MCQ

**PART A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

**Indian Classical Arts and Dance**

1. **What is "Abhinaya" in the context of Indian classical dance?**  
   ✅ **b) Facial expressions and gestures**
2. **What form of classical dance originated in Odisha?**  
   ✅ **c) Odissi**
3. **Which instrument is often associated with the dance form Kathak?**  
   ✅ **b) Tabla**
4. **Who wrote the *Geeta Govinda*, often performed in Odissi dance?**  
   ✅ **b) Jayadeva**

**Indian Music and Instruments**

1. **Which instrument is used in both Hindustani and Carnatic music?**  
   ✅ **c) Tabla**

**Agriculture and Sustainability**

1. **In traditional Indian agriculture, baranaja is a method of:**  
   ✅ **c) Mixed cropping with multiple grains**
2. **Which ancient Indian text mentions detailed agricultural practices?**  
   ✅ **a) Arthashastra**
3. **Which traditional Indian practice involves growing different crops to maintain soil fertility?**  
   ✅ **b) Mixed cropping**
4. **The Zabo system of water management is traditionally practiced in:**  
   ✅ **b) Nagaland**
5. **What is Panchagavya in traditional Indian agriculture?**  
   ✅ **c) A mixture of five cow products used as organic fertilizer**

**Architecture and Town Planning**

1. **The ancient Indian text that provides guidelines on architecture is:**  
   ✅ **b) Shilpa Shastra**
2. **Vastu Shastra primarily deals with:**  
   ✅ **c) Architectural and spatial design**
3. **The term “Mandala” in Indian town planning refers to:**  
   ✅ **c) A symbolic diagram of spatial organization**
4. **In traditional Indian town planning, the town center was usually:**  
   ✅ **d) Temples or sacred spaces**
5. **Which ancient Indian city had a grid-like layout and drainage system?**  
   ✅ **b) Mohenjo-Da**

Got it! Let's simplify everything so it’s easy to understand, like a story or short points you'd say to a friend. Here's your **Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)** study content in **super simple** form for your VTU exam 👇

**✅ 1. Development of Music: India vs Western World**

* **Indian music** started from Vedic chants (*Samaveda*).
* Two styles: **Hindustani (North)** & **Carnatic (South)**.
* Uses **Raga** (melody), **Tala** (rhythm), **Bhava** (emotion).
* Based on **feeling** and **improvisation** (no fixed notes).
* Music is often linked to **spirituality**.
* **Western music** began in **ancient Greece**.
* Fixed **written notes**, **harmony**, and **orchestras**.
* Focus on **composer’s idea** and big performances.
* More **structure**, less freedom to change while performing.

📌 *Indian music = flexible + emotional; Western = structured + harmony*

**✅ 2. Cultural Exchange: India & Greece**

* **Greek rulers** came to India after Alexander (long ago).
* Art mixed: Indian **Buddhist art** + Greek **realism** → *Gandhara style*.
* Both had theater: India = *Natya Shastra*, Greece = *Greek Drama*.
* They used **masks, chorus, moral stories** in plays.
* Indian **grammar (Panini)** influenced Western language studies.

📌 *India & Greece shared knowledge in drama, art, and language.*

**✅ 3. How Old Indian Town Planning Helps Today**

* Proper **city planning** = better health & cleaner environment.
* **Green parks, rainwater storage**, and **sunlight in homes**.
* Easy **walking paths** = less pollution + good health.
* **Public transport** reduces traffic and saves fuel.
* **Community areas** make people feel connected.

📌 *Old city planning focused on people + nature = better life today too!*

**✅ 4. Traditional Indian Farming & Environment**

* Use of **crop rotation** keeps soil healthy.
* **Mixing crops** protects from pests naturally.
* Use **cow dung, compost** instead of chemicals.
* Helps keep water clean and soil full of life.
* Less cost, safe food, better for Earth 🌱

📌 *Our old farming = smart + eco-friendly = less pollution, better health.*

**✅ 5. Traditional Agriculture in Modern Farming**

* **Today’s organic farming** uses old Indian methods.
* Ideas like **ZBNF, Permaculture** come from our traditions.
* Compost, **natural pest control**, and **local seeds** are used.
* Helps climate, saves money, gives healthy food.
* Even **UN supports** these traditional eco-friendly ways!

📌 *Old farming knowledge is used by big farms today—still useful!*

**✅ 6. Smart Features of Old Indian Cities**

* **Mohenjo-Daro**: Clean drains, grid roads, public baths.
* **Jaipur**: Built using **Vastu** rules, wide roads, good sunlight.
* **Hampi**: Used rocks, natural shade, and rainwater tanks.
* All used **local materials**, smart **water use**, and **zoning**.
* Balanced places for **markets, homes, temples** = organized city life.

📌 *Old cities were eco-smart and planned with care for people + nature.*

**✨ Final Tips (Super Simple):**

* Use **easy examples**: Jaipur, Hampi, Panini, Raga.
* Write in **points**, not big paragraphs.
* Compare old vs new: "Then vs Now".
* Always end by saying: *"Still useful today in modern times."*

Would you like this turned into a **PDF**, or do you want a **one-page revision sheet** next?