9th Class Pakistan Studies Notes - Complete Chapter-Wise Study Notes for Punjab Students (2026-27)

Introduction

These Pakistan Studies class 9 notes cover the full book for Punjab students, chapter by chapter, in simple English. Each chapter gives a summary of the main events and concepts, the key terms with easy meanings, important short questions with brief answers, important long questions with fuller answers, and practice MCQs with an answer key. The notes explain ideas in the student's own study language and do not reproduce the textbook.

How to use these notes: read the summary of a chapter first, then cover the answers and try the short questions on your own, and finally test yourself with the MCQs. Work through one chapter at a time rather than trying to memorise the whole book at once.

A short note on the book: these notes follow the PCTB Class 9 Pakistan Studies book for the 2026-27 session, whose 4 chapters are listed in the contents below. The chapter list follows the current book as given by several study sources. Students should check chapter titles against their own issued book. These notes make no claim about paper pattern or marks distribution; for those, follow official board announcements. Where dates are given, they are the well-known dates of the events described; other details are explained in general terms.

Chapter 1: Ideological Basis of Pakistan

Summary

Ideology means a set of beliefs, ideas and values that guides the life of a person or a nation. The ideology of a nation tells its people what they stand for, how they should live, and what kind of state they want. The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islam. The Muslims of the subcontinent believed that they were a separate nation because their religion, culture, law, heroes and way of life were different from those of the Hindus. This belief is called the Two-Nation Theory, and it became the foundation of the demand for Pakistan.

The sources of the ideology of Pakistan are the Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). Islam teaches Tauheed, the oneness of Allah, and gives the principles of equality, justice, brotherhood and tolerance. In an Islamic society, all people are equal before the law, the ruler is answerable to the people, and the rights of minorities are protected. These principles shaped the Muslims' demand for a separate homeland where they could live according to their faith and culture.

Several factors gave strength to the Two-Nation Theory. After the War of Independence of 1857, the British treated the Muslims with suspicion and the Muslims fell behind in education and trade. The Urdu-Hindi controversy of 1867 showed that the two communities had different cultural identities. The system of separate electorates recognised the Muslims as a separate political community. The Congress rule of 1937 to 1939 convinced many Muslims that their rights would not be safe in a united India. Great leaders gave the ideology its shape: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first to present the idea that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations, Allama Iqbal gave the idea of a separate Muslim state in his Allahabad Address of 1930, and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah led the Muslims to Pakistan through the Lahore Resolution of 1940. The ideology of Pakistan is still important today because it gives the nation its identity and keeps its people united.

Key terms

- **Ideology:** A set of beliefs, ideas and values that guides the life of a person or a nation.
- **Two-Nation Theory:** The belief that the Hindus and the Muslims of the subcontinent were two separate nations with their own religion, culture and way of life.
- **Nation:** A group of people who share common beliefs, culture, history and a sense of belonging.
- **Nationalism:** Love for one's nation and the desire to protect its identity and interests.
- **Separate electorate:** A system in which Muslims voted for their own separate representatives.
- **Sovereignty:** The supreme authority of a state to make its own laws and decisions.
- **Justice:** Fair treatment of all people according to law, without favour or discrimination.
- **Brotherhood:** The feeling of unity and mutual care among the members of a community.
- **Tolerance:** Respect for the beliefs and opinions of others, even when they differ from one's own.
- **Ideological state:** A state founded on a particular ideology, such as Pakistan on the ideology of Islam.
- **Urdu-Hindi controversy:** The dispute of 1867 in which Hindus demanded Hindi in place of Urdu, which hurt Muslim sentiments.
- **Aligarh Movement:** The educational and reform movement started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslims of the subcontinent.

Short questions

1. What is meant by ideology?

Ideology means a set of beliefs, ideas and values that guides the life of a person or a nation. It tells people what they stand for and how they should live.

2. What is the Two-Nation Theory?

The Two-Nation Theory is the belief that the Hindus and the Muslims of the subcontinent were two separate nations because their religion, culture, law, heroes and way of life were different from each other.

3. Name two sources of the ideology of Pakistan.

The two main sources of the ideology of Pakistan are the Quran and the Sunnah of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him).

