

* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [35]

1. What is the/People of India' project?
(A) A survey of Indian wildlife
(B) A massive survey of communities across India
(C) A census of India's population
(D) A project to promote Indian tourism

Ans. : (B) A massive survey of communities across India

2. Which historian questioned how a history of India could be written given its diversity?
(A) Vincent Smith (B) K.S. Singh (C) James Mill (D) William Jones

Ans. : A

3. What common food grains are mentioned as staples in India?
(A) Rice, barley, wheat
(B) Quinoa, barley, millet
(C) Oats, rice, com
(D) Wheat, com, sorghum

Ans. : A

4. When is Makara Sankranti celebrated?
(A) January 1 (B) January 14 (C) December 25 (D) February 14

Ans. : (B) January 14

5. What is the estimated population of India mentioned in the text?
(A) 1 billion (B) 1.2 billion (C) 1.4 billion (D) 1.6 billion

Ans. : (C) 1.4 billion

6. Discovery of India' was written by
(A) Pt. J. L. Nehru (B) B. G. Tilak
(C) Dr. Ambedkar (D) R. N. Tagore

Ans. : A

Explanation: The book 'The Discovery of India' was written by Jawaharlal Nehru

7. Pashmina Wool' is obtained from which animal?
(A) Rabbit (B) Sheep (C) Goat (D) Yak



Ans. : C

Explanation: Pashmina wool is obtained from Pashmina goat which is found in Kashmir.

8. National anthem, National flag are icons of

- (A) unity (B) diversity (C) tradition (D) religion

Ans. : A

Explanation: Both the National symbols of our country represents the feeling of unity.

9. Who coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity' to describe our country?

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi (B) Dr. B R Ambedkar
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. : D

Explanation: Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, coined the phrase 'Unity in Diversity' in his book 'The Discovery of India' in 1946.

10. Which European country find the sea route to India?

- (A) Dutch (B) French (C) British (D) Portuguese

Ans. : D

Explanation: The sea route to India was founded by the Portuguese. The Portuguese discovered the sea route to India from Europe when Vasco da Gama landed with his ship.

11. Differences among the people on cultural basis is known as

- (A) Cultural Diversity (B) Climate Diversity
(C) Racial Diversity (D) Religious Diversity

Ans. : A

Explanation: People following different cultures and rituals can be termed as culturally diverse.

12. Which of the following contributes to India's diverse population?

- (A) Different languages spoken across regions.
(B) Wide range of climates from mountains to deserts.
(C) Cultural practices influenced by historical rulers.
(D) All of the above

Ans. : (D) All of the above

13. What is net example of a cultural practice that unites India?

- (A) Importance placed on family values.
(B) Celebration of major festivals like Diwali.
(C) Tradition of wearing Sari and Dhoti.



(D) All of the above.

Ans. : (D) All of the above.

14. Which of the following is a staple food consumed in most parts of India?

- (A) Meat (B) Rice (C) Pasta (D) Cheese

Ans. : (B) Rice

15. How does the use of spices contribute to India's food diversity?

- (A) It limits the variety of flavours available.
(B) It creates a uniform taste across all dishes.
(C) It allows for regional variations in food preparation.
(D) It discourages the use of fresh ingredients.

Ans. : (C) It allows for regional variations in food preparation.

16. What is a characteristic feature of traditional Indian clothing?

- (A) Focus on revealing as much skin as possible
(B) Use of bright and vibrant colours and patterns
(C) Preference for loose and comfortable styles
(D) Made entirely from synthetic materials

Ans. : (B) Use of bright and vibrant colours and patterns

17. How does the climate of a region influence clothing choices in India?

- (A) It has no significant impact.
(B) Warmer regions favour lighter and more breathable fabrics.
(C) Colder regions require light and thin clothing year-round.
(D) All regions prefer the same type of clothing.

Ans. : (B) Warmer regions favour lighter and more breathable fabrics.

18. What is the primary reason for celebrating a variety of festivals in India?

- (A) To have more national holidays
(B) To showcase the dominance of one particular religion
(C) To express the cultural heritage of different communities
(D) To create a sense of competition between regions.

Ans. : (C) To express the cultural heritage of different communities

19. What is an example of a harvest festival celebrated in some parts of India?

- (A) Holi (B) Pongal (C) Dussehra (D) Eid ul - Fitr

Ans. : (B) Pongal

20. What is one of the main reasons for India's rich diversity?

- (A) Its location at the crossroads of trade routes



- (B) Its vast geographical features
- (C) Its long history of different rulers
- (D) II of the above.

Ans. : (D) II of the above.

21. What is a traditional Indian garment worn by women across many regions, but with variations in style and fabric?

- (A) Dhoti
- (B) Kurta
- (C) Sari
- (D) Sherwani

Ans. : (C) Sari

22. What is the main idea behind the concept of “unity in diversity”?

- (A) Everyone in India must wear the same clothes.
- (B) All Indians must eat the same food.
- (C) Despite differences, India remains one nation.
- (D) People from different regions cannot celebrate together.

Ans. : (C) Despite differences, India remains one nation.

