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Unity in Diversity, or 'Many in the One'

A. Multiple Choice Questions.

- Who famously said, "Oh, grant me my prayer, that I may never lose the bliss of the touch of the one in the play of the many"?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Swami Vivekananda
- How many inhabitants does India have?
 - 1.6 billion
 - 1.4 billion
 - 1.8 billion
 - 4.4 billion
- How many languages were counted during the People of India project?
 - 500 languages
 - 125 languages
 - 325 languages
 - 250 languages
- Which cereals are not mentioned as common staples across India?
 - Rice
 - Barley
 - Wheat
 - Oats
- When is Makara Sankranti celebrated?
 - January 14
 - January 1
 - December 25
 - February 14
- What is the primary material used to make traditional saris?
 - Wool
 - Silk
 - Polyester
 - Denim
- Which Indian leader stated that the epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata have deeply influenced the lives of Indians?
 - Mahatma Gandhi
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Sardar Patel
- How many pages do the original versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata together fill?
 - 5,000 pages
 - 6,000 pages
 - 7,000 pages
 - 8,000 pages
- The fabric 'Chintz,' which was banned in England and France due to its popularity, is a type of:
 - Printed cotton
 - Silk
 - Wool
 - Synthetic fabric
- What type of diversity is illustrated by the different ways of wearing a sari across India?
 - Linguistic diversity
 - Religious diversity
 - Cultural diversity
 - Historical diversity

B. Fill in the Blanks.

Festivals	Panchatantra	India	Turmeric	Heroes
Finest	Unstitched	Flavour	Europe	Literature

- _____ has a rich diversity of languages, customs, and traditions.
- _____ is a common spice used throughout India.

3. The sari is an _____ piece of cloth.
4. India produced the _____ cotton in the world.
5. Indian textiles were exported as far away as _____.
6. There is an immense variety of _____ in India.
7. _____ offers us another fine illustration of unity in diversity.
8. An epic is a long poem about _____.
9. The original Sanskrit text of the _____ is at least 2,200 years old.
10. Each region in India contributes its own unique _____ to the national identity.

C. State true or false.

1. The Anthropological Survey of India conducted a survey of 4,635 communities.
2. Staple grains are the basic food for most Indians.
3. All regions of India wear the same type of sari.
4. England and France decided to ban the import of chintz from India.
5. Makara Sankranti marks the beginning of the harvest season.
6. All Indian literature is the same.
7. Chintz was popular in 17th century Europe.
8. The Mahabharata is a short story.
9. India have diverse festivals throughout the year.
10. Pongal an example of a harvest festival celebrated in some parts of India.

D. Answer the following questions.

1. What is meant by "unity in diversity"?

Ans. _____

2. What are staple grains?

Ans. _____

3. How do staple grains and spices show unity in diversity in Indian cuisine?

Ans. _____

4. How did the popularity of chintz affect European textile industries?

Ans. _____

5. In what ways can the sari be used besides as a dress?

Ans. _____

6. How do the Ramayana and Mahabharata illustrate "unity in diversity"?

Ans. _____

E. Give reason.

1. Why England and France decided to ban the import of chintz from India?

Ans. _____

2. Why are the epics important in Indian culture?

Ans. _____

F. Match the following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Sari	i. Anthropological Survey of India	1. _____
2. Mahabharata	ii. A luxurious fabric used for elegant clothing.	2. _____
3. People of india project	iii. Life skills and moral values	3. _____
4. Ramayana	iv. Battle between the Paṇḍavas and the Kauravas	4. _____
5. Banarasi sari	v. The plain length of cloth	5. _____
6. Silk	vi. Famous for its intricate weaving	6. _____
7. Panchatantra	vii. Rama defeats the demon Ravana	7. _____

G. Give One Word Answer.

- The Anthropological Survey of India conducted a survey called - _____
- A place where a stone relief of a sari was found. - _____
- A beautiful type of printed cotton. - _____
- A collection of delightful stories. - _____
- A person Who directed the 'People of India' project. - _____

H. Answer in words.

1. Name the staple grains.

2. Name the famous types of silk saris.

3. Names of similar festivals across India about the same date.

4. Name two of India's most famous epics.

5. Name some Indian spices is commonly used across all regions of India.

6. Name the communities is known to maintain folk versions of the Mahabharata.

Answer

- A.
- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Rabindranath Tagore | 5. January 14 | 9. Printed cotton |
| 2. 1.4 billion | 6. Silk | 10. Cultural diversity |
| 3. 325 languages | 7. Jawaharlal Nehru | |
| 4. Oats | 8. 7,000 pages | |
- B.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. India | 5. Europe | 9. Panchatantra |
| 2. Turmeric | 6. Festivals | 10. Flavour |
| 3. Unstitched | 7. Literature | |
| 4. Finest | 8. Heroes | |
- C.
- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. True | 3. False | 4. True | 5. True | 6. False |
| 7. True | 8. False | 9. True | 10. True | | |
- D.
- Unity in diversity means that India is a country with many different cultures, languages, religions, and traditions, but it is still united as one nation.
 - Staple grains are the basic food for most Indians. They are the grains that are most commonly eaten and used in cooking.
 - Staple grains and spices show unity in diversity in Indian cuisine because they are used in a wide variety of dishes across the country, but each region has its own unique flavor combinations and cooking methods.
 - The popularity of chintz affected European textile industries by driving them out of business. Chintz was so popular in Europe that it replaced locally made fabrics.
 - The sari can be used in many ways besides as a dress. It can be used as a shawl, a bedspread, a curtain, and even as a gift wrap.
 - The Ramayana and Mahabharata illustrate "unity in diversity" because they are stories that are shared by people from all over India, but each region has its own unique versions and interpretations of the epics.
- E.
- England and France decided to ban the import of chintz from India because it was threatening their own textile industries. Chintz was cheaper and more popular than locally made fabrics, and it was causing economic hardship for European textile producers.
 - The epics are important in Indian culture because they are a source of national pride and identity. They teach important moral and ethical lessons, and they have been passed down from generation to generation for centuries.
- F.
- | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. v | 2. iv | 3. I | 4. vii | 5. vi | 6. ii | 7. iii |
|------|-------|------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
- G.
- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. People of India project | 3. Chintz | 5. K.S. Singh |
| 2. Vaishali | 4. Panchatantra | |
- H.
- Rice, wheat, barley, millet, sorghum
 - Banarasi sari, Kanjivaram sari, Patola sari, Paithani Sari, Muga Sari
 - Pongal, Makar Sankranti, Lohri, Bhogi, Maghi
 - Ramayana, Mahabharata, Purana, Bhagavad Gita
 - Turmeric, cumin, coriander, chili powder, mustard seeds, ginger
 - Bhil, Gond, Santhal, Oraon, Kurukh