

DANCES

Q1. _____ dance, performed by Buddhists to ward off evil spirits, is a dance form of Himachal Pradesh. बौद्धों द्वारा बुरी आत्माओं से बचने के लिए किया जाने वाला _____ नृत्य हिमाचल प्रदेश का एक नृत्य रूप है।

SSC CGL 04/06/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Chham/ छम (b) Natya/ नाट्य
(c) Dham/ धाम (d) Gogra/ गोगरा

Sol.(a) Chham dance.

Explanation: Chham dance, performed by Buddhists to ward off evil spirits, is a dance form of Himachal Pradesh. The ritual is performed for the greater good of humanity, destruction of bad spirits and for moral instruction to viewers.

Q2. 'Thoda' a sport dance belongs to which of the following states? थोडा' खेल नृत्य निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य से संबंधित है?

SSC CGL 04/06/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Sikkim / सिक्किम
(b) Andhra Pradesh / आंध्र प्रदेश
(c) Haryana / हरियाणा
(d) Himachal Pradesh / हिमाचल प्रदेश

Sol.(d) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation: 'Thoda' sport is a form of martial art belonged to the state of Himachal Pradesh. Thoda, the impressive martial art form of Himachal Pradesh, relies on one's archery prowess, dating back to the days of the Mahabharata, when bows and arrows were used in the epic battles, between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, residing in the picturesque valleys of Kullu and Manali.

Q3. _____ is a group folk dance of Sikkim performed in honour of Mount Khangchendzonga, the guardian deity of the Sikkimese people.

सिक्किम का एक समूह लोक नृत्य है जिसे सिक्किमी लोगों के संरक्षक आराध्य माउंट कंचनजंगा के सम्मान में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।

SSC CGL 04/06/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Zo-Mal-Lok/ जो-मल-लोक
(b) Tendong Lo Rum Faat/ तेंदोंग लो रम फाट
(c) Chu-Faat/ चु फाट
(d) Kinchum-Chu-Bomsa/ किचुम चु बोमसा

Sol.(c) Chu-Faat

Explanation: Chu-Faat is a group folk dance of Sikkim performed in honour of Mount Khangchendzonga, the guardian deity of the Sikkimese People. This dance is performed with carrying butter lamps and green bamboo leaves with the devotional songs.

Q4. _____ is the traditional musical instrument of the Limboo community of Sikkim.

सिक्किम के लिम्बू समुदाय का पारंपरिक संगीत यंत्र (साज़) है।

SSC CGL 04/06/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Chyap-Brung/ च्याप-ब्रुंग
(b) Jeurum Silly/ जयूरुम सिली
(c) Naumati/ नौमती
(d) Chutkay/ चुटके

Sol.(a) Chyap- Brung

Explanation: Limboo or Subba is a traditional Folk Dance of the Sikkimese. In this dance, the dancers hang the 'Chyap-Brung', a musical instrument around their neck. The drum is beaten with a palm on one side and with a stick on the other side.

Q5. Poush Mela displays local artisans displaying folk dances, music, food and culture of _____.

पौष मेला स्थानीय शिल्पकारों का प्रदर्शन करता है जो _____ के लोक नृत्य, संगीत एवं एवं खाद्य तथा संस्कृति का प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

SSC CGL 06/06/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Gujarat/ गुजरात

- (b) West Bengal/ पश्चिम बंगाल
(c) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान
(d) Uttarakhand / उत्तराखंड

Sol.(b) West Bengal

Explanation: Poush Mela is an annual fair and festival that takes place in Santiniketan, in Birbhum District of West Bengal, marking the harvest season. The key characteristics of this fair include live performances of Bengali folk music, such as baul, kirtan and Kobigan.

Q6. "Viyahula Giddha" is a popular folk dance performed during marriages in Indian state of:

"वियाहुला गिद्धा" किस भारतीय राज्य में विवाह के दौरान किया जाने वाला एक लोकप्रिय लोक नृत्य है?

SSC CGL 10/06/2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Odisha / ओडिशा
(b) Gujarat / गुजरात
(c) Punjab / पंजाब
(d) Jharkhand / झारखंड

Sol.(c) Punjab

Explanation: "Viyahula Giddha " is a popular folk dance performed during marriages in Indian state of Punjab and also in Pakistan. Viyagula Giddha is danced in a circle. The girls form a ring. One of them uses a (dholki) while sitting in the centre.

Q7. Which tribe of Pakistan performs a traditional dance form called 'Waziri Dance'?

पाकिस्तान की कौन सी जनजाति 'वज़िरी नृत्य' नामक पारंपरिक नृत्य करती है?