4. What was the importance of Iqbal's Allahabad Address of 1930?

In his Allahabad Address of 1930, Allama Iqbal gave the clear idea of a separate Muslim state in the north-western Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. This address gave the Muslims a definite goal and direction for their struggle.

Long questions

1. Explain the Two-Nation Theory and the factors that gave rise to it.

The Two-Nation Theory states that the Hindus and the Muslims of the subcontinent were two separate nations. The two communities had different religions, cultures, languages, heroes, laws and ways of life, and they could not live together as one nation. Several factors gave rise to this theory. After the War of Independence of 1857, the Muslims fell behind in education and trade and were treated with suspicion by the British. The Urdu-Hindi controversy of 1867 showed the cultural difference between the two communities. The system of separate electorates recognised the Muslims as a separate political community. The Congress rule of 1937 to 1939 convinced the Muslims that their rights, culture and religion would not be safe under Hindu majority rule. All these factors strengthened the belief that the Muslims needed a separate homeland of their own.

2. Describe the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam in shaping the ideology of Pakistan.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the first leader to present the idea that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations. After the War of Independence of 1857, he worked for Muslim education through the Aligarh Movement and advised the Muslims to keep a separate identity. Allama Iqbal gave the ideology its philosophical shape and, in his Allahabad Address of 1930, presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in the north-western areas of the subcontinent. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave the ideology its political form. He united the Muslims under the Muslim League, got the Lahore Resolution passed in 1940, and led the constitutional struggle that resulted in the creation of Pakistan in 1947. In this way, Sir Syed gave the idea, Iqbal gave it a goal, and Jinnah turned it into a reality.

MCQs

1. Ideology means:

(a) A set of beliefs and ideas that guides a nation

(b) The wealth of a country

(c) The army of a country

(d) The rivers of a country

2. The Two-Nation Theory was first presented by:

(a) Allama Iqbal

(b) Quaid-e-Azam

(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

3. Allama Iqbal presented the idea of a separate Muslim state in his address at:

(a) Delhi in 1929

(b) Allahabad in 1930

(c) Lahore in 1940

(d) Karachi in 1947

4. The Lahore Resolution was passed in the year:

(a) 1930

(b) 1935

(c) 1940

(d) 1947

5. The system in which Muslims voted for their own separate representatives is called:

(a) Joint electorate

(b) Separate electorate

(c) Adult franchise

(d) Referendum

6. The ideology of Pakistan is based on:

(a) Hinduism

(b) Islam

(c) Christianity

(d) Sikhism

Answer key: 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-c, 5-b, 6-b

Chapter 2: The Pakistan Movement and Emergence of Pakistan

Summary

The Pakistan Movement grew out of a long history of Muslim struggle in the subcontinent. After the decline of the Mughal Empire, the British took control of India. The War of Independence of 1857 failed, and the Muslims suffered the most afterwards because the British held them responsible for the revolt. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan realised that the Muslims could only improve their condition through modern education, so he started the Aligarh Movement and founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh. The Urdu-Hindi controversy of 1867 further convinced the Muslims that they needed to protect their separate identity. In 1906, the All India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka to protect Muslim political rights.

The period from 1916 to 1940 saw the Muslims organise themselves politically. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 brought the Congress and the Muslim League together, and the Congress accepted separate electorates for Muslims. The Khilafat Movement and the Non-Cooperation Movement showed Hindu-Muslim unity for a time, but the Nehru Report of 1928 rejected separate electorates, and Jinnah answered with his Fourteen Points in 1929, which became the demands of the Muslims. The Allahabad Address of 1930 gave the idea of a separate Muslim state, and the Round Table Conferences of 1930 to 1932 failed to solve the constitutional problem. In the elections of 1937, Congress formed ministries and ruled from 1937 to 1939 in a way that hurt Muslim interests, which convinced the Muslims that they could not live under Hindu majority rule. On 23 March 1940, the Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution, demanding separate states for the Muslims in the Muslim majority areas.

