethood), the Holy Rasool صلى الله عليه وسلم of Almighty Allah, Hazrat Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم 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.

**9. Perseverance in the face of the oppression:**

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

**Conclusion:**

The verses of the Holy Qur'an and the hadiths of the prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم make it very clear that woman have a very high position in this society and from one individual to all members of society and the state must not be slack in granting women their rights.

**Q4. Discuss the role of women in the Pakistan movement.**

**Ans. Role of women in the Pakistan movement:**

**Introduction:**

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, which is an example by itself. There were numerous great women including Madar-e- Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar, Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain, Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, Begum G.A Khan, Begum Prof. Sardar Haider Jafar, Begum Geeti Ara, Begum Hamdam Kamal-ud-Din, Begum Farrukh Hussain, Begum Zareen Sarfraz, Begum Shaista Ikramullah, Fatima Begum, Begum Wagar-un-Nisa Noon and Lady Nusrat Haroon and others who created awareness for the achievement of independence among Muslim women of the subcontinent and organized them for playing active role in the struggle for establishment of Pakistan. These were the women who were active and fearless workers in 20th



century's practical, social, educational and political fields. They not only created political awareness among the common household women but also raised the spirit of movement for a separate national identity. The role of some of these women in Pakistan movement is described below:

**1. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah:**

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah whom we address as "mother of the nation" and lady of Pakistan. She was born on July 31, 1893 in Karachi. She was the youngest and dearest sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. She was very eager to study. After graduating from Doctor Ahmad Dental College, she came to her hometown Bombay and started practicing. At the same time, Fatima Jinnah went to different parts of the country day and night to convey the message of Quaid-e-Azam to women. In this way, she organized and activated the women's movement. She also introduced young Muslim students to national politics. This was the reason she continued to guide and encourage the Muslim Women students federation by attending its annual meeting. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam R.A. remained side by side with her brother, Quaid-e-Azam 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.

**2. Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain:**

Begum Salina 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.

**3. 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.

**4. Begum 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.

**5. Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan**

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.

**6. 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.

**7. Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz:**

Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz was the wife of Allama Iqbal 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 conference 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.



**8. Begum 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. She participated in the historic session of the Muslim league in Lahore in 1940.

**Conclusion:**

The outstanding deeds of prominent women in Pakistan movement have been written in golden letter in history. Owing to the bravery, perseverance and determination of these women, the Muslims succeeded in obtaining a separate homeland in the subcontinent. In short, women played a vital role in Pakistan movement despite many obstacles. The emergence of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 is the result of the efforts of such brave women.

**Q5. Discuss the role of women in the development of Pakistan.**

**Ans. Role of women in the development of Pakistan:**

**Introduction:**

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 show their speciality. Our resolute women have made their names known from academics to politics. 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.

Below are some of the women who have made significant contributions to the development of Pakistan.

**1. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto:**

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was the first woman prime minister of Pakistan and the Muslim world. She held the post of prime minister twice. Bhutto made social and health policies for women during her tenure. Women police stations and courts were set up which encouraged women. In addition, Benazir Bhutto made successful visits to many countries and signed Cooperation agreements in various fields.

**2. Arfa Karim:**

Arfa Karim, a girl from Faisalabad, received the certificate in computer technology at the age of 9. She is not amongst us today, as she has died. The government of Pakistan has named IT park in Lahore of Arfa Karim.

**3. Dr. Shamshad Akhtar:**

Women were empowered under Pervez Musharraf, She was given the opportunity to be represented in every field. Dr. Shamshad has served as the first woman governor of the state bank of Pakistan.

**4. Mohtarma Bilquis Edhi:**

In the social sector, Mohtarma Bilquis Edhi has been working for decades to improve the lives of millions of Pakistanis. Bilquis Edhi has spent her entire life serving Pakistan's most backward, distressed and helpless people. Bilquis Edhi has received Tamgha-i-imtiaz from the Government of Pakistan.

