

A Special Study Of Profiles Of Well-Known Pakistani Muslim Feminist Women

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Abstract:

General interpretations of feminism are political in nature as it challenges material and ideological structures of power as thought. There are different interpretations based on different ways of seeing and understanding society. Liberal feminism, the most popular interpretation, believes in equal rights within the modern conception of the nation-state. Although there are different opinions in this school of thought, but its main objective is to ensure equal distribution of legal and political rights between women and men. In addition, the famous schools of thought include Marxist feminism, Radical feminism school which, unlike the Marxist and liberal schools which are public in their interpretation, the school advocates a personal or private feminist approach in its thought. This school is fundamentally opposed to the patriarchal system. Apart from this, there is a socialist school which is a combination of radical and Marxist thought and basically believes in the need for revolutionary changes in the socio-economic system because according to it the injustice of the patriarchal system is due to the institutions established by the state. It is strengthened by the West as the theoretical foundations of all these schools of thought exist, but in the context of the subcontinent, the interpretations here have their own history and culture. There are different schools of thought of feminism in Pakistan where the reasons for affiliation are both conscious and unconscious, it is difficult to have ideological affiliation with any one of the schools of thought. Here, people associated with the thought of feminism have been influenced by different ideas under the circumstances and necessity. The article under review deals with the plight of prominent feminist women of Pakistan who have been active for women's rights.

Keywords: Feminism, Patriarchal system, Socialist, Patriarchal system, Culture.

Introduction

Raana Liaquat Ali Khan

(Sheila Irene Pant was her first name) Raana was born on 13 February 1905 in Almora, UP, India. She had 5 brothers and 4 sisters. Raana was the third among her brothers.

Begum Raana received her secondary education from a girls' high school in Nahni Tal. She then passed BA exam from

Lucknow Girls High School. After that, she obtained MA in Economics and Economics from Lucknow University. She used to think about the welfare of these women from the beginning. That's why she named her research paper in MA as "Province". Women's share was kept in the agriculture of Province. Apart from this, she taught at Memorial School in Calcutta for seven years and due to his teaching skills, She was

appointed as a lecturer at Girls' College in Delhi.¹

Raana belonged to a Hindu Brahmin family while her Hindu name was Sheila Irin Pant, but when she accepted Islam, she changed her name to Gul Rana. At the time of her marriage to Liaquat Ali Khan, she accepted Islam and her marriage was solemnized by the imam of the mosque. In April 1933, she got married to Nawabzada Liaquat Khan, the great leader of Pakistan.

Liaquat Ali Khan became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He made Begum Raana the Minister for Women's Welfare and Minorities in the Cabinet. It was only four years into his government that Liaquat Ali Khan was killed in a public rally in Rawalpindi. Begum Raana was supposed to go back to India but she decided to stay in Pakistan.²

Begum Raana as Ambassador to Pakistan

On September 14, 1954, the government of Pakistan appointed her as ambassador to the Netherlands. She also served as the ambassador of Holland for seven years and performed diplomatic duties with complete success in these seven years.

On June 9, 1961, the government of Pakistan made Begum Raana the ambassador of Italy and Tunisia.³

Begum Raana's clash with General Ayub and Zia-ul-Haq

President Ayub asked Begum Raana to take part in the election campaign against Fatima Jinnah, but Begum Raana completely refused. Apart from this, Raana strongly opposed General Zia-ul-Haq.

i. When Zia-ul-Haq hanged Bhutto, Begum Raana protested against the government of General Zia-ul-Haq.

ii. Secondly, at that time, Begum Raana opposed General Zia-ul-Haq when General Zia strongly opposed Islamic laws.⁴

Begum Rana established some organizations for the welfare of women .which are listed below

1.APWA

All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA)

This organization was established on February 22, 1949 by Begum Raana. APWA was established to provide health, education, legal and financial support to Pakistani women⁵

2-Women Voluntary Service .

WVS was established in 1948 by Begum Rana soon after the creation of Pakistan⁶

3-Pakistan Women's National Guard and Women's Naval Reserve

Pakistan Women's National Guard (PWNG) and Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve (PWNR)

Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan founded these two voluntary organizations in 1949. PWNG is under the army and PWNR is under the navy. Begum Raana was also the Chief Controller of both these organizations along with a Brigadier and she said that women should go out of the house to study and learn, and if India attacks, our women should be ready to fight.⁷

4-Business and professional women's club (BPWC)

BPWC club was established in Karachi by Begum Raana in 1954. The purpose of establishing this club was to gather the men and women in one place and solve their problems. These clubs were established in Lahore, Peshawar and Rawalpindi.

