

- 22) Bharatanatyam dance is known as ekaharya, which implies
- a) Bharatanatyam leans heavily on the abhinaya or mime aspect of dance
  - b) Bharatanatyam is accompanied by musical syllables with a few lines of sahitya.
  - c) Bharatanatyam performance always ends with a tillana
  - d) Bharatanatyam dancer takes on many roles in a single performance

Solution: d)

**Bharatnatyam dance** is known to be ekaharya, where **one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance.**

- 23) Consider the following statements regarding Kathakali.
1. Kathakali is the oldest dance form that is recognized as a classical dance in India.
  2. The body movement styles in Kathakali are borrowed from early martial arts of Kerala.
  3. The characters in a Kathakali performance are broadly divided into Satvika, Rajasika and Tamasika types.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2, 3
- c) 1, 2
- d) 1, 3

Solution: b)

**Kathakali is considered to be of comparatively recent origin.**

However, the art has evolved from many social and religious theatrical forms which existed in the southern region in ancient times.

**Kathakali is indebted to the early martial arts of Kerala** for body movements and choreographical patterns.

Koodiyattam, Chakiarkoothu, Krishnattam and Ramanattam are few ritual performing arts of Kerala which have had a direct influence on Kathakali in its form and technique.

**The characters in a Kathakali performance are broadly divided into Satvika, Rajasika and Tamasika types.** These are the gunas or the flavours of dance that help present different faces and emotions.

- 24) Sattriya is a classical dance form of India. What does the word 'Sattras' mean?
- a) Spiritual Ragas
  - b) Sutras of dance
  - c) Seven ways of divine movement
  - d) Vaishnava maths or monasteries

Solution: d)

Mahapurusha Sankaradeva, a great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam introduced the Sattriya dance form in the 15<sup>th</sup> century AD as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith.

Later on the dance form evolved and expanded as a distinctive style of dance. For centuries, the **Sattras i.e., Vaishnava maths or monasteries** nurtured and preserved with this neo-Vaishnava treasure of Assamese dance and drama. This dance style has been aptly named Sattriya because of its religious character and association with the Sattras.

- 25) Consider the following statements regarding Giddha, Ghoomar and Garba.
1. All three are folk dances
  2. All three dances are primarily performed by women.