The Management University of Africa

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UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

BDS 200 : GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 2ND AUGUST 2024

DURATION: 2 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 70

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Write your registration number on the answer booklet.
2. **DO NOT** write on this question paper.
3. This paper contains **SIX (6)** questions.
4. Question **ONE** is compulsory.
5. Answer any other **THREE** questions.
6. Question **ONE** carries **25 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:

GENDER AND INTERSECTING INEQUALITIES IN ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES

Timely access to good-quality, affordable healthcare (both preventive and curative) plays a critical role in maintaining good health. It is considered an important social determinant of health (WHO, 2019e). In the EU context, access to health services has been acknowledged as a right and recognised as a key principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights. In a survey carried out by EIGE, respondents ranked nine public services in order of the extent to which they enabled their participation in different everyday life activities. The respondents, women and men alike, ranked health services as the most important type of public service and those that have the most transformative potential towards advancing gender equality in society. They create opportunities for people to be involved in education, employment and leisure (EIGE, 2020d).

Despite the EU standing out among industrialised regions for the health coverage of its population (OECD, 2019), universal access to health services is not yet achieved, and there are great variations in the level of access across the EU (Burns et al., 2019). Ethnic minority groups and migrant populations are seen to be over-represented among the population without, or with inadequate, health coverage (OECD, 2019). The analyses of which population groups are lagging behind in terms of access to health services and explores some of the reasons behind this.

Gender intersects with other social positions to hamper access to healthcare

Gender inequalities and gender norms intersect with socioeconomic, geographic and cultural factors and create structural barriers when accessing healthcare (WHO, 2019a). As highlighted in the domain of health, several population groups, such as lone parents, older people, migrants and people with disabilities, and women in particular, stand out as highly vulnerable to unmet healthcare needs. Gender is an important determinant of healthcare access and uptake. **Gender socialisation** tends to deter men from seeking diagnosis and treatment, resulting in men being less likely than women to visit medical practitioners. A study in the United Kingdom found that

men were 8 % less likely to consult a doctor than women, even when excluding consultations for reproductive reasons (Wang et al., 2013). The fact that women's greater familiarity with the health and social services system is often attributed to the fact that they dedicate more of their time to childcare and long-term care.

Required:

a) Demonstrate the importance of timely access to good-quality, affordable healthcare (both preventive and curative) and its critical role in maintaining good health. **(8 Marks)**

b) Analyses which population groups are lagging behind in terms of access to health services and explores some of the reasons behind this. **(10 Marks)**

c) Discuss the role of gender socialisation in health seeking behaviour. **(7 Marks)**

QUESTION TWO

a) Expound on five strengths of the proposed Sustainable Development Goals **(5 Marks)**

b) Describe 'The Road to Dignity by 2030 according to United Nations **(10 Marks)**

QUESTION THREE

a) With use of appropriate examples, discuss from agender perspective, the conceptualization of poverty. **(5 Marks)**

b) Discuss five determinants of gender across the globe. **(5 Marks)**

c) Examine five roles of rich nations in the "modernization" of the poor. **(5 Marks)**

QUESTION FOUR

a) Evaluate three of the organizational goals of gender responsive organizations. **(9 Marks)**

b) Describe six theoretical approaches to gender and development. **(6 Marks)**

QUESTION FIVE

a) Propose five ways to incorporating gender perspectives in policy analysis.

(5 Marks)

b) Early formulations of behaviorism regarded human life as a "black box." Expound on these behaviorists viewed input or stimuli as entering the "box".

(10 Marks)

QUESTION SIX

a) Using the term gender rather than sex, signals an awareness of three dimensions. Examine the three dimensions of usage of the term gender.

(9 Marks)

b) Analyze the focus of gender roles framework on describing women's and men's roles and their relative access to and control over resources.

(6 Marks)