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Reg.No :

Name :

MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM
MGU-UGP (HONOURS) Regular EXAMINATION October 2025
Third SEMESTER
Value Addition Course (VAC) - MG3VACECO200 - GENDER AND
ECONOMICS
(2024 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

Duration: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 50

Remember(K), Understand(U), Apply(A), Analyse(An), Evaluate(E), Create(C), Skill(S), Interest(I) and Appreciation(Ap)

Students should attempt at least one question from each course outcome to enhance their overall outcome attainability.

Part A

Multiple Choice Question

Answer all questions

Each question carries 1 marks

1. The main purpose of Gender Equality Indices [U] / [CO1]
 - a). To compare GDP levels between countries
 - b). To measure disparities between men and women in development outcomes
 - c). To track population growth by gender
 - d). To assess environmental sustainability
2. A major cause of poor health outcomes among women in developing countries is: [K] / [CO2]
 - a). Higher wages for women
 - b). Gender-biased allocation of food and nutrition
 - c). Higher literacy rates among women
 - d). Government health subsidies
3. When women are overrepresented in agriculture and domestic work, it illustrates: [An] / [CO2]
 - a). Labour mobility
 - b). Gender neutrality in employment
 - c). Occupational segregation
 - d). Rising labour productivity
4. Indicate why gender-responsive budgeting is considered a crucial tool for good governance. [U] / [CO4]
 - a). It only benefits the government by increasing tax revenue.
 - b). It ensures that only gender-specific issues are

11. GDI stands for: [K] / [CO1]
 a). Gender Disparity Index b). Gender Development Indicator
 c). Gender Development Index d). Global Development Index
12. Which of the following is a common barrier to women's participation in decision-making? [K] / [CO2]
 a). Equal education opportunities b). Patriarchal social norms
 c). Government reservation policies d). Women's self-help groups
13. Which state in India pioneered the Kudumbashree Mission, a women-oriented poverty eradication and empowerment program? [U] / [CO3]
 a). Tamil Nadu b). Maharashtra
 c). Karnataka d). Kerala
14. The benefit of an interdisciplinary approach in gender studies is [An] / [CO1]
 a). It limits the understanding of gender issues b). It provides a comprehensive understanding of gender issues
 c). It focuses only on theoretical aspects d). It ignores practical applications
15. Indicate the primary reason for the United Nations General Assembly's creation of UN Women in 2010. [U] / [CO3]
 a). To address the need for a single, powerful UN entity to lead gender equality efforts.
 b). To specifically address issues of gender-based violence in conflict zones.
 c). To provide humanitarian aid exclusively to women and girls during crises.
 d). To ensure equal representation of women in UN leadership positions.

[1x15 = 15]

Part B

Short Answer

Answer any 10 questions

Each question carries 2 marks

16. Compare the position of women in Kerala with that of other Indian states in terms of education and health. [An] / [CO1]
17. Discuss some policy initiatives in India aimed at reducing feminization of poverty. [An] / [CO2]
18. Define gender discrimination in education with one example. [K] / [CO2]
19. What is meant by the term Missing Women and why is it considered a serious social issue? [U] / [CO1]
20. What is the significance of women's reservation in local governance? [K] / [CO2]

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| 21. State any two major gender issues in socio- economic development in developed countries. | [U] / [CO2] |
| 22. Evaluate the effectiveness of international organisations in reducing gender disparities through policy implementation. | [E] / [CO4] |
| 23. Examine the gender policy in simple terms. | [U] / [CO3] |
| 24. What does LGBT+ stands for ? | [U] / [CO1] |
| 25. Explain some common gender stereotypes existing in our society | [A] / [CO1] |
| 26. What is meant by the "glass ceiling"? | [K] / [CO2] |
| 27. Explain how gender shift has influenced family and household structure | [An] / [CO1] |
| 28. Mention two socio-cultural barriers that restrict women's participation in the workforce | [K] / [CO2] |
| 29. What is the difference between HDI and GDI. | [U] / [CO1] |
| | [2x10 = 20] |

Part C

Short Essay

Answer any 3 questions

Each question carries 5 marks

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| 30. Explain how occupational segregation contributes to gender wage gaps. | [A] / [CO2] |
| 31. Examine the challenges in achieving gender equality and suggest possible solutions to address them. | [U] / [CO1] |
| 32. Illustrates the causes of poverty in an underdeveloped country with regard to gender issues. | [An] / [CO2] |
| 33. Analyze how wage discrimination affects overall economic growth and development. | [An] / [CO2] |
| 34. Recommend strategies to improve the application of gender budgeting approaches. | [E] / [CO3] |
| 35. Examine the government interventions and policy measures to address feminization of poverty in India. | [An] / [CO2] |
| 36. Discuss the importance of gender economics and its relevance to the society | [U] / [CO1] |
| | [5x3 = 15] |