Mohtarma Bilquis Bano Edhi is the widow of Abdul Satar Edhi the head of Edhi Foundation. She is also the head of Bilquis Ehdi 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.

**5. Dr. Nafis 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.

**6. 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.

**7. Dr. Fahmida Mirza:**

Dr. Fahmida Mirza belongs to Sindh province of Pakistan. She is the first woman from Pakistan to be the Speaker of the National Assembly from 2008 to 2013.

**Conclusion:**

Women are playing a significant role in almost all major sectors in Pakistan, such as the military, health, education, sports, showbiz and politics and are proving that they can play a vital role in the development of the country and the nation. These courageous women are outstanding examples of achievements and new dimensions.

**Q6. Highlight Government's effort to eliminate violence against women in Pakistan.**

**Ans.**

**Government's effort to eliminate violence against women:**

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 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.

**1. Punjab Marriage Restraint Act 2015:**

Child marriage is a common custom in Pakistan. In Punjab, the legal age of marriage is 16 years of 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 the marriage of girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years old will be punished with imprisonment and heavy fines.

**2. 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.

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 cybercrimes.

**3. Government's Efforts to Address Women's Protection and Women's Empowerment:**

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:

**1. Access to Police:**

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

**2. Provided help:**

- 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.
3. **Contact the rescue teams:**  
Victims can request rescue teams headed by the District Women Protection Officer (DWPO) in case any hurdle is posed in their communication with VAWCs.
  4. **District women protection committees DWPC**  
Only women are the part of DWPC. The DWPO who have the power to enter any place to rescue the victim of violence when asked.
  5. **Toll —Free Number:**  
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. 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.

## **Conclusion:**

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.



## UNIT 04

# Women's Empowerment

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Circle the correct answer:

1. In Arab society, before the advent of Islam, in the age of ignorance, girl was: 091104001
  - (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: 091104002
  - (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 in the struggle of Pakistan: 091104003
  - (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: 091104004
  - (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: 091104005
  - (a) 14 years
  - (b) 16 years
  - (c) 18 years
  - (d) 20 years
6. Women can complain against violence at number: 091104006
  - (a) 1043
  - (b) 1085
  - (c) 1016
  - (d) 1030
7. The Punjab Government passed the "Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act" on: 091104007
  - (a) January 24, 2010
  - (b) February 16, 2015
  - (c) February 24, 2016
  - (d) September 15, 2017
8. "O, mankind! Fear Almighty Allah, the one who created you: 091104008
  - (a) Single person
  - (b) From two pairs
  - (c) From living thing
  - (d) From non-living thing
9. The Holy Rasool ﷺ said: "Fear Allah in matter relating to: 091104009
  - (a) In the case of children
  - (b) In the case of wealth
  - (c) In the case of women
  - (d) In the case of neighbour
10. First lady of Pakistan after the creation of Pakistan was: 091104010
  - (a) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
  - (b) Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan
  - (c) Samshad Akhtar
  - (d) Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto
11. The first women from Pakistan who has climbed the summit of the K-2 mountain: 091104011
  - (a) Samina Baig
  - (b) Arfa Karim
  - (c) Shamshad Akhtar
  - (d) Mohtarma Mukhtiar
12. You can also report violence against women on sms number: 091104012
  - (a) 5787
  - (b) 7878
  - (c) 8787
  - (d) 7766

### ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

13. According to Islam all human being are equal: 091104013
  - (a) in regard to tourism
  - (b) in regard to fundamental right
  - (c) in regard to respect
  - (d) in regard to rank
14. There is no discrimination between male and female in Islam: 091104014
  - (a) As per cast
  - (b) As per colour
  - (c) As per gender
  - (d) As per race or creed



15. **Condemn the women's violation:**

- (a) Islam and Christianity 091104015
- (b) Budism and Hinduism
- (c) Christianity and Hinduism
- (d) All religions

16. **The following of running between Safa and Marwa for completion of pilgrimage:** 091104016

