

AS' SAARTHI IAS

FOLK DANCES OF RAJASTHAN

1. Which dance is considered the state dance of Rajasthan?

- A) Kachchhi Ghodi
- B) Ghumar
- C) Bhawai
- D) Fire Dance

Answer: B) Ghumar

Explanation: Ghumar is known as the state dance of Rajasthan, symbolizing grace and elegance.

Additional Information: It is traditionally performed by women during festivals like Teej.

2. Which region is associated with the Kachchhi Ghodi dance?

- A) Shekhawati
- B) Mewar
- C) Jalore
- D) Udaipur

Answer: A) Shekhawati

Explanation: Kachchhi Ghodi is a professional folk dance performed by men in the Shekhawati region.

Additional Information: The dance involves wearing wooden horses around the waist.

3. The Fire Dance is primarily performed by which sect?

- A) Kamadiya
- B) Kalbeliya
- C) Jasnathi
- D) Garasiya

Answer: C) Jasnathi

Explanation: The Jasnathi sect is known for performing the Fire Dance, which involves walking on burning embers.

Additional Information: The dance is prominent in Katariyasar, Bikaner.

4. The Dhol dance is mainly performed in which region?

- A) Jaipur
- B) Jodhpur

C) Jalore

D) Banswara

Answer: C) Jalore

Explanation: The Dhol dance is popular in the Jalore region and involves rhythmic beats on the dhol.

Additional Information: The dance was promoted by Jai Narayan Vyas.

5. Which festival is closely associated with the Ghumar dance?

- A) Gangaur
- B) Holi
- C) Teej
- D) Raksha Bandhan

Answer: C) Teej

Explanation: Ghumar is traditionally performed during the Teej festival.

Additional Information: It involves rotating movements and has 8 stages known as "Sawai."

6. The Ghudhla dance is performed in memory of which historical figure?

- A) King Saatal
- B) Maharana Pratap
- C) Jai Narayan Vyas
- D) Rana Kumbha

Answer: A) King Saatal

Explanation: The Ghudhla dance is performed in memory of King Saatal, who killed Ghudale Khan.

Additional Information: It is performed from Sheetlashtami to Gangaur in Jodhpur.

7. Who is a renowned performer of the Terah Taali dance?

- A) Maangi Bai
- B) Gulaabo
- C) Komal Kothari
- D) Devi Lal Samar

Answer: A) Maangi Bai

Explanation: Maangi Bai is a well-known performer of the Terah Taali dance.

Additional Information: Terah Taali is

AS' SAARTHI IAS

performed by women from the Kamadiya sect using cymbals.

8. Which dance involves balancing pots on the head while dancing?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Chari
- C) Gair
- D) Kachchhi Ghodi

Answer: B) Chari

Explanation: In Chari dance, women balance pots (chari) on their heads with burning cotton seeds inside.

Additional Information: It is performed by Gurjar women in Kishangarh.

9. The Bhawai dance is primarily performed in which region?

- A) Shekhawati
- B) Udaipur
- C) Jhalawar
- D) Bikaner

Answer: B) Udaipur

Explanation: The Bhawai dance is performed in the Udaipur region by the Bhavai community.

Additional Information: It includes stunts like balancing pots and dancing on swords.

10. Which dance is performed by men during Holi in Shekhawati?

- A) Gindad
- B) Bam Dane
- C) Chung
- D) Daang

Answer: A) Gindad

Explanation: Gindad is performed by men during Holi in Shekhawati, using wooden sticks in circular formations.

Additional Information: A unique aspect is a man dressed as Gangaur.

11. The songs sung during Bam Dane dance are called?

- A) Rasiya
- B) Nagara
- C) Manjira

D) Chautara

Answer: A) Rasiya

Explanation: The songs sung during Bam Dane are called Rasiya, hence the dance is also known as Bam Rasiya.

Additional Information: Bam Dane is performed in the Bharatpur region.

12. Which dance form is performed barefoot on burning embers?

- A) Terah Taali
- B) Ghumar
- C) Fire Dance
- D) Dhol Dance

Answer: C) Fire Dance

Explanation: The Fire Dance, performed by the Jasnathi sect, involves walking barefoot on burning embers.

Additional Information: It is prominent in Bikaner and associated with agricultural activities.

13. Which instrument is not commonly used in Ghumar?

- A) Dhol
- B) Nagara
- C) Shehnai
- D) Manjira

Answer: D) Manjira

Explanation: Manjira is not commonly used in Ghumar; instead, Dhol, Nagara, and Shehnai are the main instruments.

Additional Information: Ghumar is known for its elegance and cultural significance in Rajasthan.

14. Who co-founded the Rupayan Institute in Jodhpur in 1960?

- A) Maangi Bai
- B) Komal Kothari
- C) Jai Narayan Vyas
- D) Devi Lal Samar

Answer: B) Komal Kothari

Explanation: Komal Kothari, a Padma Awardee, co-founded the Rupayan Institute in 1960 with Vijay Dan Detha.

Additional Information: The institute

AS' SAARTHI IAS

focuses on folk arts, including music and puppetry.

15. Which dance involves participants forming two circles during the performance?

- A) Gair
- B) Waalar
- C) Neja
- D) Jawara

Answer: B) Waalar

Explanation: Waalar, performed by the Garasiya tribe, involves participants forming two circles to symbolize togetherness.

Additional Information: This dance is performed without musical instruments.

16. In the Neja dance, which object is tied to a wooden stick?

- A) Sword
- B) Coconut
- C) Fire pot
- D) Nagara

Answer: B) Coconut

Explanation: In the Neja dance, a coconut is tied to a wooden stick, and women protect it while men try to remove it.

Additional Information: This playful and competitive dance is performed by the Bhil and Meena tribes.

17. Gair dance is performed during which festival?

- A) Gangaur
- B) Holi
- C) Teej
- D) Diwali

Answer: B) Holi

Explanation: Gair is a folk dance of the Bhil tribe, performed during the Holi festival.

Additional Information: Men dance in circles holding wooden sticks, creating rhythmic beats.

