

I.b Syllabus 4.3: Domestic Factors

Syllabus: 170

Big Idea

1

Big Idea

2

Volunteer Initiative Nepal (VIN)

The screenshot shows the website for Volunteer Initiative Nepal (VIN). The main header includes the VIN logo with the tagline "Empowering Marginalised Communities" and "स्वयंसेवी अभियान नेपाल". Navigation links include Home, About, Programs, Fees, Volunteer, Testimonial, Media Gallery, Get Involved, Apply Now, FAQ, and Contact us. A search bar is present. The page is titled "Women's Empowerment Program" and features a "Fact-Sheet" tab. The main content area is divided into two columns. The left column contains an introduction to the Women's Empowerment Program, which lists four major projects: Education, Rights and Life Skills, Microcredit Cooperative Support, Income Generation & Marketing, and Women's Trafficking Prevention. It also includes a section on "Women's empowerment" and "Health". The right column features a "Volunteer Vs Internship Program" section with four sub-sections, each with a small image: "Women's Trafficking Prevention", "Microcredit Cooperative Support", "Income Generation & Marketing", and "Education, Rights and Life Skills". A prominent green "APPLY NOW" button is located at the bottom right of the page.

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Empowering Marginalised Communities
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Women's Empowerment Program

Fact-Sheet

Volunteer Vs Internship Program

Women's Trafficking Prevention

Microcredit Cooperative Support

Income Generation & Marketing

Education, Rights and Life Skills

APPLY NOW

Introduction: VIN offers four major projects within the Women Empowerment Program: Education, Rights and Life Skills, Microcredit Cooperative Support, Income Generation & Marketing, and Women's Trafficking Prevention. Nepali women are born into a patriarchal society. In all cases women's rights are subordinate to those of men. Married early, with little or no education, no land rights or independent income, women are a voiceless section of society, dependent on men for their welfare and bearing the continued weight of cultural and social discrimination and violence against them. If a woman does not feel safe within a society then she cannot be empowered within it. The threat of violence towards women is a pervasive and unmanaged threat in Nepali society. Women face domestic violence, often unreported, or violence through organized trafficking of young girls sold for sex across Asia. If a woman does not feel safe within a society then she cannot be empowered within it.

Women's empowerment is central to the empowerment and prosperity of a community. While the Nepali Government, the United Nations (UN) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have made some impact in relation to women's needs, there are still significant problems that need to be overcome.

Health- According to the United Nations, Nepalese women remain at the lower end of the scale of the Human Development Index (HDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GI) in South Asia. The general immunisation, health, and nutrition situation of women in Nepal remains very poor, particularly in rural areas. Statistics show that one out of every 24 Nepali women will die during pregnancy or child birth, making reproductive health care a major focus of intervention.

Major issues in women's health:

Key terms 4.3

■ 4.3 - Role of Domestic Factors

- education and health
 - empowerment of women
 - income distribution
 - micro credit scheme
 - use of appropriate technology
- NB: You need examples here. The terms define themselves with the exception of 'micro credit.' You must consider how effective each of these are in relation to key theme for section 4: poverty reduction

