

Chapter 1 : MDS: | LibraryThing

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The history and cultural practices of this State have sustained all odds. People here, still cherish their immemorial practices and happily pass on the message from one generation to the other. The exclusive handworks exhibit the craftsmanship of the people. These works are quite famous all over the world. The craftsmen still follow the conventional method in designing their art work, and this is what makes their work quite unique. The handicraft industry in Gujarat has contributed to the economic development of the state. Some of their craftwork includes metalwork, jewelries, hand and machine embroidery works, clay items, furniture, handmade durries or carpets, and stone crafts. Jamnagar another city of Gujarat is quite popular for its brass industry. Since ages, Gujarat has always been famous for its culture and craftworks. The artist here can still be seen designing crafts and others in the same manner as it used to done in earlier days. In fact they are proud of such tradition and have passed the skills from one generation to the other. In earlier times, these crafts were mainly used for domestic purposes. However, its popularity has earned it fame in the international market. These days, the artists try creative ideas and innovatively design different products that can be sold both in national and international market. The list of handmade items designed by these artists is endless. Every craft, irrespective of their size will mesmerize the onlookers. The furniture, metal-work items, jewelry, hand crafted garments, crafted leather works, bead and mirror works, baked clay works, and many others are worth buying. The furniture works of Gujarat is famous all over the country. If you are considering a make-over to home furniture then have a look at some of the furniture works. Besides the magnificently designed cushion covers, quilts, tablemats, and bedcovers are exported to different parts of the world. The designs are simple and attractive. Every artist use different types of colors that make it look all more marvelous. No doubt, this rich tradition makes Gujarat a famous and the most loved State of the country. Every art work reflects the creativity, cultural practices, and love of people towards color and life. Garments The garment factories located in Gujarat not only create employment for the people, but earn revenue for the State here. You can buy kurtas, colorful ghaghras, designer cholis, skirts, jackets, and odhanis. All the garments are differently designed through a technique called block print. Handicrafts The rich heritage and practices are still retained and followed with pride. Craftsmanship and their work and their techniques are still preserved and taught to the upcoming generations. Every craft and handwork is designed with remarkable colors, which make it extraordinary and eye catching. Some of the works looks are simple, while others are intricate in appearance. Every woman loves to shop for patola silk, which is exclusively hand woven. There are many industries in Patan, where you can find experienced weavers. Every sari is designed with precision and creativity. Textiles The Gujarat textile industry is quite famous all over the world. The designers specialize in manufacturing unique materials, which are transported to different parts of the country. They use different types of raw materials and yarn them creatively. A Brief Profile The artists here put in their best efforts in designing any form of crafts. Every piece of art reflects the attitude of people and craftsmanship towards life. Thus every craft and its concept differ from each other. Every craft reveals the individuality of the designers which is connected with religious value. It is believed that the individuality of the craftsmen and their connectivity with religion has helped in improving their skills immensely. The feeling and knowledge can be seen in every painting, music, art, architecture, and poetry. The religion and its belief have played a key in helping these artists to express their creativity skills. The architecture, painting, music, frescoes, bronze, clay, textile, brass, and printing all manifest their emotions and the sense of creativity. The artists emerge nature, religion, and creativity in designing every stone, bronze, brass, clay wood, and others in a language which impresses every on-looker. Following are some of the different types of art and craft that are well known among Gujarati people. Sculpture and Miniature Painting The Gujarat paintings are quite different and exclusive as compared to other types that are quite often seen. Every picture is beautifully sculptured painting.

The outlines, curves, and bright colors make it all more attractive and worth buying. It has a marvelous grace, something that is not seen even in Roman paintings. The aggressiveness and dialect is marvelous, which makes it quite distinct from others. The Gujarati school and miniature can be traced back to the 11th century. The Jain patronage has all words of praise for this art. The fine art has great influence of Rajasthan and Rajputhana paintings. Calligraphy reveals unique combination of science and creativity. It is a form of art which is passed from the father to his son, and also from the master to his disciple. Such form of art included everything such as preparation of color that was required for painting purposes. Unlike the other paints, this color would never fade and remain fresh for ages together. It is mainly used for wall decorations and other places, and some of the paintings are still there looking fresh. Music and Art Stage Gujarati folk music and dances also form a part of its rich tradition. Some of the famous poets and their works existed in the medieval times. The music and songs are still played with passion. Ragas have always been closely connected with the Hindustani music, and are still an important component of Indian classical music. The present day song and folk music still has the same ragas, and is sung passionately by singers. Bhavai is a famous and popular Gujarati folk stage art. Every artist excels in the skill of expressions, and everything and anything they do is worth watching and enjoying. In earlier times this show was performed in the village square, and was used as a medium to convey social messages to the people. Wood Carving Wood carvings have always been an integral part of Gujarat art. The design and exclusiveness is unmatched and is priceless. The culture of using wooden carvings and structure began in 12th century. And since then it has represented the glorious culture of the State. There are 4 main types of carvings that can be seen in this State. The first one in the list is a beautiful Hindu, where the figure work is exclusive and prominent. The second one is seen in the Muslim house. Here you can see various abstract and geometrical patterns, which makes it distinct from the other forms of the art. The beautiful designs and works that are found in the reception rooms of the merchants are the third one on the list. The last one on the list is from Ahmadabad. There are exclusive carvings that can be seen just above the balcony of quite a few houses. Majority of them have a floral designs and they look quite astonishing. Stone Carving Another thing that cannot be missed while in Gujarat is the impressive stone carvings. All the carvings look real and are designed with excellence craftsmanship. It is believed that this culture motivated the development of the existing folk tradition, which represents the true feelings of Gujarat. The marvelous shrines, hero and sati stones, memorial canopies, household stuffs, and architectural fixer are some of them that are worth seeing. The people of Gujarat have still kept the stone carvings works, even today. Some of the important temples and monuments still have the impressive works that attract thousands of people from all over the world. The evidence for the same can be seen in Harappa Civilization, which existed centuries ago here. It shows that people at those times were well versed with the technique of forging, casting, and hammering of both the metals like cooper and bronze. The rural tradition can be neatly classified into two main types, namely, figurative work and the objects that are used for household purposes. Kansara is a term used for people who design numerous sizes of pots, and pictures. The best thing is the designers use unique metals for designing them. Pottery People have been using the pots and pottery items since Harappa civilization. There are many remains found in Lothal. The design since ages has varied from one place to the other. You can still find the difference in their style. Many of the ceramic items are exported to different countries. The artists today, blend modern and contemporary design to make it look unique. Printing and Embroidery Bandhani is another hand printed art work that is quite famous here. The best thing is that you can find numerous colors in them, which makes them attractively beautiful.

