

**NIRMALA MEMORIAL FOUNDATION COLLEGE OF EDUCATION,
KANDIVALI EAST, MUMBAI
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**INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE 1 (IC1)
GENDER SCHOOL AND SOCIETY**

**UNIT 1
GENDER: CONCEPT AND PERSPECTIVES
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Which is the sociological definition of sex?

- A. A person's biological and anatomical attributes to two main categories male, female, intersex, transgender
- B. A person's attractions to their opposites, as gays lesbians, bisexuals, transgender
- C. A person's inclinations promoted by parents, peers, neighbors, friends, relatives
- D. A person's sociological roles constructed by society, communities

ANSWER: A

2. Which statement defines gender?

- A. Gender is a biological concept
- B. It is the role of a man or woman in society
- C. Gender is submissiveness of women
- D. Gender is socially constructed

ANSWER: D

3. Patriarchy is-

- A. a system of society in which the oldest male is the head of the family
- B. a system in society in which the oldest female is the head of the family
- C. a system in India in which property is transferred from mother to daughter
- D. an Indian system of transfer of property rights from mother to son

ANSWER: A

4. Which of the following problems are not faced by Indian women?

- A. Dowry system
- B. Domestic Violence
- C. Sati, Jauhar
- D. Passport issues

ANSWER: D

5. What is equity?

- A. the use of proportion or relation of social treatment
- B. the use of fairness in justice
- C. the quality of being fair and impartial
- D. the phenomenon of being prejudiced

ANSWER: C

6. Discrimination on the basis of gender is defined as-

- A. Equal pay for equal work
- B. renouncing gender bias
- C. no favoritism and no partiality
- D. observing differences between females and males

ANSWER: D

7. Which of the following is not normally learnt concepts in the socialization process?

- A. norms of culture
- B. roles we are to play in life
- C. languages of the people around us
- D. school curriculum

ANSWER: D

8. Boys, men, uncles, firemen, grandfathers are

- A. feminine titles
- B. masculine titles
- C. neutral titles
- D. royal titles

ANSWER: B

9. Which of the following is not correct?

- A. Gender is based on social norms
- B. Gender is biological
- C. Gender roles are acquired from time to time
- D. Gender roles are constant, invariable

ANSWER: B

10. What is stereotyping?

- A. a fixed idea about a particular person or thing which is often not true in reality
- B. a changing idea of dominating women
- C. a constant impression portrayed by submissive males
- D. a fixed impression of passive, suffering men

ANSWER: A

UNIT 1
GENDER: CONCEPT AND PERSPECTIVES
DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

- Q1. Explain feminism as a gender related concept?
- Q.2. Explain the characteristics of gender.
- Q.3 Elaborate the concept of transgender.
- Q.4. Emergence of gender specific roles can be understood from psychological perspectives. Elucidate this statement.
- Q.5 Justify the sociological perspectives of emerging gender roles.

ANSWERS

Q1. Explain feminism as a gender related concept?

ANSWER:

- At its core, feminism is the belief in full social, economic, and political equality for women.
- Feminism largely arose in response to Western traditions that restricted the rights of women, but feminist thought has global manifestations and variations.
- Feminism advocates social, political, economic, and intellectual equality for women and men.
- Feminism defines a political perspective.
- The text explores these issues through six key concepts in feminist theorizing: equality; difference; choice; care; time; and experience.

Q.2. Explain the characteristics of gender.

ANSWER:

Characteristics of gender-

- As a social construct, gender varies from society to society and can change over time. Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families.
- Gender refers to the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in our families, our societies and our cultures.
- Gender roles and expectations are learned. They can change over time and they vary within and between cultures.

Q.3 Elaborate the concept of transgender.

ANSWER:

- Transgender people are people whose gender identity is different from the gender they were thought to be at birth.
- Transgender people have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from the sex that they were assigned at birth.

- Some transgender people who desire medical assistance to transition from one sex to another identify as transsexual.
- Mismatch between biological sex and gender identity, culminating in its severest form as gender dysphoria, has been ascribed to mental disease, family dysfunction and childhood trauma. But accumulating evidence now implies biological factors in establishing gender identity, and a role for particular genes.

Q.4. Emergence of gender specific roles can be understood from psychological perspectives. Elucidate this statement.