18. The Lur dance is associated with which occasion?

- A) Weddings

B) Holi

C) Gangaur

D) Raksha Bandhan

Answer: A) Weddings

Explanation: The Lur dance is performed during weddings, with the women of the groom's side demanding a girl from the bride's side.

Additional Information: This dance is performed by Garasiya women of the Lur gotra.

19. Which tribe performs the Chakri dance, resembling the movement of a snake?

- A) Garasiya
- B) Kalbeliya
- C) Bheel
- D) Kathodi

Answer: B) Kalbeliya

Explanation: Kalbeliya women perform the Chakri dance with brisk, circular movements resembling a snake's movement.

Additional Information: The Kalbeliya dance is included in UNESCO's Heritage List.

20. Which traditional attire is worn by Kanjar women in the Chakari dance?

- A) Fadka Sari
- B) Khushni
- C) Aungi
- D) Ghagra

Answer: B) Khushni

Explanation: Kanjar women wear Khushni, a traditional attire, during the **Chakari** dance.

Additional Information: The Chakari dance is known for its energetic and circular movements, showcasing the joy of celebration.

21. The Mavliya dance is performed by the men of which tribe?

- A) Kanjar
- B) Kathodi
- C) Garasiya
- D) Bheel

Answer: B) Kathodi

Explanation: The Mavliya dance is performed by Kathodi men during Navratri, celebrating the divine feminine.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Additional Information: This dance reflects devotion and joy, and it is a part of Navratri celebrations.

22. Which folk dance is performed by the Sahariya tribe?

- A) Shikari
- B) Dwichakri
- C) Lur
- D) Neja

Answer: A) Shikari

Explanation: The Shikari dance is performed by the Sahariya tribe and symbolizes hunting practices and traditions.

Additional Information: The Sahariya tribe performs this dance during special occasions and festivals.

23. Which dance is a martial dance performed with swords and spears?

- A) Gair
- B) Yuddh
- C) Waalar
- D) Hathimana

Answer: B) Yuddh

Explanation: Yuddh is a martial dance performed by the Bhil tribe, showcasing their warrior spirit.

Additional Information: This dance highlights the strength and bravery of the tribe through sword and spear movements.

24. The Ghumar dance involves how many stages?

- A) 4
- B) 6
- C) 8
- D) 10

Answer: C) 8

Explanation: Ghumar has 8 stages known as "Sawai." Each stage reflects different elements of grace and fluidity in the dance.

Additional Information: The dance is performed by women during special occasions like Teej.

25. Which dance is associated with balancing 7-8 pots on the head?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Gair
- C) Terah Taali
- D) Chari

Answer: A) Bhawai

Explanation: Bhawai dance involves balancing 7-8 pots on the head while performing stunts, including dancing on swords and embers.

Additional Information: This dance is performed in the Udaipur division by the Bhavai community.

26. Which musical instrument is commonly used in the Gindad dance?

- A) Shehnai
- B) Nagara
- C) Manjira
- D) Dhol

Answer: B) Nagara

Explanation: Nagara is the primary musical instrument used in the Gindad dance, which is performed by men during Holi.

Additional Information: Gindad is a traditional folk dance performed in circular formations.

27. Which tribe performs the Chakri dance?

- A) Kathodi
- B) Kalbeliya
- C) Kanjar
- D) Garasiya

Answer: B) Kalbeliya

Explanation: The Kalbeliya tribe is famous for their Chakri dance, which involves circular, snake-like movements.

Additional Information: Kalbeliya dance is part of UNESCO's Heritage List and symbolizes the nomadic lifestyle of the tribe.

28. Who established the Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal in 1952?

- A) Komal Kothari
- B) Devi Lal Samar
- C) Jai Narayan Vyas

AS' SAARTHI IAS

D) Gulaabo

Answer: B) Devi Lal Samar

Explanation: Devi Lal Samar founded the Bhartiya Lok Kala Mandal in 1952 in Udaipur, promoting folk art, including puppet performances.

Additional Information: The institution focuses on preserving traditional Rajasthani performing arts.

29. Which dance is performed during Ramdevji's fair?

A) Bhawai

B) Terah Taali

C) Chari

D) Gair

Answer: B) Terah Taali

Explanation: Terah Taali is performed during Ramdevji's fair by women from the Kamadiya sect using manjiras tied to their bodies.

Additional Information: The dance involves stunts performed in a seated position.

30. Which dance is celebrated from Sheetlashtami to Gangaur in Jodhpur?

A) Ghumar

B) Ghudhla

C) Bam Dane

D) Fire Dance

Answer: B) Ghudhla

Explanation: The Ghudhla dance is performed from Sheetlashtami to Gangaur, commemorating King Saatal's victory over Ghudale Khan.

Additional Information: Women perform the dance while carrying pierced pots containing lamps on their heads.

31. Which Rajasthani dance is associated with the warrior spirit and local bandits?

A) Fire Dance

B) Kachchhi Ghodi

C) Terah Taali

D) Gindad

Answer: B) Kachchhi Ghodi

Explanation: Kachchhi Ghodi is a dramatic representation of the warrior spirit and local bandit stories, performed by men with wooden

horses tied around their waists.

Additional Information: This dance is specific to the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan.

32. Who is a renowned performer of the Kalbeliya dance?

A) Maangi Bai

B) Gulaabo

C) Falku Bai

D) Devi Lal Samar

Answer: B) Gulaabo

Explanation: Gulaabo is a renowned performer of the Kalbeliya dance, known for her expertise in the dance form that mimics the movements of a snake.

Additional Information: Kalbeliya dance is a symbol of Rajasthani cultural pride.

33. Which dance involves chanting "Fate-Fate" during the performance?

A) Terah Taali

B) Kachchhi Ghodi

C) Fire Dance

D) Ghudhla

Answer: C) Fire Dance

Explanation: The Fire Dance involves chanting "Fate-Fate" during the performance, symbolizing spiritual devotion and endurance.

Additional Information: This dance is performed by the Jasnathi sect, primarily in the Bikaner region.

