THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES

EXAMINATIONS OF MAY 2009

CODE AND NAME OF COURSE: GEND2501: WOMEN, LEADERSHIP AND CHANGE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

DATE AND TIME: DURATION: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES: This paper has 2 pages and 7 questions. Each question is worth 25 marks.

ANSWER QUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER QUESTION

Be sure to use the terms, concepts, theories and examples examined during the course as well as references to the relevant literature and events in developing your answer.

QUESTION ONE IS COMPULSORY

1. Write short notes on FIVE (5) of the following:
   a. Patriarchy  f. Practical versus Strategic Gender Interests
   b. Androcentrism  g. Sexual Division of Labour
   c. Public/Private Dichotomy  h. "Women as a Last Colony"
   d. Transactional Leadership  i. Visibility-Vulnerability Spiral
   e. Double Militancy  j. "The Personal is Political"

2. Kathleen Jones states that "authority as conventionally exercised is masculinized, not because men are in authority...but because in its origins authority was constructed as authority over women" (Jones 1993 in Barritteau 2003: 26). Discuss how women have challenged normative notions of power through transformational leadership.

3. Nancy Hartsock asks "Is it ever legitimate to say "women" without qualification?" (1990: 159). Answer this question by discussing the role race/ethnicity, class and/or social background play in determining the political agenda of women leaders and in creating a unified women’s movement.
4. "Change in the structure of political opportunity is only meaningful if women perceive these conditions as opportunities, if they perceive them in gendered terms, if they perceive the conditions as requiring them to take action and if they are able to develop a successful organizational form through which to channel their action"


Discuss the statement above with reference to a named women’s group in either South Africa, Argentina or any other developing country which was organized during a period of transition to democracy. Account for the group’s ideology and strategies for change.

5. Joyce Chadya states that “there has always been a hierarchical relationship between women’s movements and nationalism” (2003: 155). Using specific examples from Africa, India or Latin America, analyse the different roles that women play within nationalist movements and the challenges they face in their fight for gender equality.

6. Sujatha Fernandez argues that “notions of revolutionary motherhood... both reinforce older roles and create the groundwork for new possible roles and identity to emerge” (2007: 102). Examine the implications of maternalist politics for the empowerment of women in developing countries. Are there any shortcomings to this political strategy?

7. Joyce Chadya states that “whenever women come out strongly advocating women’s rights they are accused of being under imperial/western influence” (2003: 155). Is feminism in the developing world a foreign, Western, socio-cultural import?