ANSWER:

Psychological theories of gender tend to revolve around the question of whether gender is a natural, biological fact (Freud: 'anatomy is destiny'), or whether gender is a socially-constructed category which culture socialises/conditions children into: i.e. boys and girls learn to be boys and girls.

- **Gender schema theories**

According to this perspective, once children identify themselves as girls or boys, they selectively attend to and remember own-sex relevant information and are motivated to use this information to shape their own behaviours and make gender-related inferences and judgments.

- According to cognitive developmental theory, gender identity is postulated as the basic organizer and regulator of children's gender learning (Kohlberg, 1966).
- The biosocial approach (Money & Ehrhardt, 1972) is an approach where by nature and nurture both play a role in gender development.
- John Money's (1972) theory was that once a biological male or female is born, social labelling and differential treatment of boys and girls interact with biological factors to steer development.

Q.5 Justify the sociological perspectives of emerging gender roles.

ANSWER:

Gender roles refer to the set of social and behavioural norms that are considered to be socially appropriate for individuals of a specific sex.

For example, women opening beauty parlours in their homes or women taking up the weaving work at their homes earn from part-time jobs only

Three theoretical perspectives guide sociological thinking on social problems:

- Functionalist theory,
- Conflict theory, and
- Symbolic interactionist theory

Frederich Engels compared the family structure to the relationship between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, suggesting that women had less power than men in the household because they were dependent on them for wages.

Men, like any other group with a power or wealth advantage in Conflict Theory, fought to maintain their control over resources (in this case, political and economic power). Conflict between the two groups caused things like the Women's Suffrage Movement and was responsible for social change.

According to interactionists, gender stratification exists because people act toward each other on the basis of the meanings they have for each other, and that these meanings are derived from social interaction.

According to Cooley's concept of the "looking-glass self," an individual's understanding of their gender role is based on how society perceives them. Thus, if society views a man as masculine, he will also perceive himself to be masculine.

"Doing gender" is the notion that masculinity and femininity are performed gender identities. Gender is something we do or perform, not something we are.

UNIT 2

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IDENTITY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Girls are likely to have such as cooking and doing the laundry. By assigning household tasks

- A. outside errands
- B. providing for needs
- C. breadwinning roles
- D. domestic chores

ANSWER: D

Q.2. Honour killings punishing inter-caste marriages in most cases involve unions between women from the upper castes and men from lower castes or

- A. upper castes
- B. royal kshatriyas
- C. trader businessmen
- D. backward classes

ANSWER: D

Q.3. When we speak of gender divisions, we usually refer to:

- A. Biological difference between men and women
- B. Unequal roles assigned by the society to men and women
- C. Unequal child sex ratio
- D. Absence of voting rights for women in democracies

ANSWER: B

4 In India seats are reserved for women in

- A. Lok Sabha

- B. State legislative assemblies
- C. Cabinets
- D. Panchayati Raj bodies

ANSWER: A

5. Which among the following statements about India's Constitution is wrong?

- A. It prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion.
- B. It gives official status to one religion.
- C. It provides to all individuals freedom to profess any religion.
- D. It ensures equality of citizens within religious communities.

ANSWER: B

6. According to UNESCO _____ in education around the world, are mainly determined by "poverty, geographical isolation, minority status, disability, early marriage and pregnancy and gender-based violence".

- A. Gender parity issues
- B. Gender based inequalities
- C. Gender bias actions
- D. Gender mainstreaming approach

ANSWER: D

7. In India and in South Asia _____ is one of the most significant underlying factors for poor nutrition.

- A. gender equality
- b. gender equity
- c. gender mainstreaming
- d. gender r discrimination

ANSWER: D

8. A Stereotype is a widely held _____.

- A. Fixed image or idea about a person or thing
- B. Different views about a person
- C. Same views about different people
- D. Opposing ideas about a person

ANSWER: A

9. Which statement is appropriate about stereotypes regarding personality traits?

- A. Men are expected to be taller than women of the same age
- B. Men discuss and take decisions and women gossip

- C. Men are expected to take jobs like mechanic and women are expected to take jobs like teaching
- D. Men are expected to be aggressive and women are expected to be docile

ANSWER: D

10. If males are better at spatial reasoning than females, which one of the following subjects should males be more likely to select.

- A. Geography
- B. Mathematics
- C. Art& craft
- D. English Language.

ANSWER: B

UNIT 2

SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION OF GENDER IDENTITY

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

Q.1. Caste and religion have a significant role to play in the social construction of gender identities. Justify.