34. Which dance is performed by men from the Dholi, Mali, Sargada, and Bheel communities?

A) Ghumar

B) Dhol Dance

C) Gindad

D) Neja

Answer: B) Dhol Dance

Explanation: The Dhol Dance is performed by men from the Dholi, Mali, Sargada, and Bheel communities in the Jalore region, focusing on rhythmic beats on the dhol.

Additional Information: The dance was encouraged by Jai Narayan Vyas for its cultural significance.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

35. Which instrument is associated with the Bam Dane dance?

- A) Shehnai
- B) Nagara
- C) Manjira
- D) Dhol

Answer: B) Nagara

Explanation: Nagara is the primary instrument used in the Bam Dane dance, which is performed by men in the Bharatpur region.

Additional Information: The songs sung during the Bam Dane dance are called Rasiya.

36. Which dance involves the performers dancing barefoot on embers?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Fire Dance
- C) Ghumar
- D) Dhol Dance

Answer: B) Fire Dance

Explanation: The Fire Dance involves dancers performing barefoot on burning embers, showcasing their physical endurance and spiritual strength.

Additional Information: This dance is promoted by the Maharaja of Bikaner and is associated with agricultural activities.

37. Which folk dance is performed during Holi in the Shekhawati region?

- A) Chung Dance
- B) Jawara Dance
- C) Gindad
- D) Ghumar

Answer: A) Chung Dance

Explanation: Chung Dance is performed during Holi in the Shekhawati region, highlighting the festive spirit of the community.

Additional Information: The dance reflects the cultural vibrancy of Rajasthan during festivals.

38. Which folk dance is characterized by women dancing with pierced pots containing lamps?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Chari

C) Ghudhla

D) Terah Taali

Answer: C) Ghudhla

Explanation: In the Ghudhla dance, women dance with pierced pots on their heads containing lamps, symbolizing light and life.

Additional Information: The dance is performed in Jodhpur from Sheetlashtami to Gangaur.

39. Which dance form was promoted by Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner?

- A) Fire Dance
- B) Bhawai
- C) Ghumar
- D) Terah Taali

Answer: A) Fire Dance

Explanation: Maharaja Ganga Singh promoted the Fire Dance, which involves walking on embers and chanting during the performance.

Additional Information: The dance has strong associations with spiritual devotion and physical endurance.

40. Which dance of the Bhil tribe is known for its martial elements?

- A) Yuddh
- B) Gair
- C) Neja
- D) Ghumra

Answer: A) Yuddh

Explanation: Yuddh is a martial dance of the Bhil tribe that uses swords and spears, reflecting the warrior spirit of the tribe.

Additional Information: This dance demonstrates the Bhil tribe's combat skills and tradition of martial practices.

41. Which folk dance of Rajasthan is performed by the Jasnathi sect in Katariyasar, Bikaner?

- A) Terah Taali
- B) Gindad
- C) Fire Dance
- D) Kachchhi Ghodi

Answer: C) Fire Dance

Explanation: The Fire Dance is performed by

AS' SAARTHI IAS

the Jasnathi sect in Katariyasar, Bikaner, where dancers perform barefoot on burning embers.

Additional Information: This dance is associated with spiritual devotion and endurance.

42. Which dance involves synchronized movements without using musical instruments?

- A) Ghumar
- B) Waalar
- C) Terah Taali
- D) Jawara

Answer: B) Waalar

Explanation: Waalar, a dance of the Garasiya tribe, is performed without musical instruments, using synchronized movements to create rhythm.

Additional Information: This dance emphasizes unity and togetherness.

43. Which dance is performed by men during Holi and involves forming circles with wooden sticks?

- A) Gair
- B) Dhol Dance
- C) Gindad
- D) Neja

Answer: A) Gair

Explanation: Gair is performed by men during Holi, where they form circles and dance with wooden sticks in their hands.

Additional Information: This dance is a signature of the Bhil tribe and is also popular in Marwar.

44. Which dance is associated with the Kamadiya sect and is performed using manjiras (cymbals)?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Ghumar
- C) Terah Taali
- D) Chari

Answer: C) Terah Taali

Explanation: Terah Taali is performed by women of the Kamadiya sect using manjiras tied to their hands, legs, and elbows.

Additional Information: The dance is often

performed in a seated position and involves stunts.

45. Which dance is performed by the Garasiya women while carrying sorghum in their hands?

- A) Ghumar
- B) Jawara
- C) Lur
- D) Kuud

Answer: B) Jawara

Explanation: Jawara is performed by Garasiya women during Holi while carrying sorghum, symbolizing prosperity.

Additional Information: This dance reflects the agricultural lifestyle of the Garasiya tribe.

46. The Kalbeliya tribe is known for which of the following dances?

- A) Bhawai
- B) Chakri
- C) Gair
- D) Jawara

Answer: B) Chakri

Explanation: The Kalbeliya tribe is famous for the Chakri dance, characterized by circular movements that mimic the movement of a snake.

Additional Information: The dance is a UNESCO Heritage and reflects the nomadic lifestyle of the Kalbeliya tribe.

47. Which tribe performs the Gawari dance, starting from the day after Raksha Bandhan and continuing for 40 days?

- A) Garasiya
- B) Bhil
- C) Kalbeliya
- D) Kathodi

Answer: B) Bhil

Explanation: The Gawari dance is performed by Bhil men, starting the day after Raksha Bandhan and continuing for 40 days.

Additional Information: Gawari is also known as the Rai dance.

48. Which dance is performed during Navratri by men of the Kathodi tribe?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A) Mavliya
- B) Ghumar
- C) Chakri
- D) Waalar

Answer: A) Mavliya

Explanation: The Mavliya dance is performed by men of the Kathodi tribe during Navratri, celebrating the divine feminine.

Additional Information: This dance is characterized by its vibrant energy and devotion.

49. Which dance is performed by Garasiya women of the Lur gotra during weddings?

- A) Ghumar
- B) Lur
- C) Gair
- D) Neja

Answer: B) Lur

Explanation: Lur is performed by Garasiya women of the Lur gotra during weddings, where women of the groom's side demand a girl from the bride's side.

Additional Information: The dance highlights the cultural customs surrounding marriages.

