Wada Nirmiti Education Society's

GURUKUL GLOBAL SCHOOL

WORKSHEET

SUB: **LESSON:** **STD: VI**

NAME: _____ ROLL No: _____ DATE:

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which national survey project conducted in the late 20th century counted 325 languages using 25 scripts across 4,635 communities in India?

(a) Archaeological Survey of India
(b) Anthropological Survey of India ('People of India project')
(c) Census of India
(d) National Sample Survey Office

2. Which British historian observed over a century ago that despite bewildering diversity, 'India offers unity in diversity'?

(a) James Mill
(b) Vincent Smith
(c) Max Müller
(d) William Jones

3. Basic food grains such as cereals (rice, wheat, barley), millets (bajra, jowar, ragi), and pulses used across India are known as:

(a) Exotic grains
(b) Staple grains
(c) Cash crops
(d) Supplementary grains

4. Which unstitched traditional Indian garment, going back to several centuries BCE as seen in stone reliefs from Vaiśhali, reflects both unity and diversity?

(a) Kurta
(b) Turban
(c) Sari
(d) Dupatta

5. Which printed Indian cotton textile became so immensely popular in 17th-century Europe that England and France banned its import to protect local dressmakers?

(a) Muslin
(b) Chintz
(c) Calico
(d) Silk

6. The harvest festival celebrated around January 14 across different parts of India under names like Pongal, Uttarayan, Magh Bihu, and Lohri is:

(a) Deepavali
(b) Makara Sankrānti
(c) Onam
(d) Holi

7. The Pañchatantra, a world-famous collection of animal stories teaching life skills that has been adapted into over 50 languages globally, originated in Sanskrit approximately how many years ago?

(a) 500 years ago
(b) 1,000 years ago
(c) 2,200 years ago
(d) 5,000 years ago

8. In the Mahābhārata, who among the following helps the Pāṇḍavas fight the Kauravas to re-establish dharma and recover their kingdom?

(a) Rāma
(b) Kṛiṣhṇa
(c) Rāvaṇa
(d) Lakṣhmaṇa

9. Which tribal community in the forest of the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu, maintains a carved stone shrine ('Pañcha Pāṇḍavar') commemorating the Pāṇḍavas' journey?

(a) Bhils
(b) Irula tribals
(c) Santhals
(d) Mundas

10. Which ancient scripture quote opens Chapter 8 with a prayer: 'Oh, grant me my prayer, that I may never lose the bliss of the touch of the one in the play of the many'?

(a) Swami Vivekananda
(b) Rabindranath Tagore
(c) Sri Aurobindo
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Explain how Indian culinary traditions demonstrate the principle of 'Unity in Diversity' (the 'Many in the One').

Answer:

• Shared Core Ingredients (Unity): Across every region of India, certain core staple grains (cereals like rice, wheat, barley, millets like jowar, bajra, ragi, and pulses like arhar, moong, chana) and essential spices (turmeric, cumin, cardamom, ginger) are used universally as basic nourishment.
• Endless Preparations (Diversity): Using these exact same core ingredients, different regions and communities prepare thousands of distinct dishes with unique flavours, cooking techniques, and regional recipes.
• Conclusion: The common staple ingredients represent underlying 'unity', while the vast variety of regional dishes represents vibrant 'diversity' ('the Many in the One').

2. How does the example of the sari represent both unity and diversity in traditional Indian clothing?

Answer:

• Underlying Unity: The sari is a single, unstitched length of cloth worn traditionally by women across almost all regions of India, representing a shared cultural aesthetic and textile tradition.
• Regional Diversity: It showcases immense diversity in materials (cotton, silk like Banarasi, Kanjivaram, Paithani, Patola, Muga), weaving methods, color pigments, printed designs (like chintz), regional draping styles, and creative everyday uses (draping, shade, carrying children).
• Historical Continuity: Stone reliefs from Vaiśhali dating back several centuries BCE demonstrate its long historical presence in Indian culture.