Q.2. Explain media have an influence on inclusion and socially constructed gender identities.

Q.3. Discuss gender bias in education

Q.4. What is the impact of Gender stereotypes on society?

Q5. How can teachers reduce stereotypes threats in the classroom?

ANSWERS

Q.1. Caste and religion have a significant role to play in the social construction of gender identities. Justify.

ANSWER:

Impact of caste on gender identity

- SC/ST girls' schooling
- gendered labour and socialisation

Impact of religion on gender identity

- School of religious denomination and limitations to girls' education
- Muslim girls' education: financial constraints and communal factors

Q.2. Explain media have an influence on inclusion and socially constructed gender identities.

ANSWER:

Role of media

- To ensure no stereotypes, no vulgarity in songs, films etc, portray respect for men, women and LGBT
- Fair gender portrayal, fair representation of issues related to men, women and LGBT community
- Use of proper language for inclusion of all

Q.3. Discuss gender bias in education.

ANSWER:

Gender Bias in Education

- Subject selection based on gender
- Career selection on gender
- Educational Attainment more of girls than boys
- Boys specific institution
- Employment based on age, wealth residence, education-statistics related to it
- Gender based jobs
- unemployment in transgender
- Gender imbalance in job market
- Glass ceiling effect

Q4. What is the impact of Gender stereotypes on society?

ANSWER:

- Gender stereo types can be harmful to society as they can limit the capacity of an individual to develop their individual potential.
- Sometimes career choices of an individual are affected by gender stereotypes. Due to stereotypes, certain responsibilities are left to certain sex.
- Men are good at mechanical jobs whereas women are considered to be more nurturing and more patient than men.
- Gender stereotyping is wrong when it results in violation or violation of human rights and fundamental freedom.

Q5. How can teachers reduce stereotypes threats in the classroom?

ANSWER:

- Emphasize high standards and Capability.
- The Feedback teachers give to students provides a wealth of opportunity to reduce stereotype threat.
- One effective way method of feedback is to emphasize that you hold all students to high standards and to assure them that they have all capability to meet those standards.
- Develop empathy for others.
- Try to walk in their shoes.
- Provide role models to children.

UNIT 3
GENDER ISSUES AND PROVISIONS
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The most deep rooted social evils in our society prevalent today also among different communities is-

- A. Hunger
- B. Status
- C. Dowry
- D. Unemployment

ANSWER: C

2. How was the dowry system practised in the Olden days?

- A. A Gift exchange ceremony
- B. Through barter system
- C. Exchange of land
- D. Exchange of gold coins

ANSWER: A

3. Roots of _____ can be traced to the dowry system.

- A. greed and power
- B. peace and prosperity
- C. injustice and fairness
- D. female foeticide and female infanticide

ANSWER: D

4. Work place discrimination is based on -

- A. Liberty
- B. Equality
- C. Certain prejudices
- D. Perceptions

ANSWER: C

5. Signs of workplace discrimination are -

- A. More attention
- B. Meaningful communication
- C. Varied Roles
- D. Overlooked or denied promotions

ANSWER: D

6. Two individuals (A & B) with the same qualification and experience have joined an Organisation. Individual A has been promoted to a higher grade. This is an example of-

- A. Direct discrimination
- B. Indirect discrimination
- C. Harassment
- D. Victimization

ANSWER: A

7. The other word for sexual abuse is -

- A. Disability
- B. Molestation
- C. Hostility
- D. Insulting

ANSWER: B

8. Which programme should be included as an integral part of educational system to eliminate cases of sexual abuse in schools?

- A. Assertiveness training
- B. Role playing
- C. Dramatization
- D. Problem based learning

ANSWER: A

9. What is the most common means of cyber bullying?

- A. Cell phone
- B. Computer
- C. Hand written notes
- D. Video games.

ANSWER: B

10. What is an example of cyber bullying?

- A. Telling someone that their shirt is dirty
- B. Mean text messages
- C. Ignoring someone talking to you
- D. Hitting someone

ANSWER: B

UNIT 3
GENDER ISSUES AND PROVISIONS
DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

- Q1. What are the causes of dowry system in India?
- Q2. What are the three preventive measures aimed at curbing the dowry system?
- Q3. What are the different types of discrimination faced in the work place?
- Q4. What are the signs to watch out for in identifying a case of child sexual abuse?
- Q5. State three objectives of the national policy for empowerment of women (2001)

ANSWERS

Q1. What are the causes of dowry system in India?

