Exercise walk-through

Women and Economic Development ▪ 7.4

eXercise

You must be able to

- explain how the **Gender Inequality Index 性别不平等指数** (GII) measures development
- explain how female education and work raise development
- define **microloans 小额贷款** and their aim
- link women's empowerment to economic growth

Method — Measuring gender inequality

The **GII** measures inequality between men and women in health, empowerment, and the labour market — high inequality holds development back.

Method — Women and growth

Educating and employing women raises household income, lowers fertility, and improves children's health and schooling — boosting development.

Method — Microloans

Microloans are small loans to poor entrepreneurs, often women, to start small businesses — helping lift families out of poverty.

Practice 2.1 ▪ 2 marks

State what the Gender Inequality Index measures.

Solution 2.1

Method: Measuring gender inequality

Worked steps

inequality between men and women **B1** in health, empowerment, and the labour market **B1**.

Practice 2.2 ▪ 2 marks

Define a microloan and state its aim.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

a very small loan to a poor entrepreneur **B1**; it lets them start a small business and raise income **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ▪ 1 mark

A programme gives microloans to women to start businesses.
(a) State one direct effect on the women's families.
(b) Explain how this supports national development.

Solution 2.3

Method: Microloans

Worked steps

(a) higher income, better nutrition, or children's schooling **B1**. (b) empowered, productive women raise output and lower inequality, aiding development **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ▪ 1 mark

The GII measures inequality between men and women in health, empowerment, and

A climate

B the labour market

C map projections

D carrying capacity

Solution 3.1

Method: Measuring gender inequality

A climate

B the labour market ✓

C map projections

D carrying capacity

Worked steps

B. GII covers health, empowerment, and the labour market.

Exam-style 3.2 ▪ 1 mark

Small loans to poor entrepreneurs to start businesses are

A remittances

B microloans

C tariffs

D subsidies to exporters

Solution 3.2

Method: Microloans

A remittances

B microloans ✓

C tariffs

D subsidies to exporters

Worked steps

B. small startup loans to the poor = microloans.

Exam-style 3.3 ▪ 1 mark

A country expands girls' education and women's employment.
(a) Predict the effect on its GII.
(b) Explain one economic benefit.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) the GII improves (less inequality) **B1**. (b) a larger, more productive workforce raises output and incomes **B1**.