50. The Daang dance is performed during which festival?

- A) Gangaur
- B) Holi
- C) Diwali
- D) Teej

Answer: B) Holi

Explanation: Daang is performed during Holi in the Nathdwara region, reflecting the festive spirit of the community.

Additional Information: The dance symbolizes unity and celebration during Holi.

51. The Bagadiya dance is performed by which tribe?

- A) Kalbeliya
- B) Garasiya
- C) Kathodi

- D) Bheel

Answer: A) Kalbeliya

Explanation: The Bagadiya dance is performed by the Kalbeliya women, often accompanied by traditional instruments such as the Pungi and Khanjari.

Additional Information: The dance is sometimes performed as part of a begging ritual by Kalbeliya women.

52. Which dance involves creating two circles, symbolizing unity and harmony?

- A) Waalar
- B) Yuddh
- C) Neja
- D) Ghumar

Answer: A) Waalar

Explanation: Waalar, a dance of the Garasiya tribe, involves participants forming two circles during the performance, symbolizing unity and harmony.

Additional Information: This dance does not require musical instruments, focusing instead on synchronized movements.

53. The Neja dance is performed by which tribes?

- A) Bhil and Meena
- B) Garasiya and Bheel
- C) Kalbeliya and Kathodi
- D) Kanjar and Kathodi

Answer: A) Bhil and Meena

Explanation: Neja is performed by the Bhil and Meena tribes, where women protect a coconut tied to a stick while men attempt to remove it.

Additional Information: The playful and competitive nature of the dance highlights the tribal connection to nature and community.

54. Which dance of the Kathodi tribe is performed by women during Holi?

- A) Chakri
- B) Mavliya
- C) Holi Dance
- D) Bagadiya

Answer: C) Holi Dance

Explanation: Women of the Kathodi tribe

AS' SAARTHI IAS

perform the Holi Dance during the festival of colors, often forming pyramid-like structures. **Additional Information:** Participants wear traditional Fadka Sari while performing this dance.

55. Which dance is performed by Garasiya men during marriage celebrations?

- A) Moriya
- B) Gair
- C) Lur
- D) Neja

Answer: A) Moriya

Explanation: Moriya is a men's dance performed by the Garasiya tribe during marriage celebrations, symbolizing joy and festivity.

Additional Information: This dance highlights the cultural customs surrounding marriages in the Garasiya tribe.

56. Which musical instrument is commonly associated with the Terah Taali dance?

- A) Shehnai
- B) Manjira
- C) Nagara
- D) Dhol

Answer: B) Manjira

Explanation: Terah Taali is performed using manjiras (cymbals), which are tied to the hands, legs, and elbows of the performers.

Additional Information: The dance is performed in a seated position and involves intricate stunts.

57. Which of the following dances is included in UNESCO's Heritage List?

- A) Ghumar
- B) Kalbeliya Dance
- C) Terah Taali
- D) Bhawai

Answer: B) Kalbeliya Dance

Explanation: The Kalbeliya dance is part of UNESCO's Heritage List, reflecting its cultural significance and the unique traditions of the Kalbeliya tribe.

Additional Information: The dance is

renowned for its snake-like movements and energetic performances.

58. Who founded the Rupayan Institute in Jodhpur?

- A) Devi Lal Samar
- B) Jai Narayan Vyas
- C) Komal Kothari
- D) Maangi Bai

Answer: C) Komal Kothari

Explanation: Komal Kothari, along with Vijay Dan Detha, founded the Rupayan Institute in 1960, focusing on the preservation of Rajasthani folk culture.

Additional Information: The institute plays a significant role in documenting and promoting Rajasthani folk art, including music and dance.

59. Which dance is performed by Bhil women during festive occasions in Banswara?

- A) Ghumra
- B) Moriya
- C) Gair
- D) Gindad

Answer: A) Ghumra

Explanation: Ghumra is performed by Bhil women during festive occasions in Banswara, showcasing graceful movements.

Additional Information: The dance reflects the cultural pride and customs of the Bhil tribe.

60. The Chakri dance is most closely associated with which of the following tribes?

- A) Garasiya
- B) Kalbeliya
- C) Bhil
- D) Kanjar

Answer: B) Kalbeliya

Explanation: The Chakri dance is associated with the Kalbeliya tribe and is characterized by rapid, circular movements that mimic the slithering of a snake.

Additional Information: This dance form is known internationally and has been recognized for its cultural importance.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

61. What cultural significance does the Ghumar dance hold in Rajasthani society?

- A) It represents the strength of Rajasthani warriors.
- B) It symbolizes the elegance and grace of Rajasthani women.
- C) It commemorates historical battles.
- D) It is performed to celebrate agricultural harvest.

Answer: B) It symbolizes the elegance and grace of Rajasthani women.

Explanation: Ghumar is a symbol of grace and elegance in Rajasthani culture, performed by women during festivals like Teej.

Additional Information: This dance is known for its smooth, circular movements and cultural relevance.

62. Why might the Fire Dance, performed barefoot on burning embers, be considered a reflection of spiritual devotion?

- A) It is performed as a form of entertainment for royalty.
- B) It showcases physical endurance and religious faith.
- C) It represents agricultural fertility.
- D) It is a symbolic representation of light over darkness.

Answer: B) It showcases physical endurance and religious faith.

Explanation: The Fire Dance demonstrates the spiritual devotion of the Jasnathi sect by performing barefoot on burning embers, emphasizing physical endurance as a form of worship.

Additional Information: The dance is closely associated with agricultural festivals and rituals.

63. What could be the rationale behind the use of manjiras (cymbals) in the Terah Taali dance?

- A) To create a dramatic background for storytelling.
- B) To enhance the complexity of synchronized movement and rhythm.

C) To emphasize the importance of percussion in Rajasthani culture.

D) To reflect the influence of Western musical styles on folk traditions.

Answer: B) To enhance the complexity of synchronized movement and rhythm.

Explanation: The use of manjiras in the Terah Taali dance increases the complexity of both the movement and the rhythm, requiring exceptional coordination from the dancers.

Additional Information: This dance is often performed in seated positions, making precise use of the cymbals critical to its execution.