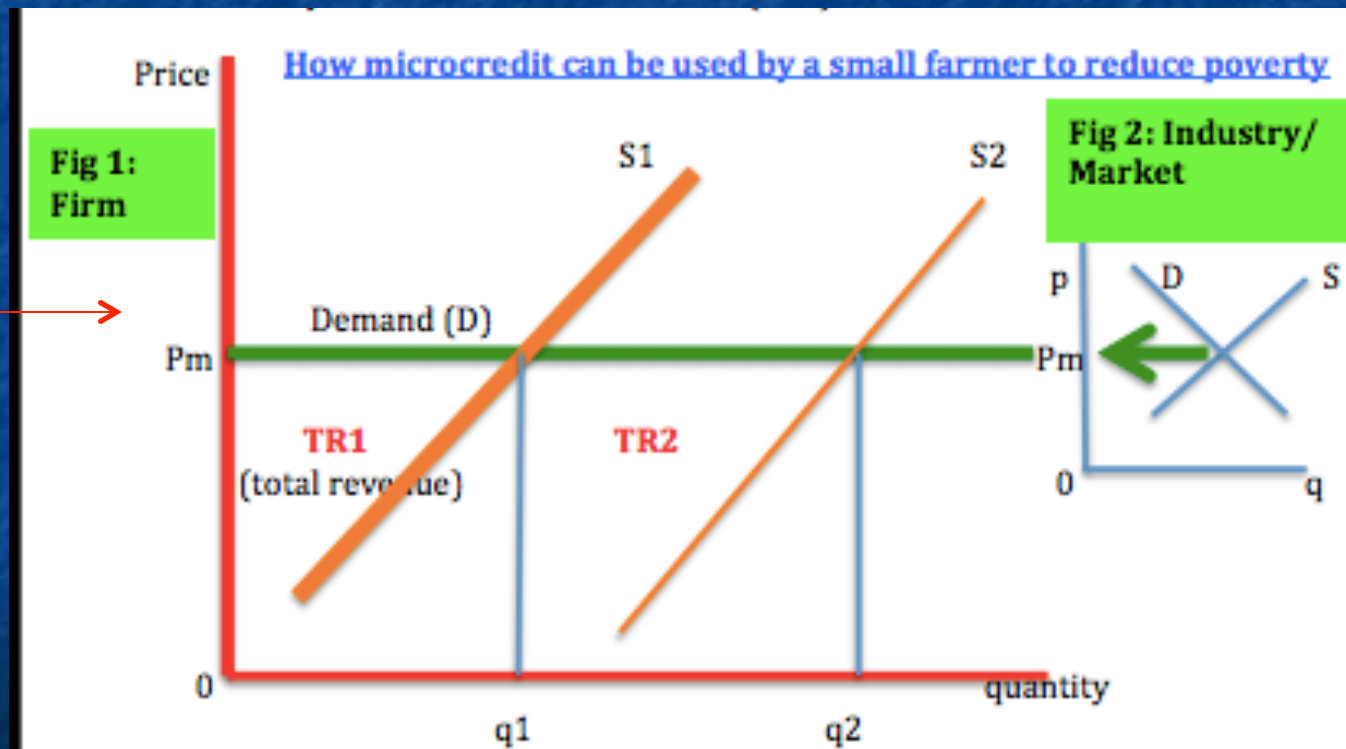
*See webnote 439
for summary notes*

Use any of 4 Key diagrams to show how poverty can be reduced

Possible diagrams to use:

