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Rethinking of Begum R'ana Liaquat Ali Khan's Services for Women Empowerment

Abstract

This paper attempts to understand and evaluate the services of Begam Liaquat Ali Khan for the humanity particularly for the Muslim women of Pakistan. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan played an important role in the creation and consolidation of Pakistan, She Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, a great leader was desisted to be a well-known Pakistani women's rights activist, educationalist, economist and diplomat. She was an extraordinarily intelligent lady, a good administrator, and a woman of vision and substance. During the Pakistan Movement, she successfully mobilized the Muslim women to emerge from their houses to work for a Muslim nation. As a women rights activist, in her entire life, she worked for the betterment of health, education and training of the women. After Partition, she spearheaded the women's movement in Pakistan by organizing several intuitions and organizations. In fact, she opened the doors of development for women to come forward and contribute in the progress of the country with their talent and capability.

Introduction

During the 1960s she persuaded the president of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, to pass the 'Family Law' to protect women. After the tragic assassination of her husband, she was determined to face bravely the problems that confronted her, especially, the upbringing of her children and their education. Then she accepted a diplomatic posting as an ambassador to the Netherlands and became the world's first Muslim woman ambassador. She served the country as an ambassador till 1966. Later, during the 1970s, she became the Governor of Sindh, and this again was the first time that a woman became the governor of a province. During her long life, she visited a few countries as the wife of a Prime Minister, as an Ambassador and on foreign invitations. As Human Rights activist, she received many national and international awards.

After giving a brief biographical sketch of Begum Ra'ana, I have addressed her services. To discuss the initial septs taken by her during the Pakistan Movement in United India and after partition in Pakistan, and how she led the Muslim women pre-and post-partition by establishing several institutions and organizations is the main task of the paper.

Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was born on February the 13th, 1905¹, in Almora in the United Provinces (UP) of India. She belonged to the Pant family, who were high caste Brahmins. Her grandfather chose to become a Christian, much to the chagrin of the other Pants.²

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She received her early education at Wellesley Girl's High School, Nainatal, in the UP. She was the third child in a family of four sisters and five brothers. Since her childhood, she had been very active and possessed the quality of good leadership. After completing her school education, she attended the Isabella Thoburn High School and College in Lucknow. In 1927, she received her Bachelor degree in Arts. During her days in college, she was an active and leading figure in student life and government. At college function, her Professor remarked her with these words: "Where she was, there was life and movement- such a lively, intelligent student is both a pleasure and responsibility."³

After receiving her Bachelor degree, she joined the Lucknow University, where she was the only female student in her class. She did brilliantly in her studies, taking her Master's degree in Economics and Sociology, and standing first in the Master of Arts Examination of the University. For her Master's degree, she submitted a thesis on the topic "Women Labor in Agriculture in the United Provinces". In her research work, her hypothesis was to explore the role of the Indian rural women to its highest extent in the years to come. Her thesis was acknowledged as the best thesis of the year, and she was awarded high Honors grades. She was greatly praised by the examiners and professors.⁴

Ever since her student life, she had the spirit to help people. During her university days, a flood had swept through the Northern India. She and her university fellows were determined to do something for the relief of the flood victims. They arranged a stage show and decided to sell the tickets at the United Province's Legislative Council, which was in session. For selling the tickets, groups of students took up positions at the entrances of the council hall, waiting for the doors to open. When the council meeting finished, at the door where Miss Pant (now Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan) stood, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan came out. She persuaded him to purchase the tickets for the stage show, and explained about her campaign for the Bihar Flood Relief Fund.⁵ He bought two tickets and⁶ this was the first meeting of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan and Miss Pant, and at that time nobody knew that they were the future leaders of a nation as a unique couple.

