

CHAPTER-3 | Gender, Religion and Caste

QUIZ
PART-01

1. What is the primary basis of gender division in society?
- A. Biological differences
 - B. Social expectations and stereotypes
 - C. Genetic predispositions
 - D. Physical strength (B)

Explanation: Gender division is rooted in social expectations and stereotypes, not in biological or physical differences.

2. In private life, gender division is seen mainly through which practice?
- A. Men managing household budgets
 - B. Women doing most household work
 - C. Children handling farm work
 - D. Equal sharing of domestic work (B)

Explanation: Traditionally, women are expected to take care of household work while men are not, which reflects private-life gender division.

3. On average, how much longer does an Indian woman work compared to an Indian man every day?
- A. 30 minutes
 - B. 1 hour
 - C. 2 hours
 - D. Same time (B)

Explanation: An Indian woman works about 1 hour more than an average man daily, yet much of her work remains unpaid.

4. What term describes a person who believes in equal rights and opportunities for women and men?
- A. Socialist
 - B. Feminist
 - C. Capitalist
 - D. Environmentalist (B)

Explanation: A feminist advocates equality between men and women in rights and opportunities.

5. What does the term "patriarchy" literally mean?
- A. Rule by men
 - B. Rule by father
 - C. Rule by government
 - D. Rule by money (B)

Explanation: Patriarchy literally means "rule by father" and represents a system where men hold more power than women.

6. Which Indian law guarantees equal pay for equal work?
- A. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
 - B. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
 - C. Right to Education Act, 2009
 - D. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (B)

Explanation: The Equal Remuneration Act (1976) provides for equal pay for men and women doing the same work, though enforcement is weak.

7. What is the child sex ratio in India as mentioned in the slides?
- A. 850
 - B. 919
 - C. 950
 - D. 1000 (B)

Explanation: The child sex ratio in India has declined to 919 nationally, and in some states it is below 850 or even 800.

8. What is the percentage of women representatives in the Lok Sabha?
- A. 5%
 - B. 10%
 - C. 14.36%
 - D. 25% (C)

Explanation: Women's representation in the Lok Sabha is about 14.36%, which is lower compared to many other countries.

9. Which solution is suggested to improve women's political representation in India?
- A. More scholarships for girls
 - B. Reserving seats for women in legislatures
 - C. Increasing women's literacy rate only
 - D. Abolishing panchayats (B)

Explanation: Reserving 1/3rd seats for women in legislatures, similar to Panchayati Raj, is suggested to improve political representation.

10. What does gender division in politics demonstrate?
- A. That social divisions weaken democracy
 - B. That some social divisions need political expression to benefit disadvantaged groups
 - C. That democracy cannot handle divisions
 - D. That men should always dominate public life (B)

Explanation: Gender division in politics shows that when social divisions are expressed in politics, disadvantaged groups can benefit.