

INDIAN FOLK DANCES AND ARTISTS

ANDHRA PRADESH

- ★ Kummi, Siddhi Madhuri, Ghanta Mardala, Butta Bommalu, Bhamakalpam, Dappu, Tappeta Gullu, Lambadi, Dhimsa, Kolattam, Veernatyam, Gobbi, Dandaria, Bonalu, Bichhua.

Important Points

- Kummi dance is also popular in Tamil Nadu.
- Kummi dance is performed by group of women in a circle.
- In the Kummi dance, the women stand in a circle and dance clapping their hands rhythmically.
- The siddhi madhuri dance is performed by Madhuri Tribes, which is performed during the rainy season.
- Gobbi dance is the main megnetism during the Sankranti festival and during this time, the courtyards of all houses are cleaned and decorated.
- Butta Bommalu dance is also known as the Mask dance. The costumes used by Butta Bommalu performers are composed of bamboo sticks, cow dung, paint and dry grass.
- Bonalu dance is performed by female folk balancing pots on their heads.
- Veernatyam dance is a dedicated dance to the devotional rituals. Veernatyam dance form is also called the dance of destruction.
- Dhimsa dance is performed by 15-20 women forming a chain. The basic feature of the Dhimsa dance is the attempt to establish friendship between the neighbouring villages.
- In Kolattam dance, the dancers use sticks to keep the rhythm of the dance. The Kolattam group comprises dancers ranging from 8 to 40 who are grouped in pairs.
- Tappeta Gullu is a highly devotional and lively dance form which is performed by men. The dancers wear a shirt and turban followed by loincloth along with ankle-bells. The

performers of this dance are accompanied by the Tappeta which is hung on chest.

- Bhamkalpam dance is a famous dance drama form based on kuchipudi. The entire dance revolves around satyabhama.
- Dappu dance is a group dance performed by the Harijan community in which the dancers places the instrument on their shoulders or hang it in front and beat rhythmically on it with two sticks which produce a vibrating sound.
- Lambadi dance is one of the most popular tribal dance forms of the state which is performed by the Banjaras. The costume of the lambadi tribe is very colourful and attractive.
- Dandaria dance is mainly performed by the Gonds - a prominent tribe concentrated in central India. This is mainly a male dance in which the dancers use props which are long sticks and the dance involves a bit of martial arts.
- Bathukamma is mainly performed by women in Andhra Pradesh.

ASSAM

- ★ Bichhua, Natpuja, Maharas, Khel Gopal, Bihu, Ankiya Nat, Kaligopal, Naga Nirtya Bagurumba, Konai, Jhumur.

Important Points

- Bihu dance is performed by both young men and women characterised by brisk stepping, flipping of hand and swaying of his represents youthful passion. This is performed during Assamese New Year.
- The Natpuja dance is a folk dance of Assam and an important part of the Assamese culture.
- Only male dancers can participate in this dance. They use sticks while dancing to a folk song of their tribal community.

- ❑ Ankia nat is the wonderful assembled creations, consisting of the influential contenders of sanskrit drama and dramatic entertain. Such as rasleela, ramleela, jatra, kathak.
- ❑ Naga dances are martial arts-based celebratory dance that depict their valor, bravery and strength.
- ❑ Bagrumba is a traditional dance that has been passed down from one generation to the next generation. The bagrumba dance is often regarded as the most important, traditional dance of the bodo people.
- ❑ Jhumur dance is a traditional dance of tea tribe communities of Assam.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

- ★ Mukhota, Yudh Dance, Buiya, Chhallo, Wancho, Pasi Kongki, Lion and Peacock, Pong, Popir, Bordon Chham, Rikhampada, Tappu dance.

Important Points

- ❑ Mukhota is a dance form in which the participant wear traditional dresses and masks representing their duties and evil demons.
- ❑ Buiya folk dance belongs to digaru mishmi tribe. Buiya dance is usually performed alongwith the beats of the drum and gong.
- ❑ The wancho tribe performs the wancho dance of Arunachal Pradesh. It is performed for recreational purpose. It is performed by both the male and female member of the tribe.
- ❑ Pasi kongki dance is performed by the Adi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The dance depicts the social work of pasi.
- ❑ The monapa tribe of Arunachal Pradesh perform the folk dance popularly known as lion and peacock dance.
- ❑ Popir dance is a tribute to the goddess mopin Ape. She is the Goddess of prosperity and fertility. She is one of the most revered goddess of the galo tribes.
- ❑ The bardo dham dance is performed by both the men and women of the sherdukpens community. The masks and headgears worn by the performers are very important to the story being told and also to the overall appearance of the dance.