The last phase of the movement, from 1940 to 1947, was a constitutional struggle led by Quaid-e-Azam. The Cripps Mission of 1942 failed, the Quit India Movement followed, and the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 failed because Gandhi did not accept the Two-Nation Theory. The Simla Conference of 1945 also failed, but in the elections of 1945-46 the Muslim League won almost all the Muslim seats, proving that it was the sole representative of the Muslims. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was first accepted and then rejected, and Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946 led to serious disturbances. Finally, the 3 June Plan of 1947 provided for the partition of India, and under the Indian Independence Act, Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947.

The new state faced serious problems from the very first day. Millions of refugees came to Pakistan and needed food, shelter and medical care. The division of assets, the canal water dispute, and the accession of the princely states created further difficulties. Junagadh and Hyderabad were occupied by India, and Kashmir became a dispute that remains unsolved. The death of Quaid-e-Azam in 1948 was another great loss. Despite these problems, Pakistan survived because of the faith, unity and discipline of its people.

Key terms

- **War of Independence:** The great revolt of 1857 against British rule in the subcontinent.
- **Aligarh Movement:** The educational and reform movement of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the Muslims.
- **Muslim League:** The political party founded at Dhaka in 1906 to protect Muslim rights.
- **Lucknow Pact:** The agreement of 1916 between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- **Khilafat Movement:** The movement of Indian Muslims to protect the Khilafat in Turkey.
- **Fourteen Points:** The fourteen demands presented by Jinnah in 1929 to safeguard Muslim rights.
- **Lahore Resolution:** The resolution of 23 March 1940 demanding separate states for the Muslims.
- **Cabinet Mission Plan:** The British plan of 1946 for the future constitution of India.
- **3 June Plan:** The plan of 1947 under which India was partitioned into Pakistan and India.
- **Independence Act:** The law passed by the British Parliament under which Pakistan and India became independent.
- **Partition:** The division of the subcontinent into two independent states in 1947.
- **Refugee:** A person who leaves his home because of war or disturbance and takes shelter elsewhere.
- **Princely state:** A state ruled by a prince, which had to choose between Pakistan and India at partition.
- **Accession:** The act of joining a state to Pakistan or India at the time of partition.

Short questions

1. When and where was the Muslim League founded?

The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906 at Dhaka, with the aim of protecting the political rights of the Muslims of the subcontinent.

2. What were Jinnah's Fourteen Points?

Jinnah's Fourteen Points of 1929 were the demands of the Muslims, including separate electorates, full religious freedom, protection of Muslim culture and education, and a fair share in government services and assemblies.

3. What was decided in the Lahore Resolution of 1940?

The Lahore Resolution of 23 March 1940 demanded that the Muslim majority areas of the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped into independent states in which the Muslims could live according to Islam.

4. Name two early problems faced by Pakistan after independence.

Two early problems were the arrival of millions of refugees who needed food and shelter, and the unfair division of assets and military stores between Pakistan and India.

Long questions

1. Trace the Pakistan Movement from 1857 to 1940.

The movement began after the War of Independence of 1857, in which the Muslims suffered the most. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan worked for Muslim education through the Aligarh Movement and presented the idea of two separate nations. The Urdu-Hindi controversy of 1867 and the formation of the Muslim League in 1906 organised the Muslims politically. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 brought the League and the Congress together, but the Nehru Report of 1928 rejected separate electorates, so Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in 1929. The Allahabad Address of 1930 gave the idea of a separate Muslim state, and the Congress rule of 1937 to 1939 convinced the Muslims that their rights were not safe in a united India. Finally, on 23 March 1940, the Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution, which demanded separate states for the Muslims and became the goal of the Pakistan Movement.

2. Describe the events from the Lahore Resolution to the creation of Pakistan in 1947, and the early problems of the new state.

After the Lahore Resolution of 1940, Quaid-e-Azam led a constitutional struggle for Pakistan. The Cripps Mission of 1942 failed, the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 failed, and the Simla Conference of 1945 also failed. In the elections of 1945-46, the Muslim League won almost all the Muslim seats, proving that it represented the Muslims. The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 failed, and after Direct Action Day in August 1946, the British announced the 3 June Plan of 1947 for the partition of India. Under the Indian Independence Act, Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. The new state faced serious problems: millions of refugees, the division of assets, the canal water dispute, and the accession of princely states like Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. The death of Quaid-e-Azam in 1948 was another great loss, but the people faced these problems with faith, unity and discipline.