SSC CGL 10/06/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Sindhi / सिंधी
(b) Baloch / बलूच
(c) Pashtun / पश्तून
(d) Brahuis / ब्रहूईस

Sol. (c) Pashtun

Explanation : The Pashtun tribe of Pakistan performs a traditional dance

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form called 'Waziri Dance'. Waziristan, a region of Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan, is a large area and has a particular Pashtun culture.

Q8. 'Kandyan Dance' is the common dance of _____ country.
'कांडियन नृत्य' _____ देश का सामान्य नृत्य है।

SSC-CGL 11th June 2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) India / भारत
- (b) Bhutan/ भूटान
- (c) Sri Lanka/ श्रीलंका
- (d) Nepal/ नेपाल

Sol.(c) Sri Lanka

Explanation: Kandyan dance is folk dance of Sri Lanka. Kandyan dance encompasses various dance forms popular and native to the area called Kandy of the Central hills region known as Udarata. But today it has been widespread to other parts of the country.

Q9. Bhavai is a traditional dance form of _____.

भवई _____ का पारंपरिक नृत्य रूप है

SSC-CGL 11/06/2019 (Evening)

- (a)Gujarat/गुजरात
- (b)Bihar/बिहार
- (c) Punjab/पंजाब
- (d) Maharashtra/महाराष्ट्र

Sol. (a) Gujarat

Explanation :Bhavai is a genre of folk dance popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat states in western India. The men from these communities offer the music to this dance, using string and percussion instruments. Bhavai dance is often misinterpreted from 'Bhavai' which is a folk theatre form of Gujarat.

Q10. Which of the following art forms of Kerala is in UNESCO's list of the

Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?

केरल का निम्न में से कौन सा कला रूप यूनेस्को के मानवता के अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहरों की सूची में शामिल है ?

SSC-CHSL 1July 2019 (Evening)

- (a) Theyyam/ थेय्याम
- (b) Kutiyattam/ कुटीअट्टम
- (c)Chakyar Koothu/ चकयार कूथु
- (d)Thiruvathirakali/तिरुवथिराकली

Sol.(b)kutiyattam

Explanation: Koodiyattam (Kutiyattam), meaning "combined acting" in Malayalam, combines Sanskrit theatre performance with elements of traditional Koothu. It is traditionally performed in temple theatres known as Koothambalams. This art form of Kerala is in UNESCO's list of intangible Cultural heritage of Humanity.

Q11. 'Ottamthullal' is a traditional dance form that is popular in the state of:

'ओट्टंथुल्लल' एक पारंपरिक नृत्य रूप है जो _____ राज्य में लोकप्रिय है।

SSC-CHSL 1 JULY 2019 (Evening)

- (a) Andhra Pradesh/ आन्ध्र प्रदेश
- (b) Karnataka/ कर्नाटक
- (c) Kerala/ केरल
- (d) Tamil Nadu/ तमिलनाडु

Sol. (c) Tamil Nadu

Explanation: Ottan Thullal is a dance and poetic performance form of Kerala, India. It was introduced in the eighteenth century by Kunchan Nambiar, one of the Prachina Kavithrayam.

Q12. To which state does the traditional folk dance 'Gotipua' belong?

पारंपरिक नृत्य रूप 'गोटीपुआ' का संबंध किस राज्य से है ?

SSC-CHSL 3 JULY 2019 (Evening)

- (a) West Bengal/ पश्चिम बंगाल

- (b) Odisha/ ओडिशा
- (c) Bihar/ बिहार
- (d) Chhattisgarh/ छत्तीसगढ़

Sol.(b)Odisha

Explanation: Gotipua is a traditional dance form in the state of Odisha, India, and the precursor of Odissi classical dance. It has been performed in Orissa for centuries by young boys, who dress as women to praise Jagannath and Krishna.

Q.13 Who amongst the following established an institution named 'Kalashram' for imparting training in dance and associated disciplines?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने नृत्य और संबंधित विषयों में प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करने के लिए 'कलाश्रम' नामक एक संस्था की स्थापना की?

SSC CHSL 4-7-2019 (Afternoon)

- (a) Shambhu Maharaj / शंभू महाराज
- (b) Pandit Birju Maharaj / पंडित बिरजू महाराज
- (c) Sitara Devi / सितार देवी
- (d) Lachhu Maharaj / लच्छू महाराज

Sol. (b) Pandit Birju Maharaj

Explanation: Pandit Birju Maharaj established an institution named 'Kalashram' for imparting training in dance and associated disciplines. Kalashram focuses on imparting training specially in the field of Kathak.

Q14.The famous dancer Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair is associated with which of the following dance forms?

प्रसिद्ध नर्तक चेमनचेरी कुनिरामन नायर निम्नलिखित में से किस नृत्य से संबद्ध हैं?