23. Which of the following is NOT a common staple food found across most regions of India?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Bread
- (C) Pulses (Dais)
- (D) Samosa

Ans. : (B) Bread

24. How is the sari described in terms of its diversity and unity?

- (A) It is worn in only one way across India.
- (B) It is made of the same fabric throughout India.
- (C) It has many styles and fabrics but remains a single type of clothing.
- (D) It is worn only in formal settings.

Ans. : (C) It has many styles and fabrics but remains a single type of clothing.

25. Which epic stories are mentioned as examples of unity in diversity in Indian literature?

- (A) The Ramayana and the Mahabharata
- (B) The Jataka Tales and the Panchatantra
- (C) The Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads
- (D) The Vedas and the Puranas

Ans.: (A) The Ramayana and the Mahabharata

26. How do the Ramayana and Mahabharata illustrate cultural unity across India?

- (A) They are adapted and translated into various regional languages.
- (B) They are not recognised outside India.



- (C) They are ignored by tribal communities
- (D) They have no influence on Indian culture.

Ans.: (A) They are adapted and translated into various regional languages.

27. Which of the following is not a staple grain used in India?

- (A) Rice
- (B) Barley
- (C) Quinoa
- (D) Bajra

Ans. : (C) Quinoa

28. What is the significance of the Panchatantra in Indian literature?

- (A) It is the only ancient text in Sanskrit.
- (B) It consists of stories that teach important life skills.
- (C) It is only known in India.
- (D) It is a modern collection of short stories.

Ans. : (B) It consists of stories that teach important life skills.

29. What role do food grains like rice and wheat play in Indian cuisine?

- (A) They are used only in specific regions.
- (B) They are not commonly found in Indian dishes.
- (C) They are staple ingredients used throughout India.
- (D) They are exclusively used in desserts.

Ans. : (C) They are staple ingredients used throughout India.

30. The sari is traditionally worn in most parts of India. Which of the following is not a type of sari mentioned?

- (A) Banarasi
- (B) Kanjivaram
- (C) Chintz
- (D) Paithani

Ans. : (C) Chintz

31. Which common festival is celebrated across India on 14th January?

- (A) Diwali
- (B) Holi
- (C) Makar Sankranti
- (D) Eid

Ans. : (C) Makar Sankranti

32. According to KS Singh, which heroes are mentioned as visiting various regions of India in folklore?

- (A) The Pandavas
- (B) The Ten Avatars
- (C) The Chakravartins
- (D) The Asuras

Ans.: (A) The Pandavas

33. What is a notable characteristic of Indian festivals?

- (A) They are celebrated in the same way across the country.
- (B) They are limited to only one religion.
- (C) They vary by region but often occur around the same time.



(D) They are all celebrated in October.

Ans. : (C) They vary by region but often occur around the same time.

34. Which statement best describes the sari?

(I) It is a uniform dress style worn by all Indian women.

(ii) It has multiple variations and ways of draping across regions.

(iii) It is no longer worn in modern India.

(iv) It is exclusively made from silk.

(A) Only (i) and (ii)

(B) Only (ii)

(C) Only (iii)

(D) Only (iv)

Ans. : (B) Only (ii)

35. Which of the following are types of silk saris?

(i) Banarasi

(ii) Kanjivaram

(iii) Khadi

(iv) Kota Doria

(A) (i) and (ii)

(B) (i) and (iii)

(C) (ii) and (iv)

(D) All of these

Ans.: (A) (i) and (ii)

* **Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[10]

36. Assertion (A): Vincent Smith concluded that writing a history of India was impossible due to its diversity

Reason (R): He believed that diversity could not be unified into a coherent narrative.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

37. Assertion (A): Chintz became unpopular in Europe due to its low quality.

Reason (R): European countries banned the import of chintz to protect their own textile industries.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans. : (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

38. Assertion (A): The 'People of India' project highlighted India's cultural diversity.

Reason (R): The project documented 325 languages using 25 scripts and surveyed

4,635 communities.

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

Ans.: (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

39. Assertion: Most tribes of India's northeast and Himalayan regions, including Kashmir, had their own version of one or the other of the two epics. Reason: These tribal adaptations are transmitted orally, along with legends on how the heroes of the RAmAyana and the MahAbhArata.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation Of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Tribals had their own versions of epic to be transmitted orally.

40. Assertion: Literature offers us another fine illustration of unity in diversity. Reason: Indian literatures are extremely diverse and among the most abundant in the world.

- (A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation Of Assertion (A).
- (B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- (D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Ans. : A

Explanation: Indian literatures illustrate unity and are extremely diverse in the world.