3. Illustrate the concept of 'Unity in Diversity' through the celebration of harvest festivals across India.

Answer:

• Shared Timing and Theme (Unity): Around January 14, communities across India celebrate the arrival of the harvest season, expressing gratitude to nature, land, and solar cycles.
• Regional Names and Customs (Diversity): The festival is celebrated under different regional names and distinct customs—such as Makara Sankrānti in northern and central states, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Uttarayan in Gujarat, Magh Bihu in Assam, Lohri/Maghi in Punjab, and Khichdi Parv in Uttar Pradesh.
• Cultural Significance: This highlights how a single cultural event unites the nation while embracing local regional traditions.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Discuss how India's two great epics—the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata—have woven a 'dense web of cultural interactions' across different regions, languages, and tribal communities in India.

Answer:

1. Shared Values and Central Themes: The Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata narrate legendary struggles to uphold dharma, truth, and moral duties. They contain universal ethical values that resonate across every corner of the Indian subcontinent.
2. Linguistic Adaptations and Folklore: Over more than two millenniums, these Sanskrit epics were translated and adapted into almost all regional Indian languages, yielding hundreds of literary and folk versions (e.g., over 100 folklore versions of the Mahābhārata in Tamil Nadu alone).

3. Tribal Community Adaptations: Indigenous tribal communities across India—such as the Bhils, Gonds, Mundas, and Irula tribals of the Nilgiris—have preserved their own oral renditions. They maintain local legends and sacred sites (such as the 'Pañcha Pāṇḍavar' stone in the Nilgiris) commemorating the visit of epic heroes to their regions.
4. Trans-national Reach: The stories traveled far beyond India to Southeast Asia, the Arab world, and Europe, inspiring local art, shadow puppetry, dance, and theater.
5. Unifying Cultural Web: As anthropologist K.S. Singh noted in the 'People of India' project, folklore connects almost every region in India to the journeys of epic figures, creating a powerful cultural thread of 'unity in diversity'.
2. Analyze Jawaharlal Nehru's observation regarding the cultural background and influence of ancient epics on the popular mind of India, as quoted in Chapter 8.
Answer:
In his travels across India before Independence, Jawaharlal Nehru observed a profound cultural unity underlying rural Indian life:
1. Deep Cultural Influence: Despite regional differences in language, dress, and food, Nehru noted a shared cultural heritage that exerted a powerful moral influence on people's daily lives.
2. Widespread Knowledge of Epics: Popular translations and oral paraphrases of the Rāmāyaṇa, Mahābhārata, and Pañchatantra made epic stories and moral philosophy widely known among the masses.
3. Moral and Ethical Content: Incidents and values from these epics were deeply engraved in the popular mind, enriching everyday conversation and providing guidance on right versus wrong.
4. Oral Tradition among Mass Population: Even illiterate villagers possessed remarkable memory, reciting hundreds of classical verses by heart and referencing epic moral lessons in routine interactions.
5. Living Example of Unity in Diversity: This common cultural reservoir bound diverse communities together, proving that literacy was not a prerequisite for deep moral and cultural wisdom.
3. Elaborate on the findings of the 'People of India project' by the Anthropological Survey of India. Explain why diversity in India enriches society rather than dividing it.
Answer:
A. Findings of the 'People of India Project':
• Survey Scale: Directed by K.S. Singh in the late 20th century, the Anthropological Survey of India surveyed 4,635 communities across all Indian States and Union Territories.
• Linguistic Diversity: Documented 325 living languages using 25 distinct scripts.
• Population Mobility: Revealed that a vast proportion of Indians are internal migrants who live outside their ancestral birthplaces, weaving interconnected social networks.

B. Diversity as Enrichment, Not Division:
1. Mutual Cultural Exchange: Exposure to diverse foods, traditional textiles (like regional silks and cottons), art, and seasonal festivals broadens social perspectives.
2. 'The Many in the One': As Sri Aurobindo noted, Indian culture treats diversity as the natural manifestation of an underlying spiritual and national unity (*Swabhava* and *Swadharma*).
3. Strengthening National Fabric: Rather than causing fragmentation, diversity provides richness and vitality. Indian culture celebrates varied expressions while remaining rooted in common human values, mutual respect, and peaceful coexistence.