

Chapter – 8 | Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One'

QUIZ
PART-04

1. What does Rabindranath Tagore's quote at the start of the chapter emphasize?
A. The rejection of unity
B. The bliss of unity in diversity
C. The strength of a single culture
D. The rejection of diversity (B)

Explanation: Tagore's quote highlights the joy of experiencing unity through the richness of diversity.

2. What was the main observation of the 'People of India' project by the Anthropological Survey of India?
A. India has only 325 languages but no script diversity
B. Many Indians are migrants, living away from their birthplace
C. India lacks cultural diversity across regions
D. People of India only follow regional traditions (B)

Explanation: The survey found that many Indians live away from their place of origin, reflecting cultural mixing and movement.

3. Which food items are commonly referred to as staple grains in India?
A. Potatoes, rice, onions, and spinach
B. Millet, barley, wheat, and pulses
C. Chickpeas, tomatoes, maize, and chili
D. Saffron, cashew, almonds, and sugarcane (B)

Explanation: Staple grains in India include cereals and pulses like millet, barley, wheat, and pulses.

4. What does the example of the sari illustrate?
A. A decline in Indian cultural practices
B. Unity in design and diversity in styles
C. A preference for modern dresses over traditional ones
D. The loss of traditional Indian textiles (B)

Explanation: The sari is worn across India in many styles, showing how one garment can unite and reflect regional diversity.

5. Why was the Indian printed cotton called 'chintz' banned in Europe in the 17th century?
A. It was of inferior quality
B. It caused a decline in sales of European dresses
C. It lacked colorful designs
D. It was too expensive for European consumers (B)

Explanation: The popularity of chintz hurt European dress sales, leading to its ban to protect domestic industries.

6. Which of the following festivals marks the beginning of the harvest season in many parts of India?
A. Diwali
B. Makara Sankranti
C. Holi
D. Navratri (B)

Explanation: Makara Sankranti is widely celebrated as the beginning of the harvest season in January.

7. How many adaptations of the Pañchatantra exist globally?
A. About 100 in 50 languages
B. Over 400 in 200 languages
C. About 200 in more than 50 languages
D. About 300 in 100 languages (C)

Explanation: The Pañchatantra has around 200 adaptations in over 50 languages globally.

8. What is a defining characteristic of the Indian epics Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata?
A. They narrate the adventures of heroes to establish dharma
B. They focus exclusively on the lives of gods
C. They are primarily about religious rituals
D. They are written only for scholarly study (A)

Explanation: Both epics feature heroic figures restoring dharma and include deep moral themes.

9. What is unique about regional adaptations of the Mahābhārata?
A. They omit moral questions from the stories
B. They follow the original Sanskrit version strictly
C. They include local legends and folklore
D. They are written in only five major Indian languages (C)

Explanation: Many regional versions include local elements, making the epic relatable across communities.

10. According to Jawaharlal Nehru, what was a significant cultural feature among the Indian masses?
A. Widespread knowledge of the epics like the Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata
B. Disinterest in classical Indian literature
C. Ignorance of ancient epics
D. Rejection of traditional moral stories (A)

Explanation: Nehru observed that even illiterate villagers knew and recited verses from the great Indian epics, showing their cultural importance.