41. Assertion (A) Many Indians are considered migrants because they do not live near their birthplace.

Reason (R) Migration in India is solely due to economic reasons.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans. : (C) A is false, but R is true

42. Assertion (A) The concept of 'unity in diversity' means that despite differences, there is a common bond.

Reason (R) India's historical and cultural diversity is unified by a shared sense of identity and values.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

43. Assertion (A) Folk versions of the Mahabharata are found in many Indian states.

Reason (R) These folk versions have been preserved by various communities, including tribal ones.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

44. Assertion (A) The diversity in Indian festivals reflects the country's varied cultural practices.

Reason (R) Many festivals share similar themes but are celebrated differently in different regions.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

45. Assertion (A) The National Anthem of India represents the unity of the nation.

Reason (R) The National Anthem mentions different regions and states of India, showcasing diversity.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is false, but R is true
- (D) A is true, but R is false

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

* Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]

[31]

46. The 'People of India' project was conducted by the ____

Ans. : Anthropological Survey of India

47. Over a century ago, the British historian _____ wondered about writing a history of India.

Ans. : Vincent Smith

48. ____ is a type of clothing worn in most parts of India and made from different fabrics.

Ans. : Sari

49. The original Sanskrit text of the Panchatantra is at least ____ years old.

Ans. : 2200

50. ____ is celebrated on or around January 14 and marks the beginning of the harvest season.

Ans. : Makara Sankranti

51. Makara Sankranti, which marks the beginning of _____ the season.

Ans. : harvest

52. _____ is collection of delightful stories, with animals as the main characters, teaches us important life skills.

Ans. : Parichatantra

53. India's two epics are the _____ and the _____.

Ans. : Ramayana and the Mahabharata

54. Tribal adaptations are transmitted _____.

Ans. : orally

55. The anthropologist K.S. Singh directed the _____ project.

Ans. : People of India

56. India is a land of immense _____ (variety/ poverty).

Ans. : variety

57. People in India speak different _____ (languages / currencies).

Ans. : languages

58. We have diverse _____ (festivals/sports) throughout the year.

Ans. : festivals

59. The diverse food habits in India reflect our _____ (unity/differences).

Ans. : unity



60. _____ (Samosa/Idli) is a popular South Indian breakfast dish.

Ans. : Idli

61. Spicy curries are a common feature in _____ (North/South) Indian cuisine.

Ans. : South

62. India is famous for its vibrant and colorful _____ (textiles /currencies).

Ans. : textiles

63. The _____ (Saree/Dhoti) is a traditional Indian garment worn by women.

Ans. : Saree

64. _____ (Cotton/Wool) is a commonly used fabric in Indian clothing.

Ans. : Cotton

65. _____ (Diwali/Dussehra) is the festival of lights, celebrated across India.

Ans. : Diwali

66. _____ (Bihu/Onam) is a harvest festival celebrated in Kerala.

Ans. : Onam

67. We celebrate festivals with great _____ (joy/sadness) and enthusiasm.

Ans. : joy

68. India's diversity is like a beautiful _____ (painting/problem).

Ans. : painting

69. Each region in India contributes its own unique _____ (flavour/cost) to the national identity.

Ans. : flavour

70. _____ (Respecting/Ignoring) each other's differences strengthens our unity.

Ans. : Respecting

71. India has over 1.4 billion inhabitants, which is about _____ per cent of the world's population.

Ans. : 18

72. Many Indians, sometimes called _____, live away from their birthplace or original community.

Ans. : migrants

73. Festivals like Makar Sankranti mark the beginning of the _____ season in many parts of India.

Ans. : harvest

74. The original Sanskrit text of the Panchatantra is over _____ years old.

Ans. : 2200



75. The Mahabharata narrates the story of the Pandavas fighting their cousins, the _____ to recover their kingdom.

Ans. : Kauravas

76. In the Ramayana, Rama defeats the demon _____ who had kidnapped his wife Sita.

Ans. : Ravana

*** State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

[16]

77. The 'People of India' project documented 325 languages using 25 scripts.

Ans. : True

78. The British historian William Jones wondered about writing a history of India.

Ans. : False

79. The sari is worn in only a few parts of India.

Ans. : False

80. The original Panchatantra text is at least 2,200 years old.

Ans. : True

81. Chintz was banned in England and France due to its popularity in the 18th century.

Ans. : False

82. Diverse people cannot be friends.

Ans. : False

83. India is a diverse country.

Ans. : True

84. Clothes and lifestyle did not depends geography of a place like

Ans. : False

85. Cotton saris come in an abundance of varieties.

Ans. : True

86. India hosts a staggering array of festivities.

Ans. : True

87. The ASI survey covered only 1,000 communities across India.

Ans. : false

88. The Panchatantra is a collection of stories featuring human characters.

Ans. : false



89. Tribal communities in India have their own versions of the Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Ans. : true

90. Indian classical arts and architecture display both diversity and unity.

Ans. : true

91. The sari is a traditional dress worn only in Southern India.

Ans. : false

92. Common ingredients used in Indian cooking include rice, barley and wheat.

Ans. : true

*** Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

[28]

93. Describe about the Anthropological Survey of India.

Ans. : The Anthropological Survey of India, a national organisation, surveyed 4,635 groups in all of the nation's states as part of the huge 'People of India' project in the latter half of the 20th century. The anthropologist K.S. Singh directed the 'People of India' project. It counted 325 languages using 25 different scripts and noted that many Indians could be considered migrants, as they no longer reside in the same area as their birthplace or native village.