BIHAR

- ★ Jata-Jatin, Panwariya, Bidesia, Kajri, Chhau,

Karma, Dhobia, Jogia, Jhijhiya, Paika Jhumri, Fagua, Dom kach.

Important Points

- ❑ Bidesiya is actually a type of drama, which deals with the contradictory themes of tradition and modernity, urban and rural and wealthy and poor.
- ❑ The basic theme of this dance is the love story of Jat and Jatin. But now the play reflects on may social issues like droughts, floods and poverty.
- ❑ Jhumri dance is similar to Garba dance of Gujarat.
- ❑ Jhijhiya dance is performed in the rainy season to please Lord Indra. People do worship of Ma Laxmi, Saraswati and Parvati.
- ❑ The theme of Kajri dance is to express joy and happiness.
- ❑ The purpose of Paika dance is to develop the physical excitement and movements in the dancing warriors.

CHHATISHGARH

- ★ Karma, Dagla, Pali, Tapali, Jhumar, Gendi, Pandwani, Panthi, Rout nacha, Bagmati, Kapalik, Tharthari, Chandaini, Sua Nacha, Saila.

Important Points

- ❑ Karma dance is performed by Tribal groups like Gonds, Baigas and Oraons in Chhattisgarh.
- ❑ Panthi dance is a famous ceremony of the Satnami community.
- ❑ In Gendi dance, the dancer dances on two long bamboos or just on any fixed pole.
- ❑ Sua Nacha dance is also known as parrot dance. It is performed in case of marriage of Gaura.
- ❑ The purpose of Saila dance is to represent great enthusiasm and emotion for the time after the harvest.
- ❑ Chandaini dance is an important folk art dance in the rural areas of Chhattisgarh.
- ❑ Pandawani dance depicts the story of Mahabharata.

GOA

- ★ Fugdi, Dekhni dance, Dhangar, Tonyamell, Corridinho, Morulem, Kunbi, Talgadi, Jagor, Bhonvado, Musol Nache, The Dhalo.

Important Points

- ❑ The Dhalo folk dance is performed by women when the crop is harvested and stored.
- ❑ Dekhni dance is completely dedicated to children.
- ❑ Dhangar dance form is a community of shepherds worshipping.
- ❑ Fugdi dance is the most popular dance, which is performed only by women.

GUJARAT

- ★ Garba, Dandiya, Tippani, Lasya, Rasleela, Jurithun, Panihari, Bhavai, Hoodo.

Important Points

- ❑ Garba is a popular folk dance from Gujarat and performed in all parts of India. During Navratri.
- ❑ Dandiya dance is popularly known as stick dance. The stick which is used in this dance is believed to be the sword of Goddess Durga.
- ❑ Bhavai dance is considered to be the dance of emotions.
- ❑ Tippani dance is performed on festivals and marriages.

HARYANA

- ★ Jhumar, Phag dance, Daph, Ghoomar, Dhamal, Majira, Gugga, Loor, Rasleela, Saang, Chaathi dance, Khorla.

Important Points

- ❑ The Phag dance is performed by the farmers in the month of Phalgun. During performance women wear colourful traditional clothes whereas men wear colourful turbans.
- ❑ The Saang dance mainly reflects the religious stories and tales that are performed in open public places and it lasts for five hours.
- ❑ Chhathi dance is performed only on the birth of a male child.
- ❑ The Khorla dance is a collective form of the variety of Jhumar dance style steps.
- ❑ Dhamal dance is performed only by men. It is said that the people perform this dance whenever their crop is ready for harvest.
- ❑ Daph Dance is mainly a seasonal dance performed by farmers to commemorate a beautiful harvest on the advent of spring season.

