



## Daily Subject wise Quiz Day 81 Art & Culture VI ( Online Prelims Test)

1) Consider the following statements with respect to Bharatnatyam

1. The Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara is one of the main text source of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.
2. Bharatnatyam dance is known to be ekaharya, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

### Bharatnatyam



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- Bharatnatyam dance is known to be ekaharya, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance.
- The dance involves transitional movements of leg, hip and arm. Expressive eye movements and hand gestures are used to convey emotions.
- The accompanying orchestra consists of a vocalist, a mridangam player, violinist or veena player, a flautist and a cymbal player.
- The person who conducts the dance recitation is the Nattuvanar.
- In its usual form the dance is generally broken into seven main parts – Alarippu, Jatiswaran, Shabda, Varna, Pada, Thillana and Sloka.
- The Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.

2) Consider the following statements with respect to Kathak

1. It is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.
2. The dance lost its significance during the Mughal rule due to their radical policies.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b

### Kathak

- Kathak began evolving into a distinct mode of dance in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with the spread of the bhakti movement.
- The legends of Radha-Krishna were enacted in folk plays called rasa lila, which combined folk dance with the basic gestures of the kathak story-tellers.
- Under the Mughal emperors and their nobles, Kathak was performed in the court, where it acquired its present features and developed into a form of dance with a distinctive style.
- Under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Awadh, it grew into a major art form.
- Usually a solo performance, the dancer often pauses to recite verses followed by their execution through movement.
- The focus is more on footwork; the movements are skillfully controlled and performed straight legged by dancers wearing ankle-bells.
- Kathak is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.

3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Sattriya

1. It is one of oldest dance form of the Andhra Pradesh which has its origin from Tribal communities.
2. The Chali stream of the dance is characterized by gracefulness and elegance, while the Jhumura is marked by vigor and majestic beauty.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : b



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### **Sattriya**

- The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Sankaradeva as a medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith.
- Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras (Vaishnava maths or monasteries), this dance style has been named
- Sattriya dance tradition is governed by strictly laid down principles in respect of hastamudras, footworks, aharyas, music etc.
- This tradition, has two distinctly separate streams - the Bhaona-related repertoire starting from the Gayan-Bhayanar Nach to the Kharmanar Nach, secondly the dance numbers which are independent, such as Chali, Rajagharia Chali, Jhumura, Nadu Bhangi etc.
- Among them the Chali is characterized by gracefulness and elegance, while the Jhumura is marked by vigor and majestic beauty.

4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about Manipuri?

1. Lai Haraoba is the earliest form of dance which forms the basis of all stylised dances in Manipur.
2. The dancers do not wear ankle bells to stamp out the rhythms as this interferes with the delicate body movements.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c

## Manipuri

- Lai Haraoba is the earliest form of dance which forms the basis of all stylised dances in Manipur.
- The principal performers are the maibas and maibis (priests and priestesses) who re-enact the theme of the creation of the world..
- The Kirtan form of congregational singing accompanies the dance which is known as Sankirtana in Manipur.
- The male dancers play the Pung and Kartal while dancing.
- The dancers do not wear ankle bells to stamp out the rhythms in a theatrical display, as this interferes with the delicate body movements.

5) Consider the following statements with respect to Mohiniyattam

1. Movements of this dance have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvattirakali.
2. It has elements of Bharatanatyam and Kathakali, but it is more erotic, lyrical and delicate.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : c



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## Mohiniyattam

- Mohiniyattam or dance of Mohini (an incarnation of Lord Vishnu) is the classical solo dance form of Kerala.
- References of Mohiniyattam can be found in the texts Vyavaharamala written in 1709 by Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri and in Ghoshayatra, written later by poet Kunjan Nambiar.
- Mostly a solo performance by girls with circular movements, delicate footsteps and subtle expressions.
- Movements have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvattirakali.
- It has elements of Bharatanatyam (grace & elegance) and Kathakali (vigour) but is more erotic, lyrical and delicate.
- The lyrics are in Manipravala (a medieval south Indian language combining Tamil-Malayalam and Sanskrit).