94. Describe the significance of the 'People of India' project.

Ans. : The 'People of India' project was a massive survey conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India in the late 20th century. It surveyed 4,635 communities across all states, documented 325 languages using 25 scripts, and noted that many Indians may be considered migrants. This project highlighted the vast cultural and linguistic diversity of India.

95. Explain the concept of 'unity in diversity' as mentioned by Vincent Smith.

Ans. : Vincent Smith, a British historian, wondered how a history of India could be written given its bewildering diversity. He concluded that India offers 'unity in diversity,' meaning that despite the vast differences in culture, language, and traditions, there is an underlying unity that binds the nation together.

96. What are staple grains in India, and why are they significant?

Ans. : Staple grains in India include cereals like rice, barley, and wheat; millets like pearl millet (bajra), sorghum (jowar), and finger millet (ragi); and pulses like various kinds of dals and grams. These grains are significant because they form the basic diet for most Indians and are used in a variety of regional dishes.

97. India's National anthem composed by Rabindranath Tagore, is another expression of the unity of India. In what way does the national anthem describe this unity?

Ans. : In the National anthem 'Jan a Gan Mana, he * describes the attributes of the complete nation. All citizens from Punjab, Sindh, Gujarat, Maratha are united as one nation. This way, we united by our National anthem.

98. What do you think in India with its rich heritage of diversity adds to your life?

Ans. : India is a country of many geographical and historical diversities. By this diversity we learn to do the same thing with best way. Like rice is a grain and we can make several dishes with rice. We also learn different things like: cooking, language, tradition, etc these will enhance our lives.

99. Explain the term Diversity in two points.

Ans. : (i) The meaning of the term diversity is different opinions and beliefs of the same country or region.

(ii) Different regional, cultural, religious background with different geographical conditions are known as diversity.

100. What did the 'People of India' project survey?

Ans. : It surveyed 4,635 communities across all states of India.

101. What type of fabric became popular in 17th-century Europe?.

Ans. : Chintz

102. How many pages do the original versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata together fill?

Ans. : About 7,000 pages.

103. What concept does Indian culture celebrate according to the text?

Ans. : Unity in diversity.

104. What are the famous varieties of silk sari?

Ans. : Banarasi, Kanjivaram, Paithani, Patan Patola, Muga or Mysore

105. Who composed India's National anthem ?

Ans. : Rabindranath Tagore.

106. Which phrase was coined by Pt. Jawahar Lai Nehru?

Ans. : Unity in diversity.

107. Name some tribes found in India.

Ans. : Tribes found throughout India, including the Bhils, Gonds, Mundas, etc.

108. Define Anthropological.

Ans. : The study of human beings and their ancestors.

109. Name two epics of India.

Ans. : Mahabharata and the Ramayana

110. What is a staple food ?

Ans. : Staple food: a food eaten frequently and making up a large part of a person's diet.

111. Name some food grains found in India.

Ans. : Food grains are found practically everywhere in the nation: pulses like different types of dais and grams; cereals like rice, barley and wheat; and millets including pearl millet (bajra), sorghum (jowar), and finger millet (ragi).

112. Write the approximate population of India at present.

Ans. : With over 1.4 billion people living in India.

113. As a class activity, make lists of (1) the birthplaces of at least 5 classmates and the birthplaces of their parents; (2) the students' mother tongues and other languages known to them. Discuss the results in terms of diversity.

Ans. : self

114. As a class activity, make a list of ingredients (grains, spices, etc) that are used in your home. Take any one vegetable and think of the number of different dishes you can prepare with it.

Ans. : Here is a list of ingredients used at home

- **Grains** Rice, Wheat, Barley
- **Millets** Bajra, Jowar, Ragi
- **Pulses** Moong Dal, Chana Dal, Urad Dal
- **Spices** Turmeric, Cumin, Cardamom, Ginger, Coriander, Red Chili Powder, Mustard Seeds
- **Oils** Mustard Oil, Sunflower Oil, Coconut Oil

Different Dishes with One Vegetable (Potato) Aloo Sabzi (Potato Curry), Aloo Paratha (Potato-stuffed Flatbread), Aloo Tikki (Potato Patties) and French Fries, etc.

115. Take any one vegetable and think of the number of different dishes you can prepare with it.

Ans. : self

116. In the above pictures, (P-130) can you recognise what a sari has been used for?

Ans. : In the picture shown on Page 130, the sari has been used as a cloth to drape, as a swing for a kid, a cloth by which fishing can be done and a cloth that can be used to carry things such as grains.

117. Are you aware of, or can you imagine, more uses for the sari?

Ans. : In rural areas, women sometimes use the extra length of the sari to carry items, such as produce or small goods. In emergencies, a sari can be used as a makeshift rope, bandage, or blanket.

118. What is your favourite festival and how is it celebrated in your region? Do you know whether it is celebrated in any other part of India, maybe under a different

name?

Ans. : My favourite festival is Diwali, which is also known as the Festival of Lights. In my region, Diwali is celebrated with great enthusiasm and joy. Homes are cleaned and decorated with oil lamps, candles and colourful rangoli designs. People wear new clothes and prepare special sweets and savoury dishes. In the evening, families gather to perform a puja (worship) to Goddess Lakshmi, the deity of wealth and prosperity.