The following year, she joined the Diocesan College in Calcutta for the Graduate Teacher's Training course, and passed the Licentiate of Teaching examination of the Calcutta University by standing first, both in the theory and the practice of teaching. She then taught in the Gokhale Memorial School in Calcutta for a little over six months. An elderly Australian Principal of the Indrapastha Girls College, Delhi, interviewed her and then she took over the post of professor of Economics in that college.⁷

In 1931, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the Deputy President of the United Province Legislative Council. At the same time, Miss Pant took up residence in the Girls Friendly Society Hostel. Many girls resided there, and mostly were European or Anglo-Indian. Miss Pant was the only Indian. It was during her stay there that she got the news that Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan had been elected Vice-President of U.P Legislative Council, at Lucknow. She wrote a letter and congratulated the esteemed leader. He replied, saying it was a delightful surprise to know that she was in Delhi, because it was close to Karnal, his home town and since he passed it on his way to Lucknow he hoped she would have tea

with him at Wenger's Restaurant. So, Wenger's it was. It became the venue of many future meetings, much talk and more mischievous banter and so was sealed a friendship, which grew into something deeper.⁸

Marriage

Nawabzada's first marriage, from all accounts, had been happy in the initial stages. This had been an early marriage arranged by their parents in 1914. At the time of his first marriage Liaquat was still a student.⁹ His wife Jahangira Begum, the daughter of Nawab Umer Darad Khan, belonged to the same class and clan as him. During their childhood, they used to play together. According to his mother, Liaquat never sat down to a meal without his wife. He would never accept 'Pan'¹⁰ from anyone else.¹¹ His second marriage, though they were becoming rare, was religiously sanctioned and were still socially accepted among the Muslim aristocracy. Liaquat Ali Khan's own views on marriage had always been modern. He had angered his parents by taking Jahangira Begum to Simla without purdah. The couple, being eternally proud, did not divulge to anyone the reasons behind their strained relations. They were living separately since 1928, that is, for four years before his second marriage. His estrangement with Jahangira Begum was limited to separation. There was no divorce and on Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination Jahangira Begum had only kind words for him.¹²

After Liaquat's proposal, Miss Pant now glimpsed the long life that had been his lot and realized that she would not be breaking a home because the marriage had already turned into a farce. In December 1932, Miss Pant resigned to the Indrapastha Girls College. The marriage took place on 16th April, 1933¹³ in a small room of Maiden's Hotel at Delhi. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Imam of Jamia Masjid and Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan, Liaquat's elder brother, had made the arrangement for the reception. Miss Miles, Mr. Adwani, her co-professor and Sir Maneckji Dadabhoj also attended the marriage ceremony.¹⁴

As Begum had a keen interest in book reading, she read many books regarding Islam, and closeness to Liaquat Ali Khan opened the beauty of Islam upon her. She knew that the teachings of Islam are according and near to the nature. Before the Nikah took place, Miss Pant formally embraced Islam as her religion. As she converted to Islam from Christianity, she changed her name from Sheila Irene Pant to Ra'ana¹⁵ Liaquat Ali Khan, as an Islamic name.¹⁶ On marriage, Liaquat Ali Khan gifted a house in Delhi at 8A, Hardings Avenue to Begum Ra'ana, and named that house with the name of Begum Sahiba as 'Gul-i-Ra'ana.'¹⁷ After the partition of India, Begum Ra'ana gifted that house to Pakistan, as the Embassy of Pakistan in India.¹⁸

After marriage, the new couple went to Naina Tal, at the invitation of Nawab Chhatari, who was the acting Governor of U.P at that time.¹⁹ Soon afterwards in May 1933 they decided to go to England on their honeymoon. It was in London that she and Nawabzada persuaded a disheartened Mr. Jinnah that the Muslims of India needed him and he should come back to India.²⁰ At that time, the condition of Muslims of India was very miserable. After the Round Table Conferences, M.A Jinnah decided to stay in England. The condition of the Muslim League, the representative party of Indian Muslims, went from depraved to poor. In London,

M.A. Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Miss Fatima Jinnah and Begum Ra'ana met at Hampstead at a dinner. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan described that meeting:

“After dinner, Liaquat repeated his plea that the Muslims wanted Jinnah and needed him. I had hero-worshipped Mr. Jinnah for a long time. I chirped in and said that I'll make the women work for you, I'll bring them back to fold. He smiled at me, “You do not know the women; you do not know the world”. But he listened to Liaquat and in the end, he said, “You go back and survey the situation, test the feelings of the all parts of the country. I trust your judgment. If you say, ‘come back’, I'll give up my life here and return.”²¹