MCQs

1. The All India Muslim League was founded in:

(a) 1906

(b) 1916

(c) 1929

(d) 1940

2. The Lucknow Pact was signed in the year:

(a) 1906

(b) 1916

(c) 1929

(d) 1940

3. Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in:

(a) 1916

(b) 1929

(c) 1930

(d) 1940

4. The Lahore Resolution was passed on:

(a) 23 March 1930

(b) 23 March 1940

(c) 14 August 1947

(d) 3 June 1947

5. The 3 June Plan provided for:

(a) A united India

(b) The partition of India

(c) The rule of Congress

(d) The end of the Muslim League

6. Pakistan came into being on:

(a) 3 June 1947

(b) 23 March 1940

(c) 14 August 1947

(d) 11 September 1948

Answer key: 1-a, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-c

Chapter 3: Land and Environment

Summary

Pakistan is situated in South Asia. Its neighbours are China in the north, India in the east, Iran in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, and the Arabian Sea in the south. The total area of Pakistan is 796,096 square kilometres. It lies roughly between 24 and 37 degrees north latitude and 61 and 75 degrees east longitude. Because of this location, Pakistan has great geographical importance: it connects South Asia with Central Asia and the Middle East, and its sea coast gives it trade routes to the rest of the world.

The physical features of Pakistan can be divided into several parts. In the north are the great mountain ranges of the Karakoram, the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush, where the high peak K2 is situated. These mountains have glaciers and are the source of the rivers of Pakistan. In the west are the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges, and the large Balochistan plateau. The Potohar plateau lies in the north of Punjab. The Indus plain is the most fertile and thickly populated part of the country, where most of the farming is done. In the south-east and south-west lie the deserts of Thar, Thal, Cholistan and Kharan, where rainfall is very low and life is hard.

The climate of Pakistan varies from place to place. The northern areas are cold, while the plains are hot in summer. Pakistan receives most of its rain from the summer monsoon winds, while the winter brings some rain from western winds. The rivers of Pakistan form the Indus river system, which includes the Indus itself and its tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Agriculture in Pakistan depends on irrigation from these rivers, and large dams such as Tarbela and Mangla store water and produce electricity. Forests are also important because they control floods, keep the soil fertile and give timber and fuel.

Pakistan faces several environmental problems. Deforestation, the cutting of trees, causes floods and soil erosion. Waterlogging and salinity damage large areas of farmland, because water rises to the surface and leaves salts in the soil. Air and water pollution are increasing in the cities and industrial areas. Floods in the rivers and earthquakes in the northern areas also cause loss of life and property. These problems can be controlled by planting more trees, saving water, keeping the surroundings clean, disposing of waste properly, and building small dams to manage flood water. Protecting the environment is the duty of every citizen.

Key terms

- **Latitude:** The distance of a place north or south of the equator, measured in degrees.
- **Longitude:** The distance of a place east or west of the prime meridian, measured in degrees.
- **Plateau:** A large area of high and fairly flat land, such as the Balochistan plateau.
- **Glacier:** A large mass of ice that moves slowly down a mountain valley.
- **Monsoon:** The seasonal winds that bring most of the rain to Pakistan in summer.
- **Irrigation:** Supplying water to fields through canals, tube wells and other means.
- **Waterlogging:** The condition in which water rises close to the surface of the land and damages crops.
- **Salinity:** The presence of harmful salts in the soil, which makes the land unfit for farming.
- **Deforestation:** The cutting down of forests on a large scale.
- **Desert:** A dry area with very little rainfall, such as the Thar desert.
- **Dam:** A wall built across a river to store water and produce electricity.
- **Climate:** The average weather conditions of a place over a long period.
- **Tributary:** A smaller river that joins a larger river.

Short questions

1. Name the neighbouring countries of Pakistan.

The neighbouring countries of Pakistan are China in the north, India in the east, Iran in the west, Afghanistan in the north-west, and the Arabian Sea lies in the south.

2. Name the main physical features of Pakistan.

The main physical features of Pakistan are the northern mountains, the western mountains, the Balochistan plateau, the Potohar plateau, the Indus plain, and the deserts of Thar, Thal, Cholistan and Kharan.