Chapter 2 : Popular Folk And Tribal Dances Of India, State wise Dance list

S. S. Hitkari, author of Phulkari: the folk art of the Punjab, on LibraryThing LibraryThing is a cataloging and social networking site for booklovers Home Groups Talk Zeitgeist.

Art serves decorative, utilitarian, as well as spiritual functions. The art of Gujarat is varied not only in terms of media, patterns, themes, intensity of colours, but also from a stand point of history and development. There is a fascinating story associated with how each type of art form developed. Even the techniques used to create varied types of paintings, engravings, and decorative motifs are very different. All of them blend to form the rich tapestry that is art in Gujarat. Gujarat is also famous for dyeing, printing, wood carving, stone carving, and mirror work. Other types of traditional art include Bandhini and Patola, which are hand woven fabric. Gujarat Paintings Oil Paintings - Oil paintings are created using pigments mixed with drying oil. Drying oil is a binding medium for the pigments. Different types of media are selected based on their drying time or appearance. Each drying oil confers different property to the pigment, such as more intense yellow tinge, or difference in the luminosity of the paint. An artist who uses oil paints may use two or more types of oil for the same painting, to give different lustre and texture effects to the painting. Popular oil bases include walnut oil, safflower oil, poppy seed oil, and linseed oil. To add more lustre to the paint, the oil is mixed with pine resin or frankincense and boiled. The resins are responsible for the gloss seen in many oil paintings. Glass Painting - Glass painting is one of the older art forms of Gujarat. Glass paintings made their first appearance in Gujarat in the eighteenth century, presumably brought in by Chinese artists. The interesting fact is that a pattern is first etched on the reverse side of the glass surface to be displayed. After that, the colours are filled in on the reverse side. Today, glass paintings have diversified to allow different patterns, themes and colours. Glass paintings are notable for the vivid intensity of colours. Kalamkari art form - The Kalamkari art found in Gujarat has religious underpinnings, and is called Mata ni Pachedi. The paintings are created on a cream coloured fabric base. The subjects of these paintings are usually religious, pertaining to gods and goddesses. The paintings form the backdrop of Goddess Durga statues in many temples. They are brought in by devotees as an offering to the Goddess if their wish is granted. During religious festivals, these paintings are much sought after in the rural and many urban areas of the state. Keeping pace with the changing times, the hand-painted textiles have given way to partially block-printed fabric, where the borders are created with printing blocks and the rest of the painting is made by hand. Created by communities such as the Rathwas, these paintings usually serve two purposes: The paintings are created as part of a ritual, with a Lakahara group creating the painting and the Badva performing rituals alongside as the head priest. The rituals also include ceremonial singing, dancing, and consumption of food. The paintings are created on walls of huts and buildings by the Rathwas. Today, the elegant motifs and frescoes of Pethora style of art can also be found on terracotta pots and decorative items. Gujarat is also home to relatively modern art forms, such as photography and paintings created around modern themes, using the latest techniques. Gujarat also has a community of collectors and investors. Many artists find assistance and support from the State, which helps them organize exhibitions at various cities in Gujarat.

Chapter 3 : 10 Indian Folk Art Forms That Have Survived Generations

Folk art and culture of Gujarat: guide to the collection of the Shreyas Folk Museum of Gujarat. Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India: Published by Shreyas Prakashan on behalf of the Shreyas Folk Museum of Gujarat.

Gujarat is blessed with a rich cultural and traditional past. The state boasts of an age old glorious cultural that has managed to survive till date. The art and crafts of Gujarat are unique to the state and are popular not only within the Indian subcontinent but all across the globe. Most of the artisans in the state are usually villagers who initially created these masterpieces of art and craft for their households which later on only turned out to become a major industry of the state. The art and crafts industry of Gujarat offers a number of jewelry, metalwork, embroidery, furniture, clay items, handmade durries carpets , stone crafts and other materials. The brass industry of Jamnagar is one of the largest in India. Below is a list of the important art and crafts of Gujarat

Brass and Iron Items Gujarat is one of the major producers of Brass and Iron items in the country. Mostly produced in the princely state of Saurashtra and Kutch brass and iron the most common items available here are copper coated iron bells, beetle nut crackers and cutlery knives. These magnificent works of art are created by the descendents of the erstwhile court jewelers and sword smiths. The place is also popular for its range of Brass items which include brass and iron utensils, cutlery, knives and scissors.

