

(8 pages)

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M.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Second Semester

Economics – Elective

GENDER ECONOMICS

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (15 × 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. Which of the following sector minimise the wage discrimination against women
 - (a) Primary Sector
 - (b) Secondary Sector
 - (c) Tertiary Sector
 - (d) Mining and Quarrying

2. NSSO conducts survey so for
 1. Household surveys on socio-economic subjects.
 2. Surveys on land holding, livestock and agriculture
 3. Assets, Indebtedness and Investment
 4. Labour Force, Employment and Unemployment
 - (a) 1,2 and 3
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1,2 and 4
 - (d) 1,2,3 and 4
3. What is the main reason women's work is often not recognized in national accounting systems?
 - (a) Women's work is primarily in high-paying sectors
 - (b) Women's work is primarily unpaid or undervalued
 - (c) Women are not well represented in the workforce
 - (d) National accounting systems are biased against women
4. What is the term used to describe the separation of men and women into different jobs or occupations?
 - (a) Gender inequality
 - (b) Pay parity
 - (c) Sex segregation
 - (d) Gender equality



5. The Indian census has undergone changes in work classification overtime. What is the main reason for these changes?
- (a) To reflect the growing importance of the service sector
 - (b) To improve the accuracy of data on unemployment
 - (c) To simplify the data collection process
 - (d) To align with international classifications
6. Which of the following initiatives can promote women's participation in the organized sector?
- 1. Enacting laws against workplace discrimination based on gender
 - 2. Providing training programs to equip women with relevant skills
 - 3. Offering parental leave policies for both mothers and fathers
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 3
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 3 only
7. What is a potential barrier to women's access to higher education in some parts of the world?
- (a) Lack of affordable childcare options
 - (b) Cultural norms that discourage girls' education
 - (c) Limited availability of scholarships and financial aid
 - (d) All of the above

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8. Which of the following is not a gender issue in health?
- (a) Low age at marriage
 - (b) Poor nutrition
 - (c) Women in organised sector
 - (d) Women in unorganised sector
9. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act of 1986 is a law in India that prohibits
- (a) Gender discrimination in the workplace
 - (b) Violence against women in films and television
 - (c) Unequal pay for equal work
 - (d) Indecent representation of women in advertisements and publications
10. NPWE 2000 emphasizes the importance of
- (a) Perpetuating traditional gender roles
 - (b) Changing societal attitudes and practices for gender equality
 - (c) Limiting women's access to technology and resources
 - (d) Prioritizing men's needs over women's needs

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11. Strategies to address female poverty is/are
1. Investing in girls education and skill development programs
 2. Providing affordable and accessible childcare and eldercare options
 3. Promoting policies that ensure equal pay for equal work
- (a) 1 only (b) 2. Only
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Globalization can create new opportunities for women in the workforce through
- (a) Increased access to information and technology
 - (b) Expansion of import-oriented industries
 - (c) Increased entree in Media industry
 - (d) Increased the opportunities in financial sector
13. Award programs that recognize outstanding achievements of women in various fields can
- (a) More women in labour market
 - (b) Celebrate women's contributions and inspire others
 - (c) Provide financial support for their future endeavours
 - (d) Agenda of Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat

14. A major characteristic of unorganised sector employment is:
- (a) Fixed working hours and regular paychecks.
 - (b) Strong trade unions and collective bargaining power
 - (c) Lack of formal contracts and social security benefits.
 - (d) Strict adherence to labour laws and regulations.
15. When economic data is not disaggregated by gender, policymakers might be less likely to
1. Identify sectors where women are underrepresented in the workforce
 2. Design policies that address the economic security needs of women
 3. Track progress towards gender equality in economic participation
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1,2 and 3

PART B — (5 × 4 = 20 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

16. (a) What is meant by Gender Economics? State its objectives.

Or

- (b) How does NSSO classify the various work?



17. (a) How is women treated in unorganised sector?

Or

- (b) Bring out the causes for gender inequality in jobs.

18. (a) 'Gender equality starts at home' — Give your comment

Or

- (b) Narrate the women's rights in Indian Constitution.

19. (a) Elucidate the objective of NPEW 2001.

Or

- (b) Expound the Importance of Land Rights for Women.

20. (a) Why do we need gender disaggregated data?

Or

- (b) Point out and state the causes for invisibility of women in official data.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

21. (a) Analyze the economic and social consequences of women's unpaid and underpaid work.

Or

- (b) Examine the causes for growth of marginal workers in India and suggest a remedies to overcome it.

22. (a) Critically evaluate the impact of Globalisation on Gender.

Or

- (b) Reveal the gender issues at the work places and How do you address gender issues in the workplace?

23. (a) Appraise trend and growth of women participation in higher education.

Or

- (b) Evaluate the role of media stakeholders in challenging the indecent representation of women.

24. (a) Elaborate the role of women in economic development.

Or

- (b) Give a lucid note on the factors affecting women entrepreneurs and suggest a solution for eradicate it.

25. (a) Analyse what problems did Dalit women face in India and suggest a suitable recommendation to eradicate it.

Or

- (b) Critically asses what are the initiatives taken by the government of India for women empowerment.