64. What reasoning might explain why the Gair dance is popular among multiple castes and communities in Rajasthan?

- A) It involves religious themes that resonate across different faiths.
- B) The dance is associated with a widely celebrated festival, Holi.
- C) It was created by the royal court to unify the state.
- D) Its movements are simple and easy for anyone to perform.

Answer: B) The dance is associated with a widely celebrated festival, Holi.

Explanation: The Gair dance, performed during Holi, is popular across different castes and communities because Holi is a universally celebrated festival in Rajasthan, transcending social boundaries.

Additional Information: The inclusive nature of this festival allows for broad participation in the dance.

65. In what ways does the Kachchhi Ghodi dance reflect themes of local folklore and history?

- A) By depicting stories of local bandits and warriors.
- B) Through songs about agricultural prosperity.
- C) By celebrating the lives of prominent historical kings.
- D) By recreating the building of Rajasthan's forts.

Answer: A) By depicting stories of local bandits and warriors.

Explanation: The Kachchhi Ghodi dance

AS' SAARTHI IAS

dramatizes the lives of local bandits and warriors, making it a living representation of Rajasthani folklore and history.

Additional Information: This dance is performed in the Shekhawati region and is known for its vibrant costumes and dynamic storytelling.

66. Why is Gulaabo considered an iconic figure in the preservation of the Kalbeliya dance?

- A) She is known for choreographing a modern version of the dance.
- B) Her performances brought international recognition to Kalbeliya dance.
- C) She established an institution for teaching Kalbeliya dance.
- D) She performed the dance in the royal court of Jaipur.

Answer: B) Her performances brought international recognition to Kalbeliya dance.

Explanation: Gulaabo is an iconic figure for bringing international attention to the Kalbeliya dance, which has since been recognized as part of UNESCO's cultural heritage.

Additional Information: The Kalbeliya dance is known for its fluid, snake-like movements, reflecting the nomadic culture of the Kalbeliya tribe.

67. What could be a reason for the inclusion of fire in the Fire Dance, particularly from an anthropological perspective?

- A) Fire represents purity and a connection with spiritual forces.
- B) Fire serves as a practical source of light for nighttime performances.
- C) Fire helps in generating heat to keep the dancers warm.
- D) Fire is used as a weapon to scare off evil spirits.

Answer: A) Fire represents purity and a connection with spiritual forces.

Explanation: From an anthropological perspective, fire is often seen as a purifying element, symbolizing a connection to the divine, which explains its use in the Fire Dance.

Additional Information: Fire is integral to many Rajasthani rituals and religious practices.

68. How does the Ghudhla dance serve as a cultural commemoration in Jodhpur?

- A) It celebrates the founding of the city of Jodhpur.
- B) It commemorates the memory of King Saatal's victory over Ghudale Khan.
- C) It honors the bravery of Rajasthani soldiers.
- D) It celebrates the harvest season.

Answer: B) It commemorates the memory of King Saatal's victory over Ghudale Khan.

Explanation: The Ghudhla dance is performed to honor King Saatal, who defeated Ghudale Khan, making it an important cultural commemoration in Jodhpur.

Additional Information: The dance is performed with pierced pots containing lamps on women's heads.

69. What could be the cultural reason behind the Jawara dance, where women carry sorghum in their hands?

- A) It represents fertility and agricultural prosperity.
- B) It signifies religious devotion and blessings.
- C) It honors the spirits of the ancestors.
- D) It symbolizes resistance against invaders.

Answer: A) It represents fertility and agricultural prosperity.

Explanation: The Jawara dance, performed by Garasiya women during Holi, symbolizes fertility and agricultural prosperity, reflecting the tribe's connection to the land.

Additional Information: Sorghum is a staple crop, and carrying it represents abundance and good fortune.

70. What might explain the emphasis on circular formations in many Rajasthani dances, such as Gindad and Gair?

- A) The circle symbolizes unity and continuity in Rajasthani culture.
- B) It is easier to choreograph dances in a circular pattern.
- C) Circular formations are part of the ancient Vedic rituals.
- D) The circle allows for more dancers to participate in smaller spaces.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Answer: A) The circle symbolizes unity and continuity in Rajasthani culture.

Explanation: Circular formations in Rajasthani dances symbolize unity, continuity, and the unbroken flow of tradition, reflecting deep cultural values.

Additional Information: Circles are often used in traditional dance forms across India to signify the eternal nature of life and community.

71. Why might the Bhawai dance be considered more of a stunt performance than a traditional dance?

A) It involves dancing on swords and balancing multiple pots.

B) It is performed primarily for tourists rather than locals.

C) It uses props that are not traditionally part of Rajasthani dances.

D) The movements are borrowed from martial arts.

Answer: A) It involves dancing on swords and balancing multiple pots.

Explanation: The Bhawai dance is distinguished by its incorporation of stunts such as dancing on swords and balancing multiple pots, making it more of a stunt-based performance.

Additional Information: Bhawai dancers often perform highly dangerous feats, which require exceptional balance and control.

72. Why is the Terah Taali dance typically performed during Ramdevji's fair?

A) The dance is meant to honor Lord Ramdevji, a folk deity.

B) The fair is a major cultural event that includes various forms of entertainment.

C) It is performed as a form of thanksgiving for a good harvest.

D) It commemorates a historical battle won by Ramdevji.

Answer: A) The dance is meant to honor Lord Ramdevji, a folk deity.

Explanation: The Terah Taali dance is performed during Ramdevji's fair to honor the folk deity, who is revered in Rajasthan for his miracles and spiritual leadership.

Additional Information: The fair draws large

crowds, and the dance is a key part of the celebrations.

73. What could be the cultural symbolism behind using burning cotton seeds in the Chari dance?

A) It represents life and illumination.

B) It symbolizes the struggle between good and evil.

C) It is a form of protest against invaders.

D) It is used to ward off evil spirits.

Answer: A) It represents life and illumination.

Explanation: In the Chari dance, burning cotton seeds placed inside pots symbolize life and illumination, reflecting the cultural significance of light in celebrations.

Additional Information: The Chari dance is performed by Gurjar women in the Kishangarh region.