ANSWER:

The causes of dowry system-

- **Greed expectation:** When the marriage ceremony talks are initiated, a major sector of the society holds the thought it is the event for extortion from the bride's family.
- **Social status:** The ancient India was quite liberal in the event of gift exchange.
- **Illiteracy:** With a literacy rate of 74.04 % in the country, it is quite valid to consider it the primary cause for different social evils.
- **Status of Women:** It is quite obvious that women's status in the society is not an equal one.
- **Lack of willingness to adhere to laws**

Q2. What are the three preventive measures aimed at curbing the dowry system?

ANSWER:

The solutions/Preventive measures aimed at curbing the dowry system are-

- **Education:** If we have to reach out across the nation and make sure the mainstream community is at par with the nation's prospects, education is a necessity.
- **Making women self-dependent:** The Female sect of our society is an active contributor in the development of the home, the society and the nation as a whole.
- **Gender Equality:** The primary reason for the existence of dowry system is the patriarchal society.

Q3. What are the different types of discrimination faced in the work place?

ANSWER:

- Age discrimination
- Disability discrimination
- Sexual orientation
- Status as a parent
- Religious discrimination
- National origin

- Sexual harassment
- Race
- Colour
- Sex discrimination

Q4. What are the signs to watch out for in identifying a case of child sexual abuse?

ANSWER:

Some signs to identify a case of child sexual abuse are as follows-

- Nightmares and sleeping problems
- The child gets withdrawn and is reluctant to talk easily
- The child seems insecure and wants to stay close to the parent
- The child exhibits an unexplained fear of certain persons and places
- The child may indulge in self harm
- The child talks of a new friend

Q5. State three objectives of the national policy for empowerment of women (2001)

ANSWER:

- Creating through positive economic and social policies ,an environment that fosters development of women to enable them realise their complete potential.
- The enjoyment of all rights and fundamental freedom by women to enable them realise their complete potential.
- Strengthening of legal systems aimed at eliminating all forms of discrimination against women.
- Equal access to women in matters of health care, quality education at all levels, employment, remuneration, occupational health and safety and social security.

UNIT-4

GENDER CHALLENGES AND EDUCATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Textbooks should include information related to gender

- A. As it is prevalent in the society
- B. In a manner to propagate gender equality
- C. Does not include any gender related information
- D. Does include typical gender specific roles.

ANSWER: B

2. Teachers behaviour is showing gender bias when

- A. Address students equally.
- B. Give equal opportunities to boys and girls to participate in the class
- C. Use gender neutral language.

D. Assigning gender specific roles in classroom activities

ANSWER: D

3. In a gender friendly classroom-

- A. Boys and girls should be seated separately
- B. Boys should be given more opportunity than girls
- C. Boys and girls should participate equally in maintaining cleanliness.
- D. Examples given in classroom should not include women.

ANSWER: C

4. Which national curriculum framework has paid special attention to gender issues in education?

- A. National Curriculum Framework 2009
- B. National Curriculum Framework 2015
- C. National Curriculum Framework 2005
- D. National Curriculum Framework 2020

ANSWER: C

5. Teachers can create the appearance of gender bias through

- A. addressing students equally
- B. providing equal opportunities to boys as well as girls
- C. using gender neutral language
- D. unintentional, non-verbal actions

ANSWER: D

6. In promoting gender equality textbook should NOT include

- A. Home assignments with equal gender participation
- B. Gender fair pictures
- C. Follow up activities on gender equality
- D. Gender roles stereotyping

ANSWER: D

7. Which of the following plays most significant role towards gender construction?

- A. Family
- B. Society
- C. Curriculum
- D. Textbook

ANSWER: C

8. Name the first woman who swam across the English Channel.

- A. Arti Gupta

- B. Sneh Singh
- C. Ujwala Rai
- D. Anita Bose

ANSWER: A

9. Name the first woman who practiced as a doctor in India.

- A. Anita Bose
- B. Cornelia Sorabji
- C. Ujwala Rai
- D. Kadambini Ganguli

ANSWER: D

10. Who is the first woman IAS Officer in India?

- A. M. Fatima Biwi
- B. Anna George Malhotra
- C. Kiran Bedi
- D. Anita Bose

ANSWER: B

UNIT- 4

GENDER CHALLENGES AND EDUCATION

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Explain the role of curriculum and textbooks in dealing with gender challenges in schools?
2. Elaborate the role of Schools in promoting gender empowerment.
3. Explain the role of national curriculum framework towards gender construction.
4. Elaborate the role of contemporary Indian women role model from rural areas in promoting women empowerment.
5. Name three contemporary Indian women role models from urban areas. Write any one achievement of each one of them.