Clay Items The art of Pottery is among the oldest and most appreciated art and crafts of Gujarat. The artisans who are generally ordinary rural locals are masters of the art of molding clay into well proportioned utensils. After the creation of these utensils they are painted with vibrant colors that add to the beauty of the pot. The artisist of Kutch are renowned worldwide not only for their pottery but also for their variety of Terracotta toys.

Embroidery Embroidery and textiles is one of the most booming industries of Gujarat. Embroidery in Gujarat in is mostly practiced by women who live in villages. There are a variety of embroidery to choose from, like Rabari embroidery, Bavalia embroidery and Banni embroidery. The state also takes pride in producing gold embroidery that is usually done to enhance the look of fabrics meant for weddings etc.

Dhurries Most of the villages in Gujarat are famous for weaving some of the finest carpets, blankets and rugs. Woven on the primitive pit looms that is unique to the villages of Kutch these dhurries are in great demand all across the globe. These dhurries involve a lot of hard work as they are made by hand. The carpets and rugs are known for their beautiful designs, colors schemes and intricate weaving.

Jewellery Gujarat jewelry has been a heritage of India for more than 5, years. In early Gujarat, people made jewelry out of natural materials such as seeds, feathers, leaves, berries, fruits, flowers, animal bones, claws and teeth. Even today such jeweleries are used by the tribal people. Gujarat jewelry is made almost for each and every part of the body. The jewelry in Gujarat ranges from religious to purely aesthetic one. These are made not only for human beings but also for the deities, ceremonial elephants and horses.

Paintings Paintings in Gujarat are well-known and identified as styles of miniatures, mostly of religious themes. Long after the foundation of the gujarat Sultanate in the 15th century and the establishment of the Mughal rule at the end of the 16th century, paintings in gujarat maintained its angular features as well as its gorgeous and bold colors.

Tangalia Tangalia is a handicraft which is made solely in Gujarat in the district of Surendranagar. The Dangasia community is the only maker of this peculiar craft. Tangalia is a sarong like garment worn by the Bharvad women on special occasions such as weddings, or when they visit their relatives. The Ramraj Tangalia is a unique kind of motif worn by Motabhai Bharvad community

Printing and embroidery Printing and embroidery in Gujarat reveals a cultural tradition that has evolved through centuries. Most of the best and earliest textiles were created in Gujarat. Printing and embroidery in Gujarat has a huge world market. Varieties of embroidery in Gujarat include: Toran, the embroidered doorway decoration with hanging flaps, which is said to ventilate good luck. Pachhitpatis, hanged from the corners as a welcome symbol to the visitors. Chaklas, used as furniture covers. Bhitiya, a wall hanging. Abhala, where small mirror discs are fixed with closely worked silken thread.

Woodcraft Woodcraft in Gujarat exhibits the traditional art of amazingly beautiful wooden handicrafts. These woodcrafts are employed both for utilitarian as well as architectural purposes. The woodcraft in Gujarat is primarily derived from the wood of the following hardy trees:

Chapter 4 : Ganesh Chaturthi - Wikipedia

S. S. Hitkari has written: 'Autographs of Indian personalities' -- subject(s): Autographs, Catalogs, Biography 'Ganesha-sthapana, the folk art of Gujarat'.

