

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1 Circle the correct answer.

1. **VAW means:**
 - (a) Violence Against War Stricken
 - (b) Gender Based Violence
 - (c) Violence Against Women
 - (d) Violence Against Men
2. **The Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act was passed on:**
 - (a) February 4, 2015
 - (b) February 24, 2016
 - (c) March 23, 2015
 - (d) August 15, 2016
3. **What mechanisms are available to women who are victims of violence?**
 - (a) Report case to the helpline (1043), to Women Protection Officer, or to police via SMS at 8787;
 - (b) Obtain shelter at VAWC;
 - (c) Obtain medical, psychological and legal help at VAWC;
 - (d) All of the above
4. **Violence Against Women Centers (VAWCs) will be established at:**
 - (a) District Level (Board 2018)
 - (b) Province Level
 - (c) City Level
 - (d) Country Level
5. **Violence Against Women can possibly be committed by:**
 - (a) Women
 - (b) Husband
 - (c) Strangers
 - (d) All of these
6. **What is the legal age for marriage in Punjab?**
 - (a) 14 years for boys and girls;
 - (b) 18 years for boys and girls;
 - (c) 16 years for boys and girls;
 - (d) 18 years for boys and 16 years for girls.
7. **What is the number of the Helpline which can be used to report cases of Violence against Women? (Board 2018)**
 - (a) 1023
 - (b) 1043
 - (c) 1068
 - (d) 1010

ADDITIONAL MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

8. **According to the facts and figures of W.H.O. Women fell victim of violence:**
 - (a) Approximately 40%
 - (b) Approximately 30%
 - (c) Approximately 35%
 - (d) Approximately 45%
9. **Like other parts of the World, in Pakistan Women fell victim of:**
 - (a) Tiredness
 - (b) Violence
 - (c) Obesity
 - (d) Loneliness
10. **It is not only physical violence but is also called a violence in another form:**
 - (a) Financial and Emotional Abuse
 - (b) Lack of Education
 - (c) Physical Disability
 - (d) Mental Weakness
11. **Movement for the rights of Women and Movement for the equality of Women were established in:**
 - (a) 21th Century
 - (b) 20th Century
 - (c) 18th Century
 - (d) 19th Century
12. **The first lady who advocated for the rights of the Women in Pakistan:**
 - (a) Begum Muhammad Ali Jauher
 - (b) Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain
 - (c) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (d) Fatima Jinnah
13. **Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan established an organization for the welfare of the women in 1949:**
 - (a) APWA
 - (b) DOAW
 - (c) WMC
 - (d) WRA

14. Women day, is celebrated in Pakistan on:

- (a) 10th February (b) 12th February
(c) 14th February (d) 16th February

15. For the completion of Hajj the running between Saffa and Marwa is the copy of the act of:

- (a) Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Hajra (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Maryam (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Fatima (R.A)

16. The first wife of Holy Prophet (S.A.W):

- (a) Hazrat Khadija (R.A)
(b) Hazrat Ayesha (R.A)
(c) Hazrat Ruqaya (R.A)
(d) Hazrat Um-e-Salma (R.A)

17. The trade caravans of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) used to go with other Quresh traders to:

- (a) Turkey and Egypt
(b) Qatar and Bahrain
(c) Iraq and Syria
(d) Syria and Yemen

18. The Provincial Assembly of Punjab amend-ment the Marriage Act:

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

19. Whom to be punished in marrying off girls before they turn 16 and boys before they are 18 years?

- (a) Parents
(b) Nikkah Registrar
(c) Union Council Officials
(d) All of these

20. The violators of Punjab Assembly amendm-ent in the Marriage Act 2015 will be punished with:

- (a) Hanged only
(b) Fine only
(c) Life Imprisonment
(d) Heavy fine and Imprisonment

21. For security purpose the committees at District level called:

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

22. The Head of the Rescue Team is called:

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

23. The rescue teams can enter the _____ to rescue the women.

- (a) In Office (b) In Park
(c) In House (d) Anywhere

24. Every woman who is a victim of violence can call from her mobile phone or landline number to:

- (a) To help line operator
(b) To family members
(c) To the Representative of Union Council
(d) Dar-ul-Aman

25. Victims of violence can contact with police through sms number:

- (a) 7878 (b) 8787
(c) 7788 (d) 8877

ANSWER KEY

1	c	2	b	3	d	4	a	5	d
6	d	7	b	8	c	9	b	10	a
11	d	12	d	13	a	14	b	15	b
16	a	17	d	18	c	19	d	20	d
21	a	22	a	23	d	24	a	25	b

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SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Q2. Give Short Answers:

Q1. Define the terms of "Violence" and "Violence against Women (VAW)".