5-The Federation of University Women FVW

FVW was established in 1956 and was founded by Begum Raana with the aim of establishing a degree college for women in Karachi so that women who wanted to further their studies could pursue their education.⁸

Honors and Awards

1. In 1959, the government of Pakistan gave the title of Nishan Imtiaz to Begum Raana.
2. In 1961, she was awarded the honor of the Grenade of Holland and the Nijmegen.
3. In 1965, the Turkish Women's Association gave her the title of Woman of the World in Ankara.
4. In 1966, Begum Rana was honored with the Cavaliers, D. Green Cross by the Government of Italy.
5. In 1978, the United Nations gave Human Rights Award to Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan.⁹

Death

Begum Rana died on 13 January 1990 in Karachi. She was buried next to Liaquat Ali Khan in the premises of Quaid-e-Azam's mausoleum.¹⁰

Khawar Mumtaz

She was born on June 29, 1945 in Karachi, Pakistan.

Khawar Mumtaz received her primary and secondary education from St. Joseph's College, Pakistan. She received her BA and MA degrees from Jamia Karachi.¹¹

She is married to Kamil Khan Mumtaz and has 3 children, one daughter and two sons.¹²

She started teaching at a university early in her career, but in 1983 she was asked to stop her activities and had to leave your job.¹³

She was also a member of WAF and Shirkat Gah. Apart from this, she also served as a member of the governing body of the board of directors of national and international organizations.¹⁴

Awards

1. Khawar Mumtaz was awarded by the Prime Minister for his book "Women of Pakistan" in 1989.
2. In 2005, she was nominated for the Nobel Prize.
3. In 2006, she was awarded the star award for promoting women's rights and social services.

Publications

1. Women of Pakistan: Two steps forward, one step back? (1987)
2. Women in Environment and Development (1993)
3. Pakistan Tradition and Change (1996)
4. Diversification of women's employment through training: Pakistan (1991)
5. Beyond Risk Management: Vulnerability, Social Security and Citizenship in Pakistan (2008).

6. Informal Economic Budget Analysis Pakistan Study (2009)

7. Women's Rights and Punjab Kisan Tehrik (2012)

Asma Jahangir

She was born on January 27, 1952 in Lahore.

Her father was born in a Pashtun family. her father Malik Ghulam Jilani who was a government employee entered politics after retirement. For opposing the army, Malik Ghulam Jilani was kept in jail and house arrest for several years. Her mother's name is Sabiha Jilani.

Education and marriage

She did her BA from Kinnaird's College, Lahore, Bachelor of Law degree from Punjab University. She received his doctorate from University of St. Gallen, Switzerland, Queen's University and Simon Fraser University, Canada.

Asma Jahangir was married to Tahir Jahangir. Allah blessed her with one son and two daughters. Munizeh Jahangir is a journalist and Salima Jahangir is a lawyer.

Asma Jahangir spent most of her life defending human rights, religious minorities and children's rights. She was the founder of Human Rights Commission of Pakistan and had also been the secretary general and chairman person of this organization.

Along with her sister Hina Jilani, she founded the first law firm for women in Pakistan named WAF.

Opposition to General Zia-ul-Haq

When General Zia-ul-Haq implemented the religious laws, Asma Jahangir took out a protest march in Islamabad opposing the

decision of General Zia-ul-Haq and in this protest march, Asma was given the title of "Little Heroine".

Establishment of AGHS

Asma Jahangir and Hina Jilani founded AGHS Ed in 1986. A shelter was established for AGHS Legally Aided Women named Knock. Munib Ahmed, who is the secretary, took care of the door.

Opposition to forced marriage

In 1996, the Lahore High Court ruled that a woman could not marry without the consent of her male guardian. Asma Jahangir strongly opposed this decision. Asma said that a woman would not be forced to marry without her consent.

Representative of the United Nations

From 1998 to 2004 extrajudicial executions, from 2004 to 2010 served as the United Nations representative for freedom of belief and religion.

Detention of Asma Jahangir

On 5 November 2007, The Economist published a report stating that more than 500 lawyers, politicians and human rights activists had been arrested including Asma Jahangir. Asma was kept under house arrest for 90 days.¹⁵

Asma Jahangir's books

1. Comprehensive and Complete Commentary on Manual of Family Laws in Pakistan(2004)
2. Limitations Ordinance 2003
3. From Protection to Exploitation (Laws Against Blasphemy in Pakistan 2007)

4. And Children of a Leisure God: Child Praise Narrator of Pakistan(1993)

Awards

1. In 1995, Asma Jehangir met Martin Apnals.
2. In 2001 UNIFEM awarded her Millennium Peace Award.
3. Recipient of the Lisl and Leo Eitingер Award in 2002.
4. On March 23, 2010, she was awarded Hilal Imtiaz for her services in human rights.
5. In 2012, Asma Jahangir received the North South Prize of the European Council.
6. Asma Jahangir was posthumously awarded the Civil Medal.

