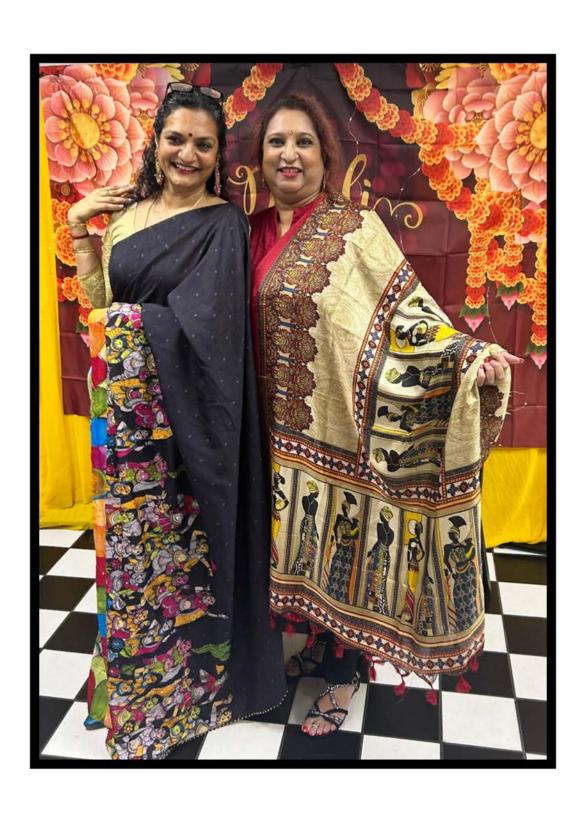
Classical Indian Dance Mou Chakraborty and Malini Sarma



Classical Indian Dance Mou Chakraborty and Malini Sarma

- India gained independence from the British empire on 15th August 1947 after 200 years.
- India is divided into 28 states, 8 Union Territories: each with its own culture, language, even food.

Eight forms of Classical Dances

Bharatanatyam Tamil Nadu

Odissi Odisha(Orissa)

Kathak Uttar Pradesh (North India)

Kathakali Kerala

Kuchipudi Andhra Pradesh

Mohiniattyam Kerala

Manipuri Manipur

Sattriya Assam

Bharatanatyam

- From Tamil Nadu, a state in south India
- BHAva (expression) + RAga (musical mode) + TAla (rhythm)
 NATYAM (dance) = BHARATA NATYAM
- Traditionally performed by Devdasis (temple dancers)

Mudras (Hastas)

- Hand gesture that symbolizes something
- · Asamyukta Mudra- single handed, 28
- Samyukta Mudra- both handed, 24





Each hand gesture has many applications which are described in Sanskrit Slokas of the Natyashastra.

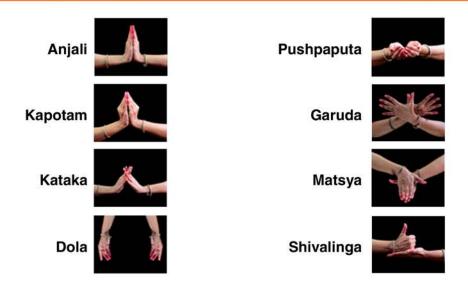
For ex. Tripataka used to represent a crown, tree, thunder, applying Tilak etc.

The interpretation of the gesture is based on the context in which it is used.

Asamyukta (Single handed Mudras Sample)



Samyukta (Double handed Mudras Sample)







For more information on classes and workshops for Bharatanatyam please visit

malinisarma.com



Thank you to the Maryland Department of Housing and Community Development and the Lilly & Olivia Day Fund for sponsoring this dance workshop at the Maryland Folk Festival



