## PYCT:2 GK (Art and Culture) Dance Forms of India

### Question No. 1

Who among the following is known as a pioneering dance educationist and a prominent Mohiniyattam exponent?

Madhavi Mudgal

Shagun Butani

Mohanrao Kallianpurkar

Dr Kanak Rele

25% answered correctly

### Question No. 2



- Dr. Kanak Rele is a well-known Mohiniyattom practitioner.
- She is also a dancer, choreographer, and scholar from India.
- She founded and currently leads the Nalanda Dance Research Center.
- · She founded and serves as the principal of Mumbai's Nalanda Nritya Kala Mahavidyalaya.
- · Mohiniyattam:
  - o Mohiniyattam is an Indian classical dance form.
  - It was developed in the Keralan state.
  - The word "Mohini" refers to a historical enchantress and incarnation of the Hindu god Vishnu who, by harnessing her feminine abilities, aids the good over the bad and gives rise to the Mohiniyattam dance.
  - o It adheres to the delicate, erotically charged, and feminine Lasya form of dance that is described in the Natya Shastra.
  - · Women typically execute it solo after receiving rigorous training.

#### Question No. 3

### 눩 Additional Information

- Madhavi Mudgal:
  - o Indian classical dancer Madhavi Mudgal is renowned for her Odissi dance form.
- · Shagun Butani:
  - o Shagun Bhutani, an Odissi dancer, performs Indian classical dance.
- · Mohanrao Kallianpurkar:
  - o One of the best academics and teachers of the Kathak dance style was the Karnataka-born Mohanrao Shankarrao Kallianpurkar.
  - He was also a professional Kathak dancer.
  - He belongs to Jaipur school of Kathak.

### Question No. 4

The Mohiniyattam dance form originated from which state?

Kerala
Karnataka
Tamil Nadu
Maharashtra



#### Mohiniyattam:

- It is one of the two classical dance forms that originated in Kerala, the other one being Kathakali.
- . Mohiniyattam gets its name from the word 'Mohini', the feminine form of Lord Vishnu, the word means 'dance of Mohini'.
- **Dr. Sunanda Nair** became the first in India to acquire a Master's degree in Mohiniyattam. She completed her Ph.D. thesis in Intrinsic Lyrical Feminism in Mohiniyattam from Mumbai University.
- Mohiniyattam is based on Natya Shastra's lasya style.
- It has delicate movements and more feminine facial expressions.
- The movements are gentle and glide-like.
- They do not have terse rhythmic steps.
- More emphasis is on facial expressions and hand gestures.

### Question No. 6

# 훩 Additional Information

- The Sangeet Natak Akademi recognizes 8 classical dances in India.
- 8 Classical Dances of India and States:

Dance	State
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Kathakali	Kerala.
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh.
Odissi	Odisha
Sattriya	Assam
Manipuri	Manipur
Mohiniyattam	Kerala



## Question No. 7

The Kuchipudi classical dance is accompanied with which type of music?

Kajri

Chaiti

✓ Carnatic Music

Hindustani Music



#### Carnatic music:

- · A musical style called Carnatic music is frequently linked to South India.
- . It is one of two main subgenres of Indian classical music that evolved from ancient Hindu texts and traditions, particularly the
- Carnatic music is used to accompany the classical Kuchipudi dance.
- The recital is in Telugu, and Carnatic music is used to accompany the dance.
- · The entire male group performed the traditional Kuchipudi.
- · In Angivastra, also known as Bagalbandi, a dancer portraying a masculine character would dress in a dhoti.



### Question No. 9



### 눩 Additional Information

- Kajri:
  - Kajari is a folk song and dance genre in India.
  - It is a type of Hindustani classical music that is performed in rainy weather.
- · Chaiti:
  - · Chaiti is Indian-born, semi-classical melodies that are performed during the Chait month of the Hindu calendar.
- · Hindustani Music:
  - The classical music of the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent is known as Hindustani.

### Question No. 10

Which of the following Indian classical dance forms uses various colours on face to symbolise the characters?