- (a) Hazrat Khadija رضي الله تعالى عنها
- (b) Hazrat Hajira رضي الله تعالى عنها
- (c) Hazrat Maryam رضي الله تعالى عنها
- (d) Hazrat Fatima رضي الله تعالى عنها

17. **Hazrat Hajira is the wife of:** 091104017

- (a) Hazrat Ibrahim عليهما السلام
- (b) Hazrat Nooh عليهما السلام
- (c) Hazrat Ayub عليهما السلام
- (d) Hazrat Yousaf عليهما السلام

18. **Hazrat Khadija's trade groups travelled along with Qurash's trading groups:** 091104018

- (a) Iraq and Syria
- (b) Iran and rome
- (c) Kofa and Baghdad
- (d) Syria and yemin

19. **The women who hoisted the Muslim league's flag on civil secretariat was:**

- (a) Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan
- (b) Fatima Sughra 091104019
- (c) Aasma Sughra
- (d) Mohtarama Fatima Jinnah

20. **The age of Fatima Sughra, who hoisted the flag on civil secretariat was:**

- (a) 12 years
- (b) 14 years 091104020
- (c) 16 years
- (d) 9 years

21. **Begum Shaista Ikramullah was the organizer of:** 091104021

- (a) Organization of all Pakistan Women's Association (APWA)
- (b) Organization of Muslim Girls Federation
- (c) Muslim Women's Association.
- (d) Woman Committee

22. **The First prime Minister of Pakistan was:** 091104022

- (a) Maulana M. Ali Johar
- (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (c) Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah
- (d) Barrister Shah Nawaz

23. **The first lady governor of Sindh was:**

- (a) Begum Shaista Ikramullah 091104023
- (b) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
- (c) Lady Nusrat Haroon
- (d) Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan

24. **Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan founded an organization for the welfare of the women:** 091104024

- (a) APWA
- (b) DOAW
- (c) WMC
- (d) WRA

25. **Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan served as Pakistan's ambassador to:**

- (a) Poland 091104025
- (b) England
- (c) Holland and Italy
- (d) Germany and Italy

26. **Begum M. Ali Johar worked with her mother-in-law "Bi Amma" was:**

- (a) Women Welfare 091104026
- (b) Khilafat Movement
- (c) Pakistan Movement
- (d) Muslim League women committee

27. **Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz was \_\_\_\_\_ of Allama Iqbal's close friend barrister Shah Nawaz:** 091104027

- (a) Daughter
- (b) Sister
- (c) Wife
- (d) Daughter-In-Law

28. **She became the members of the All India Muslim League women's committee for their political awareness:** 091104028

- (a) Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz
- (b) Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali Khan
- (c) Begum Shaista Ikramullah
- (d) Lady Nusrat Haroon

29. **Lady Nusrat Haroon set up an association at Karachi in 1925 was:**

- (a) APWA 091104029
- (b) Muslim League Woman Committee
- (c) Aslah ul Khateen
- (d) Anjuman-e-Hamyat-e-Islam

30. **According to the census of 2017, almost Pakistan's population consists of:** 091104030

- (a) Youth
- (b) Male
- (c) Children
- (d) Female

31. **The Pakistan's first presidential election was held in:** 091104031

- (a) 8 Jan 1975
- (b) 3 Jan 1948
- (c) 2 Jan 1965
- (d) 4 Jan 1965



32. In presidential election 1965, Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, contested with: 091104032

- (a) General Ayub Khan
- (b) Yaya Khan
- (c) Skander Mirza
- (d) Liaquat Ali Khan

33. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan: 091104033

- (a) Four times
- (b) Two times
- (c) Three times
- (d) One time

34. Arfa Karim got certificate of excellent performance in computer technology at the age of: 091104034

- (a) 11 year
- (b) 6 year
- (c) 9 year
- (d) 10 year

35. \_\_\_\_\_ has been the governor of the State Bank of Pakistan. 091104035

- (a) Shahnaz Laghari
- (b) Shamshad Akhter
- (c) Fatima Jinnah
- (d) Maryam Mukhtiar