- ❑ The dance was named Gugga by the devotees of saint Gugga. It is performed in the procession taken out in the memory of saint Gugga.
- ❑ Loor dance is specially performed during Holi festival.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

- ★ Dangi, Channak, Chham, Nati, Kayang Mala, Rakshasa (Demon) dance, Nemgen Karaliya, Losar Shona Chuksum, Chhapeli Dandanacha, Nati, Kadthi, Burah, Thoda Chham, Ghugti.

Important Points

- ❑ Thoda Khel is a form of martial art or originated from the state of Himachal Pradesh. Bow and Arrow is the main weapon to perform the dance.
- ❑ The Kayang Mala dance is performed with a garland made by weaving one's arms in a cross pattern.
- ❑ The Rakshasa dance (demon) is also known as Chhambha dance. The dancers wear mask to depict demons attacking the crops and being chased down by the forces of the gods.

JHARKHAND

- ★ Fagua, Mundari, Sarhul, Barao, Damkach, Ghora-Nach, Purulia Chhau, Seraikella, Chhau, Sohrai, Manda, Paika, Jitaka, Santhali, Hunda dance, Lahasuya, Mardani, Bheja, Ghora.

Important Points

- ❑ Paika dance involves a high degree of martial arts involvement. The dancers carry a sword in one hand and a shield in the other.
- ❑ Chhau dance is performed by the tribals. This dance is mainly performed in open fields especially at night.
- ❑ Fagua dance is performed during Holi.
- ❑ The Sarhul dance is performed in praise of the God who protects the tribes.
- ❑ Ghora dance is performed by men during marriage.
- ❑ Lahsuya dance is generally performed by men and women.
- ❑ Mundari dance is performed by the Munda tribe.

KARNATAKA

- ★ Yakshagana, Dolu Kunita, Veeragase, Bilalata, Krishna Parijat, Nagamandala, Judu Haili, Bailata.

Important Points

- ❑ Yakshagana is a folk theater form from Karnataka, which is an imitation of an ancient art related to several traditions of Sanskrit theater or drama.
- ❑ Dolu Kunita is a ritual dance, mainly popular with the Kuruvus of the 'Bereshwar Sampradaya'. Kuniya dhol is accompanied by songs and beats of drums.
- ❑ Nagamandala is a ritual dance performed to pacify the spirits of serpents.
- ❑ Krishna Parijat is a religious dance.
- ❑ Veeragase dance is performed on Dussehra festival. It is extremely popular during the months of Shravan and Kartik.

KERALA

- ★ Kaksi Kali, Dappu Kali, Sarpam Thullal, Kavadiyottam, Vela Kali, Thampi Thullal, Kaduva, Margamkali Kumati.

Important Points

- ❑ The 'Instrument' Dappu is used in Dappu dance. It is a group dance of the Moplas of Malabar.
- ❑ The Kavadiyottam dance is dedicated to Lord Subrahmayam as an offering in the temple.
- ❑ Velakali is a martial dance of the Nair community.
- ❑ Thiyattu dance is a devotional performance in the Bhadrakali temple.
- ❑ Kolam Thullal is performed to get rid of the troubles and pain caused by evil spirits.
- ❑ Kadua dance is also known as Pulikali dance.
- ❑ They wear painted wooden masks while dancing in Kumati dance.

LAKSHADWEEP

- ★ Kolkali, Lava, Parichkali.

Important Points

- ❑ Lava dance is mainly performed by the men of Lakshadweep. This word refers to the expressions according to music and rhythm.
- ❑ Kolkali and Parichkali are two popular folk art form of Lakshadweep.

MADHYA PRADESH

- ★ Jawara, Matki, Saila, Muria dance, Bardi dance, Ahirai dance, Lehngai, Phul pati dance, Bhagoria, Bilma, Tertali, Grida, Naurata.

Important Points

- ❑ Matki dance is a community dance of 'Malwa'.
- ❑ Tertali dance is a folk dance of 'Kamar' tribe in Madhya Pradesh.
- ❑ Phul pati dance is performed on the time of festival of Holi.
- ❑ Bardi dance is performed at the beginning of 'Diwali'.
- ❑ The Ahiri dance (community) consider themselves to be descendants of Sri Krishna.
- ❑ Jawara dance is performed by people of different regions to celebrate paddy.