Odissi

## Kathakali

Bharatanatyam

Mohiniattam

## Question No. 11



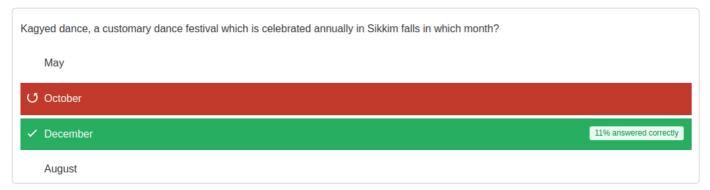
## Key Points

- Kathakali is a classical Indian dance form that is a story-play genre of art and is the folk dance form of Kerala.
- It is a combination of 5 forms of fine art which are -
  - Natyam (expressions)
  - Nritham (dance)
  - Nrithyam (enactment)
  - Sangeetam (music)
  - Vadya (instruments)
- · Various costumes of characters of Kathakali -
  - Sathwika (Hero)
  - Katti (Villain)
  - Minukku (females)
  - o Thathi (other characters)

Dances	Origin	Main Reviving Personals	Famous Proponents
Bharatnatyam	Tamil Nadu	E. Krishna Iyer, Rukmini devi Arindel	Yamini Krishnamurthy, Lakshmi Vishwanathan, Padma Subramaniam, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Mallika Sarabhai
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh	Balasaraswati, Ragini devi	Radha Reddy And Raja Reddy, Yamini Krishnamurthy, Indrani Rehman

## Question No. 14

Manipuri	Manipur	Raja bhag Chandra, Rabindranath Tagore	Nayana, Suverna, Ranjana and Darshna, Guru Bipin Singha
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh	Lady Leela Sokhey	Birju Maharaj, Lacchu Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Damyanti Joshi
Sattriya	Assam	Shankaradeva	-
Mohiniattam	Kerala	V. N. Menon, kalayani Amma	Sunanda Nair, Kalamandalam kshmavathy, Madhuri Amma, Jayaprabha Menon





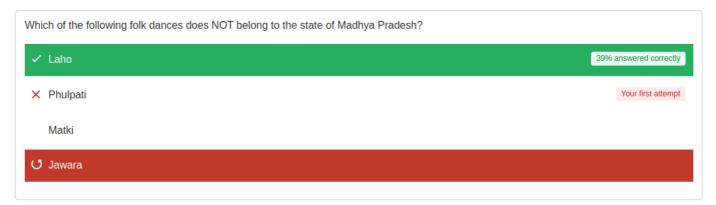
- Kagyed dance, a customary dance festival, celebrated annually in Sikkim falls on the 28th and 29th day of the tenth month according
  to the Tibetan calendar, which according to the English calendar falls in the month of December.
- In the name of eight tantrik Gods and Goddesses commonly called Kagyed, lamas on these days perform dances and sing songs in
  different monasteries and offer prayers to them requesting these deities to save human beings from the tormenting evil spirits and to bless
  them for good health and fortune.
- · It is celebrated by Buddhists n Takes place in Monasteries, particularly at the Old Rumtek Monastery
- The celebrations commence two days prior to the onset of Loosong.



### Question No. 17

## **Additional Information**

- Sikkim
  - CM Prem Singh Tamang
  - o Governor Lakshman Acharya
  - o Capital Gangtok
  - o Passes Nathu La, Dongkha La, Jelep La
  - o Famous Dances Limboo, Mask Dance, Singhi Chaam, Chu Faat, etc



Question No. 19

## Key Points

- · Laho Dance is a folk dance of Meghalaya.
- · Jawara dance is a popular folk dance of Madhya Pradesh.
- . Phulpati dance is performed in Malwa region of India i.e Madhya Pradesh.
  - o This dance is performed by unmarried girls.
- . Mataki Dance This is a solo dance of Malwa Which is done on various occasions like marriage etc.
  - o This is done by Ahir and Gadariya castes.
- · Hence Laho does NOT belong to the state of Madhya Pradesh.

