

CLASSICAL & FOLK DANCE

GROUP 8

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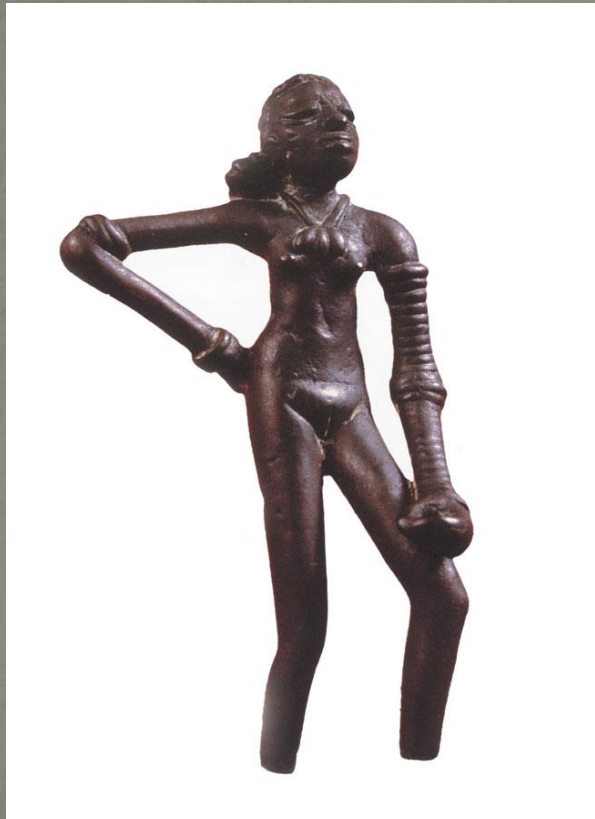
Introduction

India has rich cultural heritage of dance, with region having its own distinct variety and connotations.

It is very interesting to find the evidence of dance in Harappan civilization

Also according to the Hindu mythology it is the dance of Shiva that brings end to the world

Bronze Dancing Girl



- Tandav of shiva

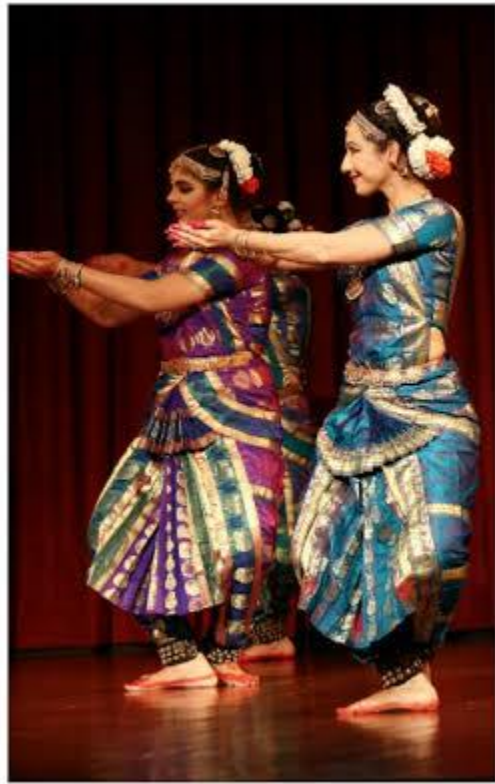


Classical Dance

- India has 8 classical dances and numerous local folk dances.

Origin.

- 1. Nataya shashtra by Bharat muni
- 2. Basic elements:
- Natya , nritya, nritta



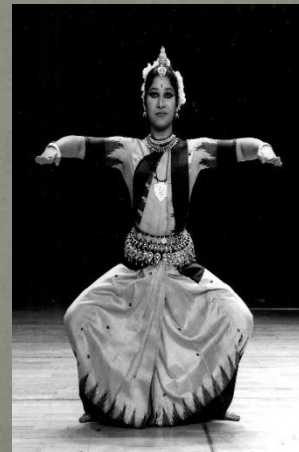
Types of Classical Dances

- Bharatanatyam
- Kathak
- Kathakali
- Odissi
- Kuchipudi
- Manipuri
- Mohiniattam
- Sattriya