ANSWERS

1. Explain the role of curriculum and textbooks in dealing with gender challenges in schools?

ANSWER:

Role of curriculum

- Including sexual education as a part of curriculum.
- Curriculum should include current issues related to gender equality

- Curriculum should avoid pictures showing different gender roles of a particular gender.
- Create a learning environment that includes both cooperative activities
- Ensure that the content of the course syllabus includes values and attitudes of gender equality.

Role of Textbook

- Including activities that promotes gender equality
- Cite examples giving equal importance to all the genders.
- Home assignments with equal gender participation
- Gender fair pictures in textbook
- follow up activities on issues and consequences of gender inequality

2. Elaborate the role of Schools in promoting gender empowerment.

ANSWER:

- Empowering girls with skills for self-confidence, assertiveness, speaking out, decision making and negotiation in order for them to overcome gender-based constraints to their education.
- Empowering boys with skills to de-link from gender oppressive attitudes and practices such as macho-ism, bullying and sexual affronts and to develop the self-confidence needed to accept gender equality positively.
- Training the school community to manage sexual maturation issues of both girls and boys with particular emphasis on menstruation management.
- Establishing guidance and counselling desks in order to provide services for the social and psychological development of girls and boys.

3. Explain the role of national curriculum framework towards gender construction.

ANSWER:

- Making all areas of the existing curriculum equally accessible to girls and boys.
- Valuing female knowledge and experience.
- Critically examining social structures which are detrimental to women and girls.
- Developing curriculum practice which supports and encourages girls and boys in not accepting discriminatory situations and which enables them to develop strategies to counteract sexist behaviour.
- Providing curriculum which supports the development of individual and social identity based on broad, rather than narrow, views of what it means to be female or male

4. Elaborate the role of contemporary Indian women role model from rural areas in promoting women empowerment.

ANSWER:

- Formation of women self help groups

- Assisting the women in improving their socio- economic status
- Linking women with financial, management and other institutes
- Contribute for uplift of rural women in health care and agriculture

5. Name three contemporary Indian women role models from urban areas. Write any one achievement of each one of them.

ANSWER:

- **Harsshini Kanhekar**- India's first woman fire fighter
- **Priya Jhingan**- First woman **in** Indian Army
- **Surekha Yadav**- Asia's first woman train driver

UNIT - 5

GENDER JURISPRUDENCES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. From when the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 was brought into operation?

- A. 1st January 1994
- B. 1st January 1995
- C. 1st January 1996
- D. 1st January 1997

ANSWER: C

2. The main objective of the PNDT Act is -

- A. To ensure use of sex selection techniques before or after conception.
- B. To prevent domestic violence
- C. To support use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques for sex-selective abortions.
- D. To check female feticide.

ANSWER: D

3. From when did Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act come into force?

- A. 26th October 2004
- B. 26th October 2005
- C. 26th October 2006
- D. 26th October 2007

ANSWER: C

4. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act for the first time recognizes a women's right to-

- A. a violence free home
- B. be free from family responsibilities
- C. be an entrepreneur
- D. be economically independent

ANSWER: A

5. According to PNDT Act - Any place used for conducting prenatal diagnostic procedures is called -

- A. Genetic Counseling Centre
- B. Genetic Clinic
- C. Genetic Laboratory
- D. Genetic Registration Center

ANSWER: B

6. All bodies under PNDT Act must be-

- A. Recognized
- B. Famous
- C. Registered
- D. Rightly designed

ANSWER: C

7. Which of the following is the law on Child Sexual Abuse in India?

- A. Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Act
- B. Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences act
- C. Child Welfare Act
- D. Sexual Offences Act

ANSWER: B

8. POCSO Act defines the child as any person below _____ years of age.

- A. Eight
- B. Ten
- C. Eighteen
- D. Twenty one

ANSWER: C

9. Pursuant to Chapter III of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, which of the following is NOT right of the aggrieved person?

