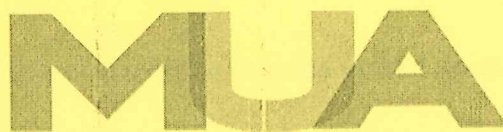


The
Management
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POST GRADUATE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MDS 502: SOCIAL POLICY AND GENDER DEVELOPMENT

DATE: 3RD April 2019

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:

Women play a major role in agriculture, the world over. About 70% of the agricultural workers, 80% of food producers and 15% of those who process basic food, are women and they also undertake 70 to 85% of the rural marketing; thus making up more than two-third of the workforce in agricultural production. Despite the reality that women produce a larger share of food in the developing world, in various rural societies, women eat less than men do. Rural women play a vital role in agricultural sector production by working with full passion in production of crops correctly from the soil preparation till harvesting and food protection activities.

In rural areas of Pakistan, women contribute in the entire operations interrelated to crop production such as sowing, rearing, transplanting, and harvesting. Rural women in Pakistan carry out these farm duties in addition to their common domestic chores of cooking and maintaining the house, besides looking after the entire household up-keeping and maintenance. Females overshadow men in a lot of spheres of agricultural responsibilities in expressions of their productive participation but usually their efforts go unrecognized at national level. Women are the backbone of the rural and national economies.

They comprise 41% of the world's agricultural labour force, which rises to 78% in some countries. As farmers, women in subsistence production ensure the survival of millions of people in every part of the world. Women, in sustenance economies, are producing and reproducing wealth in partnership with nature, as experts in their own right with environmental knowledge of nature's processes. Women's livelihood strategies and their means of food security are diverse and difficult, from cleaning-up seed, to cultivating field crops, to house gardening and forests and waste lands. These alternate modes of knowledge and livelihood are not known to conventional agricultural scientists, who cannot associate women's expertise, information, work and skills with

society, food security and the creation of wealth. More than half of the world's food is grown by women. Women's work is equally wide-ranging and multifaceted that continues throughout the year, and they perform multiple tasks in the realm of agriculture. Women's original knowledge and skills are vitally compulsory for the food production and sustainable agriculture. They are the power on the interface of livestock keeping with farming. The entrenched social and religious norms that define women's role as secondary and subordinate keep women vulnerable and dependent and allow women's exploitation as agricultural workers and farmers. Neither ensuring that the majority of rural women neither do own land, nor have access to productive resources.

Required

- a) Synchronising the case study carefully, discuss the gist of the case. (10 Marks)
- b) Identify and discuss in detail steps for operationalizing mainstreaming strategy in agriculture sector. (10 Marks)
- c) Kenya's agricultural sector is characterized by gender inequalities that hurt the performance of the sector. Discuss the institutional and Community-based inequalities affecting women in agriculture sector (10 Marks)

QUESTION TWO

Gender is identified as a cross cutting issue in all sectors of the economy for development, but integrating gender issues into legal frameworks like legislatures and laws has been difficult and therefore faces resistance in Kenya. Using examples discuss in detail these challenges and suggest remedies to address the problems. (15 Marks)

QUESTION THREE

- a) Gender empowerment of women is about creating legal structures and institutions to grow an economy in a country. Using examples explain this statement. (7 Marks)
- b. Examine the pros and cons of quota system for women. (8 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR

a) Gender violence is a challenge in many African countries and enacted under many different manifestations. Using examples discuss forms of gender-based violence

(8 Marks)

b) What are the factors that contribute to gender bias?

(7 Marks)