Pakistan Movement

After returning from London, they boarded upon his ‘opinion determining’ mission. Begum Ra'ana devoted herself to the task of creating political consciousness among the Muslim women and daring the struggle for independence. She was always found in the forefront. She was of inestimable help to her husband in his home and social life. She had two sons, Ashraf Liaquat Ali Khan, born on 3rd October 1937 at Simla and on the birth of her elder son Ashraf, Begum Ra'ana was alone at Simla because Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was on a tour with the trade commission to London.²² The couple named their son as Akbar Liaquat Ali Khan, which was changed by Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He visited the baby and conformed the name of baby. Liaquat Ali Khan told him that they had named the baby Akbar Liaquat Ali Khan. Then Mr. Jinnah asked Begum Ra'ana to change his name from Akbar to Ashraf.²³ After four years, on 10th April 1941 the couple was gifted by God another baby boy and they named him Akbar Liaquat Ali Khan. Even now Nawabzada was not with Begum, because at that time he had departed to Madras with Mr. Jinnah.²⁴

She was a home lover, and was never as happy as when she was performing the essentially feminine task of pottering around the house, or relaxing with her husband, her children, her music and her books in her home. She enjoyed playing the piano and guitar when time permitted, and had a keen appreciation of classical western music. Shelly, Keats, Bernard Shaw, Chesterton and William Words were her favorite composers.²⁵

In 1936, Liaquat Ali Khan become the General Secretary of the All India Muslim League.²⁶ Now, arduous work followed. With the help of Begum Ra'ana, they planned to canvass the people for Muslim support, and the outlook for the future was patiently explained. Ra'ana, standing on the side-lines, saturated all the plans and saw the degree of continued struggle that was required to keep even the smallest flame blazing. She studied the mistakes and learnt the art of negotiation under the master tactician, Quaid-i-Azam M. A. Jinnah.

The Second World War (1939-1945) gave a new aspect to the freedom movement. The Indian National Congress decided to withdraw its cooperation with the British Government and resigned from the Congress Ministries in seven provinces. The Muslim League took advantage and declared December 22, 1939 as the Day of Deliverance.²⁷ From that day, the Muslim League began to move fast, and the stage was now set for the struggle that was to contribute to the birth of Pakistan. During the 1940's, Liaquat Ali Khan was drawn further into the depths of the

twister of national politics. Now Begum Ra'ana, with her background of higher education and her natural appreciation of sociology, could give constituents upon the two-nation theory, which became the focal point of all discussion in the political and social gatherings, especially after the eminent Lahore Resolution. Begum Ra'ana helped her husband by typing his top-secret documents and fulfilled her role of a true acquaintance, helping her husband to meet the growing demands of his political career.²⁸

In February 1947, Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as Finance Member in the Interim Government by Lord Wavell.²⁹ He presented the budget which had formulated on sound economic and national foundations. The budget was based on underlying principles of social justice which had the potential of uniting the poor. During the crucial years of the struggle movement, which started from 1933, soon after their marriage, Ra'ana proved herself a true companion, helpmate, friend and spouse. She worked silently with her husband for the Muslim League and learnt typing to help him in his work and correspondence.

So, with an extensive and unbreakable struggle, Pakistan appeared on the world map. Now, more demanding work was needed to calm down the new born country. The refugees came in waves of thousands- injured and starving, unkempt and plagued by disease, without any food, clothes or money. Thousands lay dead in the streets, hospitals were overcrowded. There was insufficiency of transport to provide relief services. It became an enormous problem merely to move food, clothes, medicines and blankets to the needy. Women were attacked and physically violated.

Begum Ra'ana, now the First Lady, moved fast against this backdrop of national crisis. She felt this energy, which had been unbridled, should be bound and not allowed to dissolve with time. With this objective, she formed several volunteer organizations.