36. Govt of Pakistan awarded Mohtarma Bilqees Bano Edhi with: 091104036

- (a) Sitar-e-Jurat
- (b) Hilal-e-Imtiaz
- (c) Nishan-e-Haider
- (d) Presidency Award

37. \_\_\_\_\_ has held the office of under Secretary General in United Nations: 091104037

- (a) Shamsad Akhtar
- (b) Mohtarma Dr. Nafis Sadiq
- (c) Samina Baig
- (d) Bilqees Edhi

38. Mohtarma Dr. Nafis Sadiq was the word's \_\_\_\_\_ lady who has held the office of under Secretary General in the United Nation: 091104038

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

39. According to the facts and figures of world's Health Organization, that almost \_\_\_\_\_ % of the women around the world have experienced violence.

- (a) About 40%
- (b) About 35%
- (c) About 10%
- (d) About 30%

40. Like other parts of the world, women in Pakistan are also exposed: 091104040

- (a) Inferiority complex
- (b) Ignorancy
- (c) Violence
- (d) Isolation

41. Violence occurs not just in physical form but also in terms like: 091104041

- (a) Emotional and Financial abuse
- (b) Lack of education
- (c) Physical disability
- (d) Mental deficiency

42. Family laws were imposed: 091104042

- (a) In 1960
- (b) In 1961
- (c) In 1962
- (d) In 1973

43. In Punjab the child marriage restraint act was passed in: 091104043

- (a) In 2015
- (b) In 2016
- (c) In 2012
- (d) In 2014

44. The provincial assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab marriage restraint amendment act in: 091104044

- (a) 2010
- (b) 2013
- (c) 2015
- (d) 2018

45. Who are involved in marrying of girls before they turn 16 and boys before 18 years old will be punished? 091104045

- (a) Parents
- (b) Nikkah register
- (c) Union Council officials
- (d) All of them

46. In Punjab, who does not act upon the Punjab Marriage restraint act 2015, will be punished as: 091104046

- (a) Only imprisonment
- (b) Only fine
- (c) To the hanged
- (d) imprisonment and heavy fine both

47. The head of security teams are: 091104047

- (a) DWPO
- (b) DWPC
- (c) DOPW
- (d) DWOP

48. The district level committees made for protection are called: 091104048

- (a) DWPC
- (b) DPWC
- (c) DCWP
- (d) DWCP

49. The security teams have the power to enter \_\_\_\_\_ for protection of women from violence. 091104049

- (a) In offices
- (b) In parks
- (c) In house
- (d) Any place

50. Any victim woman can call the helpline from mobile or land line number: 091104050

- (a) To respective of Dar-ul-Amman
- (b) To helpline operators
- (c) To family members
- (d) Representative of Union Council



51. According to which constitution of Pakistan all people have the right to live free life:

- (a) 1972 (b) 1973 091104051  
(c) 1956 (d) 1962

52. The equal right for males and females are discussed in the international Human Rights declaration of United Nation in:

- (a) 1948 (b) 1949 091104052  
(c) 1973 (d) 1971

53. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women was passed:

- (a) 1979 (b) 1978 091104053  
(c) 1975 (d) 1973

54. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women passed at:

- (a) UNO Socio Economic Council, 091104054  
(b) UNO General Assembly  
(c) UNO Security Council  
(d) UNO Trusteeship Council

## ANSWER KEY

1	c	2	d	3	b	4	a	5	b
6	a	7	c	8	a	9	c	10	b
11	a	12	c	13	b	14	c	15	d
16	b	17	a	18	d	19	b	20	b
21	b	22	b	23	d	24	a	25	c
26	b	27	c	28	a	29	c	30	d
31	c	32	a	33	b	34	c	35	b
36	b	37	b	38	a	39	b	40	c
41	a	42	b	43	a	44	c	45	d
46	d	47	a	48	a	49	d	50	b
51	b	52	a	53	a	54	b		