The flourishing state of Gujarat with its cultural diversity forms an integral part of the Indian culture and has long been harboring both, the indigenous and foreign traditions. The Gujarati culture is an amalgamation of a plethora of traditions, beliefs, customs, arts, values with a tinge modernization as well. Around one-fifth of the population of the state comprises of tribal and aboriginal communities. Though Gujarat is one of the most industrialized states in India, yet it has quite efficiently preserved its rich cultural and traditional inheritances since distant past. Read on to acquaint yourself with all the aspects of multifaceted Gujarati culture. Arts and Crafts Gujarat arts and crafts are famous throughout the world. The wide array of crafts which Gujarat specializes include metalwork items, furniture, jewelry, colorful linen, beadwork, leatherwork, mirror work, embroidered garments, baked clay articles, etc. Gujarat is well known for furnishings as well. It produces some of the most elegant ethnic craft pieces including some of the most exquisite cushion covers, tablemats, quilts and bedcovers which are available both in simple colorful geometric designs and complex patterns. The arts and crafts of the state have quite proficiently preserved the legacy of its glorious past. The garment industry of Gujarat is one of the most prominent in India which offers a wide range to the buyers. Some of the popular dress items of the industry include kurtas, salwars, odhanis, ghaghras, cholis, skirts and jackets, each of which are made from authentic hand block-printed material. The place associated with Patola is Patan where dainty patterns are woven on sarees with extraordinary precision. Gujarat is also the home of a thriving textile industry contributing immensely to the arts and crafts of India. The textiles industry offers a huge variety for the consumers to choose from. Quite evidently the art and craft of Gujarat exhibits the lifestyle, its rich cultural inheritance and above all, the spirit of the state. Dandiya Raas owes its root to the days of Lord Krishna who played raas on the bank of Yamuna River with his beloved Gopis. During Dandiya Raas a motley assemblage of both men and women can be seen dancing holding two bamboo sticks, called dandyas in two concentric circles - one moving clockwise, while the other anti-clockwise. The Garba is also a traditional Gujarati dance mainly performed by females in a circular formation. While performing garba both men and women wear colorful costumes. The girls and the women wear Chaniya choli, a three-piece dress with a choli, a chaniya, as the flared, skirt-like bottom, and dupatta. The men wear kafni pyjamas with a kediyu - a short round kurta - above the knees and pagadi on the head with bandhini dupatta, mojiris and kada. This particular dance is performed around a clay lantern with a light inside, known as Garbha Deep. This lantern symbolizes life, particularly the fetus in the womb. Thus the dance is performed in reverence of the the feminine form of divinity. Garbi was traditionally performed only by men. On their way back home from the battle field the victorious army used to dance to couplets and amorous songs sung by the Charanswar, or the narrators who used to go to the front during the battle to raise the spirit by singing songs of valour. Instruments such as Dandiya, Dhol, Nagarha and Manjira are the main musical instruments used in Garbi. Today, however, females also participate in the dance. Padhar is performed by a rural community who live around Nal Lake. Music Gujarati folk music is extremely rich and versatile and is also known as sugam sangeet. The range of instruments in Gujarati folk music include wind instruments like turi, pava, bungal, string instruments like ravan hattho, ektaro, and jantar and percussion instruments like manjira and zanz pot drum. One more popular form of the folk music tradition of Gujarat is the baardic tradition. Some of the traditions include form of doha, chhand, sorathaa, bellads etc. People Gujarat consists of a population belonging to various castes, religions and communities. Consequently there are a number of varied languages that are spoken across the state. The official language of the state is Gujarati which is an Indo-Aryan language derived from Sanskrit. Gujarati is the 26th most widely spoken language in the world. Gujarati has as many as eleven dialects, spoken in different parts of the state. As Gujarat also shares borders with some states such as Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan hence there is a small population which speaks the respective languages of the different states also, namely Marwari, Hindi, and Marathi along with Urdu and Sindhi which are also spoken Gujarati.

The people belonging to the Kutch region speak in Kachchi, an important language of the region. Cuisine The cuisine of south Gujarat is somewhat similar to that of Maharashtra. While in South Gujarat, the diet principally comprises of jowar, in Saurashtra and North Gujarat, the diet consists mainly of bajra and Maize. However today, wheat forms an integral part of the Gujarati platter that is used in many distinctive ways. Some of the most popular and delicious Gujarati dishes which is savored all around India include dhokla, fafda, dhal dhokli and dal wada. Religions Gujarat is a religiously diverse state. Hinduism is major religion of the state, as many as Most of the Hindus follow either Swaminarayan Hinduism or Vaishnavism. Muslims form the biggest minority in the state. Outside Maharashtra and Rajasthan, Gujarat is inhabited by the highest population of the Jains. The Zoroastrians, also known in India as Parsi and Irani, are believed to have migrated to Gujarat to in distant past and have since been a part of the diverse Gujarati culture. Some of the major Gujarati festivals which are celebrated with great vigor and enthusiasm are Rathyatra, Navratri Mahotsav, International Kite festival, Holi and Deepawali. All of the above mentioned ingredients converge to form a versatile and diverse Gujarati culture which is prevalent in its lifestyle. Despite modernization and industrialization, Gujarat has somehow been able to preserve all the rich cultural and traditional legacies of dance and art which the land has been harbouring since time immemorial. [Comment On This Article.](#)

Chapter 5 : Folk Arts Rajasthan

The spaces around him are filled with parrots, peacocks, cows, his vahana, the mouse, attendants and devotees, all venerating the Lord. S.S. Hitkari in his monograph, entitled, "Ganesh-Sthapana: The Folk Art of Gujarat", has not only documented some of the rare and interesting examples of the craft, but also decoded many symbolism that are.

Flickr , Facebook Characterised by a sense of belonging with nature, the Gondi tribe in Madhya Pradesh created these bold, vibrantly coloured paintings, depicting mainly flora and fauna. The colours come from charcoal, cow dung, leaves and coloured soil. If you look closely, it is made up of dots and lines. Today, these styles are imitated, but with acrylic paints. Machilipatnam, which originates from Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Srikalahasti, which originates from Chittoor in the same state. While the former refers to block-printed form of art, the latter is a free flowing art with a pen on fabric. Today, Kalamkari art is used on sarees and ethnic clothing, and depicts anything from flora and fauna to epics such as Mahabharata or Ramayana. You can recognise a Thanjavur painting by its use of gold foil, which glitters and lends the painting a surreal look. These panel paintings on wooden planks depict devotion to gods, goddesses and saints. It borrows its styles from Maratha and Deccani art, as well as European styles. Wikimedia Commons Originating in present-day Telangana, this dying art form is practised by the Nakashi family only, where it has been passed down for many generations. The tradition of long scrolls and Kalamkari art influenced the Cherial scrolls, a much more stylised version of Nakashi art. Depicting puranas and epics, these feet scrolls were an essential visual accompaniment as saints wandered around singing or narrating the epics. They resemble modern-day comic panels, with about 50 on each scroll. They use primary colours and a vivid imagination, a stark contrast from the traditional rigour of Tanjore or Mysore paintings. It was the time when upheaval against the British was a possible, exciting idea. These paintings, on cloth and pattas, at first depicted Gods and Goddesses, but then took a turn towards social reform. With cheap paper and paint colours, squirrel hair brushes and colour pigments, the art was characterised by flawless strokes, brushwork, and simple but bold drawings. Wikimedia Commons A cloth-based scroll painting from Odisha and West Bengal, these paintings with sharp, angular bold lines depict epics, Gods and Goddesses. Originating from the fifth century in religious hubs like Puri and Konark, around the same time that sculpturing began, considering there was no known distinction between an artist and sculptor back then.