Shortly after the birth of Pakistan, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan formed the Pakistan Women's Voluntary Service to organize and co-ordinate the women's activities. At that time Muslim women, who had never left their homes, came by the hundreds to help in the hospitals, transit camps and on roadsides. Under the regulation of Begum Ra'ana, various kinds of offices were opened. An Employment Bureau, a Lost and Found Bureau, a Marriage Bureau, a Widow's Home and an Abducted Women's Home, were formed and run by women volunteers.³⁰ Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, along with the others, took her turn in tending to the sick, visiting camps, organizing transport and supplies, and driving out in the trucks, which toured the streets and outlying areas of the cities. She distributed blankets, clothing and food to those who were unable, by any reason, to reach the main camps.³¹ In January 1948, the Pakistan Women's National Guard was set up and proper training was imparted and Begum Ra'ana was given the rank of Brigadier.³²

The health of the refugees, and then, the health of the entire nation, was a critical area of action for Begum Ra'ana. The Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve was set up in Karachi, after which great stress was laid on Nursing and First Aid. In united India, Muslims were reluctant to let their daughters join the nursing profession. Now Begum Sahiba made a nation-wide appeal for Muslim girls of good and

educated families, to come forward for nursing training. She made pioneered arrangements, whereby Pakistani nurses could be trained abroad. The Foreign nurses were brought to train girls in Pakistan and Pakistani girls sent to London for advanced training.³³

As a student of economics, Begum had always a considerable interest in cottage industries, and the life and working conditions of the laborers. In March 1948, she founded the Pakistan Cottage Industries Association with the objective of reviving and sustaining the national Cottage Industries Art and Crafts. This was providing firm and fair employment for millions of villagers and refugee men and women.³⁴ Soon Ra'ana Liaquat Craftsmen's Colony and Pakistan Cottage Industries Emporium were opened. As part of this rehabilitation of work for the refugees, the Begum founded the Gul-i-Ra'ana Nusrat Industrial Home in Karachi, in which women refugees came to work for fair wages, plus yearly bonuses.³⁵

On 22nd February 1949, Begum Ra'ana convened an All Pakistan Women's Conference at the Prime Minister's residence in Karachi. This was attended by over a hundred well-known and established women workers, who were invited from all spheres of the national life. Thus, the All Pakistan Women's Association, popularly known as APWA came into being. This proved to be such a strong organization that it is still active to date. It is an entirely non-party organization, whose aims and objects were the social, educational, political and cultural hoist of women. APWA has provincial and district branches throughout Pakistan and a membership of several thousands. Nationally, APWA has two main branches and more than sixty-eight smaller branches throughout the country. Internationally, it has Category B Consultative status with The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), affiliation status with all the major International Women's groups like, General Federation Women's Club, the International Alliance of Women, the Associated Country Women of the World, the International Council of Women, the World Assembly of Youth and it is active in attending international meetings, conferences, seminars and so forth through delegation, representative and advisory work.³⁶

At succeeding APWA conferences, meetings and other programs of vital national interest were taken up. Among these were Rural Welfare, Family Laws and the demand for a National Council of Social Work.

Begum Ra'ana was very fond of travelling; she travelled all over Pakistan, the Middle East, USA and United Kingdom with her husband, Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan. From 1948-1951, they visited the United Kingdom for attending the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conferences. They also went on a state visit in the summer of 1950 to the USA and Canada. During their visits, she was complementing his work by visits, speeches, interviews, social and other contacts on behalf of the women of Pakistan. On 16 October 1951, Quaid-i-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was shot down by a man named Said Akbar.³⁷

On 18 October 1951, she inaugurated the Seventh Day Adventist Hospital, just after forty-eight hours of her husband's death. She said God gives and God takes away, but God's work of service to humanity must go on.³⁸ At Liaquat Ali Khan's

death, Miss Fatima Jinnah expressed her grief upon hearing about the sad news of the tragic death of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan. She said that such acts of violence must be strongly condemned as they did not contribute to progress.³⁹ Upon the death of her husband, she took this tragedy as a crown, showing consideration to others, never imposing her grief on them. Very soon, a high-level commission was appointed to conduct a judicial inquiry into the events relating to the assassination.

