

# CHARCOAL

ART AND DESIGN STUDIO

## Dance Forms in India

There are almost 24 types of Dance in India. India has a vast cultural heritage Every state has its own dance another thing such as bhangra dance is associated to Punjab state, Karma dance associated to Madhya Pradesh

etc. *Most Famous Traditional Folk Dances of Indian States..*

*List of Folk Dance Form in India – State Wise*

State	Dance Form
Andhra Pradesh	Kuchipudi Kottam
Assam	Ojapali Bihu Ankia Na
Arunachal Pradesh	Lion and Peacock dance Chalo Popir Bardo Chham Aji Lamu
Bihar	Jata Jatin Faguna or Fag Purbi,Bidesia
Chhatisgarh	Panthi Raut Nacha
Gujarat	Dandya Ras Garba Lasya Nritya Bhavai Garba Rasila Trippan
Goa	Fugdi Dekhnni

	Tarangamel Dhalo
Haryana	Swang Khoria Gugga dance Loor Sang Dhama
Himachal Pradesh	Luddi Dance Munzra Kanayala Giddha Parhaun Hikat
Jammu and Kashmir	Rouf Chakri
Jharkhand	Karma
Karnataka	Yakshagana Bayalata Simha Nutrya Dollu Kunitha Veeragase
Kerala	Chakiarkoothu Kathakali Mohiniattam Ottam Thullal Chavittu Natakam Kaikotti Kalai Koodiyattam Krishnavattam Mudiyettu Tappatri Kai Tappatri Kai Theyyam
Lakshadweep	Lava
Madhya Pradesh	Macha

	<p>Lota  Pandvan  Tertali  Charkula  Jawara  Matki dance  Phulpatti dance  Grida dance  Maanch  Gaur maria dance</p>
Mizoram	Chiraw (Bamboo Dance)
Manipur	<p>Thang ta  Dhol cholom  Manipuri</p>
Maharashtra	<p>Tamasha  Dahi Kala  Lavani  Lezim</p>
Odisha	<p>Odissi  Savari  Ghumara  Paik  Chhau  Gotipua  Sambalpur</p>
Puducherry	Garadi
Punjab	<p>Bhangra  Giddha  Daff  Dhaman  Malwai  Jhumar  Karthi  Kikli  Sammi</p>

	Dandass Ludi Jindua
Rajasthan	Ghumar Chakri Gangaur Jhulan Leela Jhuma Suisini Ghapal Kalbelia
Sikkim	Singhi chham Yak Chaam Maruni Rechungma
Tamil Nadu	Bharatnatyam Kumi Kolattam Kavadi Karagattam Theru koothu Bommal attam Puliyaattam Oyilattam
Telangana	Perini Thandavam Dappu Lambadi
Tripura	Hojagiri Goria Lebang Boomani
Uttarakhand	Chholiya Jagars Thali-Jadda Jhainta

	Barada Nat
Uttar Pradesh	Nautanki Raslila Kajri Jhora Chhapeli Jaita
West Bengal	Jatra Chau Kathi

#### Classical Dance Forms in India :

Indian classical dance, or Shastriya Nritya, is an umbrella term for various performance arts rooted in religious Hindu musical theatre styles, whose theory and practice can be traced to the Sanskrit text Natya Shastra.

Dance	State
Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
Bihu	Assam
Bhangra	Punjab
Chhau	Bihar, Orissa, W. Bengal and Jharkhand
Garhwali	Uttaranchal
Garba	Gujarat
Hattari	Karnataka
Kathak	North India
Kathakali	Kerala
Kutchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Khantumm	Mizoram
Karma	Madhya Pradesh
Laho	Meghalaya
Mohiniattam	Kerala
Mando	Goa
Manipuri	Manipur

Nati	Himachal Pradesh
Nat-Natin	Bihar
Odissi	Orissa
Rauf	Jammu & Kashmir
Yakshagan	Karnataka