74. Why might the Neja dance, where men attempt to remove a coconut tied to a stick, be considered a playful form of social interaction?

A) It is meant to entertain the royal court.

B) The competitive nature of the dance promotes friendly interaction between genders.

C) It symbolizes the fight for water resources in Rajasthan.

D) It is a representation of courtship rituals.

Answer: B) The competitive nature of the dance promotes friendly interaction between genders.

Explanation: The Neja dance is a playful, competitive interaction between men and women, promoting social interaction and friendly competition within the community.

Additional Information: The dance is performed by the Bhil and Meena tribes.

75. How does the Terah Taali dance incorporate symbolic elements of musical devotion?

A) By using only wind instruments to create a spiritual atmosphere.

B) Through the use of manjiras (cymbals) tied to various parts of the body to create rhythmic devotion.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

C) By mimicking the sound of ancient Rajasthani chants.

D) By coordinating with temple bells during religious ceremonies.

Answer: B) Through the use of manjiras (cymbals) tied to various parts of the body to create rhythmic devotion.

Explanation: In the Terah Taali dance, cymbals tied to the body create rhythmic music, symbolizing devotion and spiritual discipline through sound.

Additional Information: This dance is typically performed in religious fairs and is a key part of the cultural celebrations.

76. How does the Fire Dance reflect Rajasthani themes of endurance and resilience?

A) It is performed as a test of strength before battle.

B) It is performed barefoot on burning embers to showcase physical endurance.

C) It involves balancing heavy weights while dancing.

D) It is danced continuously for days as a test of stamina.

Answer: B) It is performed barefoot on burning embers to showcase physical endurance.

Explanation: The Fire Dance reflects themes of endurance and resilience by requiring performers to dance barefoot on burning embers, demonstrating their ability to withstand physical challenges.

Additional Information: This dance is associated with spiritual devotion and purification rituals.

77. Why might the cultural value of agricultural prosperity be emphasized in dances like Jawara and Gair?

A) Agriculture has historically been a central part of Rajasthani life.

B) These dances are performed as part of harvest festivals.

C) Rajasthani society is largely agrarian, making agricultural themes important.

D) All of the above.

Answer: D) All of the above.

Explanation: Agriculture has been a central

part of Rajasthani life, and dances like Jawara and Gair, which celebrate agricultural prosperity, reflect the cultural importance of the harvest and rural life.

Additional Information: These dances are often performed during major festivals like Holi, which mark the beginning of the harvest season.

78. How does the Bhawai dance contribute to preserving the traditional values of bravery and balance in Rajasthani culture?

A) By using props like swords and balancing pots on the head during performances.

B) By retelling stories of ancient Rajasthani battles.

C) By performing with animals to showcase human control over nature.

D) By creating visual symbols of historical monuments.

Answer: A) By using props like swords and balancing pots on the head during performances.

Explanation: The Bhawai dance preserves values of bravery and balance through the use of dangerous props like swords and balancing multiple pots on the head, requiring both physical and mental control.

Additional Information: The dance is performed by the Bhavai community in the Udaipur division.

79. What could be the reason for the significance of the Tanpura and Chautara instruments in the Terah Taali dance?

A) They provide a melodious background for vocal performances.

B) They reflect the influence of classical music in folk traditions.

C) They enhance the spiritual atmosphere of the dance with their resonant sounds.

D) They were traditionally used to accompany royal dancers.

Answer: C) They enhance the spiritual atmosphere of the dance with their resonant sounds.

Explanation: The Tanpura and Chautara, used in the Terah Taali dance, create a resonant, spiritual atmosphere that complements the rhythmic sounds of the manjiras.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

Additional Information: These instruments are often associated with devotional music in India.

80. Why is the Gair dance a significant cultural performance during Holi in Rajasthan?

- A) It marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring.
- B) It is performed to celebrate the victory of good over evil.
- C) It brings together people from all walks of life in celebration.
- D) All of the above.

Answer: D) All of the above.

Explanation: The Gair dance is significant during Holi as it marks the transition from winter to spring, celebrates the victory of good over evil, and unites people from different communities in celebration.

Additional Information: The dance is performed by men in circular formations, often using wooden sticks to create rhythm.

81. What might be the reason for the popularity of the Kachchhi Ghodi dance in the Shekhawati region?

- A) The region's history of warfare and banditry is central to the dance's theme.
- B) The Shekhawati region is known for its agricultural prosperity, which the dance celebrates.
- C) The dance is performed to honor the gods during religious festivals.
- D) It is a tribute to the local artisans of Shekhawati.

Answer: A) The region's history of warfare and banditry is central to the dance's theme.

Explanation: The Kachchhi Ghodi dance is popular in Shekhawati because it dramatizes themes of local bandits and warriors, reflecting the region's historical context.

Additional Information: The use of wooden horses tied around the waist adds a theatrical element, bringing historical tales to life.

82. Why might the balancing of multiple pots in the Bhawai dance be seen as a symbol of resilience?

- A) It reflects the physical strength required for agricultural labor.
- B) It symbolizes the endurance and resilience needed to survive in harsh desert environments.
- C) It represents the balance between good and evil.
- D) It is a visual metaphor for maintaining social harmony in Rajasthani society.

Answer: B) It symbolizes the endurance and resilience needed to survive in harsh desert environments.

Explanation: The Bhawai dance, which involves balancing multiple pots, is seen as a metaphor for resilience and the ability to endure, reflecting the harsh conditions of Rajasthan's desert landscapes.

Additional Information: Dancers perform with incredible poise and control, reflecting the need for balance in both physical and metaphorical terms.

83. What can be inferred about the social role of women in Rajasthani culture based on the performance of dances like Ghumar and Chari?

- A) Women are primarily entertainers in Rajasthani society.
- B) Women hold an important role in preserving and performing traditional rituals and celebrations.
- C) Women in Rajasthan are limited to domestic roles and do not participate in public performances.
- D) Women use these dances to express resistance against societal norms.

Answer: B) Women hold an important role in preserving and performing traditional rituals and celebrations.