Odissi

- Origin- Odisha
- Caves of Khandagiri-udaigiri, Mahari, Jain King Kheravela
- Similar to Bharatnatyam, Mudras
- Gracefulness, sensuality and beauty;
- Geometrical shapes, Chowk posture, Tribhanga posture



Elements of Odissi

- Mangalcharan-
Beginning
- Batu Nritya- Dance
- Pallavi- Facial
expression
- Tharijham- Pure
dance
- Mokhsha-conclusion,
joyous movement



Guru Kelu Charan Mohapatra



Guru Pankaj Charan
Das

Famous Proponents:



Sharon Lowen

Kathakali

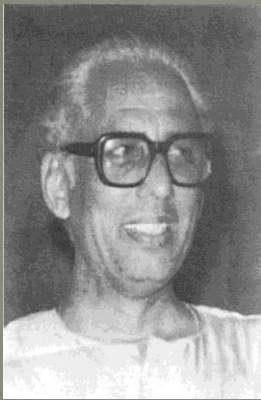
- Kerala temples, Ramanattam, Krishnanattam
- Katha- Story, Kali- Drama, Story-play
- Conflict between Good and Evil
- Movement of Eye and Eye brows
- Facial make up, colours
 - Green- Nobility, divinity
 - Red- Royalty
 - Black- Evil



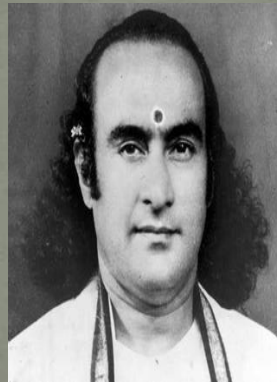
- Kathakali costumes-
 - Sathwika : The hero
 - Kathi : The Villain
 - Minukku : Females



- Proponents



Guru Kunchu
Kurup



Guru Gopinath



Kavalam Narayana
Panicker

Mohiniattam (Dance of Enchantress)

- Origin- Palazi(Samundramanthan)
- Gained Prominence under Ruler of Travancore in the present state of Kerala
- Combines grace and elegance of Bharatnatyam with the vigour of Kathakali
- Mainly performed by female dancers as solo dance.
- Hasta Lakshana Deepika is classical text and forms basis of hands and arms movement



Elements of Mohiniattam

- Emphasis- Lasya and Bhava
- Costume- Off white coloured Saari with golden brocade hairs decorated with gazra
- Music- Carnatic Style.
- Instruments- Kuzhitalam or cymbals; Veena; Idakka, an hourglass-shaped drum; Mridangam, a barrel-shaped drum with two heads; and flute.

Famous Proponents:



Sunanda
Nair



Jaya Prabha
Menon

Manipuri

- Origin-Dance of Shiva and Parvati in the valleys of Manipur alongwith local 'Gandharvas'.
- Gained Prominence with advent of Vaishnavism.
- Rabindranath Tagore brought back the dance form into limelight when he introduced it in Shantiniketan.
- Unique in its emphasis on devotion and not sensuality.



Elements of Manipuri

- Incorporates-Both Tandava and Lasya
- Mudras- Focus mainly on slow and gracious movements of hand and knee positions.
- Nagabhanda Mudra
- Costume –
Female: Manipuri Bride
Male: Dhoti
- Theme- Rasleela .
- Music- Compositions of Jayadeva and Chandidas
- Instruments-
Drum(pung),Kartals,
Dhols.

Famous Proponents:

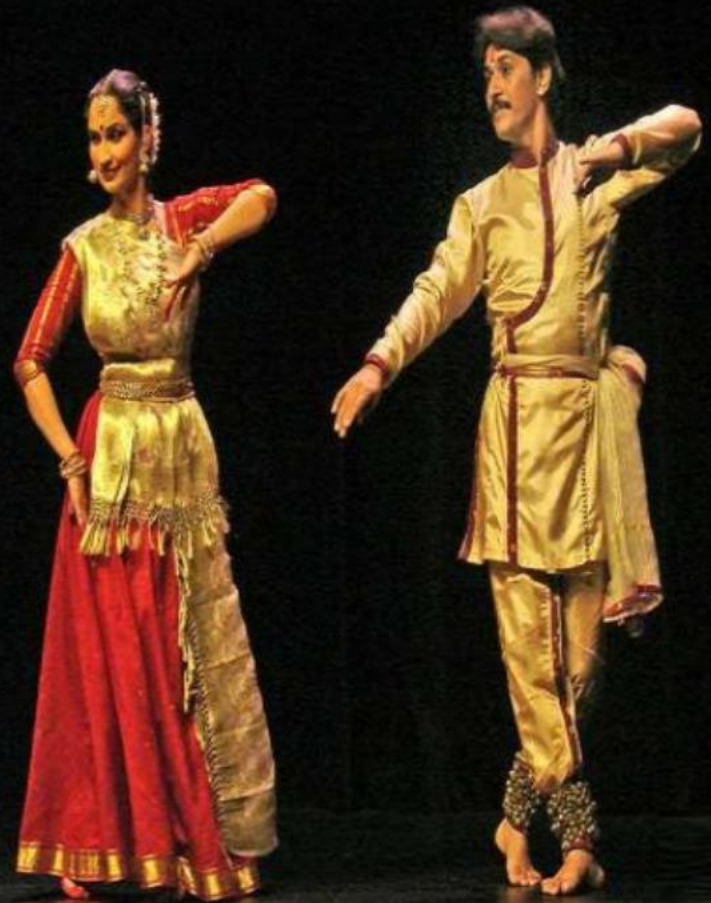


Jhaveri Sisters

KATHAK

- Tracing its origins from the Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi, Kathak is the traditional dance form of Uttar Pradesh.
- Kathak derived its name from the 'Kathika' or the story tellers who recited verses from the epics, with gestures and music.
- It was revived by Lady Leela Sokhey in the Twentieth century.
- There are three major gharanas of Kathak: the gharanas of Jaipur , Lucknow and Varanasi.

Kathak



- While the Jaipur gharana focuses more on foot movements , the Banaras and Lucknow gharanas focus more on facial expressions and graceful hand movements.
- Kathak is generally accompanied with drupad music. Taranas, thumria and ghazals also introduced during the Mughal period.

SATTRIYA

- This dance form was originated in Assam. It was introduced by Vaishnava saint Shankaradeva in the 15th century A.D.
- In the year 2000, this dance form received recognition as one of the eighth classical dance forms of India.
- The focus of Sattriya recitals is on the devotional aspect of dance and narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.
- Khol and flute are the major accompanying instruments of this dance form.

SATTRIYA



- There is a great emphasis on rhythmic syllables and dance postures along with footwork.

BHARATNATYAM

- One of 8 classical dance.
- Origin: Tamil Nadu(Karnataka).
- 2000yr Old.
- Performed by Devadasis.
- Dancers reside in Temples.
- Pallava & Chola king.
- Worship & Entertainment
- Famous Artists: Krishna Iyer,Rukmini devi.
- Two forms:
 - Pure dance: to produce aesthetic beauty.
 - Abhinaya: expression of idea,mood,emotion, sentiment,story telling.
(Angika,Vachika,Aharya,Sattvika).