MAHARASHTRA

- ★ Lavani, Koli, Dindi, Tamasha, Dhangadi Gaja, Lajim, Povadas, Nakata, Gafa, Kala.

Important Points

- ❑ The Kala dance describes the mood of Lord Krishna. It is considered a symbol of fertility.
- ❑ Koli dance is also known as Kolis.
- ❑ Lavani dance is performed by women wearing 9 yards saree.
- ❑ Powadas dance depicts the life of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- ❑ Lajim dance is celebrated during the Ganesh festival. It is also called Lejium.

MANIPUR

- ★ Lai Haroba, Pung Cholom, Khamba thabi, Nupa Dance, Rasleela, Jagoi, Dhagatam, Dhol Cholom, Maibi

Important Points

- ❑ Pung Cholom is an art form with the combination of sound and movement. In this dance, the dancers themselves play the mridanga (pung).
- ❑ Maibe dance is a form of Lai Haroba festival in which the main performers are Maibio.
- ❑ The Khamba Thabi dance is a couple performance depicting the story of a poor and brave boy from the Khuman dynasty of Khamba.
- ❑ Nupa dance is also known as variation of pungcholom dance.
- ❑ Rasleela dance depicts the love of Lord Krishna and Radha.

MEGHALAYA

- ★ Dorsegata, Lahco, Nongkrem, Behdienkhlam, Wangala, Dorsegata, Shad suk.

Important Points

- Behdienkhlam is the main dance of Jaintias festival held every July in Jowai Jaintia hills. This festival mainly involves the blessings of the creator for a healthy harvest.
- Nongkrem dance is known as 'Ka pamblang nongkrem'.
- Shad suk is an annual spring dance that celebrates the harvest and planting season.
- Wangla dance is a major festival of Garos held in the fall, after the harvest season.
- Dorsegata dance festival is also a dance in which the women try to take the turbans off their male partners during the dance.

MIZORAM

- ★ Cheraw Dance, Khullam Dance, Chheh Lam Dance, Sawalakia Dance, Chailam, Tlanglam Dance, Par Lam, Sarlamkai Dance, Zangtalam.

Important Points

- Cheraw dance is also known as 'Bamboo dance' because of the bamboo used during its performance.
- Khuallam dance is also performed as a dance of the guests. This is performed during a ceremony called Khughchavi.
- The Bamboo tubes and drum beats are used in Cheraw Lam dance.
- Sawalakia dance is celebrated as a symbol of winning the war.
- Chailam dance is celebrated during the festival of Chapchar Kut.
- The female dancer wears multi-coloured clothes and a flower in her hair in the Par Lam dance.

NAGALAND

- ★ Modse, Rengma, Peacock Dance, Monyo Asho, Zeliang Chang Lo, Kuki Dance, Leshalut, Khamba Lim, Sadal Kekai, Butterfly Dance, Angushu kighilhe, Chang Lo, Titli, Melo phita.

Important Points

- The Zeliang dance is performed by the Zeliang Naga tribe.

- Chang Lo is performed by the Chang tribe.
- Monyo Asho is performed by Foam Tribe.
- The Kuki dance is performed by the Chakseng Nagas.

ODISHA

- ★ Ghumura, Pala, Daskathiya, Dalkhai, Chhau Naach, Bagha Naach, Karma Naach, Dhap dance, Gotipua, Dandari, Munari.

Important Points

- Ghumura dance was celebrated as a court dance in Kalahandi state.
- Pala dance is associated with the Satyapir Panth. The people of Odisha strongly believe in Pala.
- Daskathiya dance revolves around the dramatic act of the singer.
- Orchestra is used in Dalkhai dance.
- Bagha Naach is performed by men in the month of Chaitra (Hindu Calendar), who paint their bare bodies with yellow and black stripes to look like tigers and add tails.

UTTAR PRADESH

- ★ Rasleela, Nautanki, Jhula, Kajri, Jadda, Chachari, Jaita, Jhora, Chapeli, Khyal, Mayur, Dhobiya, Charkula, Jogini, Karma, Pasi, Natwari, Rai, Pie Danda, Diwari, Chaular, Dharkari.