After the puja, fireworks light up the night sky as people celebrate the victory of light over darkness and good over evil.

119. In a class discussion, try to identify the episode depicted in the painting shown in figure and important details associated with it.



Ans. : The painting depicts an important episode from the Ramayana, illustrating the abduction of Sita by Ravana, the demon king of Lanka. In this scene, Sita, the wife of Rama, is forcibly taken away by Ravana, who is depicted in his chariot. Jatayu, the noble vulture and devoted follower of Rama, is shown bravely attacking Ravana in an attempt to save Sita.

Jatayu plays a heroic but tragic role, trying to rescue Sita by attacking Ravana. Despite his bravery, Jatayu is ultimately overpowered and defeated by Ravana, who cuts off his wings. This moment is important as it sets off a chain of events leading to the epic battle between Rama and Ravana and the eventual rescue of Sita.

120. What is meant by 'unity in diversity' in the Indian scenario?

Ans. : "Unity in diversity" is a phrase that captures the essence of India's societal fabric. In the Indian context, it signifies the coexistence of a vast array of cultures, languages, religions, and traditions, harmoniously living together within a single nation. This concept is fundamental to understanding India's identity and social dynamics.

* very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]

[36]

121. Analyze the role of food in illustrating the concept of 'unity in diversity' in India.

Ans. : Food plays a crucial role in illustrating the concept of 'unity in diversity' in India. The country has a vast array of regional dishes and preparations, reflecting its diverse cultures. However, certain staple grains like rice, barley, wheat, millets, and pulses are common across India. Similarly, spices like turmeric, cumin, cardamom,



and ginger are used throughout the country.

Despite the regional variations in recipes and cooking methods, the use of common ingredients demonstrates the underlying unity in Indian cuisine. This unity amidst diversity in food highlights how diverse cultures can share common elements, enriching the overall culinary heritage of the nation.

122. Discuss how Indian textiles have influenced global markets and cultures historically.

Ans. : Indian textiles have had a significant influence on global markets and cultures historically. India was renowned for producing the finest cotton and textiles, which were exported to various parts of the world, including Europe. One of the most notable examples is chintz, a type of printed cotton that became extremely popular in 17th-century Europe.

Its popularity led to a decline in the sale of European dresses, prompting England and France to ban its import to protect their own textile industries. This illustrates the high demand and influence of Indian textiles globally. Additionally, Indian weaving and designing techniques have inspired textile production in other cultures, contributing to a rich exchange of artistic and cultural practices.

123. How do the Mahabharata and the Ramayana exemplify the concept of 'unity in diversity' in Indian literature?

Ans. : The Mahabharata and the Rāmāyana exemplify the concept of 'unity in diversity' in Indian literature through their widespread adaptations and regional versions. These epics, originally long Sanskrit poems, have been translated and adapted into various regional literatures across India and beyond. Despite the linguistic and cultural differences, the core stories and themes remain consistent, reflecting shared values and moral questions.

Countless folk versions and oral traditions have preserved these epics, creating a cultural web that connects diverse communities. Tribal adaptations and legends further enrich the narrative, demonstrating how diverse interpretations can coexist while maintaining a unified cultural heritage. This unity in the literary tradition underscores the broader cultural unity amidst India's diversity.

124. Discuss the significance of the Mahābhārata and the Ramayana in shaping Indian cultural interactions.

Ans. : The Mahabharata and the Ramayana hold immense significance in shaping Indian cultural interactions. These two long Sanskrit epics narrate the stories of heroes who fight to re-establish dharma and contain numerous sub-stories that focus on values and moral questions. For more than two millennia, these epics have been translated or adapted into regional literatures across India and beyond.

Countless folk versions and oral traditions have preserved and enriched these stories, creating a dense web of cultural interactions. Many communities have their own versions of the epics, and tribal adaptations further illustrate the diverse



interpretations. These epics have also inspired cultural exchanges across Asia, contributing to a shared cultural heritage. The Mahābharata and the Ramayana exemplify how literary traditions can unify diverse cultural expressions and promote cultural cohesion.

125. How can you say that diversity enrich our lives?

Ans. : Diversity enrich our lives by following different ways :

- (i) We can taste new kind of delicacies and also learn to cook these foods.
- (ii) We celebrate different festivals.
- (iii) We try out the new clothes.
- (iv) We learn new languages and skills.

126. Write a short note on textile and clothing in India.

Ans. : In India, every culture and region has created its own distinct dress and dressing codes. Regardless of the material, there is a commonality among various classic Indian costumes.

- One prominent example is the simple length of cloth known as the sari, which is used as a sort of apparel in most of India and is made primarily of cotton or silk, but synthetic fabrics are sometimes used these days.
- Famous silk sari types include Banarasi, Kanj ivaram, Paithani, Patan Patola, Muga, and Mysore. Cotton saris come in an abundance of varieties.
- This piece of unstitched fabric is available in hundreds of variations overall.