SSC CHSL 8-7-2019 (Evening)

- (a) Sattriya / सतरिया
- (b) Mohiniyattam / मोहिनीअट्टम
- (c) Kathakali / कथकली
- (d) Manipuri / मणिपुरी

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Sol.(c) Kathakali

Explanation: Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair is a veteran in the art form of Kathakali. The Government of India awarded him the fourth highest civilian honor of the Padma Shri in 2017.

Q15. Jhijhia dance originated in the Indian state of _____.

झिझिया नृत्य की उत्पत्ति भारतीय राज्य _____ में हुई थी।

SSC CHSL 9 JULY 2019 (afternoon)

- (a) Bihar / बिहार
(b) West Bengal / पश्चिम बंगाल
(c) Rajasthan / राजस्थान
(d) Gujarat / गुजरात

Sol.(a) Bihar

Explanation: Jhijhiya is a famous cultural dance of Bihar region. It is mostly done during the period of the dussehra. Women balance the lantern made up of clay on their head and dance.

Q16. Which of the following is a dance form from Karnataka?

निम्न में से कौन कर्नाटक का एक नृत्य है?

SSC CPO 12/03/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Rouf/ रोउफ़
(b) Karma/ कर्मा
(c) Lava/ लावा
(d) Bayalata/ बयालाता

Sol.(d) Bayalata

Explanation: Dollu Kunitha is a major form of folk-dance performance in Karnataka. The Dollu Kunitha is characterized by vigorous drum beats, quick movement and synchronized group formations. It is accompanied by singing.

Q17. Which of the following is a dance form from Rajasthan?

निम्न में से कौन राजस्थान का एक नृत्य रूप है ?
SSC CPO 12/03/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Jhulan/ झूलन (b) Kumi/ कुमि
(c) Dappu/ दप्पू (d) Maruni/ मारुनी

Sol.(a) Jhulan

Explanation: Jhulan is a folk dance form of Rajasthan.

Kummi is a folk dance, popular in Tamil Nadu and Kerala in India, danced mostly by Tamil women in circle.

Dappu dance is from Andhra Pradesh.

Maruni is a Nepali Dance of Western and Eastern Nepal, Sikkim and Darjeeling.

Q18. The dance form 'Dandia' is synonymous with _____.

नृत्य रूप 'डंडिया' का पर्याय _____ है।

SSC CPO 16/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Bihu/ बिहू
(b) Navratri/ नवरात्रि
(c) Onam/ ओणम
(d) Ganesh Chaturthi/ गणेश चतुर्थी

Sol.(b) Navratri

Explanation: The dance form 'Dandia' is synonymous with Navratri. Dandiya is the socio-religious folk dance originating from Indian state of Gujarat and popularly performed in the festival of Navratri. The dance is performed in the Marwar region of Rajasthan too.

Q19. The _____ dance is performed by shepherd community of Goa during Navratri.

_____ नृत्य नवरात्रि के दौरान गोवा के शेफर्ड समुदाय द्वारा किया जाता है।

SSC CPO 13/03/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Lava/ लावा
(b) Dhangar/ धनगर
(c) Fugdi/ फुगडी
(d) Kolkali/ कोल्काली

Sol.(b) Dhangar

Explanation: Dhangar Dance is a well known Goan dance form performed by a shepherd community known as

Dhangars. It is considered a Navratri dance which involves a fusion of adoration, a vigorous session of worship and dance performed to please and worship "Bira Deva" or "Biruba" for his blessings. The Dhangar dance also known as the Dhangari Gaja Dance is performed in traditional Marathi dresses which include a Kathiawari-styled white dress and turban with colorful handkerchiefs.

Q20. Karma is a dance form from which of the following state?

कर्मा निम्न में से किस राज्य का नृत्य रूप है ?

SSC CPO 13/03/2019 (Evening)

- (a) Jharkhand/ झारखण्ड
(b) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान
(c) Gujarat/ गुजरात
(d) Maharashtra/ महाराष्ट्र

Sol.(a) Jharkhand

Explanation: Karma dance which is also popularly known as Karma Naachis performed by the tribes of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and other regions of the country. This tribal dance is performed during the autumnal festival of Karma Puja. The tribal group presents this folk dance in front of the Karam tree that symbolises the Karam Devta.

Q21. 'Rauf' is a folk dance associated with the state of _____.

'रउफ' एक लोक नृत्य है जिसका संबंध _____ राज्य से है।

SSC CPO 12/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Haryana/ हरियाणा
(b) Punjab/ पंजाब
(c) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान
(d) Jammu and Kashmir/ जम्मू और कश्मीर

Sol.(d) Jammu and Kashmir

Explanation: The Rauf is a folk dance form which is mainly practiced by the

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women folk of the Kashmir valley. There are several folk dance forms which have particularly originated and flourished in the state of Jammu and Kashmir. In this beautiful dance form, there are women who line up in two rows facing each other and perform this beautiful dance during the spring time in beautiful costumes.