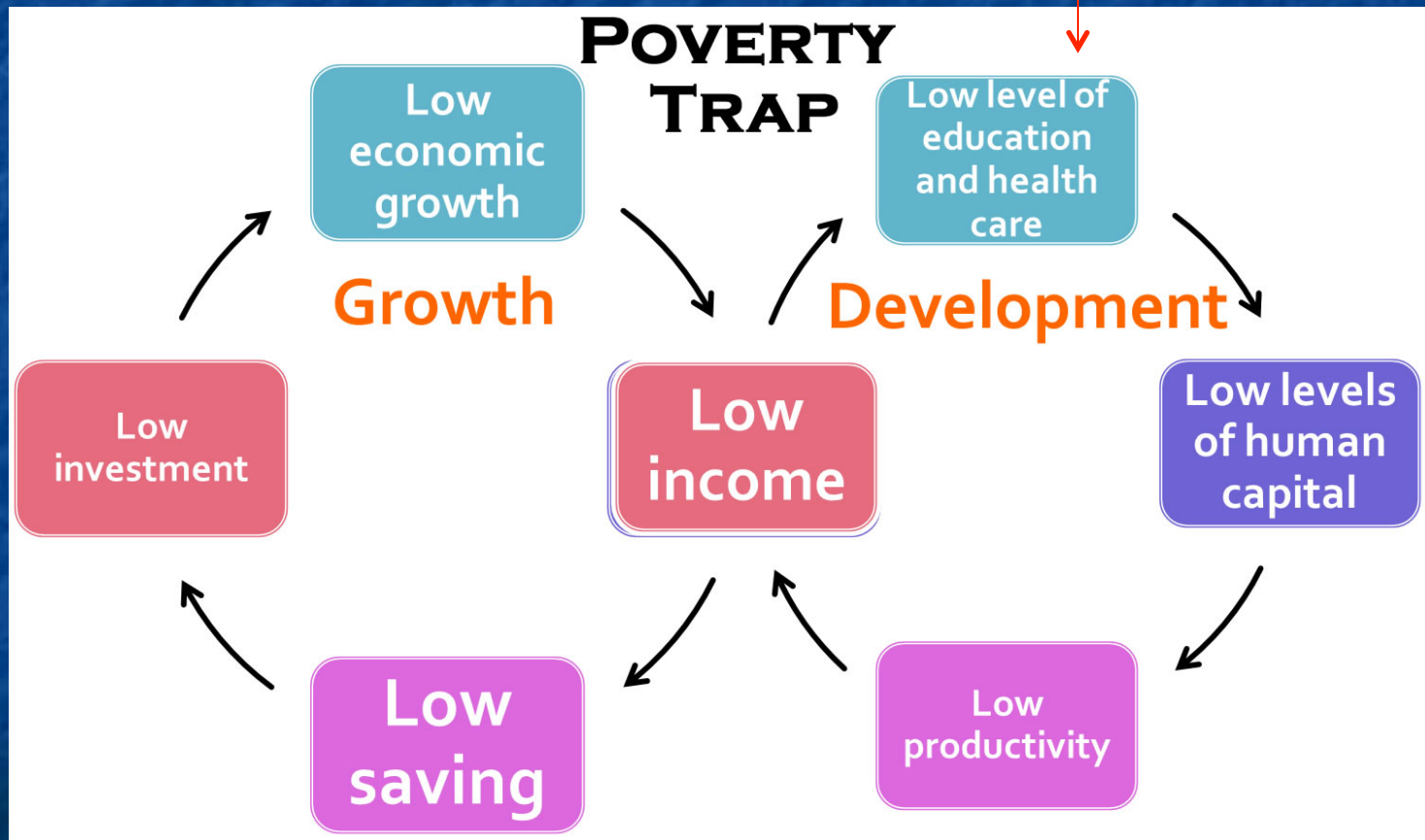
1. Lorenz Curve (Syllabus 2.3)
2. PPC (Intro)
3. Poverty Trap (Syllabus 4.1)
4. Simple Supply and demand as shown below with an increase in total revenue for the small firm as a result of the access to the money for investment made available by the Micro Credit Institution (MCI)