Ans. Violence:

Violence, according to the World Health Organization, is defined as the "intentional use of physical force or power

which either results in or may result in some injury, death, psychological harm or deprivation."

Violence against Women:

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

Q2. What is wrong with the argument that Violence against Women is the fault of the victim?

Ans. Some people argue that violence occurs because of the way women dress up, their marital status, their way of living, their mindset etc. This argument is incorrect because it puts blame on the victim rather than the offender. It is important to realize that violence is only the offenders fault and not the victims. Violence is usually perpetrated because alternate ways of dispute resolution are not readily available. As a result, it is important to provide avenues of dispute resolution such as mediation so as to reduce and prevent incidents of violence.

Q3. Who are the victims and offenders of Violence Against Women?

Ans. Victims and Offenders:

In victims of violence against women include rural, urban, rich, poor, religious and women believing in different faiths.

Similarly, the offenders do not belong to a particular group. Rather these offenders

also include rich, poor, religious, secular, educated and uneducated people. The offenders are the people whom the victim know personally or they are strange people as well.

Similarly sometimes, a woman fell victim of violence by a woman.

Q4. What are the offences under “Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016?”

Ans. This Act provides justice to the victims of violence by securing them from different crimes.

The Crimes under this Act:

The crimes under Protection of Women Against Violence Act 2016 include:

- i. Ill-treatment at homes
- ii. Emotional and Psychological harassment
- iii. Economic Crisis
- iv. Stalking
- v. Cyber Crimes

ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Q5. What is meant by violence against women according to United Nation?

Ans. According to the United Nations. Violence Against Woman (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.”

Q6. In Pakistan women are exposed to which form of violence?

Ans. They are exposed to various forms of violence like murder, molestation, acid attacks, domestic violence and dowry-related violence (by in-laws in case a woman does not bring dowry as per their satisfaction). Violence occurs not just in physical form, but also in other forms like emotional and

financial abuse.

Q7. Write down the reasons of Violence Against Women. (Board 2018)

Ans. Causes of Violence Against Women:

- i. The society has usually accepted violence against women as a common phenomena.
- ii. The punishments given to the criminals are not implemented.
- iii. There is gender discrimination in the society.
- iv. Moreover, the common cause of violence against women is ignorance of the rights of the women given by Islam.

Q8. What is wrong with the argument that violence against women occurs because of their role in the Public sphere.

Ans. In our society, the public sphere is usually unsafe for women. As a result, women are forbidden or discouraged from stepping out into public places. This

perception is incorrect because violence against women can occur both inside their houses as well as outside. Moreover, everyone has an equal right to access public spheres. Instead of restricting women from public places, emphasis should be placed on making all public spheres available and secure for women.

Q9. Write down two names of Pakistani Women who works for the rights of women.

(Board 2018)

Ans. Names of the Women:

The names are as under:

- i) Mohtarma Fatima Jinah
- ii) Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan

Q10. Role of Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan for the welfare of Womens.

Ans. Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan (wife of the first Prime Minister of Pakistan) was also influential in garnering support for women's rights. She founded the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) in 1949 in an attempt to raise the moral, social and economic wellbeing of all Pakistani women.

Q11. With reference to Quranic verses, is the status of Women and Men equal?

Ans. The following Quranic verses interprets the status of woman:

"We do not waste the action of any doer, whether man and woman." (Al-Imran-195)

"Any person who does good deeds, whether man or woman, and will be a Momin, we shall provide pious and prosperous life (of this world) and shall give them very good reward of his actions on the day of judgment." (Al-Nahl:97)

Q12. Show the importance of Women in the light of event of Hazrat Hajra.

Ans. Events of Hazrat Hajra:

The incident of Hazrat Hajra (A.S) is a prominent example depicting the status of women in front of Allah. Her act of running between Mount Safa and Mount Marwa to ask for Allah's help to provide food and water for her baby, Hazrat Ismail (A.S) pleased Allah so much that He immortalized it by declaring running between Mount Safa

and Marwa as one of the essential components of Hajj and Umrah. All Muslim men and women are required to perform this act in order complete their Hajj and Umrah.