Important Points

- Rasleela or Rasleela is an art form. It is a form of dance that depicts Lord Krishna's love towards the milkmaids of his village as well as his consort Radha.
- Nautanki is a dance form of Uttar Pradesh which is a combination of mythological plays and folklore. It is an operatic form of theatre performance.
- Kajri dance is performed with the accompaniment of the charming 'jhula' lyrics or swing song. The term kajri possibly has been derived from the Hindi word kajra.
- Charkula dance is a dramatic dance performance that is visually attractive. The dance uses its birth to Lord Krishna era. In the performance of charkala.

UTTRAKHAND

- ★ Garhwali, Kumayuni, Kajri Jhoda, Rasleela, Chappeli, Champal, Saro, Harul, Tandi,

Langvir, Chonkala, Chhopati, Ghughuti, Bhaila Pandav, Bhagnol, Bhotia, Thadiya, Cholia.

WEST BENGAL

- ★ Kadhi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra Bowl, Marasia, Kirtan, Chhau, Santhal, Lathi, Brita, Tusu, Bau.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

- ★ Hikar, Manjal, Dandi Dance, Damali, Hafiza, Rouf, Dumhal, Bachha Nagma, Wu egi-Nachun, Navren.

LADAKH

- ★ Shondol, Shon, Drugpa-Rches, Balti, Koshan, Takshon, Nyopa, Surhal, Jabro, Bagstonrchas, Loshon.

DAMAN & DIU

- ★ Mando, Verdigao, Birha

PUDDUCHERRY

- ★ Garadi

PUNJAB

- ★ Bhangra, Giddha, Jhumar, Daff, Dhaman, Nakerla, Luddi, Julle, Dhankara, Sammi, Kikli, Teejan, Baga, Jaago.

Important Points

- Bhangra dance is performed during Baisakhi.
- The Jhumar dance is performed by the men. This is Slow and rhythmic dance.
- Julli is a religious dance, which is associated with Pir and singing.
- Dhankara dance is also known as Gataka dance.
- Giddha dance is derived from the ancient style of ring dance.
- Kikli dance is performed in pairs.

RAJASTHAN

- ★ Panihari, Fundi, Kalbelia, Gangaur, Jhuma, Suisini, Ghoomar, Tertali, Chari, Gawari, Kathputli, Bhawai, Gair, Gavri, Hathimana.

Important Points

- Tertali dance is performed by women.
- Women express the joy of everyday's life through Chari dance.
- The Kalbelia are the snake charmer community of Rajasthan who perform the Kalbelia dance.
- Chari dance is performed by Gujjar Tribes.

SIKKIM

- ★ Chu fat, Sikkari, Snow Lion, Yak Chham, Denzong, Ginenha, Tashi Yagku, Nenha, Maruni.

TAMILNADU

- ★ Kummi, kaulattam, kavadi attam, kai Silambattam, Mayilattam, oyilattam, Devaratterm, poikkal Kuthirai attam.

TELANGANA

- ★ Perini, Dimsa, Lambadi, Dappu Bonalu.

TRIPURA

- ★ Hojagiri, Gorla, Lebang, Mamita mosak Sulemani, Bijhu, Hai-Hak, Sangrai, Gajahana Welcome, Delo, Golamuchao, Bomani, Marnita

Main Classical Dance

- Total number of classical dances in India - Eight
 - ➔ Bharatnatyam (Old Name: Sadir) - Tamil Nadu (Dedicated to Temples)
 - ➔ Mohiniyattam - Kerala (Especially by Women)
 - ➔ Kathak - Uttar Pradesh
 - ➔ Odissi - Odisha
 - ➔ Manipuri - Manipur
 - ➔ Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
 - ➔ Sattriya - Assam
 - ➔ Kathakali (Mahabharata, Ramayana) - Kerala (Especially by men)
- The number of Folk Dance in India - 2500 (Approx)
- The Description of Classical Dances is found in Natya shastra, written by Bharatamuni, called Panchamveda.
- Oldest Classical Dance - Bharatanatyam
- The Newest classical dance is Sattriya. Its founder is Shrimantashankar Dev. It was included as classical dance in the year 2000.