127. Based on the text, describe the impact of the 'People of India' project on understanding India's diversity.

Ans. : The 'People of India' project conducted by the Anthropological Survey of India in the late 20th century surveyed 4,635 communities across all states of the country. It documented 325 languages using 25 scripts and observed that many Indians may be considered migrants. This project significantly enhanced the understanding of India's vast cultural and linguistic diversity, providing a comprehensive overview of the different communities, languages, and migratory patterns within the country.

128. Analyze the role of traditional Indian dresses, specifically the sari, in illustrating the concept of 'unity in diversity.'

Ans. : Traditional Indian dresses, particularly the sari, play a vital role in illustrating the concept of 'unity in diversity.' The sari, a plain length of cloth, is worn in most parts of India and can be made from various fabrics like cotton, silk, and synthetic materials. Despite regional variations in weaving, designing, and draping styles, the sari remains a common traditional dress across India. This versatility and widespread use of the sari demonstrate how a single type of clothing can represent both the diverse cultural expressions and the underlying unity of Indian traditions. The rich history and adaptability of the sari further highlight the dynamic nature of



Indian culture, where diversity is celebrated and integrated into a cohesive cultural identity.

129. Explain how the Panichatantra stories have contributed to the global literary tradition.

Ans. : The Panchatantra stories, originally written in Sanskrit at least 2,200 years ago, have made significant contributions to the global literary tradition. These stories, with animals as the main characters, teach important life skills and have been adapted into almost every Indian language.

Their influence extends beyond India, as they have traveled to Southeast Asia, the Arab world, and Europe, inspiring new collections of stories. It is estimated that about 200 adaptations of the Panchatantra exist in more than 50 languages. This widespread dissemination and adaptation illustrate the universal appeal and enduring relevance of the Panchatantra, showcasing its impact on global storytelling and literature.

130. How does Indian cuisine reflect the concept of 'unity in diversity'?

Ans. : Indian cuisine reflects the concept of 'unity in diversity' through its vast array of regional dishes and the use of common staple ingredients. Despite the diverse cooking methods and recipes across different regions, certain food grains like rice, barley, wheat, millets, and pulses are staples throughout the country. Common spices such as turmeric, cumin, cardamom, and ginger are used in various regional cuisines, creating a sense of unity.

This combination of shared ingredients and diverse culinary traditions highlights how Indian cuisine embodies both unity and diversity. The endless variety of dishes prepared from common staples and spices illustrates the rich cultural mosaic of India, where diversity is embraced and celebrated within a unified culinary heritage.

131. Explain how the example of the sari reflects both unity and diversity (in 100-150 words).

Ans. : The sari exemplifies both unity and diversity in Indian culture. As a traditional garment worn by women across India, the sari represents unity. Regardless of the region, the basic form of the sari, i.e., a long piece of cloth draped around the body remains consistent. This unstitched fabric is a common element that connects women from different backgrounds.

However, the diversity of the sari is evident in its many regional variations. Saris are made from various fabrics such as cotton, silk and synthetics and feature different weaving techniques and designs. For instance, the Banarasi silk sari from Varanasi, the Kanjivaram from Tamil Nadu and the Paithani from Maharashtra each have distinct patterns and cultural significance.

Additionally, there are numerous ways to drape a sari, reflecting local customs and traditions. Thus, the sari embodies the concept of "unity in diversity.", highlighting a shared cultural heritage enriched by regional differences.



132. During October-November, many major festivals take place in India. Make a list of the few main ones and their various names in different parts of the country.

Ans. : Diwali is celebrated throughout India, but it goes by different names in various regions.

Major festivals during October-November are

(i) **Diwali** (Deepavali)

- **North India** Diwali
- **South India** Deepavali
- **West Bengal** Kali Puja

(ii) **Durga Puja**

(iii) **Navratri**

- **Gujarat** Navratri (with Garba and Dandiya Raas dances)
- **Maharashtra** Navratri
- **West Bengal** Sharad Navratri, leading to Durga Puja

(iv) **Dussehra** (Vijayadashami)

- **North India** Dussehra
- **South India** Vijayadashami
- **West Bengal** Bijoya Dashami (Culmination of Durga Puja)

(v) **Karva Chauth** (celebrated primarily in North India).

133. Conduct a class discussion on the two quotations at the start of the chapter.

Ans. : self

134. Read the National Anthem and its translation in the preliminary pages of this textbook. Where do you see the diversity? And where is the unity? Write two or three paragraphs on this.

Ans. : self

135. Select a few stories from the Panchatantra and discuss how their message is still valid today. Do you know of any similar stories from your region?

Ans. : Stories from the Panchatantra and their modern relevance are as follows

(i) **The Monkey and the Crocodile**

Story A crocodile befriends a monkey and plans to kill him to take his heart to his wife. The monkey, realising the danger, cleverly convinces the crocodile that he left his heart on a tree. The crocodile swims back to the tree and the monkey escapes.

Message Intelligence and quick thinking can help overcome dangerous situations.

Relevance Today This story teaches the importance of wit and presence of mind, which are crucial in modern problem-solving and conflict resolution.

(ii) **The Tortoise and the Geese**

Story A tortoise, wanting to fly, holds onto a stick carried by two geese. Despite warnings to remain silent, he speaks and falls to his death.

