MDS 502: SOCIAL POLICY AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 9th DECEMBER 2017

DURATION: 3 HOURS
MAXIMUM MARKS: 60

INSTRUCTIONS:
1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. DO NOT write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains FOUR (4) questions.
4. Question ONE is compulsory.
5. Answer any other TWO questions.
6. Question ONE carries 30 MARKS and the rest carry 15 MARKS each.
7. Write all your answers in the Examination answer booklet provided.
QUESTION ONE

Read the Case Study below carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Since Kenya achieved its independence in 1963, eleven general elections have been held, the latest being the 2013 general election which was unique in the sense that it was the first one under the new 2010 constitution, which provided that no single gender should hold more than two-thirds of elective or appointive positions. The percentage of women parliamentarians remained less than 6% from 1963 to 2007. In the 2008 general elections the numbers slightly rose to 9.8% with 22 women parliamentarians. The 11th parliament which came in place in March, 2013, saw a lot of improvements as far as women representation is concerned. In the 10th parliament, women make over 19% representations in parliament. This was made possible by a creation of 47 seats for women as well as policies requiring parties to nominate women into parliament. Even though the number of women representatives in parliament has increased, it still lies way below the expected 33.3% if the two-third gender rule is to be observed see details in the tabulation given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parliament</th>
<th>Time/ Duration</th>
<th>Total No. of Constituencies</th>
<th>Total No. of Women MPs</th>
<th>No. of Elected Women MPs</th>
<th>No. of Women VS Number of Men Nominated to Parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Parliament</td>
<td>1963-1969</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd Parliament</td>
<td>1969-1974</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd Parliament</td>
<td>1974-1979</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2/14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th Parliament</td>
<td>1979-1983</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th Parliament</td>
<td>1988-1992</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0/10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th Parliament</td>
<td>1993-1998</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th parliament</td>
<td>2007-2012</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6/6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Affirmative action has attracted different views from different writers. For example, Weiss (1997) contends that affirmative action seeks to overcome discrimination, increase diversity and reduce poverty among groups that have historically been victimized by discrimination. Alexander (2006) on the other hand argues that affirmative action is to a large extent an aspect of transformational measures, as it aims at enriching the society’s welfare by providing education, better housing, sanitary conditions, employment and other benefits. He further contends that true and just affirmative action is based on the premise that preference is shown to members of a designated group as long as they are as qualified/skilled or have the same know how as members of the non-designated group.

Required:

a) Using examples explain the gist of the case study and elaborate to what extent the context is embraced by the government Kenya. (8 Marks)
b) Describe any two affirmative action policies and legislations that have been put in place in Kenya for purposes of gender equity and equality. (6 Marks)
c) Discuss arguments for and against affirmative action policy (8 Marks)
d) While reading the case study given, do you think implementation of the affirmative action policy by countries of the world has a positive impact to society? Discuss. (8 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

a) Discuss the term gender Responsive budgeting (5 Marks)
b) Examine in detail, the term Social policy by relating to contemporary issues and challenges addressed by the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (5 Marks).
c) Explain categories of unpaid care work that apply to the concept in societal cultures today. (5 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

a) Describe in detail the social cultural problems with respect to oppression and exploitation of women in African societies giving respective suggestive
remedial measures and recommends addressing them. (3 Marks)

b) There is a correlation between Women and poverty in Africa. Do you agree or disagree? What is your critique on the statement? (5 Marks)

c) Using examples explain measures that have been put in place in terms of strategic policies and programs to address the problem of women and poverty mentioned in (a) above by the Sub-Saharan countries in Africa (5 Marks)

d) Describe the concept of gender mainstreaming strategy (2 Marks)

**QUESTION FOUR**

a) Compare and contrast MDGs and SDGs (5 Marks)

b) Detrimental effects of climate change can be felt in the short-term through natural hazards, such as landslides, floods and hurricanes; and in the long-term, through more gradual degradation of the environment. In many of these contexts, women are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men. Do you agree or disagree? What is your comment? (6 Marks)

c) Discuss briefly about gender responsive policy (4 Marks)