KUCHIPUDI



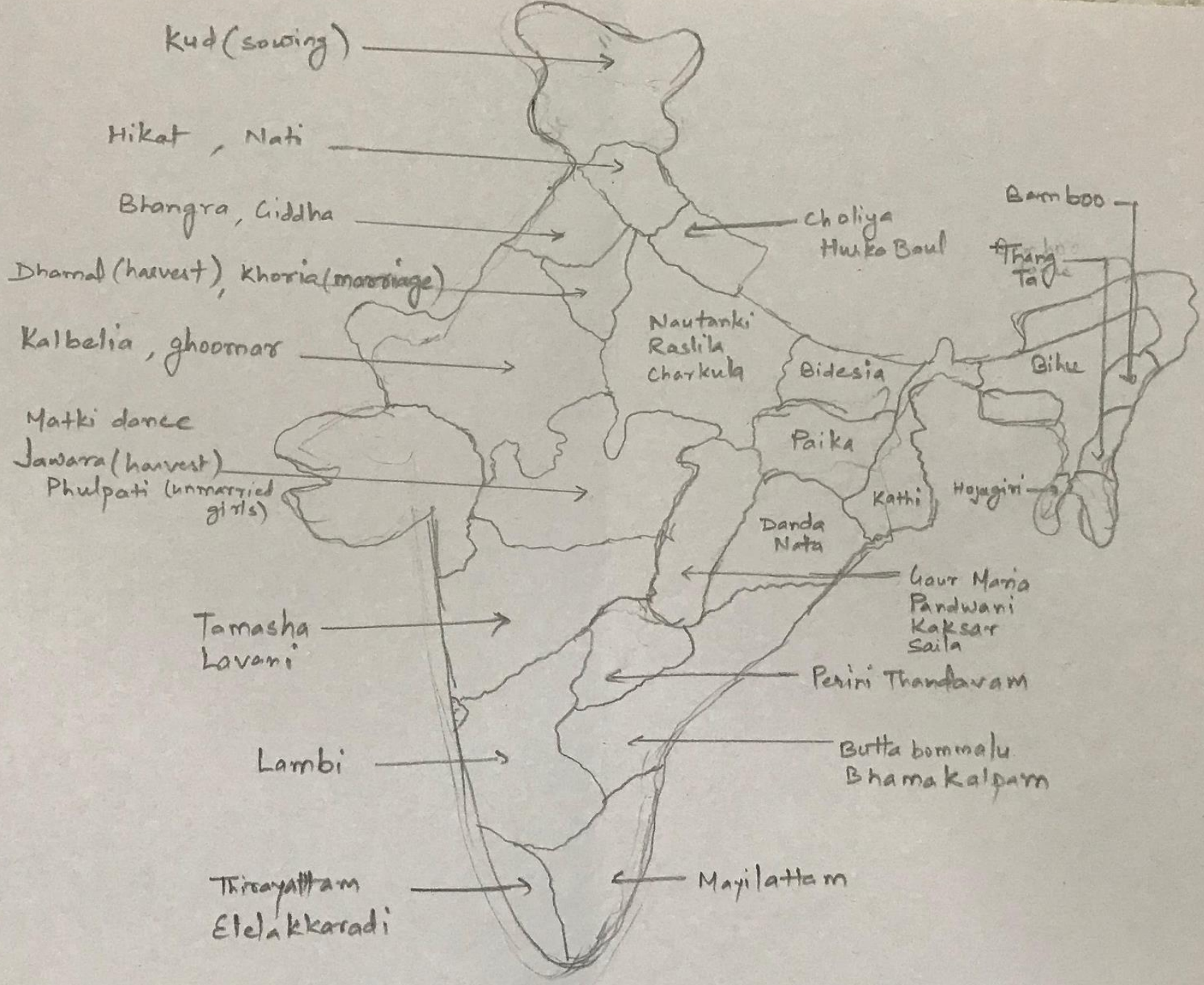
- Origin: Kuchulapuram(A.P).
- Older than Bharatnatyam.
- Initially performed by male dancers(Brahmins).
- Roots:Natya Shastra.
- Theme: Bhagwat Purana.
- Vijayanagara Kings.
- Proper dress,jewellery,make up etc.
- Sync b/w Facial expression,body hand &feet movement .
- Musical Instrument:Mridangam,Manjeera,Veena,Flute.
- Famous Artists:Shobha Naidu,Yamini Krishnamurthy.

FOLK DANCE

FOLK DANCE

- The diversity in culture and tradition is well reflected in the folk dances. All these dance forms from different states portray some expression of life.
- Traditional dancing is organised on every time, i.e.
 - the births of children,
 - festivals,
 - marriage opportunities
 - the arrival of seasons.
- These folk dance of India are full of vibrancy, enthusiasm and energy.

- On most occasions dancers sing themselves, accompanied by artists with instruments.
- Each form of Folk Dance has a specific costume & rhythm and some costumes are very colourful with extensive jewels and designs.



Kud (sowing)

Hikar, Nati

Bhanga, Giddha

Dhamal (harvest), Khorja (marriage)

Kalbelia, ghoomar

Matki dance

Jawara (harvest)

Phulpati (unmarried girls)

Tamasha
Lavani

Lambi

Thirayattam
Etelakkaradi

Nautanki
Rasli
Charkula

Bidesia

Paika

Danda
Nata

Gaur Maria
Pandwani
Kaksar
Saira

Perini Thandavam

Butta bommalu
Bhamakalpam

Mayilattam

Choliya
Hukka Baul

Bamboos

Thang
Ta

Bihu

Hojagiri



Maiyalattam



Thirayattam



Raut Nacha



Thang ta

Thankyou