Explanation: Dances like Ghumar and Chari highlight the significant role women play in the preservation of cultural traditions and their participation in public celebrations.

Additional Information: These dances are often performed during important cultural festivals and rituals, reflecting women's centrality in cultural life.

84. How might the inclusion of stunts in the Bhawai dance affect its cultural significance?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

A) It turns the dance into a tourist attraction rather than a traditional ritual.

B) It adds a layer of complexity that emphasizes the bravery and skill of the dancers.

C) It detracts from the spiritual and traditional aspects of the dance.

D) It makes the dance less accessible to the general public.

Answer: B) It adds a layer of complexity that emphasizes the bravery and skill of the dancers.

Explanation: The inclusion of stunts in the Bhawai dance highlights the physical bravery and skill of the performers, which enhances the cultural significance of the dance as a display of strength and resilience.

Additional Information: Balancing multiple pots while performing stunts is seen as a reflection of control and fearlessness.

85. What might explain the widespread appeal of the Gair dance across different regions of Rajasthan?

A) It involves simple steps that can be performed by people of all ages.

B) The dance's association with Holi, a widely celebrated festival, makes it appealing across regions.

C) The Gair dance includes elements of modern choreography.

D) It was promoted by the royal families of Rajasthan.

Answer: B) The dance's association with Holi, a widely celebrated festival, makes it appealing across regions.

Explanation: The Gair dance is closely associated with Holi, a festival celebrated across Rajasthan, which contributes to its widespread appeal in different regions.

Additional Information: The festive and inclusive nature of Holi allows people from all social backgrounds to participate in the dance.

86. What critical role might the Rupayan Institute, co-founded by Komal Kothari, play in the preservation of Rajasthani folk dances?

A) It offers formal training in classical dance forms only.

B) It archives traditional dance performances and provides a platform for research and preservation of folk culture.

C) It modernizes Rajasthani folk dances to appeal to a younger audience.

D) It encourages the commercialization of Rajasthani folk dances for tourism.

Answer: B) It archives traditional dance performances and provides a platform for research and preservation of folk culture.

Explanation: The Rupayan Institute plays a critical role in preserving Rajasthani folk dances by archiving performances and supporting research into folk traditions.

Additional Information: The institute contributes to the continuity and preservation of Rajasthani cultural heritage, ensuring that these dance forms are not lost.

87. How might the Fire Dance contribute to the social cohesion of the Jasnathi sect?

A) It promotes individualism by allowing only the most talented dancers to perform.

B) It reinforces group identity through shared spiritual rituals and communal participation.

C) It separates performers from the rest of society through its dangerous nature.

D) It serves as a form of entertainment for the elite, distancing the sect from other communities.

Answer: B) It reinforces group identity through shared spiritual rituals and communal participation.

Explanation: The Fire Dance, performed by the Jasnathi sect, reinforces group identity through shared spiritual rituals and communal performances, fostering social cohesion.

Additional Information: The dance serves both as a religious and social activity, strengthening bonds within the community.

88. How does the concept of "fate" in the Fire Dance reflect Rajasthani philosophical beliefs?

A) It symbolizes the inevitability of death and destruction.

B) It emphasizes the unpredictability of life and the importance of endurance.

AS' SAARTHI IAS

C) It portrays a sense of hopelessness in overcoming physical challenges.

D) It is used as a chant to summon spiritual entities.

Answer: B) It emphasizes the unpredictability of life and the importance of endurance.

Explanation: The chant "Fate-Fate" in the Fire Dance reflects the Rajasthani belief in

88. How does the concept of "fate" in the Fire Dance reflect Rajasthani philosophical beliefs?

A) It symbolizes the inevitability of death and destruction.

B) It emphasizes the unpredictability of life and the importance of endurance.

C) It portrays a sense of hopelessness in overcoming physical challenges.

D) It is used as a chant to summon spiritual entities.

Answer: B) It emphasizes the unpredictability of life and the importance of endurance.

Explanation: The chant "Fate-Fate" in the Fire Dance reflects the Rajasthani belief in the unpredictability of life, where endurance and resilience are key to overcoming life's challenges.

Additional Information: The Fire Dance emphasizes both physical and spiritual resilience, aligning with Rajasthani cultural and philosophical perspectives.

89. Why is the participation of different communities in the Gair dance during Holi significant from a sociological perspective?

A) It creates an opportunity for social mobility among lower castes.

B) It reinforces caste divisions by limiting participation to certain groups.

C) It acts as a unifying force, breaking down social and caste barriers during the festival.

D) It allows only men of higher castes to participate, reinforcing their dominance.

Answer: C) It acts as a unifying force, breaking down social and caste barriers during the festival.

Explanation: The Gair dance, performed during Holi, acts as a unifying force, allowing people from different castes and communities to

come together and celebrate, thus breaking down traditional social barriers.

Additional Information: The inclusive nature of festivals like Holi promotes social cohesion in Rajasthani society.

90. What is the significance of including warrior themes in dances like Yuddh and Kachchhi Ghodi in Rajasthan?

A) They are meant to preserve the state's martial history and celebrate its warrior ethos.

B) They depict the daily lives of farmers and laborers.

C) They are purely entertainment-based with no historical relevance.

D) They focus on stories from Indian epics rather than local history.

Answer: A) They are meant to preserve the state's martial history and celebrate its warrior ethos.

Explanation: Warrior-themed dances like Yuddh and Kachchhi Ghodi are designed to preserve Rajasthan's martial history and celebrate the bravery and valor of its warriors.

Additional Information: These dances help to keep alive the memory of Rajasthan's battles and its history of resistance against invaders.

91. What might be a reason for the use of swords in the Bhawai dance?

A) To symbolize power and authority in Rajasthani culture.

B) To highlight the state's focus on agriculture.

C) To signify spiritual devotion.

D) To represent the performing arts as entertainment for royalty.

Answer: A) To symbolize power and authority in Rajasthani culture.

Explanation: The use of swords in the Bhawai dance symbolizes power, authority, and bravery, which are important aspects of Rajasthani culture and its historical emphasis on martial strength.

Additional Information: The dance often includes dangerous stunts, showcasing the control and courage of the performers.

