

## GENDER STUDIES (2026)

"Doing Gender," a sociological perspective viewing gender as an accomplished interactional display, was proposed by:

- (A) Davis and Moore (B) Parsons and Bales (C) West and Zimmerman (D) None of these.
3. The "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" (CEDAW) is often described as:
- (A) An international bill of rights for women (B) A peace treaty between nations  
(C) A trade agreement (D) None of these.
19. "Sticky Floor" refers to:
- (A) Women stuck in low-wage, low-mobility jobs (B) High retention rates of female employees  
(C) Domestic responsibilities (D) None of these.
20. The concept of "Matrix of Domination" was developed by:
- (A) Daniz Kandiyoti (B) Angela Davis (C) Bell Hooks (D) None of these.

### PART-II

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry **EQUAL** marks.  
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.  
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.  
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.  
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

Q. No. 2. Critically examine the theoretical arguments of social constructionism and queer theory regarding the categories of sex and gender. How do these arguments illuminate contemporary debates about transgender rights and the controversies over the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2018 in Pakistan? Support your answer with examples from legal debates and activism. (20)

Q. No. 3. Trace the evolution of the Feminist Movement in Pakistan from the activism of the Women's Action Forum (WAF) against the Hudood Ordinances in the 1980s to the digital activism of the 2020s. How has the locus of resistance shifted from "Legal Rights" to "Bodily Autonomy"? (20)

Q. No. 4. Evaluate Pakistan's performance in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2025. Identify the socioeconomic and political factors contributing to Pakistan's ranking, including labour force participation, education, health and political empowerment. (20)

Q. No. 5. Climate change has gendered impacts. Drawing on feminist environmentalism and ecofeminist perspectives, critically analyse how recent floods and heat waves in Pakistan have affected women differently. (20)

Q. No. 6. Critically examine the "NGO-ization" of the women's movement in Pakistan. Has the donor-driven agenda of Gender Mainstreaming depoliticized the feminist struggle, converting it into a technocratic "project" rather than a social revolution? Use the WAD (Women and Development) critique in your answer. (20)

Q. No. 7. Using intersectionality as an analytical framework, examine the experiences of marginalized groups of women in Pakistan, including rural women, ethnic and religious minorities, and differently-abled women. How do overlapping systems of oppression shape their access to health, education and employment? (20)

Q. No. 8. Write short notes on the following: (10 each) (20)

- (a) Gendered implications of digital transformation and the narrowing mobile gender gap in Pakistan (2024-2025), including the fact that eight million more women came online and the mobile internet gender gap fell from 38% to 25%.
- (b) The role of masculinity studies in understanding violence against women in Pakistani society.