

How to use this sheet. Anchor each classical dance to its one state, and remember Kerala is the only state with two forms.

Quick reference — Eight classical forms, one per state except Kerala (two) · Sattriya added 2000, by Srimanta Sankaradeva

Section A

1. How many classical dance forms are officially recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi?
(1) 6 (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) 9
2. Bharatanatyam originated in which state?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Kerala (3) Karnataka (4) Andhra Pradesh
3. Kathak is most closely associated with which state?
(1) Rajasthan (2) Uttar Pradesh (3) Madhya Pradesh (4) Bihar
4. Kathakali, the dance-drama that blends dance, music and elaborate makeup, belongs to which state?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Karnataka (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Kerala
5. Kuchipudi originated in which state?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Odisha (3) Andhra Pradesh (4) Karnataka
6. Manipuri classical dance originated in which state?
(1) Mizoram (2) Manipur (3) Nagaland (4) Meghalaya

Section B

7. Odissi, one of India's oldest surviving dance forms, originated in which state?
(1) Odisha (2) West Bengal (3) Bihar (4) Jharkhand
8. Sattriya, which developed inside Vaishnavite monasteries, is associated with which state?
(1) West Bengal (2) Assam (3) Odisha (4) Bihar
9. Which classical dance form was the most recent to be added to the Sangeet Natak Akademi's list, in the year 2000?
(1) Odissi (2) Manipuri (3) Mohiniyattam (4) Sattriya
10. Sattriya is traditionally credited to which Vaishnavite saint of Assam?
(1) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (2) Srimanta Sankaradeva (3) Ramanuja (4) Madhvacharya
11. Mohiniyattam, a graceful solo dance form performed mainly by women, belongs to which state?
(1) Tamil Nadu (2) Andhra Pradesh (3) Kerala (4) Karnataka
12. The foundational Sanskrit treatise on dance, drama and music that underlies India's classical dance traditions is called the:
(1) Natya Shastra (2) Artha Shastra (3) Kama Sutra (4) Rig Veda
13. Who is commonly referred to as the "Father of Modern Dance in India"?

(1) Birju Maharaj (2) Kelucharan Mohapatra (3) Ram Gopal (4) Uday Shankar

Section C

14. Rukmini Devi Arundale, a major figure in reviving Bharatanatyam, founded which institution?

(1) Kalamandalam (2) Kalakshetra (3) Sangeet Bharati (4) Nritya Niketan

15. Bhangra and Giddha, two of India's most widely recognised folk dances, are traditionally from which state?

(1) Haryana (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Punjab (4) Delhi

16. Garba and Dandiya Raas, performed widely during Navratri, are folk dances native to which state?

(1) Gujarat (2) Rajasthan (3) Maharashtra (4) Madhya Pradesh

17. Kalbelia, a dance performed by a Rajasthani tribal community and inscribed on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list, is also known as the:

(1) Ghoomar Dance (2) Sapera (Snake Charmer) Dance (3) Terah Taali Dance (4) Chari Dance

18. Yakshagana, a traditional dance-drama combining dance, music, dialogue and elaborate costume, is primarily associated with which state?

(1) Kerala (2) Tamil Nadu (3) Karnataka (4) Andhra Pradesh

19. Chhau, a semi-classical dance form incorporating martial arts elements and inscribed on UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage list, has traditions spread across three eastern states: Odisha, Jharkhand and which other state?

(1) Bihar (2) Chhattisgarh (3) Assam (4) West Bengal

20. Lavani, a vigorous, rhythmic folk dance often accompanied by the dholki drum, is a folk tradition of which state?

(1) Maharashtra (2) Gujarat (3) Karnataka (4) Goa

Answer key: 1. (3) 2. (1) 3. (2) 4. (4) 5. (3) 6. (2) 7. (1) 8. (2) 9. (4) 10. (2) 11. (3) 12. (1) 13. (4) 14. (2) 15. (3) 16. (1) 17. (2) 18. (3) 19. (4) 20. (1)

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