The Management University of Africa

POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP
DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDS 502: SOCIAL POLICY AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT
DATE: 1st AUGUST 2018

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

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QUESTION ONE

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

Gender mainstreaming was endorsed as a global strategy for promoting gender equality in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995. Mainstreaming was not a completely new strategy at that time. As an alternative to earlier strategies for promoting gender equality, the mainstreaming strategy had been under development for a number of years prior to the Beijing conference. The Beijing Conference was, however, an important landmark for mainstreaming in that governments, NGOs and international organizations gave political legitimacy to the strategy. Over the years since 1995 a number of serious misconceptions around gender mainstreaming have developed which have hampered effective implementation of the strategy. These are sometimes linked to lack of understanding of basic concepts such as "gender" and "gender equality". It is important to begin this discussion with an introduction to these basic concepts. In addition, there is still considerable uncertainty among staff in many organizations as to what mainstreaming actually entails in operational terms. The main question raised about mainstreaming today is "How can it be done?" This "how" question is often posed in a manner which implies that adequate implementation of the mainstreaming strategy is a purely technical question. In a similar vein are the calls for more checklists, guidelines, manuals and handbooks. The existence of large numbers of quite adequate checklists, guidelines, manuals and handbooks on gender mainstreaming in many sector areas is adequate testimony to the fact that improving the implementation of gender mainstreaming is not that simple. The political dimensions of promoting gender equality are largely ignored. There is still need for some considerable attention to the "why" question - to the goals, rationales and the linkages between gender perspectives / the goal of gender equality and different sector areas and issues in development. This presentation will therefore discuss the concept of gender mainstreaming - its evolution, practical implications and begin a discussion of a framework for its implementation.
Required:

a) While synchronising the case study carefully, discuss the gist of the case. \( \text{(10 Marks)} \)

b) Identify and discuss in detail steps for operationalizing mainstreaming strategy in any country \( \text{(5 Marks)} \)

c) In the case study you notice that the terms gender equity and equality are mentioned. What is the difference between gender equity and equality. \( \text{(5 Marks)} \)

d) Critique some of the gender mainstreaming principles and most troublesome misconceptions about gender mainstreaming. \( \text{(10 Marks)} \)

QUESTION TWO

a) Define the term social policy and explain why there has been growing interest in the study of social policy in the 21st century. \( \text{(8 Marks)} \)

b) Gender is identified as a cross cutting issue in all sectors of the economy for development, but integrating gender has faced resistance and a number of challenges in third world countries. Using examples discuss in detail these challenges and suggest remedies to address the problems. \( \text{(7 Marks)} \)

QUESTION THREE

a) There is a general agreement that empowerment of women is about it all growing an economy in a country. Using examples justify this statement. \( \text{(7 Marks)} \)

b) Women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social spheres. From experience many third world countries have legislated quota (affirmative action) where women are otherwise excluded, to meet the constitutional requirements. Discuss the pros and cons of the quota system of women in politics. \( \text{(8 Marks)} \)
QUESTION FOUR

a. Why, do women continue to experience discrimination despite their major contribution towards independent movements in Africa? (8 Marks)

b. What are the factors that contribute to gender bias? (7 Marks)