

# FOLK DANCE

All the countries have their own folk traditions of dances. India is a land of many cultures and traditions. India is well known for its various folk dances. Every region of India has its own folk dances. Folk dances are basically expressions of the culture. Body movements, facial expressions, dressing, ornaments, decoration etc are inbuilt in folk dances. In this lesson we shall learn about the varied folk dances of the different regions of India



After studying this lesson, you will be able to:

- explain the meaning of folk dances;
- list the important features of folk dances; and
- list the State-wise Folk Dances of India.

## 3.1 FOLK DANCE

Every region practices it own type of folk dances. Folk dances are performed for every possible occasion - to celebrate the arrival



of seasons, birth of a child, a wedding and festivals, which are a plenty. The folk dances are extremely simple with minimum of steps or movement. Indian folk dances are full of energy and vitality. Some dances are performed separately by men and women while in some performances men and women dance together. On most occasions, the dancers sing themselves, accompanied by artists with instruments. Each form of folk dance has a specific costume and rhythm. Most of the costumes, worn for folk dances, are colorful with extensive jewels and designs.

### Features of a Folk Dance:

- Folk dances are a popular dance form considered to be a part of particular people or area/region.
- Folk dances are basically expressions of the culture.
- Folk dances originated as a part of a ritual among people of a particular culture or region.
- They are transmitted from generation to generation.
- These are done using simple rhythm in a special pattern of movement.
- These are simple dances performed to express joy and happiness.
- Body movements, facial expressions, dressing, ornaments, decoration etc are inbuilt in folk dances.



# INTEXT QUESTIONS 3.1

State whether true or false.

- 1. Folk dances are basically expressions of the culture.
- 2. The folk dances are difficult with complicated steps or movement.
- 3. Folk dances are always performed separately by men and women
- 4. Folk dances are transmitted from generation to generation.

### 3.2 FOLK DANCE OF INDIA

From east to west and north to south, every state has its own peculiar dancing forms.

Let's have a look at various folk dances of India.

- Arunachal Pradesh: Bardo Chham
- Assam: Bihu, Bagurumba, Bhortal, Jhumur, Khel, Gopal, Rakhal Lila, Tabal Chongli, Canoe, Nongkrem, Ankiya Nat, Kirtania Natak and Ojapali.



Fig. 8.1 Assam







• **Bihar:** Jadur, Kathaputli, Bhako, Jhijiya, Karma, Jatra, Natna, Bidesia, Senkela Chhau, Jat-Jatni Bidpada and Ramkhelia.



Fig. 3.2 Bihar

- Chhattisgarh: Raut Nacha.
- Gujarat: Dandiya, Bhavai, Garba, Tippani Dance, Padhar dance, Dangi Nritya, Hudo, Matukdi, Aagwa and Siddi Dhamal.



Fig. 3.3 Gujrat

• **Haryana:** Swang, Naqqal, Ras Leela, Dhamal dance, Manjira dance and Goga dance.





Fig. 3.4 Haryana

• **Himachal Pradesh:** Nati, Kariyala, Bhagat, Ras Ihanld and Harnatra Haran or Harin.



Fig. 3.5 Himachal Pradesh



• **Jammu and Kashmir:** Bhand Pathar or Bhand lashna, Rouff and Vetal Dhamali.



Fig. 3.6 Jammu & Kashmir

• Karnataka: Yakshagana, Bedara Vesha, Dollu Kunitha, Santa, Doddata-Bayalata, Tala Maddle or Prasang. Dasarata, Radhna and Veeragase.



Fig. 3.7 Karnatka

• **Kerala:** Duffmuttu, Oppana, Padayani, Theyam, Kodiyattam, Margam Kali, Puli Kali, Mudiattam, Thirayattam, Chavittu Nadakam, titambhu nritam and Chakyar koothu.





Fig. 3.8 Kerala

• Madhya Pradesh: Maanch, Nacha, Phul patti, Rai Tertali and Grida.



Fig. 3.9 Madhya Pradesh



 Maharashtra: Tarfa Naach, Tamasha, Lalit Bharud, Gondha, Dashavatar, Lavani and Koli dance.



Fig. 3.10 Maharashtra

• **Meghalaya:** Shad sukmysiem, Shad nongkrem, Derogata, Do dru Sua and Laho.



Fig. 3.11 Meghalaya

• Nagaland: Chang Lo (Sua Lua)



Fig. 3.12 Nagaland

- Odisha: Pala Jatra, Daskathia, Mayurbhanj Chhau, Mangal Ras, Sowang, sambalpuri (dalkhai, rasarkeli) and parbha.
- **Punjab:** Naqqal, Swang and Bhangra.



Fig. 3.13 Punjab

• Rajasthan: Khyal, Rasdhari, Rammat, Turra Kilangi, Gauri, Ghoomar, Nautanki, Ihamtara and Kalbelia.



Fig. 3.14 Rajasthan







- Andhra Pradesh: Veethi Natakam, Burrakatha, Lambadi and Koya.
- Tamil Nadu: Therukuttu, Veethi Natakam, Bhagwat Mela Natakam, Kurvaanji, Pagal Vasham and Kavadi Chindu.



Fig. 3.15 Tamilnadu

- **Telangana:** Bathukamma
- Uttar Pradesh: Bhagat, Sang-Swang, Naqqual, Mayur Nritya and Charukala.





Fig. 3.16 Uttar Pradesh

• Uttrakhand: Chholiya.



Fig. 3.17 Uttrakhand

• Goa: Fugadi, Dashavatar, Perni jagar, Musal khel, Samai nrutya, Gonph dance, Dekhni, Kunbi dance, Ghode modni, Dhalo, Tonya mel and Talgadi.



Fig. 3.18 Goa





• West Bengal: Chhau (Purulia) and Santhali.



Fig. 3.19 West Bengal



Collect pictures of folk dances of the following states of India and paste them in your note book:

- 1. Arunachal Pradesh
- 2. Uttar Pradesh
- 3. Punjab
- 4. Maharashtra
- 5. Jammu and Kashmir



Match column A with column B

A

В

1. Tamil Nadu

- (i) Ghoomar
- 2. Andhra Pradesh
- (ii) Mayur Nritya

3. Rajasthan

(iii) Bathukamma

4. Uttrakhand

(iv) Pagal Vasham

5. Telangana

(v) Lambadi



# WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT

- Folk dances are available in every region.
- Body movements, facial expressions, dressing, ornaments, decoration etc are inbuilt in folk dances.
- India is known for diversity of cultural aspects.
- Folk dance of each state has enormous varieties.



# TERMINAL QUESTIONS

- 1. What do you mean by folk dance?
- 2. What are the main features of folk dance
- 3. Give examples of folk dance from East, West, North and South of India.



# **ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS**

### **3.1**

- 1. True
- 2. False
- 3. False
- 4. True









Notes

3.2

- 1. (iv)
- 2. (v)
- 3. (i)
- 4. (ii)
- 5. (iii)