

1. INDIAN DANCE**1. Harikatha**

1. It is the recital of a religious mythological story with music.
2. The themes are taken from the epics, the purans and the lives of saints
3. This is the most popular medium of religious instruction in South India.
4. Artists: Smt.C.saraswati Bai of Madras and Rajbans Khanna of Bombay.

2. Bharatnatyam:

1. It belongs to Tamil Nadu
2. It consists of 64 principles of coordinated hand, foot, face and body movement.
3. Famous dancers of 20th century are Balasaraswathi, Ram Kumar, Indrani Rehman, Rekha Tandon, Saroja Vaidyanathan, Jyotsnatata Shourie, Radha, Raja Reddy and Smt.Sudharai Raghupathi of Madras

3. Kathakali:

1. It belongs to Kerala
2. It is a dance drama that depicts religious mythological stories.
3. The themes are taken from epics, the Puranas and other mythological and religious books of the hindus
4. It employs a vast gasture-language with its infinite variety of facial expression and hand pantomimes.
5. Famous dancers of the present century are Kanju Kurup, Ram Gopal

4. Kathak:

1. It belong to north India
2. The centers of modern kathak are Lucknow and Jaipur.
3. It employs pure dance as well as facial expression and symbolic gestures to interpret the theme.
4. The themes are taken from epics or the Puranas
5. Famous dancers of the present century: Jia lal, Gopi Krishna, Shambu maharaj, Birju maharaj, Uma Sharma

5. Kuchipudi

1. It belongs to Andhra Pradesh
2. Its origin was from the dance drama of very ancient times, but its individuality as a separate style dates back to the days of Bhakti movement.
3. It aims to carry the devotional appeal to the heart of man by depicting Krishna life through music and drama.

6. Mohini attam:

1. It belongs to Kerala
2. It has rotating movements
3. The characteristics features are no heavy stamping, no rhythmic tension, a graceful heave of the torso without breaking the vertical line of the body.
4. It has elements of Bharathanatyam as well as Kathakali
5. Famous dancers: Vyjanthimala, Shantha Rao, Roshan Vajidar, Bharati Shivaji, Kanakakrele and Hemamalini.

7. Manipuri

1. It is a classical dance of Manipur.
2. The theme of it originally taken from siva and parvathi stories but later on Radha Krishna legends were also topped
3. It has almost obliterated gesture language from view by the excessively soft grace. The face is supposed to remain absolutely unmobile
4. Famous dancers of 20th C: Jhaven sisters, Rita Devi and Guru Binn Sinha.

8. Odissi

1. It belongs to Orissa,
2. It is solo form
3. Its artistic value was established in India and abroad by Indirani Rehman

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4. Famous dancers: Sonal Mansingh, Minati Das, Priyambada Mohanty, Samyukta Panigrahi.

2. Indian music

1. Dhrupad

1. This is the oldest vocal style.
2. The composition of it is a prayer sung to the accompaniment of a horizontal drum with two membrane with a deep sound, the Pakhawaj.
3. The rhythm of it is mostly of 12 beats.
4. The music is given first importance in compare to the words
5. The important constitutions are chanting Om, Chhand and Parbandh.
6. The main exponents are Swami **Haridas** and **Tansen**.
7. Major Gharanas associated with Dhrupad are **Udaipur, Gwalior & Banaras**.

2. Khayal

1. Its origin is attributed to **Amir Khusrau**.
2. It is or Rajasthan, a four centuries old form of dance-drama.
3. It is more delicate and romantic than dhrupad.
4. It has more freedom in structure and form.
5. The four major Gharanas of Khayal are Gwalior, Agra, Jaipur-Atroli and Kirana
6. The importance is given on music rather than words.
7. It is the highest stage of musical art in North India.
8. It can be divided into two sections asthayl and antara.

3. Thumri

1. *It is very light form, extremely lyrical in approach.*
2. The words are generally romantic in import, which are equally dominant as music.
3. The grammar is much laxer and a musician often mixes 'ragas'.
4. There are two styles of it-the poorab and the Punjab style, which is faster and lively.
5. It is a closed form and is very popular in North.

3. Light classical music

Qawali

1. It is a devotional song sung in a group, but with a solo voice against a chorus.

Keertan

1. It is vaishnavite congregational singing.
2. It started with Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

Rabindra sangeet

1. Rabindranath Tagore used Indian ragas and talas form Indian classical music and blended it with folk music like keertans, bhatiyali and baul
2. He created various mixed ragas like Bhairav Bhairave, Darbari Tode-Bharavi and new talas like navami and roopakada.

Folk theatre

1. The concept of it came into existence with Bhakti movement for propagation of the ideas and faiths.
2. All the regional varieties of folk theatre have in common their imaginative and earthy use of music dance and mine.
3. Some prominent Folk Drama forms prevalent in India are- Ankia Nat of Assm Bhavai, Jashin, Karayala, Macha etc.