Chapter 6 : Arts and Crafts in Gujarat

*Folk art and culture of Gujarat: Guide to the collection of the Shreyas Folk Museum of Gujarat [Jyotindra Jain] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

Tripura Bagurumba, Assam Many folk and tribal dances have originated from Assam. Bagurumba is one of the popular dances in Assam, which is performed by the Bodo women. During this festival, they wear some colorful dresses such as dokhna, jwmgra and aronai and they perform with some instrumental music. Even some instruments are made with local bamboo and animal skins and they are specially made for this occasion, and you can find the perfect hilly flute music mixed with drum, serja, gongwna and tharkha. This is a purely folk dance form in India. They perform their dance with some local instruments including Dhol, Pepa, Baahi, Gagana. Most of these instruments are made with local bamboo and this festival is one of the most colorful dance festivals in Assam. You can find some male dancers wearing dhoti and mustard color headband and women in mustard and red color sari. During this festival, the sound of flute and dancing to the beat of the drum goes to such a powerful level, that people cannot resist themselves to join these groups. This is one of the most popular dance forms in Assam which is conducted in Barpeta district in Assam every year. Jhumur, Assam Jhumur is basically known as a folk dance form, which has originated from Assam and now this dance form become very popular in Bangladesh and eastern Indian parts. This dance is performed by young girls and men and they basically perform on the beat of musical instruments and vocals. Sherdukpens, a community in Arunachal Pradesh performs this dance every year to protect its community from the evil forces. They believe that every month of a year has some kind of evil power, and the community members wear some animal masks and dance with the beating of drums. Raut Nacha, Chhattisgarh This is one of the most popular folk dance forms in Chhattisgarh and you can find some picturesque memories of the Hindu religion through these dances. You can find some similarity with Raas Leela with this Raut Nacha because both dance performances are dedicated Lord Krishna, and both of these dance forms imitate the lifestyle of lord Krishna only. Fugdi, Goa This dance form basically originated from Goa and people perform this dance during several festivals in Goa. But Fugdi is basically performed during the month of Bhaadrapada, which is a special occasion for women, and during this time they usually take some break from their normal monotonous lifestyle. Women in villages create a group in circle position during this dance performance, and tribal women perform in a row on this dance. This dance is started in a slow motion and it ends with some fastest movements. Local musical accompaniments are also there to compliment the dance steps. Dandia Raas, Gujarat This is a vibrant and popular dance form in India, which originated from Gujarat. Some colorful polished sticks or Dandia are used for this dance and this mainly represents the fight between Hindu Goddess Durga and demon king Mahishasura. This is also called as Garba Dance which is popular in other states of India. These sticks are mainly used as a representation symbol of sword used by Devi Durga and you can find many similar dance forms and competitions in India such as Dandia Dhamaka, Garba, Dandia on fire and lots more. Even people stays in western countries also perform on this dance form during Festival. Garba, Gujarat Garba is mainly performed by women and women dances in a circular motion and clapping on the rhythms. During the Navaratri, people lighted their temples with some perforated pot style lamp and they used to carry these lamps or deep during their Garba dance also. This traditional folk dance is mainly performed during the Navaratri and along with the Gujarat many other states in India also conduct some celebration programs on this festival. Apart from this, you can also find some tribal dance forms in Gujarat such as Tippani Dance and Padhar Dance. Tippani dance is an interesting dance form, which is performed by tribal men and women, and they carry some bamboo and wooden rods and beat on the floor with these sticks. Padhar dance is purely based on the local music and you can find various instruments performed with this dance such as Siddi Dhamal, Hudo, Aagawa and Matukadi. Nati, Himachal Pradesh Nati is one of the most traditional folk dances in India, which is mainly originated from Kullu district of Himachal Pradesh. This dance form is listed as largest folk dance in Guinness Book of World Records in Apart from that Kullu, you can also find the same dance in Chandigarh and Uttrakhand. Ras Leela, Haryana Ras Leela is a traditional dance form in India, which is based on a