92. Why is the Fire Dance closely associated with agricultural activities in Rajasthan?

AS' SAARTHI IAS

- A) It is performed to pray for rain and a bountiful harvest.
- B) The fire represents the sun, which is crucial for agriculture in the desert.
- C) It is believed to bring prosperity to crops through spiritual devotion.
- D) It is only performed during the harvest season.

Answer: C) It is believed to bring prosperity to crops through spiritual devotion.

Explanation: The Fire Dance is closely associated with agricultural activities because it is believed that the dancers' spiritual devotion will bring prosperity and good fortune to the crops.

Additional Information: Fire is a central element in many rituals related to the land and fertility in Rajasthan.

93. How might the Ghumar dance serve as a form of socialization for women in Rajasthan?

- A) It is used as a tool for political propaganda.
- B) It allows women to showcase their individual talents and compete against one another.
- C) It provides a space for women to come together and participate in communal rituals, strengthening their social bonds.
- D) It is primarily a performance for male entertainment.

Answer: C) It provides a space for women to come together and participate in communal rituals, strengthening their social bonds.

Explanation: The Ghumar dance offers women a space to engage in communal rituals, fostering social bonds and reinforcing cultural values.

Additional Information: It is traditionally performed during festivals like Teej, where women gather to celebrate and perform together.

94. What cultural function might the Neja dance serve among the Bhil and Meena tribes?

- A) It acts as a competitive event that fosters interaction between men and women.
- B) It serves as a ceremonial dance for royalty.
- C) It is used to resolve disputes between rival tribes.

D) It is performed as a form of religious worship.

Answer: A) It acts as a competitive event that fosters interaction between men and women.

Explanation: The Neja dance functions as a playful, competitive event where men and women engage in friendly competition, fostering social interaction and cohesion.

Additional Information: This playful interaction is culturally significant for maintaining social bonds within the tribe.

95. How does the performance of the Gair dance during Holi reflect the inclusive nature of the festival?

- A) It is performed exclusively by one caste or tribe.
- B) It allows participation from people of all social backgrounds, reflecting the egalitarian spirit of the festival.
- C) It involves ritual sacrifices as part of the performance.
- D) It is primarily performed for the royal family.

Answer: B) It allows participation from people of all social backgrounds, reflecting the egalitarian spirit of the festival.

Explanation: The Gair dance is performed by people from various social backgrounds during Holi, reflecting the inclusive and egalitarian nature of the festival, which promotes unity and social harmony.

Additional Information: Holi is one of the most widely celebrated festivals in Rajasthan, known for breaking down social barriers.

96. Why might the use of burning embers in the Fire Dance be considered a demonstration of spiritual purity?

- A) Fire is believed to cleanse the soul of impurities.
- B) The dancers are immune to the heat of the embers due to spiritual training.
- C) The embers symbolize the eternal flame of life.
- D) The fire wards off evil spirits during the performance.

Answer: A) Fire is believed to cleanse the soul of impurities.

Explanation: In many cultures, fire is seen as a purifying element, and dancing on burning embers in the Fire Dance symbolizes spiritual

AS' SAARTHI IAS

purity and the cleansing of the soul.

Additional Information: Fire rituals are commonly associated with purification and devotion in Rajasthani culture.

97. How does the Ghumar dance reflect the aesthetic values of Rajasthani culture?

- A) It emphasizes strength and martial prowess.
- B) It showcases the grace and beauty of traditional Rajasthani attire and movements.
- C) It highlights the dominance of men in society.
- D) It reflects the utilitarian values of Rajasthani craftsmanship.

Answer: B) It showcases the grace and beauty of traditional Rajasthani attire and movements.

Explanation: The Ghumar dance reflects Rajasthani aesthetic values through its emphasis on graceful movements and the beauty of traditional attire worn by the dancers.

Additional Information: The flowing ghagras (skirts) and the rotational movements are iconic elements of the Ghumar dance.

98. What reasoning might explain why the Kalbeliya dance is included in UNESCO's Heritage List?

- A) The dance is performed at royal events and has historic connections to Rajasthan's kings.
- B) The Kalbeliya tribe's dance reflects a unique nomadic culture that is integral to Rajasthan's intangible cultural heritage.
- C) The Kalbeliya dance is closely tied to modern forms of entertainment and media.
- D) The Kalbeliya dance uses elements of Bollywood choreography, making it globally relevant.

Answer: B) The Kalbeliya tribe's dance reflects a unique nomadic culture that is integral to Rajasthan's intangible cultural heritage.

Explanation: The Kalbeliya dance is included in UNESCO's Heritage List because it reflects the unique nomadic culture of the Kalbeliya tribe, which is an important part of Rajasthan's intangible cultural heritage.

Additional Information: The dance's snake-like movements mimic the Kalbeliya tribe's historical occupation as snake charmers.

99. What critical aspect of Rajasthani society is preserved through dances like Gair and Ghumar?

- A) The economic importance of trade and commerce.
- B) The martial history of the region.
- C) The strong emphasis on social rituals and communal celebration.
- D) The influence of British colonial rule.

Answer: C) The strong emphasis on social rituals and communal celebration.

Explanation: Dances like Gair and Ghumar preserve the cultural emphasis on social rituals and communal celebration in Rajasthani society, helping to maintain cultural continuity across generations.

Additional Information: These dances are integral to the celebration of festivals and important life events.

100. How might the Gindad dance, which involves men holding sticks, symbolize the warrior spirit of Rajasthan?

- A) The sticks are symbolic of agricultural tools.
- B) The sticks represent weapons used in battle, reflecting the warrior ethos of Rajasthan.
- C) The sticks are used to perform religious rituals during the dance.
- D) The sticks are purely for aesthetic purposes and have no symbolic meaning.

Answer: B) The sticks represent weapons used in battle, reflecting the warrior ethos of Rajasthan.

Explanation: In the Gindad dance, the use of sticks can be seen as symbolic of weapons, representing the martial and warrior spirit that is deeply ingrained in Rajasthan's history and culture.

Additional Information: This dance is performed during Holi in the Shekhawati region.