Message Listening to advice and controlling one's urges are essential.



Relevance Today This tale highlights the importance of listening to good advice and the dangers of acting without thinking carefully, which is relevant in both professional and personal life.

(iii) Similar stories from my regions are as follows

The Fox and the Grapes

Story A fox tries to reach grapes hanging high but fails and then dismisses them as sour.

Message It's easy to say bad things about something you can't have.

Relevance Today This story teaches us how to deal with disappointment and the need to keep trying.

136. Collect a few folk tales from your region and discuss their message.

Ans. : Folk tales from my region and their messages are as follows

(i) The Boy Who Cried Wolf

Story A shepherd boy repeatedly tricks villagers into thinking a wolf is attacking his flock. When a wolf actually appears, the villagers don't believe him and the sheep are eaten.

Message Honesty is crucial, and habitual lying can lead to serious consequences.

(ii) The Thirsty Crow

Story A crow finds a pitcher with water at the bottom. Unable to reach the water, it drops pebbles into the pitcher until the water rises high enough to drink.

Message Being clever and persistent can solve difficult problems.

137. Is there any ancient story that you have seen being depicted through a form of art? It could be a sculpture, a painting, a dance performance, a movie. Discuss with your classmates.

Ans. : Yes, the ancient story of the 'Ramayana' is often depicted through various forms of art. For example, 'Ram Leela' is a traditional dance and drama performance that tells the story of Lord Rama. Additionally, there are many beautiful paintings and sculptures showing scenes from the Ramayana in temples and museums. Modern movies and TV shows also retell this epic story.

138. Discuss in class the following quotation by India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, when he travelled to many parts of India before Independence.

"Everywhere I found a cultural background which had exerted a powerful influence on their lives. The old epics of India, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and other books, in popular translations and paraphrases, were widely known among the masses, and every incident and story and moral in them was engraved on the popular mind and gave a richness and content to it. Illiterate villagers would know hundreds of verses by heart and their conversation would be full of references to them or to some story with a moral, enshrined in some old classic."



Ans. : Jawaharlal Nehru's quotation highlights how deeply the ancient Indian epics, like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, have influenced the lives of people across India. He observed that these stories and their lessons were well-known, even among those who couldn't read. Villagers would often memorise and recite verses from these epics and their daily conversations were filled with references to these ancient texts.

The discussion can be continued on the following points

- **Cultural Impact** These stories have shaped the values and thoughts of people across generations.
- **Education and Oral Tradition** Even without formal education, people learned important life lessons from these epics.
- **Relevance** How do ancient stories continue to influence modern life and culture?

* Long answer questions [4 Mark each]

[4]

139. Look at the picture of a carved stone and answer the following questions.



- Whom do these five figures shown in the picture represent ?
- In which part of India was this carved stone found ?
- How is this carved stone related to the tribal culture of that area ?
- What conclusion did the anthropologist K.S. Singh draw from such carved stones and the folklores ?

Ans. : (a) These five figures represent the five Pandavas of Mahabharat.
(b) This carved stone was found in the forest of the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.
(c) The shrine containing this stone is maintained by Irula tribals to commemorate



the Pandavas' passing through the area.

(d) The anthropologist K.S. Singh while directing the 'People of India' project concluded that, "There is hardly a place in the country which the epic heroes such as the Pandavas, did not visit according to folklores."

*** Long answer questions [5 Mark each]**

[10]

140. What aspects of India's diversity are the most striking?

Ans. : India's diversity is remarkable and multifaceted, encompassing a wide range of aspects. Here are some of the most striking elements :

1. Linguistic Diversity

Languages : India has 22 officially recognized languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, including Hindi, Bengali, Telugu, Marathi, Tamil, Urdu, Gujarati, and Kannada, among others. Additionally, there are hundreds of dialects spoken across the country.

Scripts: Many of these languages have their own scripts, such as Devanagari for Hindi, Bengali script for Behgali, and Tamil script for Tamil.

2. Religious Diversity

Major Religions : India is the birthplace of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism. It also has significant populations of Muslims, Christians, and followers of other religions.

Religious Practices: The coexistence of various religious practices, festivals, and places of worship, such as temples, mosques, churches, and gurudwaras, is a testament to India's religious plurality.

3. Cultural and Artistic Diversity

Dance Forms : Classical dance forms like Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Odissi, Kuchipudi, and Kathakali, as well as numerous folk dances like Bhangra, Garba, and Lavani.

Music: Classical music traditions such as Hindustani and Carnatic music, along with various folk and contemporary music styles.

Art and Craft: Diverse art forms including Madhubani paintings, Tanjore paintings, Warli art, and various handicrafts unique to different regions.

4. Ethnic and Racial Diversity

Ethnic Groups : India is home to a variety of ethnic groups, including Indo-Aryans, Dravidians, Mongoloids, and numerous tribal communities.

Tribal Diversity: Each tribal community has its own distinct language, culture, and traditions, contributing to the rich mosaic of Indian society.