BHARATANATYAM

Komal Vardhan, Govind, Shanta, V.P. Dhananjayan, Meenakshi Srinivasan, Geetha Chandan, Anand Shankar Jayant, Arnaavalli (2004), Padma Bhushan), Meenakshi Sundar Pillai (Pioneer Penda nallour)



Yamini Krishnamurti

- Awards** - Padma Shri (1968)
Padma Bhushan (2001)
Padma Vibhushan (2016)

Autobiography - 'A Passion for Dance'
State - Tamil Nadu
Classical Dance - Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi

Sonal Man Singh

State - Mumbai, Maharashtra
Awards - 1992 (Padma Bhushan)
2003 (Padma Vibhushan)
(She is the youngest dancer to receive Padma Vibhushan)

Classical Dance - Bharatnatyam

Politics - Rajyasabha (Art) (2018)

Rukmini Devi Arundale

State - Tamil Nadu
Death - 1986
Award - Padma Bhushan (1956)
Sangeet Natak Akademi (1957)
Kalidas Samman (1984)
(Government of Madhya Pradesh),
Prani Mitra Puruskar (1968)

Classical Dance & Bharatnatyam

Politics - Rukmini Devi Arundale is the first dancer to be nominated to the Rajya Sabha in the field of art.

Leela Samson

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Padma Shri (1990)
Sangeet Natak Akademi (1999-2000)

Classical Dance & Bharatnatyam

Mrinalini Sarabhai

State - Gujarat
Award - Padma Shri (1965)
Padma Bhushan (1992)

Classical Dance & Bharatanatyam

Google commemorated with Doodle on her 100th birthday (11th May 2018.)

Note: Mrinalini Sarabhai is the wife of the famous space scientist Vikram Sarabhai.

Padma Subrahmanyam

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Padma Shri (1981)
Padma Bhushan (2003)

Classical dance - Bharatanatyam

Bissano Ram Gopal

State - Karnataka

Award - Order of the British Empire (1999)
Years Active - 1912-2003
Book - Indian Dancing (1951)
Rhythms in Heaven (1957)

Padmini Priyadarshni (Padmini Ramachandran)

State - Kerala
Death - 2016 (71 years)
Award - Shantala Natya Shree Award
Business - Film

Vyjayanthi Mala

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Best Actress (Sangam, 1965; Ganga Jamuna 1962 Madhumati (1959)

Classical Dance - Bharatnatyam

Vyjayanthimala was the first South Indian actress to act in Hindi films.

T. Balasaraswati

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Padma Bhushan (1957)
Padma Vibhushan (1997)
Sangeet Natak Akademi (1955)
(Noted filmmaker Satyajit Ray made a documentary on his works.)

Classical Dance - Bharatanatyam

Malavika Sarukkai

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Sangeet Natak Akademi (2002)
Padma Shri (2003)

Classical Dance - Bharatnatyam, Odissi

Note: In the year 1995, Malavika Sarukkai met America's First Lady Hillary Clinton.

M.K. Saroja

Born - April 7, 1931
Death - June 13, 2022
State - Tamil Nadu
Classical Dance - Bharatnatyam
Award - Padma Shri (2011)
Sangeet Natak Akademi (1995)
Kalidas Samman (2009-10)

C.V. Chandrashekhar

Years active - 1947 - present
Award - Sangeet Natak Akademi (1993)
Kalidas Samman (2008)
(Government of Madhya Pradesh)
Padma Bhushan (2011)

Classical Dance - Bharatanatyam

KUCHIPUDI (KANCHIPURI)

Yamini Krishnamurthy, Lakshmi Narayana Shastri VempatiChinna Satyam (State : Tamilnadu; Padma Bhushan : 1998; Sangeet Natak Akemi : 1967), Halimkhan, Aparna Satisan, Vedantam Satyanarayana.



Aparna Satheesan

- Arpana Satheesan belongs to Kerala.
- She is a famous dancer of Kuchipudi dance.
- He has been awarded the prestigious 'National Nritya Shiromani' award in January 2022 for his contribution to the Kuchipudi actor.