Q13. How Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was the most successful trader?/ Write down the introduction of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) the First Wife of Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W). (Board 2018)

Ans. Hazrat Khadija (R.A), the most successful trader:

The first wife of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was a wealthy and distinguished lady of Arabia. She (R.A) had a trade centre in Makkah. She used to look after the centre herself. She used to trade to the markets of far off countries like Syria. She hired paid merchants. They used to take commercial goods outside the city and bought their commercial goods and sold it in Makkah. We can judge the success of business of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) by the enormous size of her caravan which of all the caravans of Quraish that used to go to the Syria during summers and to Yemen during winter.

Q14. Write down any two measures taken by Government of Punjab for the eradication of Violence against Women.

(Board 2018)

Ans. Measures by Government of Punjab:

- i. In 2015, the Provincial Assembly of Punjab passed the Punjab Marriage Restraint Amendment Act, which raised the penalties for contracting a child marriage.
- ii. 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.

Q15. Which type of facilities is available in Violence against Women centers (VAWCs) of district level?

Ans. Facilities available in Anti Violence Centres:

- i. Women who are victims of violence shall have an access to Police.

- ii. The dependents of the victims of violence shall be provided medical, legal and psychological help.
- iii. If they face any difficulty in the centre, they can contact the Rescue teams.
- iv. The Rescue Teams shall be headed by
 - a) (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer

- b) (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect Women from violence

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LONG QUESTIONS

Q3. What is the status of Woman in Islam? Elaborate in the light of the Qura'an and Sunnah.

Ans. Status and Rights of Women in Islam:

All religions, especially Islam, condemn every kind of violence against women.

1. Status of Woman according to the Holy Qura'an

The following Quranic verses interpret the status of woman:

“We do not waste the actions of any doer, whether man and woman.” (Al-Imran-195)

“Any person who does good deeds, whether man or woman, and will be a Momin, we shall provide pious and prosperous life (of this world) and shall give them very good reward of his actions on the day of Judgment.” (Al-Nahl:97)

2. Salient Example of Hazrat Hajra (A.S):

Hazrat Hajra (A.S) elevated the status of women before Allah Almighty. She ran briskly between “Saffa” and “Marwa” and sought help from Allah Almighty for the provision of food and water for Hazrat Ismail (A.S). This act of Hazrat Hajra (A.S) was so much liked by Allah Almighty that he regarded running between “Saffa” and “Marwa” as the greatest pillar of Hajj. It is obligatory for all men and women to follow her footsteps and repeat this act for the completion of their Hajj.

3. Hazrat Khadija (R.A), the most successful trader:

The first wife of the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) Hazrat Khadija (R.A) was a wealthy and distinguished lady of Arabia. She (R.A) had a trade centre in Makkah. She used to look after the centre herself. She used to trade to the markets of far off countries like Syria. She hired paid merchants. They used to take commercial goods outside the city and bought their commercial goods and sold it in Makkah. We can judge the success of the business of Hazrat Khadija (R.A) by the enormous size of her caravan which comprised of all the caravans of Quraish that used to go to the Syria during summers and to Yemen during winter.

4. Steps taken by the Holy Prophet (S.A.W) for deprived segment of society:

The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) stressed on the social reforms. The Holy Prophet (S.A.W) said that social reforms could only be brought by providing basic rights to the oppressed and deprived segment of society especially women, orphans and slaves.

5. Examples of the great women of Islam:

Hazrat Fatima (R.A), Hazrat Ayesha (R.A) and Hazrat Zainab (R.A) are the living examples of those famous women who remained steadfast against cruelty and oppression and became a guiding principle for the Muslim Women in trial.

Conclusion:

From the above discussion we conclude that both men and women are equal in the eyes of Allah Almighty. They are accountable for their deeds and actions performed in this world and will be

Q4. Analyse the public opinion regarding violence against women.

Ans. Critiquing Common Ideas about Violence against Women:

Violence:

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

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.

United Nation's definition of Violence against Women:

According to the United Nations, Violence Against Woman (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."

Causes of Violence Against Women:

- i. The society has usually accepted violence against women as a common phenomena.
- ii. The punishments given to the criminals are not implemented.
- iii. There is gender discrimination in the society.
- iv. Moreover, the common cause of violence against women is ignorance of the rights of the women given by Islam.

