

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

*For The Following Qualification:-*

*B.Sc. (Intercal)*

**CHIME 3: Poverty, Inequality and Health**

COURSE CODE : CHME0003

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 23-MAY-03

TIME : 10.00

TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours

Answer THREE questions. There are TEN questions on this paper.

1. Richard Jolly has described the widespread pessimism about development as 'excessive'. Do you agree with his assessment?
2. What role can health actors (for example Ministries of Health, health workers, international agencies etc) play in poverty reduction?
3. Some commentators argue that in developing countries accelerating the rate of economic growth should be the top priority for policy-makers. Will this prescription help or hinder the quest for improved health outcomes?
4. Critically examine the ideas of the dependency school of development theory. What insights can be gained from the debates around dependency theory for our understanding of progress of developing countries at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century?
5. What policy prescriptions for development does a neo-liberal perspective offer us? Are they an adequate answer to the challenge of sub-Saharan African development?
6. Describe the ways in which structural adjustment policies impact on the health of households. What is your assessment of the effects of these policies?
7. 'Prioritising the role of women in the development process is crucial for improving health outcomes'. Discuss with reference to examples.
8. 'Most theories of famine causation offer inadequate explanations of a complex problem'. Discuss with reference to historical examples of famine.
9. 'Only State action can be sure of guaranteeing the health of the people'. Do you agree?
10. What types of role can civil society helpfully play in supporting improvements in health in developing countries?

**END OF PAPER**

## ERRATA

CHME0003 Poverty, Inequality and Health  
Friday 23 May 2003, 10am

Question 9 should now read  
Critically discuss the role of the state in promoting better health in developing countries.