### Question No. 20

# b Additional Information

- · Folk-Dance of Madhya Pradesh
  - o Reena Dance- This folk dance is performed by women of Baiga and Gond tribes after Deepawali. Its theme is based on a love affair.
  - o Chatkora Dance- This is a folk dance of Korku tribe.
  - o Bhagoria Dance- This folk dance is performed by Bhils.
  - o Goncho Dance- This folk dance is Performed by Gond tribe.
  - Bar Dance- This folk dance is Performed by Kanwar tribe.
  - o Lahangi Dance- This folk dance is Performed by Kaijar and Banjaras.
  - · Pardhoni Dance- This dance is performed by Baiga tribe on marriage to welcome the marriage procession.
  - Kanra Dance- This folk dance is performed by Dhobi caste of Central India and Bundelkhand.
  - Bardi Dance- This folk dance related Gwal tribe. In this folk dance, shephard goes and dances at the home of the person whose cow he is shepherding and gets the reward.
  - o Badhai Dance- This folk dance is performed on joyful occasion in Bundelkhand region.
  - Suwa Dance- This folk dance is prevalent among the Baiga tribe.
  - · Saira Dance- Saira dance is performed on the occasion on Gangaur. This is similar to the dandia dance of Gujarat.

### Question No. 21



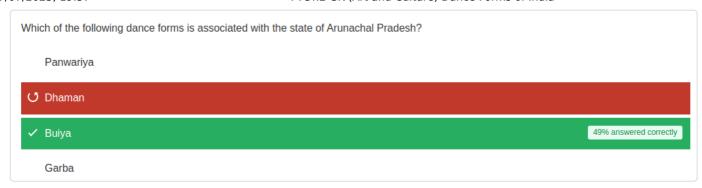
Bharatanatyam

### Question No. 22



### Sattriya dance

- Satriya Nritya is the classical dance form of Assam which represents the Satriya culture, the basis of the religious and cultural fabric of Assam.
- It is a dance-drama performance art with origins in the Krishna-centered Vaishnavism monasteries of Assam and attributed to the 15th-century Bhakti movement scholar and saint **Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev**.
- Dance historian Dr. Sunil Kothari has recently been bestowed with the Madhabdev Award by the Government of Assam for popularising the Sattriya dance.
- · Sattriya was given the status of classical dance in the year 2000 by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.





- . Buiya dance forms is associated with the state of Arunachal Pradesh.
- The Bhuiyans name comes from the Sanskrit bhumi, meaning land.
- Most of the Bhuiya are agriculturalists and many believe that they are descended from Bhūmi, the Hindu goddess who represents Mother Earth.

### Question No. 25

## 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- · The Indian States and Folk Dances
  - Andhra Pradesh- Kuchipudi, Bhamakalpam, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Butta Bommalu.
  - Assam- Bihu, Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga dance, Khel Gopal, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Jhumura Hobianai
  - o Bihar- Jata-Jatin, Bakho-Bakhain, Panwariya, Sama Chakwa, Bidesia.
  - o Gujarat- Garba, Dandiya Ras, Tippani Juriun, Bhavai.
  - Haryana- Jhumar, Phag, Daph, Dhamal, Loor, Gugga, Khor, Gagor.
  - Himachal Pradesh- Jhora, Jhali, Chharhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.
  - Jammu and Kashmir- Rauf, Hikat, Mandjas, Kud Dandi Nach, Damali.
  - Karnataka- Yakshagan, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karga, Lambi.
  - o Kerala- Kathakali (Classical), Ottamthullal, Mohiniattam, Kaikottikali.
  - o Maharashtra- Lavani, Nakata, Koli, Lezim, Gafa, Dahikala Dasavtar or Bohada.
  - o Odisha- Odissi (Classical), Savari, Ghumara, Painka, Munari, Chhau.
  - West Bengal- Kathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Marasia, Mahal, Keertan.
  - o Punjab- Bhangra, Giddha, Daff, Dhaman, Bhand, Naqual.
  - Rajasthan- Ghumar, Chakri, Ganagor, Jhulan Leela, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghapal, Kalbeliya.