1. Myth:

It is a Myth that violence against women happens due to the mistake or fault of the offender herself.

i) Fact:

Some people argue that violence occurs because of the way women dress up, their marital status, their way of living, their mindset etc. This argument is incorrect because it puts blame on the victim rather than the offender. It is important to realize that violence is only the offenders fault and not the victims. Violence is usually perpetrated because alternate ways of dispute resolution are not readily available. As a result, it is important to provide avenues of dispute resolution such as mediation so as to reduce and prevent incidents of violence.

2. Myth:

When the Women play some particular role in their daily life, it leads to violence against them.

i) Fact:

In our society, the public sphere is usually unsafe for women. As a result, women are forbidden or discouraged from stepping out into public places. This perception is incorrect because violence against women can occur both inside their houses as well as outside. Moreover, everyone has an equal right to access public spheres. Instead of restricting women from public places, emphasis should be placed on making all public spheres available and secure for women.

Conclusion:

The major cause of violence against the women is the ignorance of the rights and duties in the right sense. In an Islamic society, it is essential for men and women to have awareness of their rights and duties in the light of the teachings of Islam. Only in this way violence against women can be decreased.

Q5. Describe the salient features of the Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act 2016.

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1. The 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 cybercrime.

2. Implementation Mechanism:

Many women in Pakistan do not demand justice and emancipation against violence because they are not provided any help by the society against injustice. Keeping in view this state of affairs, the provincial government has established Anti Violence centres at District level in the whole province. These centres shall remain open both in the morning and evening. Women staff shall be recruited for these centres.

3. Facilities available in Anti Violence Centres:

- i. Women who are victims of violence shall have an access to Police.
- ii. The dependents of the victims of violence shall be provided medical, legal and psychological help.
- iii. If they face any difficulty in the centre, they can contact the Rescue teams.
- iv. The Rescue Teams shall be headed by
 - (a) (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer
 - (b) (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect Women from violence

4. Toll Free Numbers:

Toll free numbers shall be provided to those women who are unable to visit the centres. They can get information and help from these numbers. This toll free number shall be available in addition to the already established number (1043) where women can complain against violence.

5. Help Line:

Every woman can call the (Helpline) from her Mobile phone or landline number. The Helpline Operators shall provide them information regarding the registration of their complaints.

6. District Protection Officer or the Local Police:

The Helpline Operators shall get the victims in touch with District Protection Officer or the Local Police Station and other District Government officials.

7. 8787:

The victims can contact Police through SMS number 8787.

8. The Constitution of Pakistan and Human Rights:

According to the Constitution of Pakistan all human beings have the right to lead independent life. So that they can become citizen with rights of the society.

As a conclusion, it can be said that government is taking keen interest in eradicating the violence against women with the help of legislation and implementation of the laws.

Q6. Describe in detail the facilities provided by Anti Violence Centres for women.

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The Government of Punjab is establishing Anti Violence Centres for Women at District Level. These centres shall remain open both in the morning and evening. Women staff shall be recruited for these centres.

Facilities provided by Anti Violence Centres:

These Anti Violence Centres shall provide following facilities:

1. Access to Police:

These centres will provide an access to the Police to the women who are victim of violence.

2. Every possible help to dependents of victim:

These centres shall provide every possible help to the dependent of the victims including Medical, legal and Psychological help.

3. Provision of Shelter Homes:

The Anti Violence Centres shall provide shelter to the victims of violence against women.

4. Access to Rescue Teams:

If the victims feel any problem in the Anti Violence Centres, they can contact the Rescue Teams which are headed by (DWPOS) District Women Protection Officer and (DWPC) District Women Protection Committee, which can visit any place in order to protect women from violence.

5. Toll Free Numbers:

Toll Free numbers shall be provided to those women who are unable to visit the centres. They can get information and help from these numbers. This Toll Free number shall be available in addition to the already established number (1043) where women can complain against violence. Any victimized woman can call to the Helpline from her mobile phone or landline. The Helpline operators shall provide them information regarding the registration of their complaints.

The victims can also contact to the Police via SMS 8787.

Conclusion:

In the light of above discussion it is concluded that according to the constitution of Pakistan all human beings have the right to lead independent life. As long as the women are victim of violence, they cannot get their right status completely. Therefore, this is the duty of every citizen to raise their voice against cruelty and oppression and play their role in provision of the right and honourable status to the women in society.