Radha Reddy

State - Andhra Pradesh
Award - Padma Bhushan (2000)
Padma Shri (1984)

Swapna Sundari

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Padma Bhushan (2003)

Shobha Naidu

State - Tamil Nadu
Award - Padma Shri (2001)
Hansa Award (Government of Andhra Pradesh)

Padamja Reddy

State - Andhra Pradesh
Award - Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (2015)
Padma Shri (2022)

ODISSI

Harekrishna Behera, Sonal Mansingh, Kiran Sehgal, Rani Karna, SanjuktaPanigrahi, Kalicharan Patnaik. Indrani Rehman, Durgacharan Ranveer, Mohan Mohapatra, Sujata Mohapatra, Minati Mishra, Sharmila Viswas, Kumkum Mohanti (Padma shree 2005).

Note: Yamuna Sagar Shivam performed Odissi dance in Michael Jackson's track Black and White in the year 1991.



Kelucharan Mohapatra

State - Odisha
Years Active - 1935 & 2001

- Award - Padma Shri (1974)
Padma Bhushan (1988)
Padma Vibhushan (2000)
- When Odissi dance was on the verge of extinction, it was Kelucharan Mohapatra who revived Odissi.
 - In 1994, he established the 'Sarjan School' to train Odissi dance students.
 - Many famous classical dancers: like Sanjukta Panigrahi, Sonal Man Singh, Priyavanda Mohani, Yamini Krishnamurthy. All of them has been a disciple of Kelucharan Mohapatra.

Madhvi Mudgal

State - Odisha
Award - Sanskriti Puruskar (1984)
Padma Shri (1990)
Grand Medal de la Ville (France) (1997)
Sangeet Natak Akademi (2000)

KATHAKALI

Anand Sivaraman
Krishnankutty Mrinalini
Sarabhai, Ballatol
Narayan Menon,
Udayashankar, Krishna
Nair, Shanta Rao.



KATHAK

Suratdev Maharaj,
Gopikrishnan, Shobhana
Narayan (youngest Padma
Shri recipient 1992, Gurudev
Prasad Puruskar (2005),
Malvika Sarkar, Chandralekha,
Bindadin Maharaj, Acchan
Maharaj Narayan Prasad,
Manjushree Chatterjee,
Kumudini Lakhia, Kalika
Prasad, Vidya Gauri Adkar,
Sarswati Sen (Displee of Birju
Maharaj), Roshan Kumari.



Birju Maharaj

1964 - Sangeet Natak Akedemi
1986 - Padma Vibhushan
1987 - Kalidas Samman
2012 - National Film Award for Best choreography for Unnai Kaanaathu.

Lacchu Maharaj

1957 - Sangeet Natak Akedmy

Sitara Devi

1969 - Sangeet Natak Akedemi

1973

- Padma Shiri

Note: She refused to accept Padma Bhushan award, declaring "It is an insult, not an honor".

MANIPURI

Nayana Jhaveri, Suvarna Jhaveri, Ranjana Jhaveri Darshana Jhaveri (Jhaveri Sisters), Guru Amli Singh, Nalkumar Singh, L Bino Devi, Charu Mathur, Savita Mehta, Kalavati Devi, Bimbavati, Nirmala Mehta, Rajkumar Singh Jeet Singh, Guru Neeleshwar Mukharjee.



MOHINIYATTAM

Bharati Shivaji, Ragini Devi, Hemamalini, Sridevi, Kalamandalam Kalyani Amma, Shanta Rao, Kalamandalam Kshemavathi, Dr. Sunanda Nair, Jai Prabha Mennor (Kerala), Smitha Rajan, Radha Dutta



SATTIRIYA

Shrimat Shankardev, Sharodi Saukia, Gurujatin Goswami, Prabhat Sharma, Parmanda Bakhyan, Gahan Chandra, Goswami Manik Bakhyan.

Note : Borgeet is used while performing sattriya.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES

Six languages have been given the status of classical language in India.

1. Tamil (Declared in the year 2004) (oldest language)
2. Sanskrit (2005)
3. Kannada (2008)
4. Telugu (2008)
5. Malayalam (2013)
6. Odia (2014) (The Newest Declared language)