



INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS

(Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India)

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) was founded on 9th April, 1950 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first education minister of independent India. The prime objectives of the Council are to:

- ❖ Participate in the formulation and implementation of policies and programmes relating to India's external relations.
- ❖ Foster and strengthen cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries.
- ❖ Promote cultural exchange with other countries and people.
- ❖ Establish and develop relations with national and international organizations in the field of culture.
- ❖ Take such measures as may be required to further these objectives.

KALA VISHWA : A Special campaign under Horizon Series

Indian Council for Cultural Relations has introduced KALA VISHWA : A special campaign under Horizon Series for a duration of six months with an objective to reach out to the non-empanelled, not-so-established and struggling local artistes / artisans, especially youths and those coming from rural areas or from folk-arts category and give them an opportunity and a platform to perform under this campaign, especially in these difficult times due to COVID-19 pandemic. These will include virtual programmes not only by the performing artists but also by the artisans / fine artists.

PROGRAMME DETAILS :

TRIBAL FOLK DANCE BY SHRI RAJESH MAHARANA

PARAV SURTA

PARAV SURATA The culture and tradition of Kalahandi is ancient, the life of the people living here is different and different. The people of the primitive tribe living inside the forest of Kalahandi perform this dance called Parav Surta. To perform this dance for remember the festival of Surrey throughout the year. When the tribal people are joy young Boy and girl do this dance together in the evening on the special day. The Young boy and girl wear their traditional dress and ornaments while performing this dance & While dancing, they also take a major decision of their life & choose their life partner. This dance is performed at the end of the odia month of Bhadrab and the beginning of the month of Srawan. It does not deal with any modern bed machine. In this dance Dhol, Nishan, Mahuri, Tasha, Jhanj, Instruments are treated & Perform Singh Baja, Nishankhel, Dhap, Ghuduka, Banabadi dance that is called Parav Suruta. The team Nrutyangana Sanskrutik Anustha present this Folk-Dance form in many stages of india & highly appreciated by the art lover.

BAJASAL

BAJASAL It is a typical folk-dance form of western Odisha that continues to create a perennial effect in the minds of the audience. The songs and performances of this form comprise of the typical touch of tribal and rural cultures. The performing artists are young women of various tribes from different districts of Odisha. In this, the male artists join the female ones as drummers and musicians. The dance is accompanied by a number of instruments known as Dhol, Nishan, Tasha, Jhanj, Mahuri and many more. This dance form special perform on Marries ceremony for present the happiness.

Ninsha : It is made out of iron sheets. The sound emitted by the 'nishan' is heart throbbing. This is mostly used in worship of Kali or Durga and in the battle field.

Tasha : It is played by two thin bamboo sticks. The sound of 'tasha' creates an atmosphere of horror, fear and excitement.

Muhuri : This musical instrument is made out of wood, with a double reed at one end and a wooden flared bell at the other end. Its sound is thought to create and maintain a sense of auspiciousness and sanctity and, as a result, is widely used during marriages, processions and in temples. Muhuri is the only and leading 'sur' instrument in folk music.

Dhol : It is an age-old instrument of Indian folk music. The dhol of folk music is slightly different in its making and use. It is made from the trunk of a tree. Both the side of the 'dhol' are of same size. Sambalpur 'dhol' can be used for any type of Sambalpuri folk song. Nrutyangana Sanskrutik Anusthan, Bhawanipatna Present the dance form for promote our art and culture to the whole world.

PANCH RASHI

A combination of multiple dance form is called Panch Rasi like – Dalkhai, Rasarkeli, Bajashal, Chutkuchuta & Cherchera Panch Rashi is one of the most famous fusion folk dances of Western Orissa. In the refrain of the fusion music and combination of multiple dance from this phrase comes the name Panch Rashi folk dance. The most exciting and popular presentation in the form of Dalkhi, Rasarkeli, Bajasal, Cherchera & 'Chutuku Chuta has made this dance a memorable one. Scintillating movements of feet, punctuated with teaming pauses, are its striking future. The rhythm of dhol, Nishan, Tasha, Mahuri & Jhaj coupled with the tinkling of ghungroos can thrill one's heart. Nrutyangana Sanskrutik Anusthan, Bhawanipatna, the pioneering organisation for the promotion of this dance, has been responsible for the revolutionary growth of this.