Women Empowerment

After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, there were no means of income for the family. He had left all his property in India, even his home, but nothing demands for government. After his death Begum Ra'ana kept receiving a pension of Rs.2000, and Rs.500 for her sons per month.⁴⁰ When Begum Ra'ana left the Prime Minister's House, she demanded a home from the government as wife of late Prime Minister. She received a house from the government in Lahore in Moti Manaj, but as they lived in Karachi, she sold out that house and bought a house in Karachi.⁴¹

Begum Ra'ana began her life as a state woman after the tragic assassination of her husband. A lesser person may have surrendered to sorrow, cynicism and even acrimony. But Ra'ana was made of a different nerve. She was determined to face bravely the problems that now confronted her in the bringing up and education of her children. She was the first woman delegate from Pakistan to the United Nations General Assembly in 1952. She had personally dealt with three problems on the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Session in New York, as the Convention of the Political Rights of Women, Rights of Self-Determination of Peoples and Freedom of Information.⁴² Begum Sahiba was a member of early Karachi Educational Inquiry Committee which was set up to deal with general educational problems and suggest future plans. With her academic training and background, it was natural that she should be a Member of the Karachi University Syndicate and Senate, Chairman of the Pakistan Council of Fundamental Education and Honorary Member of the International Montessori Association and the Pakistan Mental Health Association.

In 1953 Begum Ra'ana went to London to attend the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II as one of the Royal Guest from Pakistan. In fact, she was the only invited woman Royal Guest from the Commonwealth Countries.⁴³

On 14 September 1954, the government of the Pakistan appointed Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan as its Ambassador to the Netherlands, in that way making her the first woman in Pakistan to hold this post, as well as the first Muslim woman ambassador.⁴⁴ As an ambassador, she was compelled to fulfill the usual, daily office and social duties, and now those diplomatic missions have expanded to quite daunting extents in all countries, the social round alone.

During the seventh and last year of her ambassadorship at The Hague, Begum Sahiba become the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps again the first woman to hold such position there and also perhaps the only woman to hold it anywhere. On 9th June 1961, she flew directly from The Hague to Rome to assume her new mission there as Pakistan's Ambassador to Italy and Tunisia⁴⁵ with the same principles and idea of approach as had made her work so successful in the Netherlands.

In 1955, Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan became a member of the I.L.O (International Labor Organization) Committee of Experts on Conventions and Recommendations.⁴⁶ Consequently followed on the days of this brave and busy Begum, resolutely determined to carry on in the same fine traditions of her great husband whose loss has left a void that could never be filled. She dedicated her whole life for the welfare of the people of her country and made an equally outstanding contribution for the cause of humanity. Later, she served as Governor of Sindh from 1973 to 1976 and this was again the first time that a woman became the Governor of a Province.⁴⁷ She took her oath with impressive simplicity. The appointment of Begum Ra'ana as Governor of Sindh was an event happily welcomed by all people of Sindh. She remains the only women to have held the post of Governor, and during her tenure, and served faithfully.

She died on June 13th, 1990 at Karachi and is buried beside her great husband in the Mazar-e-Quaid compound.⁴⁸