*Some Interesting Facts of Classical Dance Forms in India:*

- International Dance Day was introduced in 1982 by the International Dance Council (CID, Conseil International de la Danse), a UNESCO partner NGO, and is celebrated yearly, on April 29.
- Bharatanatyam is unique to the Dravidian culture of South India. Devdasis or temple dancers who were dedicated in service to the presiding deities used to perform Bharatanatyam in temples.
- Mridangam, Veena, Flute, Violin, and Talam are some of the instruments used in Bharatanatyam performance.
- Kathak is intermingled with the culture of North India. This classical dance form is associated with the recital art of storytelling. Kathak has been patronized in Banaras, Lucknow, and Jaipur.
- The story of Radha and Krishna is the predominant theme of Kathak. Such instruments as Tabla, Pakhawaj, Harmonium, Sarangi, and Talam are used in Kathak performances.
- Heavy makeup and colorful costume are the most amazing facets of Kathakali. As it is a group performance, each dancer wears a different makeup as per the role or character.
- The dancer playing a noble hero or god wears green makeup on the face, while the dancer playing a demon smears his face in green with red marks on the cheeks. Chenda, Cymbals, and Maddalam are the instruments used in Kathakali shows.
- Kuchipudi has evolved from the Bhagavatmela tradition and differed from other Indian classical dance forms through the use of speech. This classical dance of India owes its origin to the Telugu Brahmins in Kuchelapuram Village, who were known for their expertise in staging the mythological legends through dance, drama and music.

- The Kuchipudi dance moves are faster than those of any other classical dance. It is performed to both the Carnatic music and the Hindustani Music.
- The Sattriya dance form can be placed under 2 categories; Paurashik Bhangi, which is the masculine style and ‘Stri Bhangi’, which is the feminine style. Pat Silk saree is the most popular kind of saree used in this dance, which represents the locality through its various colourful motifs and designs.
- There are various musical instruments used in this Sattriya dance, some of which include Khol (drum), Bahi (flute), Violin, Tanpura, Harmonium and Shankha (Conch Shell).
- Odissi is the cultural pride of the state Orissa or Odisha. Nritya and Abhinaya are two most interesting highlights of Odissi. In Nritya, the dancers make delicate body movements to create ornamental moves. *Get the list Of Different Types Of Dances In India PDF.*
- In Abhinaya, the dancers make myriad facial expressions to interpret a religious story or mythical legend. Odissi is performed in a multiple different styles including tribhangi.
- Manipuri, a distinguished classical dance heritage of northeast India, since the time when the gods, as it is believed, dried a lake in the countryside of Manipur to make space for dance; this classical dance has been part of the socio-religious culture of the state.
- Ras Leela and Sankirtana are the devotional themes of Manipuri dance. The Manipuri dancers wear colourfully embroidered skirts with transparent embellished veil.
- The word “Mohiniyattam” literally means “dance of the enchantress“. There are two stories of the Lord Vishnu disguised as a Mohini. In one, he appears as Mohini to lure the asuras away from the amrita (nectar of immortality) obtained during the churning of the palazhi (ocean of milk and salt water).
- In the second story Vishnu appears as Mohini to save Lord Shiva from the demon Bhasmasura. The costume includes white sari embroidered with bright golden brocade (known as kasavu) at the edges.
- The Mohiniyattam dance follows the classical text of Hastha Lakshanadeepika, which has elaborate description of mudras (gestural expressions by the hand palm and fingers).

- The vocal music of Mohiniyattam involves variations in rhythmic structure known as chollu. The lyrics are in Manipravalam, a mixture of Sanskrit and Malayalam.

*The different States and their Folk Dances – Questions and Answers*

Q: Changuis the dance of which state

- (a) Uttarkahnd and Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Punjab and Goa
- (c) Odissa and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Mizoram and Tamil Nadu

Ans: Odissa and Andhra Pradesh

Q: Bharatnatyam is a famous dance form from:

- (a) Goa
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Mizoram

Ans: Tamil Nadu

Q: Bhangra is a popular dance of:

- (a) Uttarkhand
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Assam
- (d) Manipur

Ans: Punjab

Q: Name the ancient theatre originated in Kerala?

- (a) Sung
- (b) Sattriya
- (c) Kuttiyatam
- (d) Cultural

Ans: Kuttiyata

*Folk Dance Form in India- Questions and Answer*

Q: With which musical instrument is Pandit Ravi Shankar associated?

- (a) Dhole
- (b) Tabla
- (c) Bansuri
- (d) Sitar

Ans: Sitar

Q: Mando is a popular dance of Indian State

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Goa
- (c) Manipur
- (d) None of these

Ans: Goa

Q: Gair and Ghoomar are the popular dance of Indian State

- (a) jammu and kashmir
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) None of These

Ans: Rajasthan