Death

Asma Jahangir passed away on February 11, 2018 in Lahore.

Tehmina Durrani

She was born on February 18, 1953 in Karachi, Pakistan.

Tehmina Durrani belongs to Pashtun family. She is the daughter of former Governor of State Bank of Pakistan and Managing Director of Pakistan International Airlines Shah Kaurullah Durrani. Her grandfather was Manjar Muhammad Zaman Durrani.¹⁶

Hir mother Tehmina Durrani was the daughter of Nawab Sir Liaquat Hayat Khan who was the prime minister of the former state of Patiala. Sir Liaquat Hayat Khan's brother Sir Sikander Hayat Khan was the Prime Minister of Punjab before 1947.¹⁷

At the age of 17, she married Anis Khan and Allah blessed her with a daughter. She divorced Anis Khan in 1976. Tehmina Durrani married the former Chief Minister and Governor of Punjab, Ghulam Mustafa Khar. Tehmina Durrani had 4 children from her second marriage. And finally she got divorced from Mustafa Khar after 14 years. Tehmina Durrani got married in 2003 to the Prime Minister of Pakistan Shehbaz Sharif in Dubai.

Tehmina Durrani Foundation

She also worked for Pakistan together with Abdul Sattar Edhi. She established her foundation in 2015 and took forward the work of Abdul Sattar Edhi. She officially started the activities of her foundation in January 2017.¹⁸

The basic tenets of Tahmina Durrani Foundation are as follows.

1. To establish Pakistan as a social welfare state.
2. To teach the ideology of Edhi to the less privileged people as human friendship and tolerance.
3. To empower women through economic freedom.¹⁹

Books

1. My Feudal Lord (1991)
2. A Mirror to the Blind (1996)
3. Blasphemy (1998)
4. Happy Things in Sorrowful Times (2013)

Rubina Firoz Bhatti

She were born on April 1, 1969 in Sargodha, Pakistan.

She did Matric and Intermediate from Sargodha, Bachelor of Science degree from Punjab University Lahore in 1990. She received her Master's degree in Chemistry in 1993 from Bahauddin Zakaria University²⁰ She received her Master's degree in Development Studies from Manchester University in Ireland in 2008 and did his PhD in Leadership Studies and received her PhD from the University of San Diego, California, USA²¹

Profession and social activities

Rubina started her career at Government College of Women, Sargodha. She taught from February 1996 to December 2004. In 1998, Rubina and her students formed a group called Tang Wasib.²²

Rubina Feroze Bhatti started giving speeches to encourage women and men together with women. Apart from this, she have given lectures on gender related issues.

Most of her lectures are on gender equality, respect for human beings, communal harmony.²³

She has been holding the post of General Secretary and Director. In March 2020, she built schools for children of bricklayers and carpet weavers, apart from this, she made human rights education common in private and public schools, and the number of these schools is more than 200.

TWO arrangements

Rubina Firoz Bhatti is the General Secretary of the organization.

Women's Support Programme

Rubina Firoz Bhatti directs the Women's Support Programme, which provides micro-credit loans to poor women and also runs a development centre.²⁴

Publications

Rubina Feroze Bhatti's stories are listed below.

1. Led by.
2. A vision of peace
3. Contribution is voluntary
4. Rights of women
5. Education of human rights

Articles

1. Bhatti, Rubina Firoz (2021, 12, 11) Children's Rights in Pakistan: Policy and Practice Reform.
2. Bhatti, Rubina Feroze (2020, 7, 14) Child Sexual Exploitation: Building Safeguards to Protect Our Children.
3. Bhatti, Rubina Firoz (2020, 6, 29) The deadly nexus of poverty and epidemics can increase violations of children's rights.
4. Poverty, education and child labour

Awards

1. Rubina Firoz was given the Woman of Courage Award in 2011.
2. NPC Award in 2015.
3. Punjab Government Human Rights Award.
4. In 2005, nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.
5. Awarded the MMFF Scholarship Award in Washington DC.

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⁵ Aqeel Abbas Jafari, Warsha, Pakistan Chronicle, Fazli Sons Karachi, 2010, P: 34

⁶ Women of Pakistan: Two steps forward one step back, Khawar Mumtaz and Farida Shaheed. P; 50,51

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