Conclusion

Of very few women active for women empowerment Begum Raana Liaquat Ali was one of the most effective activists. Her performance is evident from her manifold services : She started Women's Voluntary Services to co-ordinate the women's activities when the Muslim women, who had never left their homes, came by the hundreds to help in the hospitals, transit camps and on roadsides. Begum also opened various kinds of offices; An Employment Bureau, a Lost and Found Bureau, a Marriage Bureau, a Widow's Home and an Abducted Women's Home, were formed and run by women volunteers. Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan, along with the others, took her turn in tending to the sick, visiting camps, organizing transport and supplies, and driving out in the trucks, which toured the streets and outlying areas of the cities. She distributed blankets, clothing and food to those who were unable, by any reason, to reach the main camps. The Pakistan Women's National Guard was set up and proper training was imparted and Begum Ra'ana was given the rank of Brigadier. Towards the health of the people, Begum Ra'ana set up The Pakistan Women's Naval Reserve in Karachi, after which great stress was laid on Nursing and First Aid. In united India, Muslims were reluctant to let their daughters join the nursing profession. Now Begum Sahiba made a nation-wide appeal for Muslim girls of good and educated families, to come forward for nursing training. She made pioneered arrangements, whereby Pakistani nurses could be trained abroad. The Foreign nurses were brought to train girls in Pakistan and Pakistani girls sent to London for advanced training. To strengthen the life and working conditions of the laborers she founded the Pakistan Cottage Industries Association with the objective of reviving and sustaining the national Cottage Industries Art and Crafts, Ra'ana Liaquat Craftsmen's Colony and Pakistan Cottage Industries Emporium were opened. As part of this rehabilitation of work for the refugees, the Begum founded the Gul-i-Ra'ana Nusrat Industrial Home in Karachi, in which women refugees came to work for fair wages, plus yearly bonuses.

During All Pakistan Women's Conference at the Prime Minister's residence in Karachi Begum established a great institution All Pakistan Women's Association, popularly known as APWA. It was the hub of social, educational, political and

cultural hoist of women. APWA also with many International organizations like; The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), General Federation Women's Club, the International Alliance of Women, the Associated Country Women of the World, the International Council of Women, the World Assembly of Youth etc. Rural Welfare, Family Laws and Social Work was the key features of APWA.

After the assassination of her husband she was the first woman delegate from Pakistan to the United Nations General Assembly in 1952. She was a member of early Karachi Educational Inquiry Committee, Member of the Karachi University Syndicate and Senate, Chairman of the Pakistan Council of Fundamental Education and Honorary Member of the International Montessori Association and the Pakistan Mental Health Association. She was also a member of the I.L.O (International Labor Organization) Committee of Experts on Conventions and Recommendations.

The government of the Pakistan appointed Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan as its Ambassador to the Netherlands in September 1954 and in June 1961 as Pakistan's Ambassador to Italy and Tunisia. In short she dedicated her whole life for the welfare of the people of her country and made an equally outstanding contribution for the cause of women empowerment and humanity. Later, she served as Governor of Sindh from 1973 to 1976. She served faithfully and made enormous contributions to empowering the women of her country. Due to her devoted services, she received many national and international awards and honorable memberships. Her services for the social welfare and uplift of women gave her a special place and respect not only inside of Pakistan, but also in various countries around the world. The women of Pakistan will no doubt seek inspiration from Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan. She is a symbol of achievements and figure of success. She had in her own country, fostered an atmosphere for women to have opportunities to excel in civil life, sports and cultural field. She had created a much sought after organization, whose value was being increasingly felt. The continuing efforts of the women in the changing political scenario of Pakistan were entirely due to Begum's nonpolitical stance. A brave lady who never let careers of women suffers and today women are working in every avenue of Pakistan's varied life.

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 - ¹³ Kazimi, Muhammad Raza, pp.30-31.
 - ¹⁴ Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan's Papers, from their family collection. See Appendix A, There is misunderstanding regarding their marriage date Begum H.I.Ahamd, Begum Nur-ur-Saba and Begum siddiq Ali Khan mentioned the year only as 'in 1933' Mis Miles, p.2 and Ahamd, Ziauddin, Shaheed-e-Millat Liaquqt Ali Khan: Builder of Pakistan, p. 314, they mentioned that they were in April 1933. Mehr Nigar Masroor not mentioned their marriage date. Raza Kazimi in his book Liaquat Ali Khan: His Life and Work, and Mehar Vajdani, On 1st Birth Centenary of Begume Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan 1905-2005, they wrote the date of their marriage as December 1932, actually that was the date of the resignation of Begum Ra'ana from the Indrapastha Girls College.
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- ⁴⁰ Statement of Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan on the report of the tribunal appointed to inquire into the assassination of the late Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, Government of the Pakistan, Cabinet Secretariat, P.M Branch, p. 96. See Appendix D.
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