



UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

B.S. 4 Years Program / Fourth Semester – 2019

Paper: Gender and Health

Course Code: GS-210 Part – I (Compulsory)

Time: 15 Min. Marks: 10

Roll No. in Fig.

Roll No. in Words.

Signature of Supdt.:

ATTEMPT THIS PAPER ON THIS QUESTION SHEET ONLY.

Division of marks is given in front of each question.

This Paper will be collected back after expiry of time limit mentioned above.

Q.1. Encircle the right answer cutting and overwriting is not allowed. (10x1=10)

- i. A myth of nature
 - (a) Is the earliest type of religious story
 - (b) Is the latest type of religious story
 - (c) Has no religious stories
 - (d) Is theistic
- ii. In the myths of liberation, the primary goal of religion is
 - (a) To perform rituals.
 - (b) To affirm the rhythms of nature.
 - (c) To eliminate desire and achieve liberation from rebirth.
 - (d) To rid oneself of sin.
- iii. The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence definition of infertility is:
 - (a) Failure to conceive at a time of one's choosing
 - (b) Failure to conceive for a period of two years
 - (c) Failure to conceive after frequent unprotected sexual intercourse for one to two years in couples in the reproductive age group
 - (d) Failure to conceive after frequent unprotected sexual intercourse for ten years in couples in the reproductive age group

The National Institute of Health and Care Excellence definition of infertility is "failure to conceive after frequent unprotected sexual intercourse for one to two years in couples in the reproductive age group". By this definition infertility affects approximately one in seven heterosexual couples at some point during their reproductive lives.
- iv. The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990:
 - (a) Aims to promote safe and ethical use of assisted reproductive technologies
 - (b) Was amended by the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008
 - (c) Provides the legal framework for the regulation of infertility treatment and research
 - (d) All of the options are correct

Feedback:

The Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 1990 provides the legal framework for the regulation of infertility treatment and research and is intended to promote safe and ethical use of assisted reproductive technologies. The Act has been subject to piecemeal amendment by legislation such as the Human Fertilisation and Embryology (Deceased Fathers) Act 2003 and the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority (Disclosure of Donor Information) Regulations 2004. A major review of the 1990 Act commenced in 2004 and resulted in the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008 which serves mainly to amend the 1990 Act

P.T.O.

- v. Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis is:
- (a) A way of creating designer babies
 - (b) Regulated by the common law
 - (c) Used for sex selection for social reasons
 - (d) A way of screening embryos to ascertain their genetic composition prior to implantation.

Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis is a technique to screen embryos to ascertain their genetic makeup prior to implantation following *in vitro* fertilisation. It is used to screen embryos for inherited medical conditions that could seriously affect the infant. It can also be used to identify whether an embryo has a sex related medical condition. It cannot be used (lawfully) for sex selection for family balancing.

- vi. According to current UK recommendations, which of the following nutrient supplements should a woman consume during pregnancy?
- (a) Folic Acid and Vitamin D
 - (b) Iron
 - (c) Vitamin A
- vii. Which of these best describes the concept of hegemonic masculinity?
- (a) The inherent promotion of feminine characteristics in society.
 - (b) Social dominance of men over women that results from the designation of 'masculine' characteristics as more valued than 'feminine' characteristics.
 - (c) All of the above.
 - (d) The acknowledgement that gender identity exists in many forms and is not binary.
- viii. Maternal weight gain is usually monitored in pregnancy. Which of the following statements is/are True?
- (a) Research to define pattern and level of optimal weight gain is ongoing
 - (b) Both inadequate and excessive weight gain are associated with poorer maternal and infant health outcomes
 - (c) Excessive maternal weight gain in pregnancy has been linked to obesity in the offspring
 - (d) All the above
- ix. Among the following statements which is not an object of gender Sensitization programme.
- (a) Promoting societal awareness to gender issues
 - (b) Review of curriculum and education materials to remove gender bias
 - (c) Remove of all derogatory, references to the dignity of women
 - (d) Removal of caste hierarchy from the society
- x. In Pakistan, the first Psychology department to offer a course of Gender Studies in their programs was
- (a) LUMS
 - (b) Beacon house National University
 - (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah University
 - (d) Shaheed Benazir Bhutto City University



ATTEMPT THIS (SUBJECTIVE) ON THE SEPARATE ANSWER SHEET PROVIDED

Q.2. Answers the short Questions. Each carry equal marks. (2x10=20)

- i. Write a note on the following
How Gender effects Health?
OR
Women's health issues in the light of human rights
- ii. Compared with men, the number of women living below the poverty line increased between 1970 and 1980. Discuss the reasons behind it.

Q.3. Answer the following questions Briefly. (2x15=30)

- i. How gender differences effect health? specially in developing countries.
- ii. What are the major challenges to developing countries while access to health care and services?