Q22. The _____ dance form originated as tribal dance in the forests of Odisha in the 18th century and attained the status of a martial art-based dance form in the 19th century.

_____ नृत्य रूप की उत्पत्ति एक आदिवासी नृत्य के रूप में उड़ीसा के जंगलों में 18वीं सदी में हुई थी तथा इसने 19वीं शताब्दी में मार्शल आर्ट आधारित नृत्य का दर्जा प्राप्त किया।

SSC CPO 12/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Chhobia/ छोबिया
- (b) Kalaripayattu/ कलारीपयाट्टू
- (c) Chhau/ छाऊ
- (d) Bawai/ बवाई

Sol.(c) Chhau

Explanation: The Chhau dance form originated as a tribal dance in the forests of Odisha in the 18th century and attained the status of a martial art-based dance form in the 19th century. Chhau dance, also spelled as Chau or Chhaau, is a semi classical Indian dance with martial, tribal and folk traditions, with origins in eastern India. The Chhau Dance draws inspiration from martial arts and combative training.

Q23. Which among the following is a dance form from the state of Arunachal Pradesh?

निम्न में से कौन सा नृत्य रूप अरुणाचल प्रदेश का है ?

SSC CPO 13/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Popir/ पोपिर
- (b) Bhavai/ भवाई
- (c) Sattriya/ सत्रीया
- (d) Purbi/ पूरबी

Sol.(a) Popir

Explanation: Popir is one among the most popular dance forms of Arunachal Pradesh. It is an indigenous dance form of Adi tribes. This beautiful dance form shows great resemblance with the Ponung Dance. Popir Dance is usually conducted on the occasion of Mopin Festival. The dance is mainly performed by young girls; the performers wear white dresses and elaborate headgears. Popir dance is also performed by Galos.

Q24. Panthi is a dance form from which of the following states? पंथी निम्न में से किस राज्य का एक नृत्य रूप है ?

SSC CPO 13/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Odisha/ उड़ीसा
- (b) Rajasthan/ राजस्थान
- (c) Chhattisgarh/ छत्तीसगढ़
- (d) Bihar/ बिहार

Sol.(c) Chattisgarh

Explanation: Panthi Dance, Folk Dance of Chhattisgarh is one of the important dance forms of Chhattisgarh State of India. This Indian folk dance is a prominent ritual of the Satnami community of Chhattisgarh. The community celebrates the anniversary of the birth of Guru Ghasidas on Maghi Purnima. The panthi is performed on this day.

Q25. With which of the following folk dances, India has made its entry in the Guinness Book of World Records in the year 2015?

निम्न में से किस लोक नृत्य के साथ भारत ने वर्ष 2015 में गिनीज विश्व रिकॉर्ड पुस्तक में प्रवेश किया था ?

SSC CPO 14/03/2019 (Morning)

- (a) Nati/ नती
- (b) Garba/ गरबा
- (c) Bihu/ बिहू
- (d) Bhangra/ भांगड़ा

Sol.(a) Nati

Explanation: The Kullu district administration has received a

certificate of Guinness World Record for the largest Nati dance by 9,892 dancers, mostly women, on October 26, 2015. The dancers performance took place during the weeklong Dussehra festivities in Kullu.

Q26. Which of the following is NOT recognised as an Intangible Cultural Heritage(ICH) by UNESCO?

निम्न में से किसे यूनेस्को द्वारा अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक धरोहर की मान्यता नहीं दी गयी है ?

SSC CPO 15/03/19 (Morning)

- (a) Sitar Vadan/ सितार वादन
- (b) Yoga/ योग
- (c) Kumbh Mela/ कुंभ मेला
- (d) Chhau dance/ छाऊ नृत्य

Sol.(a) Sitar Vadan

Explanation: Sitar Vadan is not recognised as an Intangible Cultural Heritage(ICH) by UNESCO. The National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) of India is an attempt to recognize the diversity of Indian culture embedded in its intangible heritage.

Q27. This contemporary Indian dancer who merged Kathak and Kathakali with other dance forms has been awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1996 and Padma Shri in 2007. His/her name is:

समकालीन भारतीय नर्तक जिन्होंने कथक एवं कथकली का अन्य नृत्य रूपों में विलय किया तथा उन्हें 1996 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी पुरस्कार एवं 2007 में पद्मश्री से सम्मानित किया गया था। उनका नाम है :

SSC CPO 16/03/19 (Evening)

- (a) Birju Maharaj/ बिरजू महाराज
- (b) Jaisal Misra/ जयलाल मिश्रा
- (c) Astad Deboo/ अस्ताद देबू
- (d) Uday Shankar/ उदय शंकर

Sol.(c) Astad Deboo

Explanation: Astad Deboo is an Indian contemporary dancer and choreographer, who employs his