3. Which rivers form the Indus river system?

The Indus river system consists of the River Indus and its tributaries, the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej.

4. What is meant by waterlogging and salinity?

Waterlogging is the condition in which water rises close to the surface of the land and damages crops. Salinity is the presence of harmful salts in the soil left by this water, which makes the land unfit for farming.

Long questions

1. Describe the physical features of Pakistan.

Pakistan has varied physical features. In the north are the great ranges of the Karakoram, the Himalayas and the Hindu Kush, with high peaks and glaciers that feed the rivers. In the west are the Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges and the Balochistan plateau, which is dry and thinly populated. The Potohar plateau lies in northern Punjab. The Indus plain, formed by the Indus and its tributaries, is flat, fertile and thickly populated, and most of the farming is done here. The deserts of Thar, Thal, Cholistan and Kharan lie in the south-east and south-west, where rainfall is very low. In the south, Pakistan has a sea coast along the Arabian Sea, which is important for trade and fishing.

2. Explain the main environmental problems of Pakistan and suggest measures to control them.

The main environmental problems of Pakistan are deforestation, waterlogging and salinity, air and water pollution, floods and earthquakes. Deforestation causes floods and soil erosion. Waterlogging and salinity damage farmland. Pollution from factories, vehicles and waste harms health. Floods damage crops, houses and roads. These problems can be controlled by planting more trees, lining canals to stop waterlogging, treating factory waste before it enters rivers, keeping cities clean, saving water, and building small dams to control floods. Public awareness and strict laws are also needed so that every citizen plays a part in protecting the environment.

MCQs

1. The largest province of Pakistan by area is:

(a) Punjab

(b) Sindh

(c) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

(d) Balochistan

2. The high peak K2 is situated in the:

(a) Himalayas

(b) Karakoram range

(c) Sulaiman range

(d) Kirthar range

3. Which of the following is a tributary of the River Indus?

(a) Kabul

(b) Chenab

(c) Ganges

(d) Yamuna

4. Pakistan receives most of its rain from the:

(a) Winter winds

(b) Summer monsoon winds

(c) Sea breeze

(d) Land breeze

5. The Tarbela Dam is built on the River:

(a) Jhelum

(b) Chenab

(c) Indus

(d) Ravi

6. The Thar desert is mainly situated in:

(a) Balochistan

(b) Sindh

(c) Punjab

(d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Answer key: 1-d, 2-b, 3-b, 4-b, 5-c, 6-b

Chapter 4: Women's Empowerment

Summary

Women's empowerment means giving women their rights, education, opportunities and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives. An empowered woman can get an education, earn a living, look after her health, and take part in the progress of her family and country. The progress of any nation is incomplete without the progress of its women, because women make up about half of the population and raise the next generation.

Islam gave women an honoured position and clear rights long before the modern world did. A woman has the right to education, to own property, to inherit from her family, to accept or refuse a marriage proposal, and to be treated with respect and dignity. The Holy Prophet (peace be upon him) taught that seeking knowledge is the duty of every man and woman, and he showed great respect for women in his own life. These teachings are the foundation of women's rights in Pakistan.

Women played an important role in the Pakistan Movement. Fatima Jinnah, known as Madar-e-Millat, stood beside her brother Quaid-e-Azam, led the women of the Muslim League, and worked for the cause of Pakistan. Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan founded the All Pakistan Women's Association, which worked for the education and welfare of women and refugees. Many other women took part in processions, elections and social work. After independence, women continued to serve the country in education, health, politics and social work. Benazir Bhutto became the first woman prime minister of a Muslim country, which was a proud moment for Pakistan.

The Constitution of Pakistan gives women equal rights: equality before the law, no discrimination on the basis of sex, and the right to education and work. Seats are reserved for women in the national and provincial assemblies so that they can take part in law-making. Laws have also been made for their protection, such as the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act of 2010. Programmes like the Benazir Income Support Programme help poor women and their families. Despite this progress, women still face problems such as low literacy, early marriages, domestic violence, harassment and fewer job opportunities, especially in rural areas.

Women's empowerment is important for the whole country. An educated woman brings up an educated family, looks after the health of her children, and adds to the income of her household. When women take part in work, business and politics, the economy grows and society becomes more just. To empower women further, girls' education must be promoted, skill training and health services must be provided, laws for their protection must be enforced, and the media must spread awareness of women's rights. When women are empowered, the whole nation moves forward.