5. Geographical Diversity

Landscapes : India's terrain ranges from the snow-capped Himalayas in the north to the tropical beaches in the south, from the Thar Desert in the west to the fertile plains of the Ganges in the east.

Biodiversity: A wide range of flora and fauna, with numerous wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, and biosphere reserves.

6. Culinary Diversity

Regional Cuisines : Each region has its own culinary traditions, such as the spicy curries of South India, the rich Mughlai cuisine of North India, the seafood dishes of the coastal areas, and the vegetarian thalis of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Ingredients and Spices: A vast array of spices and ingredients that are integral to Indian cooking, with each region having its own signature spices and cooking methods.

7. Festivals and Traditions

Religious Festivals : Celebrations like Diwali, Eid, Christmas, Vaisakhi, Pongal, and Durga Puja, each with its unique customs and rituals.

Regional Festivals: Local festivals such as Onam in Kerala, Bihu in Assam, and Makar Sankranti in various parts of the country.

8. Social and Cultural Practices

Dress and Attire : Traditional clothing varies widely, with saris, salwar kameez, dhotis, and turbans being some examples, each with regional variations.

Customs and Traditions: Diverse wedding customs, birth and death rituals, and social practices that differ from one community to another.

9. Architectural Diversity

Historical Monuments : Structures like the Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, Hampi, and Ajanta and Ellora caves showcase various architectural styles from different eras and regions.

Religious Architecture: Temples, mosques, churches, and gurudwaras, each with distinctive architectural features.

These diverse elements come together to form a unique and vibrant tapestry that defines India's identity, making it one of the most culturally rich and varied countries in the world.

141. How do we make out the unity underlying the diversity?

Ans. : India maintains unity underlying its diversity through a combination of constitutional principles, cultural practices, and social frameworks that promote inclusivity, tolerance, and mutual respect. Here are the key ways India achieves this unity :

1. Constitutional Framework

Secularism : The Indian Constitution declares India a secular state, ensuring that all religions are treated equally and providing a legal framework that supports religious freedom.

Fundamental Rights : The Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to all citizens, including equality before the law, freedom of speech and expression, and protection against discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Federal Structure : India's federal system allows for regional autonomy while maintaining a strong central government, accommodating the diverse needs and aspirations of different states and communities.

2. National Symbols and Institutions

National Symbols : Symbols like the national flag, national anthem, and national emblem promote a sense of unity and national pride.

Institutions : Institutions like the judiciary, parliament, and the election commission function to uphold democratic principles and ensure representation and justice for all citizens.

3. Education System

Curriculum : The education system incorporates lessons on India's diverse history, culture, and geography, fostering an understanding and appreciation of the country's diversity among students.

Language Policy : The three-language formula (usually Hindi, English, and a regional language) in schools helps promote linguistic diversity while ensuring national cohesion.

4. Cultural Exchange and Integration

Festivals : Celebrations of festivals from different religions and regions foster mutual respect and understanding. National holidays and public celebrations of diverse festivals create opportunities for cultural exchange.

Media and Entertainment : Indian cinema, television, and other forms of media often reflect the country's diversity and promote messages of unity and harmony.

5. Economic and Social Policies

Inclusive Growth : Economic policies aimed at reducing regional disparities and promoting inclusive growth help ensure that all sections of society benefit from development.

Social Welfare Schemes : Programs targeting education, healthcare, and poverty alleviation address the needs of diverse communities

Through these multifaceted approaches, India not only acknowledges but celebrates

its diversity, creating a robust sense of unity that is inclusive of its vast and varied cultural, linguistic, and religious landscape.

* Match the following.

[15]

142. Column A	Column B
1. Panchatantra	(a) Directed the 'People of India' project
2. Vincent Smith	(b) Anthropological Survey of India
3. People of india project	(c) Silk sari
4. K.S. Singh	(d) 2,200 years old
5. Muga	(e) British historian

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Panchatantra	(d) 2,200 years old
2. Vincent Smith	(e) British historian
3. People of india project	(b) Anthropological Survey of India
4. K.S. Singh	(a) Directed the 'People of India' project
5. Muga	(c) Silk sari

143. Column A	Column B
(1) Chhat Puja	(i) Punjab
(2) Onam	(ii) Assam
(3) Bihu	(iii) Bihar
(4) Lohri	(iv) Durga Puja
(5) West Bengal	(v) Kerala

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Chhat Puja	(iii) Bihar
(2) Onam	(v) Kerala
(3) Bihu	(ii) Assam
(4) Lohri	(i) Punjab
(5) West Bengal	(iv) Durga Puja

144. Column A	Column B
(a) Silk	(i) A natural fibre to make soft clothes.
(b) Leather	(ii) A luxurious fabric used for elegant clothing.

(c) Jute	(iii) A material used for making warm winter clothes and shoes.
(d) Cotton	(iv) A natural fibre used for making bags and other accessories.

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(a) Silk	(ii) A luxurious fabric used for elegant clothing.
(b) Leather	(iii) A material used for making warm winter clothes and shoes.
(c) Jute	(iv) A natural fibre used for making bags and other accessories.
(d) Cotton	(i) A natural fibre to make soft clothes.