See webnote 431

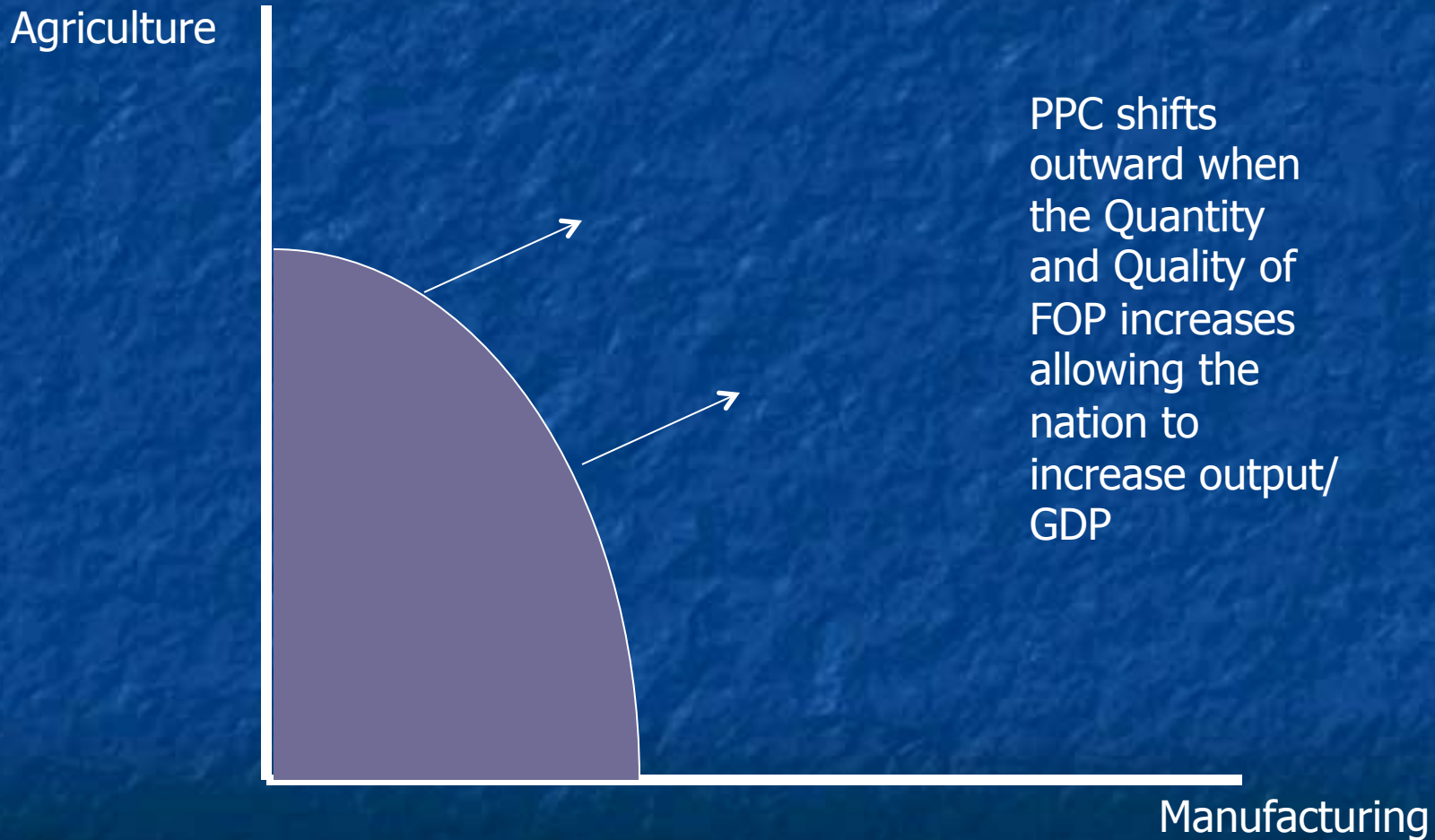


Poverty cycle

For example, if families have better health care and education then this will impact the poverty cycle and reduce poverty



PPC – increases in Quantity and Quality of factors of production increase the output of the country and shift the PPC outwards



When explaining/evaluating the 5 domestic factors note which of them are market based (M) or require government intervention (G).

5 domestic factors that can reduce poverty:

- education and health (G)
- empowerment of women (G)
- income distribution (G)
- micro credit scheme (M)
- use of appropriate technology (G)

Ibq

- (a) (i) Define the term *micro-credit* indicated in bold in the text (*paragraph*). [2 marks]
- (ii) Define the term *poverty trap* indicated in bold in the text (*paragraph*). [2 marks]
- (b) Using a diagram, explain how the use of micro-credit might affect the distribution of income in rural areas of China. [4 marks]
- (c) Using a production possibility curve (PPC) diagram, explain how micro-credit schemes can affect the actual output and the production possibilities of an economy. [4 marks]
- (d) Using information from the text/data and your knowledge of economics, evaluate the use of micro-credit in promoting economic development in economically less-developed countries. [8 marks]

see *webnote 436*