Key terms

- **Empowerment:** Giving a person or group the rights, education and opportunities to control their own life.
- **Gender equality:** Equal rights, opportunities and treatment for men and women.
- **Inheritance:** The right to receive property from one's family after the death of a relative.
- **Reserved seats:** Seats kept in assemblies for women so that they can take part in law-making.
- **Harassment:** Unwanted behaviour that troubles or frightens a person, especially at work or in public.
- **Literacy:** The ability to read and write.
- **Skill development:** Training that teaches a person a useful trade or profession.
- **Economic participation:** Taking part in work, business and earning, which adds to the income of a family and country.
- **Social status:** The respect and position a person holds in society.
- **Legal rights:** The rights protected by the constitution and laws of a country.
- **Discrimination:** Unfair treatment of a person because of sex, religion or background.
- **Early marriage:** Marriage at a very young age, which often stops a girl's education.

Short questions

1. What is meant by women's empowerment?

Women's empowerment means giving women their rights, education, opportunities and a voice in the decisions that affect their lives, so that they can take part in the progress of their family and country.

2. What rights did Islam give to women?

Islam gave women the right to education, to own property, to inherit from their family, to accept or refuse a marriage proposal, and to be treated with respect and dignity.

3. Name two women leaders of the Pakistan Movement and their contributions.

Fatima Jinnah, known as Madar-e-Millat, led the women of the Muslim League and stood beside Quaid-e-Azam in the struggle for Pakistan. Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan founded the All Pakistan Women's Association, which worked for the education and welfare of women and refugees.

4. What is the Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act of 2010?

This law of 2010 protects women from harassment at their place of work. It requires offices and organisations to take complaints seriously and to punish those who harass women, so that women can work in a safe environment.

Long questions

1. Describe the role of women in the Pakistan Movement and in the development of Pakistan.

Women played a great role in the Pakistan Movement. Fatima Jinnah, known as Madar-e-Millat, led the women of the Muslim League, addressed public meetings, and worked closely with Quaid-e-Azam. Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan founded the All Pakistan Women's Association, which helped women and refugees after independence. Many ordinary women also took part in processions, elections and social work. After independence, women served the country in education, health, politics and social work. Benazir Bhutto became the first woman prime minister of a Muslim country. Today, women work as teachers, doctors, lawyers, officers and members of assemblies, and their contribution is essential for the development of Pakistan.

2. Discuss the challenges faced by women in Pakistan and the measures needed for their empowerment.

Women in Pakistan face several challenges. Low literacy, especially in rural areas, limits their opportunities. Early marriages stop girls from completing their education. Domestic violence, harassment and fewer job opportunities also hold women back, and health facilities in rural areas are limited. To empower women, girls' education must be promoted and early marriages discouraged. Skill training and job opportunities should be provided so that women can earn a living. Health services must reach rural areas. Laws for the protection of women, such as the law against harassment at the workplace, must be enforced strictly, and the media should spread awareness of women's rights. When these measures are taken, women can play their full part in the progress of the country.

MCQs

1. Fatima Jinnah is known as:

(a) Madar-e-Millat

(b) Khatoon-e-Pakistan

(c) Dukhtar-e-Mashriq

(d) Bibi Sahiba

2. The All Pakistan Women's Association was founded by:

(a) Fatima Jinnah

(b) Benazir Bhutto

(c) Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan

(d) Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz

3. The first woman prime minister of a Muslim country was:

(a) Fatima Jinnah

(b) Benazir Bhutto

(c) Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan

(d) Hina Rabbani Khar

4. The Protection Against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act was passed in:

(a) 2005

(b) 2010

(c) 2015

(d) 2020

5. Reserved seats for women in assemblies are meant to:

(a) Stop women from voting

(b) Give women a part in law-making

(c) Limit women's education

(d) End women's employment

6. According to Islam, a woman has the right to:

(a) Own property and inherit

(b) Refuse education

(c) Be denied marriage consent

(d) Lose her dignity

Answer key: 1-a, 2-c, 3-b, 4-b, 5-b, 6-a