- A. Apply for a protection order, an order for monetary relief, a custody order, a residence order, and/or a compensation order;
- B. Paid legal services under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- C. File a complaint under section 498A of the Indian Penal Code
- D. Reside in the shared home regardless of whether or not she has any title or ownership over the home.

ANSWER: B

10. Who can be the aggrieved person according to the PWDV Act?

- A. Any person
- B. Any person in domestic relationship with the perpetrator
- C. Any woman or child in domestic relationship with the perpetrator
- D. Any woman or child not in domestic relationship with the perpetrator

ANSWER: C

UNIT- 5

GENDER JURISPRUDENCES IN INDIAN CONTEXT

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Against whom can the complaint be filed according to the Domestic Violence Act, 2005?
2. How does the POCSO act help in handling the cases of child abuse?
3. What are the amendments of the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act?
4. How does Domestic Violence Act 2005 help in understanding the term domestic better?
5. Describe three salient features of the POCSO act.

ANSWERS

1. Against whom can the complaint be filed according to the Domestic Violence Act, 2005?

ANSWER:

According to the Domestic Violence Act, 2005 the complaint can be filed against-

- Any adult male member who has been in a domestic relationship with the woman
- Relatives of the husband or the male partner
- Includes both male and female relatives of the male partner

2. How does the POCSO act help in handling the cases of child abuse?

ANSWER:

The POCSO act help in handling the cases of child abuse in the following ways-

- It deems a sexual assault to be “aggravated” under certain circumstances such as when the abused child is mentally ill or when the abuse is committed by a person in a position of trust or authority vis-à-vis the child, like a family member, police officer, teacher, or doctor.
- People who traffic children for sexual purposes are also punishable under the provisions relating to abetment in the Act.
- The Act prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and fine.
- It defines "child pornography" as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a child which include a photograph, video, digital or computer-generated image indistinguishable from an actual child, and image created, adapted or modified, but appear to depict a child.

3. What are the amendments of the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act?

ANSWER:

Amendments of the Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques Act mainly cover-

- Bringing the technique of pre conception sex selection within the ambit of the act
- Bringing ultrasound within its ambit
- Empowering the central supervisory board, constitution of state level supervisory board
- Provision for more stringent punishments
- Empowering authorities
- Regulating the sale of ultrasound machines

4. How does Domestic Violence Act 2005 help in understanding the term domestic violence better?

ANSWER:

Domestic Violence-

- Causing hurt, injury or danger to life, limb, health, safety or well-being, whether mental or physical.
- Causing harm, injury, or danger to the woman with an intention to coerce her or any other person related to her to meet any demand for dowry.
- Causing physical abuse
- Causing sexual abuse
- Causing verbal and emotional abuse
- Causing economical abuse

5. Describe three salient features of the POCSO act.

ANSWER:

Salient features of the POCSO act-

- POCSO Act is gender-neutral
- It regards the best interests and welfare of the child as a matter of paramount importance at every stage to ensure the healthy physical, emotional, intellectual and social development of the child.
- It defines different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative assault, as well as sexual harassment and pornography.

UNIT - 6

STRATEGIES FOR GENDER EMPOWERMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Globally women make less than men for equal work. How wide is this wage gap?

- A. 13
- B. 23
- C. 33
- D. 43

ANSWER: B

2. MDGs are to promote gender equality. Which of the following is not an indicator or target?

- A. Increase the number of female political representatives
- B. End gender-based violence
- C. Eliminate gender disparity at primary and secondary education
- D. Increase the share of women in waged employment.

ANSWER: B

3. How many countries made the promise to commit to the Millennium Development to commit to the Millennium Development Goals?

- A. 8
- B. 27
- C. 189
- D. 215

ANSWER: C

4. Which of the following statements is NOT true in many developing countries?

- A. Women are paid less than men
- B. Females are less likely to go to school
- C. Women are less likely to own land
- D. Women's are mostly participating in policy framing

ANSWER: D

5. In our world today about 860 million in our world today about 860 million (860,000,000) adults cannot read. What fraction of them are women?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$

