

Practice FRQ – Reverse Unit 5 Option A



Women compose between one-third and one-half of all agricultural laborers in developing countries, and yet empowerment and gender equality have been difficult to achieve.

- Identify a country where more than 75 percent of women in the labor force and active in agriculture.
- For each of the following THREE categories, describe ONE obstacle that may prevent women working in agriculture from achieving greater equality and empowerment.
 - Economic
 - Cultural
 - Political
- Identify and explain ONE impact of empowering women within rural agricultural regions of developing countries.

Objective: I can construct a well-written response to the above FRQ. (*practice using the vocabulary!*)

Task –

- Highlight each of the FRQ parts above a different color. **Make each subsection of part B a different color – one color for economic, a second color for cultural, and a third color for political.**
- Then examine the answer options below/on the backside and categorize them into the different parts of the question. These answers come directly from the College Board rubric for the 2017 FRQ test for this question.
- Use those answer options to CRAFT a well-written response to the FRQ above. There are more here than you will need, and some will not be relevant.

1. Women may be unable to obtain or access inputs to improve productivity (e.g., land, animals, equipment, seeds, fertilizers, or infrastructure)
2. People who believe in traditional social roles for women (marriage, dowry, domestic or household roles of women) reject female farmers and women as businesspeople.
3. Impacts of exposure to environmental hazards (agricultural pollution, chemicals, groundwater pollution) that disproportionately affect women and children in rural, traditional, or indigenous communities.
4. Afghanistan
5. Social norms preventing women from acquiring land tenure, owning, or inheriting land.
6. Angola
7. High fertility rates and raising more children hinders women's ability to achieve equality.
8. Women without formal education may lack economic information.
9. Negative impacts on family, household or women themselves.
10. Successful management of household and farm may encourage women to participate in tribal, village, and even regional councils.
11. Serve as village leader, innovator, or educator in training others in productive or sustainable agricultural methods.
12. Women provide labor for childcare and household work as well as farming.
13. Social tension, blowback, or pushback on changing roles of women in rural society.
14. Bhutan
15. Political, social, or religious organizations form movements or propose laws to increase women's roles in society.
16. Changing social values leads to demographic changes, such as decreased total fertility rate (TFR), lower birth rates, lower rates of natural increase (NIR), longer life expectancy, decreased mortality rates, or increased migration.
17. Creating social networks that raise awareness to the issues affecting the lives of rural women (e.g., environmental degradation, access to healthcare) and/or lobby for government or nongovernmental organizations (NGO) support.
18. Burkina Faso
19. As men move away for job opportunities, women assume a greater responsibility for managing the family farm and the household.
20. Political, social, or religious organizations form movements or propose laws to restrict women's increased roles in rural society.
21. Possibility of sending children to school; more spending in general on children for food, health, and clothing.
22. Form cooperative groups with other women to efficiently sow and/or harvest agricultural land, manage resources, manage animal stock, or sell farm goods.
23. In many societies, women represent a spiritual ideal of fertility that is tied to beliefs regarding agricultural productivity.
24. Burundi
25. Educating women about land title rights and having women participate in land title councils to ensure women's rights are acknowledged.
26. Women may lack access to government programs intended to alleviate poverty.
27. Chad
28. Possibility of earning more money from increased farm productivity.
29. Armed conflict or unstable governments in rural areas increases hardship and prevents women from making social network connections.
30. Djibouti
31. Access to loans to expand production or obtaining microloans to expand farm businesses.
32. Gain land ownership or tenure.
33. In many societies, women hold agricultural knowledge and skills passed down to daughters.
34. Equatorial Guinea
35. Eritrea
36. Improvement in personal wealth or income.
37. Improvement in political or social status.
38. The Gambia
39. Women may lack access to political processes (voting) and institutions (representative government); or females lack political power to improve law and policy affecting women's issues.
40. Laws and government policies preventing women from acquiring land tenure, owning, or inheriting land.
41. Guinea
42. Women are frequently denied loans or financial support, cannot afford tuition or fees; or rural communities lack funding to provide schools.
43. Guinea-Bissau

44. Improvement in food security or food stability.
45. Laos
46. Madagascar
47. Improvement in quality of life or standard of living.
48. In many agricultural societies, women have traditional gender roles.
49. Men may occupy a privileged position in society, leaving women to do the physical labor.
50. Malawi
51. Demographic changes
52. Mozambique
53. Impacts of exposure to environmental hazards (agricultural pollution, chemicals, groundwater pollution) that cause health problems which hinder women's participation in government or society (at any scale).
54. Nepal
55. Men have been taking jobs in cities, on commercial farms, as labor migrants, in the military, at sea, or in mines leaving the women to grow food for home consumption and for sale.
56. Niger
57. Papua New Guinea
58. The distance to healthcare facilities from rural areas limits women's access to specialized care, i.e., OB-GYN.
59. Rwanda
60. Senegal
61. Women practicing subsistence agriculture may not be able to generate a surplus.
62. Solomon Islands
63. Somalia
64. Increased exposure to workplace hazards, machinery, chemicals.
65. Tanzania
66. Uganda
67. Impacts of exposure to environmental hazards (agricultural pollution, chemicals, groundwater pollution) that cause health problems for women and children which have an economic impact (household, local, or national scale).
68. Small-scale farming requires all family members to participate.
69. Increased time working on agriculture results in less time to care for children and domestic (household) needs.