mythological story of Hinduism. Rasa means aesthetics and leela means dance. You can find different art and dance forms performed by the theme of Ras Leela such as Kathak, Odissi, Meite, Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi. Apart from that, you can also find some regional drama performances in Mathura and Brindavana in Uttar Pradesh during the Krishna Janmashthami and Holi festivals which are conducted with the same dance. This is a very colorful dance and dancers imitate the lifestyle of Lord Krishna only. Dumhal, Jammu and Kashmir This is a classical folk dance, which is performed by the men only and this is originated by the Wattal tribe in Kashmir region. They wear some colorful dress with tall caps made with some beads and shells during this dance performance and they carry some banner with some dance movements. Basically, men begin this dance performance with some musical instruments and they dance in a circular position. This is also considered as a comedy act where audience can place their comments directly and through these acts, people can also project some social-economic problems of the nations. They are basically related the current socio problems with our ancient lifestyles and narrate some dramatic dance forms on the stage. Duffmuttu, Kerala This is also known as Arabanmuttu and this is a traditional dance performance, which is conducted by some Muslim community. This dance is basically originated from Arabian country and still now people dance on the Arabian music only. Special instruments are used for this dance performance, which is called duff or tap. This instrument is like a drum and people dance on the rhythm of these drums. Margamkali, Kerala Syrian Christians of Kerala perform this dance in an artistic form and this dance is mainly conducted during the festival time and marriage ceremony in Kerala. The dance is purely performed by women communities of Kerala. Oppana, Kerala This is a dance form, which is conducted by the Muslim community, and they mainly conduct this dance performance a day before their marriage ceremony. This is a very popular dance in Malabar region of Kerala and this dance is basically done by the women. The women relatives of the bride perform Oppana and they celebrate the marriage by clapping around the bride during their dance. Padyani, Kerala This is a purely folk art which is related to the famous temples situated in Southern Kerala. Padyani means military foundation and during this dance performance, people use to wear some colorful masks, which is also called as kolams. Through this dance, people try to project some acts derived from the Hindu epic and they wear some popular masks such as Bhairavi, Kalan, Yakshi and Pakshi. So when you see this dance performance, you can see some dramatic act done by the local artists and they dress-up with some colorful stalks. Theyyam, Kerala It is a temple ritual dance form and also known as Kaliyattam and this is a sacred dance form, which is projected as Hindu Goddess Kali. Kaliyattam is a Malayalam work which means Daivam or God. You can find this dance performance in some villages in Kerala where people perform some ritualistic acts through this dance during their festive sessions and in temples daily. There are different types of Theyyams in Kerala. Thirayattam, Kerala This is not only a dance form, this is a festival dance formation where you can find several ritualistic acts such as dances, theatre, satire, face painting, body painting, material art projection, musical events and some regional functions. Thirayattam is a form of ancient civilization and these events are basically conducted in some courtyard villages in Kerala and Malabar regions. Apart from that, you can also find some tribal and traditional dance forms in Kerala such as Thitambu Nritham and Thullal. Grida dance, Madhya Pradesh Rabi is a popular crop in Indian and farmer from remote villages in Madhya Pradesh harvesting this crop throughout the year. When the first Rabi Crops sway in the fields, the nearby villages conducted the Grida dance. They start their dance performance with some small groups, and this program starts from morning and ends at midnight. This dance form has three different phrases such as Sela, Selabhadoni and Selalarki. Maanch, Madhya Pradesh This is lyrical folk drama and this dance basically originated from Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Maanch means the stage where people can perform different acts such as drama, dances, music and lot more. People from villages in Madhya Pradesh perform this dramatic dance and they perform the acts of the play and dance, making it into some small groups. Matki dance, Madhya Pradesh Matki is a solo dance which is performed by the women only. Women perform this dance during the wedding ceremony in their village, they use to place a pot on their head, and a group of women surrounds the main dance during their dance performance. This is a tribal dance form, which is mainly conducted in some countryside villages in Madhya Pradesh, and you can also find some similar dance forms in the same state, which are known as Aada and Khada Nach. Phulpati dance, Madhya Pradesh This dance is

conducted during the Holi festival and semi-rural unmarried girls mainly perform this dance with some musical instruments. They dance to the rhythmical vibrations of drums. Earlier people used to perform this dance as a symbol of their victory over enemies, but now tribal people perform this dance during their community festivals. Poanglem is one of the biggest annual festival of Chang tribe and people of this tribal community use to perform Chang Lo during these three days festivals. They wear some colorful dresses and traditional Naga warrior costumes during their performance. Cheraw dance, Mizoram This is a folk dance is Mizoram and you can see many local folk and tribal communities in Mizoram who perform this dance during their festive sessions. Four people hold some bamboo sticks that are clapped together, and the main dancer starts the performance in the centre position of the group. Lavani Dance, Maharashtra Lavani is a combination of tribal dance and song where people used to dance on the beats of Dholki. Dholki is a percussion instrument, which is also used in the Marathi folk theatre. Female dancers perform this dance and they wear some saris in Marathi style during this performance, and they start their dance with slow movement and increase their movement with some quick tempo. Parvi Nach, Maharashtra If you want to see some tribal dance of hilly regions, then you can visit the hilly regions of Maharashtra and here you can find the beautiful tribal dance form performed by Kokna tribal community. This dance is performed with some instrumental music and all of this music originated by some handmade musical instruments. Parvi Nach is popular tribal and folk dance in India. Bhangra, Punjab This is a most popular folk dance in Punjab, and dancers wear some classical style Punjabi dresses during their performance. Along with that, they also create some loud music through several instruments such as dhol, chimta and algoza. Earlier, people used to perform this dance during their harvesting seasons, but now people in Punjab conduct some dance shows in their every festival including their marriage ceremony. This dance is also very popular among the teenagers and you can find some Bhangra dance shows in foreign countries like USA, UK and Canada. Apart from this folk dance in Punjab, you can find some other similar folk dances such as dhamaal, fulka, siakoti, mirzi, fumnian, jhummar and sammi. Giddha, Punjab This is a similar dance form of Bhangra, which is performed by female dancers in Punjab. This is an energetic dance form which is also known as ring dance and this dance is also similar to bolliyan dances. On the other part, when male dancers perform the same dance, it is generally renamed as Malwai Giddha. Kikkli, Punjab Two girls hold their hand and twirl each other in a circular position and they also lift their feet from the floor and synchronize the dance between two dancers. This is a popular folk dance in Punjab and dancers this dance with their own groups. Local folk songs and clapping are used during this dance performance.