- B. $\frac{1}{4}$
- C. $\frac{2}{3}$
- D. $\frac{1}{8}$

ANSWER: C

6. What year is the “baseline” year used for measuring progress on the MDGs?

- A. 1980
- B. 1985
- C. 1990
- D. 2000

ANSWER: C

7. Worldwide, how many girls of school age are out of school?

- A. 85 million
- B. 100 million
- C. 132 million
- D. 160 million

ANSWER: C

8. Which country has the highest number of woman representatives in national parliament?

- A. Cuba
- B. Bolivia
- C. Rwanda
- D. United Arab Emirates

ANSWER: C

9. Women Action Group ‘Mahila Samakhya’ means

- A. ‘Women speaking with equal voice’.
- B. ‘Women’s actions with equal rights’
- C. ‘Hands towards women’s empowerment’
- D. ‘Human rights are women’s right and women’s rights are human rights’

ANSWER: A

10. “UN women” is created by-

- A. CEDAW
- B. United Nations General Assembly
- C. UNESCO
- D. United Nations Security Council

ANSWER: B

11. National Mission for Empowerment of Women was launched on:

- A. 15 August, 2010
- B. 15 August, 2011
- C. 15 October, 2010
- D. 15 October, 2011

ANSWER: B

UNIT 6

STRATEGIES FOR GENDER EMPOWERMENT

DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

1. Elucidate the role of NGOs in women's empowerment.
2. Explain the role of any one women action group in promoting women's empowerment.
3. What are the roles of UN Women?
4. Which actions taken by UN-Women to achieve gender equality?
5. What is the Millennium Development Goal 3? How successful have the MDG3 been?

ANSWERS

1. Elucidate the role of NGOs in women's empowerment.

ANSWER:

- Educating and creating awareness among women especially the rural women;
- Supplements efforts of government in women empowerment;
- Promotes the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for empowering women;
- Instils leadership qualities among women and ensures their participation in their empowerment.
- Represents the problems faced by rural women to the concerned authorities and carries out impact assessment of the policy decisions affecting women.
- Mobilizes optimum resources and plans and implements the projects that have bearing upon women empowerment.

2. Explain the role of any one women action group in promoting women's empowerment.

ANSWER:

The Mahila Samakhya program was launched in 1988 which is playing active role towards women's empowerment in following way:

- Enhancing self-esteem and self-confidence of women;
- Building a positive image of women by recognizing their contribution to the society, polity and the economy;

- Developing ability to think critically;
- Fostering decision making and action through collective processes;
- Enabling women to make informed choices in areas like education, employment and health (especially reproductive health);
- Ensuring equal participation in developmental processes;
- Providing information, knowledge and skill for economic independence;
- Enhancing access to legal literacy and information relating to their rights and entitlements in society with a view to enhance their participation on an equal footing in all areas.

3. What are the roles of UN Women?

ANSWER:

UN Women supports UN Member States as they set global standards for achieving gender equality, and works with governments and civil society to design laws, policies, programs and services needed to ensure that the standards are effectively implemented and truly benefit **women** and girls worldwide.

The main roles of UN Women are:

1. To support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms.
2. To help Member States to implement these standards, standing ready to provide suitable technical and financial support to those countries that request it, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society.
3. To hold the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality, including regular monitoring of system-wide progress.

4. Which actions taken by UN-Women to achieve gender equality?

ANSWER:

- Revise gender discriminatory national laws, such as those who omit women being able to confer nationality to their children in all circumstances.
- Promote international standards for women and children's rights to nationality
- Make the implementation of the CEDAW and the CRC mutually reinforcing; such as the rights to non-discrimination, protection, nationality and participation.
- Address gender discrimination from a life cycle approach.
- Engage boys and men in actions to promote gender equality

5. What is the Millennium Development Goal 3? How successful have the MDG3 been?

ANSWER:

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 3 is successful with the following achievements:

- An increase in the number of girls in school in 2015 compared to 2000. The developing world as a whole has achieved the goal of eliminating gender disparity in all levels of education, including primary, secondary, and tertiary.
- In Southern Asia, the number of girls enrolled in primary school was 74 for every 100 boys in 1990. By 2015, there were 103 girls enrolled for every 100 boys.
- The proportion of women in vulnerable employment compared to total female employment has reduced by 13 percent in the period between 1991 and 2015, compared to a 9 percent decrease for men.
- Significant gains in women's parliamentary representation in nearly 90 percent of 174 countries for which data has been available in the past two decades. At the very least, the average proportion of women in parliament has increased by nearly 100 percent during the last 20 years, yet this still translates to one woman for every five men.
