

## Chapter – 7 | India's Cultural Roots

QUIZ  
PART-04

1. What does the term Avidyā in Buddhism refer to?  
A. Enlightenment                      B. Ignorance  
C. Truth                                      D. Meditation                      (B)

**Explanation:** Avidyā means ignorance, which is identified as a root cause of human suffering in Buddhism.

2. What practice does Jainism emphasize through the principle of Aparigraha?  
A. Worship of ancestors  
B. Meditation in solitude  
C. Detachment from material possessions  
D. Performing rituals                      (C)

**Explanation:** Aparigraha promotes non-possession and minimalism, encouraging detachment from material goods.

3. What does the Vedic phrase ekam sat viprā bahudhā vadanti reflect?  
A. Diversity of languages  
B. Superiority of gods  
C. Unity of cosmic powers  
D. Power of sacrifice                      (C)

**Explanation:** The phrase expresses the idea that there is one truth perceived in various forms, highlighting unity in cosmic powers.

4. What is the role of the Sangha in Buddhism?  
A. A temple construction committee  
B. A political group  
C. A spiritual community of monks and nuns  
D. A business guild                      (C)

**Explanation:** The Sangha is the community of monks (bhikṣhus) and nuns (bhikṣuṇīs) devoted to practicing and spreading the Buddha's teachings.

5. Which tribal deity is worshipped by the Munda and Santhal communities as a supreme creator?  
A. Khandoba                                      B. Singbonga  
C. Donyipolo                                      D. Jagannath                      (B)

**Explanation:** Singbonga is revered by the Munda and Santhal tribes as a supreme deity who created the world.

6. What is emphasized in the Buddha's quote that begins with "Not by water is one made pure..."?  
A. Worship rituals  
B. Fasting and penance  
C. Inner transformation and ethical living  
D. Pilgrimage to holy rivers                      (C)

**Explanation:** The quote stresses that true purity comes from living ethically and following dharma, not external rituals.

7. What central Jain concept teaches that truth can have many perspectives?  
A. Ahimsa                                      B. Karma  
C. Anekāntavāda                                      D. Bodhi                      (C)

**Explanation:** Anekāntavāda is the belief that truth is multifaceted and cannot be captured by one absolute viewpoint.

8. Who is Donyipolo worshipped by, and what does the deity represent?  
A. Toda tribes; peak guardian  
B. Eastern tribes; water god  
C. Arunachal tribes; combined Sun and Moon  
D. Santhal tribes; fertility spirit                      (C)

**Explanation:** Donyipolo is a tribal deity in Arunachal Pradesh, seen as the combined form of the Sun and Moon.

9. What do the Toda tribes of the Nilgiris consider sacred?  
A. Fire rituals                                      B. Forest animals  
C. Mountain peaks                                      D. River confluences                      (C)

**Explanation:** The Toda tribals regard over 30 mountain peaks in the Nilgiris as sacred and do not point to them.

10. Which of the following statements is true?  
A. Jainism emerged as a branch of Buddhism.  
B. Tribal beliefs are limited to spirits and minor gods.  
C. The Vedas are India's oldest texts.  
D. Buddhism predates the Vedas.                      (C)

**Explanation:** Among the statements, only the one stating that the Vedas are India's oldest texts is correct; the others are false as per the content.