Chapter 7 : Popular Traditional Dances of Gujarat

1 MAY Gujarat Din Special & Warli Art Inspired New Mehndi Design About Gujarat State: Gujarat is a state in Western India, sometimes referred to as the "Jewel of Western India".

Kondhs or Kandhs, are one of the largest tribal groups in Odisha, inhabiting the entire area around Ganjam and Phulbani districts till the forested lands of Telangana. They are also found in the Koraput, Kalahandi and Belangir districts. The Kondhs were notorious in the pages of history books, for their spine-chilling practice of human sacrifice as well as for their fierce resistance against the invading British into their forested lands. In the recent years, the Dongaria Kondhs of the Niyamgiri hills unitedly fought against the mining giant, Vedanta, trying to illegally exploit the bauxite reserves lying beneath their hills. It resulted in a heroic victory for the Dongaria Kondhs. This resilient fight to protect their forests and hills inspires the rest of the world, teaching everyone the importance of living in harmony with nature. To ensure good crops and immunity from all disease and accidents, the Kondhs offered human Meriah sacrifice, to the Earth Goddess, Tari Pennu or Bera Pennu. It was also believed by them, that the shedding of blood from the sacrifice onto the soil brought out the deep red colour in the turmeric that was to be cultivated. Grown men were most esteemed because they came with a high price. Children were purchased too, and reared by the family with care until their gruesome fate. Series of rituals are performed by the Zanee priest through the medium of Toomba, a Kondh girl under the age of seven. On the final day, the victim was paraded intoxicated with opium in full view of the village to a thick forested area which was never axed. Smearred with oil, clarified butter, turmeric and wild flowers, the victim was then slaughtered or strangulated on a forked pillar. Wherein, the members of the village cut off flesh from the body sometimes while still alive leaving aside the head and bowels, to be buried under the soil of their fields. The ban triggered the preservation of the relics related to the sacrifice such as knives, chains, bowls used during the rites and even bits of human flesh stored in bamboo containers. Some of the villages were fortunate to possess skulls of the victims sacrificed earlier. These skulls and the other paraphernalia were used during the buffalo sacrifice which was all that the government permitted. Buffaloes were considered inadequate by the tribe members and initially a lot of reluctance was shown on the use of this new substitute. But over the years, these skulls and other relics were destroyed or stolen, resulting in the failure of the priest in slaughtering the animal. It was believed, the cause was the improper method. Sacrifice, dance and then kill the buffalo. Thereafter, masks made of gourd shell according to the pattern chalked out in the dream were created and used during the buffalo sacrifice now called Meriah to be offered to the Earth Goddess. National Museum, New Delhi. The forked wooden sacrificial pillar formed an important linkage to this banned ritual. Later, replicas were made to be installed in their homes. These pillars were dedicated to Illu Pennu House-God and used during buffalo sacrifice. These were never destroyed and were kept with pride within the household. Carved out of wood, their designs were revealed in a dream. Campbell deputed by the British Government to stop the practice, there were sightings of wooden effigies of elephants where the victim was slayed tied to the proboscis of the animal. The last recorded human sacrifice, was in Ganjam in , although, few suspicious attempts continued till s in various places. Kondhs maintain very strong animist beliefs with different animals and birds having their own symbolism and role. Bronze figurines of peacocks, chameleons, serpents, crabs, horses, deer, tigers, elephants, human figures and musicians were cast using the cire perdue lost-wax technique process to be used as playthings as well as alter pieces. The core of the figure was shaped in clay and then thin wax threads were laid diagonally forming a rough lattice work. The wax threads were made by means of a bamboo tube having a moveable brass plate with perforation, through which the wax is pressed. Then, a final clay mould is casted with a vent. The molten metal is poured through the vent, which takes the place of the wax. After this, the clay mould is broken to reveal the figure within. The main production cluster for these figures was Belugunta, near Russellkonda in Ganjam. These bronze figures were also used as playthings to amuse the groom and formed an important part of the bridal procession. Appearance of particular animals in dream could mean specific implications, such as, a deity demanding sacrifice or a calamity and disease on its way. Peacocks are generally considered inauspicious and believed to bring misfortune. Bronze effigies of

peacocks were buried under the sacrificial posts. Apart from animal figures, Thurston records Mr. These deities were kept in their houses, along with the animal figures. On the outbreak of skin diseases, these figures were sprinkled with the mixture of rice, milk and turmeric, and animal sacrifices offered according to the suggestion of the Zanee priest, which is eaten later. An exquisite embroidered wrapper draped over their plain white saris, is adorned by the women of the Dongaria Kondhs. This wrapper called kapra gonda is given as a proposal gift to the girl by her suitor, embroidered by his sisters or female members of his family. Hence, the fabric for the wrapper, a plain weave coarse cotton is procured from the weavers of the Domb and Pano community living alongside the Kondhs. The women of the Kondh tribe immensely love their hair-pins. The hair styles of these women can be considered no less than a work of art. Earlier hair-pins made of bones of sambhar and porcupine quills [xi] were used, until the same made of modern materials were introduced. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Anju Sachdeva, Deputy Curator of the Anthropology Department, National Museum, for always encouraging me with my research on the ethnographic artefacts. Castes and Tribes of Southern India. Government Press, Madras Government Museum Bulletin, Vol. Asian Educational Service, The Tribal Art of Middle India: Oxford University Press,

Chapter 8 : Holdings : Ketubbot : | York University Libraries

Art in Gujarat is famous for its variety. From ancient forms of art, traditional fabric based paintings, and decorative folk art, to modern art forms such as photography, Gujarat's art has a lot to offer to connoisseurs as well as ordinary art lovers.

