



Date : 26th Nov 2023

General Knowledge - Famous dance forms

English

**Q:1** On November 15 in the year ....., the Sangeet Natak Akademi of India recognized Sattriya as one of the eight classical dances of India.

1. 1999
2. 2003
3. 2005
4. 2000

**Q:2** Mohiniyattam dance was systematized in which of the following century, was ridiculed as a Devadasi prostitution system during the colonial British Raj?

1. 17th
2. 19th
3. 18th
4. 16th

**Q:3** The foundations of Odissi are found in Natya Shastra, the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of performance arts. The basic dance units described in Natyashastra, all ..... of them, are identical to those in Odissi.

1. 108
2. 102
3. 106
4. 104

**Q:4** Sadiraattam, which was renamed Bharatanatyam in which of the following year, is the oldest classical dance tradition in India?

1. 1932
2. 1936
3. 1935
4. 1931

**Q:5** Sadiraattam remained exclusive to Hindu temples through the 19th century. It was banned by the colonial British government in which of the following year?

1. 1918
2. 1910
3. 1912
4. 1914

**Q:6** Bihu is a folk dance of \_ \_ \_ \_ \_.

1. Bihar

2. Arunachal Pradesh

3. Assam

4. Karnataka

**Q:7** Shri Ram Sahay Pandey is associated to which folk dance art

1. Rai
2. Beehu
3. Lawani
4. Nautanki

**Q:8** Which of the following folk dance forms is NOT associated with the state of Gujarat?

1. Hojagiri
2. Dandiya
3. Bhavai
4. Garba

**Q:9** Guru Gopinath is related to which folk dance form?

1. Ponung
2. Kathak
3. Kathakali
4. Manipuri

**Q:10** Which of the following folk dances is primarily performed in the Indian state of Bihar?

1. Ghoomar
2. Kalbeliya
3. Bidesia
4. Kummatti

## Answer Key

1. (4)	2. (3)	3. (1)	4. (1)	5. (2)
6. (3)	7. (1)	8. (1)	9. (3)	10. (3)

## Answers and Solutions

**Q:1** The correct answer is **Option 4** i.e. **2000**

On November 15 in the year 2000, the Sangeet Natak Akademi of India recognized Sattriya as one of the eight classical dances of India. Modern Sattriya explores many themes and plays, and its performances are staged worldwide.

**Q:2** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **18th**

The dance was systematized in the 18th century, was ridiculed as a Devadasi prostitution system during the colonial British Raj, banned by a series of laws from 1931 through 1938, a ban that was protested and partially repealed in 1940.

**Q:3** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **108**

The foundations of Odissi are found in Natya Shastra, the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of performance arts. The basic dance units described in Natyashastra, all 108 of them, are identical to those in Odissi. ]Natya Shastra is attributed to the ancient scholar Bharata Muni, and its first complete compilation is dated to between 200 BCE and 200 CE, but estimates vary between 500 BCE and 500 CE. The most studied version of the Natya Shastra text consists of about 6000 verses structured into 36 chapters.

**Q:4** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **1932**

Sadiraattam, which was renamed Bharatanatyam in 1932, is the oldest classical dance tradition in India. Bharatanatyam is the state dance form of Tamil Nadu.

**Q:5** The correct answer is **Option 2** i.e. **1910**

Sadiraattam remained exclusive to Hindu temples through the 19th century. It was banned by the colonial British government in 1910, but the Indian community protested against the ban and expanded its performance outside temples in the 20th century as Bharatanatyam.

**Q:6** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Assam**.

**Bihu** is the name for the national festival of Assam, which is one of the most beautiful states in India. Assamese Bihu is one of the most important cultural festivals that celebrate the change in seasons.

It mainly caters to the agrarian culture and society of the state and marks the beginning of the Assamese New Year and harvest season.

Three types of Bihu: Bihu is primarily a collection of three different festivals, namely Rangali or Bohag Bihu (April), as Assamese New Year Kangali or Kati Bihu (October): Kati Bihu celebrates the harvest season. Bhogali or Magh Bihu (January): Magh Bihu symbolizes the end of the harvest season.

### Additional detail-

Bihar **Jhumar** is a traditional folk dance of Bihar, which is performed by rural women.

Arunachal Pradesh The most popular folk dances of this state include Aji Lhamu, Chalo, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Buiya, Wancho, and Bardo Chham.

Karnataka **Dollu Kunitha** is a traditional dance form in Karnataka.

**Q:7** The correct answer is **Option 1** i.e. **Rai**

94-year-old folk artist Ram Sahay Pandey is the person who raised Madhya Pradesh's folk art 'Rai Nritya' from the stages of Bundelkhand and gave it international recognition.

The dance was traditionally associated with the Bediya community which itself was associated with prostitution. Despite the fact that he was not a member of the community, he dedicated his entire life to the practice and performance of Rai dance and ensuring acceptance and respect for the dance style. His tireless efforts helped in giving national and international recognition to this dance form.

**Q:8** The correct answer is **option 1** i.e. **Hojagiri**.

Hojagiri dance is one of the famous dances of Tripura.

The dance is performed on the occasion of HOJAGIRI Festivals or Laxmi puja, held in the following full moon night of Durga puja. generally after 3<sup>rd</sup> day of Dashera.

The Goddess Mailuma, (Laxmi) is worshipped with full reverence and devotion on this day.



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**Q:9** The correct answer is **option 3** i.e. **Katahakali**.

Guru Gopinath was born in 1908.

Guru Gopinath was honored with Sangeet Natak Akademi Award.

Kathakali dance form originated in the state of Kerala.

**Q:10** The correct answer is **Option 3** i.e. **Bidesia**.

The Bhojpuri-speaking region of the Indian state of Bihar is home to a prominent type of dance theatre known as **Bidesia dance**. The creator of these plays is **Bhikari Thakur of Bihar**, a barber by profession. This traditional dance got its start in a folk theatre in the 20th century. This dance focuses on social themes, contentious issues, and conflicts between traditional and modern, rural and urban, wealthy and poor.