## Question No. 26

- o Tamil Nadu- Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi.
- o Uttar Pradesh- Nautanki, Raslila, Kajri, Jhora, Chappeli, Jaita.
- o Uttarakhand- Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajari, Jhora, Raslila, Chappeli.
- o Goa- Tarangamel, Koli, Dekhni, Fugdi, Shigmo, Ghode, Modni, Samayi nrutya, Jagar, Ranmale, Gonph, Tonnya mell.
- · Madhya Pradesh Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, Selabhadoni, Maanch.
- o Chhattisgarh Gaur Maria, Panthi, Raut Nacha, Pandwani, Vedamati, Kapalik, Bharthari Charit, Chandaini.
- Jharkhand Alkap, Karma Munda, Agni, Jhumar, Janani Jhumar, Mardana Jhumar, Paika, Phagua, Hunta Dance, Mundari Dance, Sarhul, Barao, Jhitka, Danga, Domkach, Ghora Naach.
- o Arunachal Pradesh Buiya, Chalo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Ponung, Popir, Bardo Chham.
- o Manipur Dol Cholam, Thang Ta, Lai Haraoba, Pung Cholom, Khamba Thaibi, Nupa Dance, Raslila, Khubak Ishei, Lhou Sha.
- o Meghalaya Ka Shad Suk Mynsiem, Nongkrem, Laho.
- Mizoram Cheraw Dance, Khuallam, Chailam, Sawlakin, Chawnglaizawn, Zangtalam, Par Lam, Sarlamkai/Solakia, Tlanglam.
- o Nagaland Rangma, Bamboo Dance, Zeliang, Nsuirolians, Gethinglim, Temangnetin, Hetaleulee.
- Tripura Hojagiri.
- Sikkim Chu Faat Dance, Sikmari, Singhi Chaam or the Snow Lion Dance, Yak Chaam, Denzong Gnenha, Tashi Yangku Dance, Khukuri Naach, Chutkey Naach, Maruni Dance.

Jagoi and cholom are the two main divisions in which Classical dance?

Bharatanatyam

Odissi

✓ Manipuri

Mohiniyattam

### Question No. 28



- . Manipuri is an ancient classical dance form that originated in the northeastern state of Manipur in India.
- Jagoi and cholom are the two main divisions in Manipur's dance, the one gentle and the other vigorous, corresponding to the lasya and tandava elements described in Sanskrit literature.
- There are essentially two divisions in the classical Manipuri dance:
  - Jagoi
    - Predominant in Ras Leela, this part represents the Lasya element described in Bharata's Natya Shastra. Here, the legs are
      generally bent and the knees are kept together. The foot movements are not as loud and pronounced as in the other classical
      dances of India.
  - · Cholom
    - This represents the Tandava form of classical dance





# 房 Additional Information

- The important dance forms of Manipur include
  - Lai Haraoba
    - Lai Haraoba means the Festival of Gods. The traditional Lai Haraoba Dance, which enacts the 'Creation of the Universe', was initially a part of the Lai Haraoba festival.
  - Kabui Dance
    - The Kabuis, inhabiting the western hill ranges of Manipur, has a rich tradition of dance and music and are well known for their exquisite costumes. During the Gang-Ngai festival, the Kabuis perform a series of dances in different stylized forms, accompanied by the sound of heavy drums and high-pitched songs.
  - Thang-Ta
    - The art of Thang-Ta represents an ancient and remarkable tradition of Manipur. It exhibits the extraordinary technique of combat using the Thang (sword) and the Ta (spear). Thang-Ta symbolizes the traditional martial art techniques of the Manipuris.

### Question No. 30

Which of the following folk dances is primarily performed in the Indian state of Bihar?

Ghoomar

× Kalbeliya

✓ Bidesia

Kummatti

## Key Points

- . The Dance from Bidesia is very renowned among the locals in the state of Bihar.
- This dance is popularly known for its unique theme, which talks about social issues, contradictory topics and conflict between traditional and modern lifestyles.
- The dance form Bidesia is one of the traditional dances of the state, which originated in a twentieth-century folk theatre.
- In some performances, **men and women** both participate but in some only men participate. If only men are participating in a performance they do the role of both male and female characters. To represent women men used to wear long artificial hair and a saree.
- The plays are based on social issues like poverty, the condition of women in their households and the roots of the emotions we fight with every day.



### Question No. 32

## 눩 Additional Information

#### Ghoomar

- o Ghoomar is a traditional as well as an enthusiastic folk dance of Rajasthan.
- o Ghoomar or Ghumar was developed by the Bhil tribe and was adopted by other Rajasthani communities
- · The Ghoomar dance is a particularly a women's dance and is performed by women for exclusively ladies' gatherings

#### Kalbelia

- Kalbelia dance is a folk dance of the Rajasthan state of India. It is well known by other names like 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance'.
- Kalbelia dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called 'Kalbelia'

#### Kummatt

- o Kummatti is a form of processional mask dance from the central parts of Kerala.
- · Kummatti dances belong to the cult of Goddess Devi and different temples have their variations of the tradition

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