This one is our 57th Gujarat Sthapana Din. History of Gujarat Sthapna Din: Saurashtra, Kathiawar peninsula Kutch and Bombay state which combines Bombay presidency, Baroda state and eastern Gujarat. The state has two major languages such as Gujarati speaking north and Marathi speaking south. What is Warli Art: Warli art is a beautiful folk art of Maharashtra, traditionally created by the tribal womens. The most important aspect of the Warli Art painting is that it depict social life. Pictures of human beings and animals, along with scenes from daily life are created in a loose rhythmic pattern. Warli paintings are painted white on mud walls. The paintings are beautifully executed and resembles pre-historic cave paintings in execution and usually depict scenes of human figures engaged in activities like hunting, dancing, sowing and harvesting. But Here I will Add this beautiful concept of warli art with creation of henna mehndi art. First you have to practice for drawing basic shapes of circle and rounds. Because these shapes we are going to use for making warli art inspired henna mehndi design creation. Now take the map of gujarat and start drawing outline border of gujarat state. Try to cover maximum curves so that at the end it will reflect the shape of gujarat. For better way, make some points and lines on different direction of map and then try to join them to form outline of state. After completing the creation of gujarat state border drawing with henna art, next you have to fill this area of gujarat state. You have two options for filing space with henna art. Either with some traditional henna mehandi design or with warli work as I used here. I choose warli art for filling space because with the help of this warli art, we can show and depict the culture of people living in Gujarat and also an act of people who are living in the state. To make individual person with warli art, first draw circle and then draw triangle below that circle. Add two vertical dark lines below to the triangle and one horizontal line on both sides of triangle. So this is the basic idea to draw warli art inspired person. Now create or draw different warli art inspired people depicts particular thing. Like farming, dancing, playing, house and cooking lady, glimpse of school and student and many other things. Concept should be relevant to the acts performed by the people living in state. So here in south gujarat I reflect the farming concept with warli art. Because the people living in saurashtra, has the main occupation of farming. So I created farm and farmer with warli art. On north side I have created warli art inspired people playing garba dandiya dance. As you know that gujarat state is also popular for playing garba dandiya dance. And rest I have added warli art inspired ladies and their life style. You can also take some ideas from this warli art inspired henna mehndi art.

Chapter 9 : living with art – Artistic experiences in everyday life

Garba. A popular folk dance of Gujarat, Garba is performed by the ladies on the occasion of Holi, Sharad Purnima, Basant Panchmi and Navratri. The name is derived from the Sanskrit word "Garbha" meaning womb and "Deep" meaning a lamp.

The celebrations are complemented with music performances and traditional dances based on their rich traditions and culture. Various classical songs, drama and dance forms are practised in Gujarat which is actually popular all over the country. Most of the dance forms are very old. Here is a list of eminent folk dances from Gujarat: Dandiya Raas is a simple dance form in which men and women join the dance circle, holding colourful sticks or dandiyas. They wear vibrant attire and dance in pairs forming a concentric circle. Though Dandiya Raas is performed all over the state, but the best Raas dancers are the Kathiawari Raas dancers, from the Saurashtra region. The Bhavai drama is an endless performance which lasts for the entire night without any stage equipment. It generally includes issues from the social life of the community in the countryside. Women are not allowed to take part in the Bhavai. Thus, the male artists perform women roles, which makes the entire drama more enjoyable. Today, in Gujarat, Bhavai is a living tradition. An earthen pot with a lamp inside is carried on the head by the women and moved in circles, complemented with musical instruments, clapping of hands and snapping of fingers. Nowadays, men also join the dance wearing Vajani, Kediya and turban. Tippani Originating from Chorwad district, Tippani is a folk dance popular among the Koli and Kharva people of the coastal region. After a day of tiresome labour, the people relax with music and dance. In this dance, women strike the floor with long sticks known as Tippani. With simple musical instruments like a Thali and a Turi, dancers produce the music. The pulsing musical process makes the folk escape the gruelling and boring nature of work. This dance is one of the examples of the virile dance forms of the folk dances in the state of Gujarat. Tippani is mainly performed on festivals like Diwali, Holi and wedding ceremonies. The folk costumes are also traditional and typical consisting of a short coat called Kedia and tight trousers or churidars, colourfully embroidered caps, turbans and waist-band. Padhar One of the popular folk dance, Padhar dance is performed by the people of Padhar community. Well-known as ancient communities of the state, Padhar people are the followers of Hinduism and they worship various forms of Goddess Durga. When performing the Padhar dance form, the people are in a mood of frenzy and excitement thus indulging in a lot of fun, dance, music and merry-making. The dance form portrays the rich culture and traditions of the place and also show the hardships of the people, their way of accepting the challenges and overcoming them. The dancers wear normal dhoti and kurta while performing the dance. The head is covered with the tied piece of cloth giving a graceful and pleasant look to the performance. The dances also show the lifestyle of people in a specific region. Thus, all the above dance forms depict the rich tradition and culture of the state of Gujarat.