

**Greetings from the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA)- Southern Regional Centre!
Upcoming and ongoing programmes (March 2015)**

- **28th and 29th of March 2015:** Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts Southern Regional Centre is hosting a first of its kind "EESHAANYA"- North East Cultural Festival at SRC campus on 28th and 29th of March. Over 100 Folk and Classical Artistes from all over North Eastern states are travelling to Bengaluru to perform their respective art forms. Food stalls, Stalls for the Art and Artifacts included as well.



 **Indira Gandhi
National Centre
for the Arts**
Southern Regional Centre
Bengaluru - 560 056

Presents
Eeshaanya

*"Come, soak in the
ambience and culture of the
wonderful North Eastern
region of India!"*

North East Cultural Festival
Date: 28 - 29 March 2015
Venue: Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Southern Regional Centre
Kengunte Circle, Mallathahalli,
Jnanabharathi Post,
Bengaluru-560 056
Tel: 080-23212320 / 56
email: po.igncasrc@gmail.com or
igncasrc@hotmail.com.

- * Entry free
- * Ample parking
- * Food court

RAAS LEELA-Manipur



The **Rasa lila** or **Rasa dance** is part of the traditional story of Krishna described in Hindu scriptures such as the Bhagavata Purana and literature such as the Gita Govinda, where he dances with Radha and her sakhis. The Indian classical dance of Kathak evolved from the 'Raslila of Braj and Manipuri Classical Dance' (Vrindavan) also known as *Natwari Nritya*, which was revived in 1960s by Kathak dancer, Uma Sharma. The term, *rasa* meaning "aesthetics" and *lila* meaning "act," "play" or "dance" is a concept from Hinduism, which roughly translates to "play (lila) of aesthetics (rasa)," or more broadly as "**Dance of Divine Love**".

SATTRIYA-Assam:



Sattriya Dance has its origin in the 'Sattras' developed by the social, cultural and religious reformer Mahapurush Srimanta Sankardev in the 15th and the 16th century. The Sattras were established for the

propagation of Vaishnavism and later they became the religious, cultural and social hub for the people of Assam.

The great Vaishnavite Saint used the medium of art and culture to spread his philosophy of monotheism, popularly known as 'Eka Saran Hari Naam Dharma'.

Sattriya Dance was initially a part of the one act plays called 'Ankia Naats' devised by Srimanta Sankardev and was performed in the Sattras and the Namghars (place for prayers) by the male monks or 'Bhokots' as a part of religious rituals. This art form was preserved and practiced within the four walls of the Sattras for several centuries.

TEMANG SELO- Sikkim



The tamangs are a music loving tribe. Their most loving musical instrument is the damphu (tambourine). It is a small roundest drum where one side of the circular wood is covered by the skin of a goat which is joined with thirty two small bamboo pencils like pieces. A legend has it that in the ancient time when the tamangs moved from one place to the other in search of food and shelter they lived by eating wild fruits, edible yams or meat of the wild animals. It was a kind of community life where they shared food in their temporary shelter. The tamang songs are known as "tamang selo". There are light songs as well as songs with philosophical thoughts.

APILO KUWO- Nagaland

The oral tradition is kept alive through the media of folk tales and songs. Naga folk songs are both romantic and historical, with songs narrating entire stories of famous ancestors and incidents. There are also seasonal songs which describe various activities done in a particular agricultural season. The themes of the folk music and songs are many; songs eulogizing ancestors, the brave deeds of warriors and traditional heroes; and poetic love songs immortalizing ancient tragic love stories. The tribes living in the remote corners of Nagaland have their inherent tradition of music. Since there are various tribal communities in Nagaland, the music of the state also expresses the melodious diversity.



Cheraw Dance- Mizoram

Cheraw is a very old traditional dance of the Mizo. It is believed that the dance had already existed way back in the 1st Century A.D., while the Mizo were still somewhere in the Yunan Province of China, before their migration into the Chin Hills in the 13th Century A.D., and eventually to the present Mizoram. Some of the tribes living in South East Asia also have similar dances in one form or the other with different names.

Cheraw or popularly known as Bamboo Dance has been developed and gradually improved from the original simple movements to a more competitive and variety gestures. In course of time it has developed into two principal nomenclatures, namely – Kantluang and Buhza Aih. It is usually performed on the occasion of Buhza Aih (bumper harvest by an individual family).

HOJAGIRI DANCE- Tripura



Hojagiri dance is one of the famous dances of Tripura. The dance is performed on the occasion of HOJAGIRI

Festivals or Laxmi puja, held in the following full moon night of Durga puja. generally after 3rd day of Dashera. The Goddess Mailuma, (Laxmi) is worshipped with full reverence and devotion on this day. The dance is performed by only women, of about 7 to 8 member in a team. The Riang clan of Tripuri people performs this dance and they are very expert. The male members participate in singing the lyric, playing the Kham, Sumui. The women also form the team of chorus, in the singing group. The lyric are very simple but dance is unparallel with the lyric of Hojagiri dance.

REKHAM PADA- Arunachal Pradesh



The boy **Rikham Bo Pada** and the Girl **Reenyam Bo Yami** express their utmost happiness through his Song on this important occasion. The Girl express that she represent that women folk who offer all kind of entertainment amusement in many respects in the society. The women called **Reenyam Bo Yami** further tells that it is through the women that all kinds of relations are established among the people of this world through marriages. On this very rejoicing occasion, let us dance and sing like that of a beautiful bird called **Tacha**, who is free from fear and is not afraid of anything. We are the descendent of the great **Abo-Tani** and we are rejoicing on this very auspicious occasion on this Nyokum ground. Along with movement, the men are also taking part on this very auspicious occasion.

EESHAANYA will also include panel discussion on "Connecting North East with the rest of the Country- Challenges and Opportunities" by North East Solidarity, Bangalore. Lectures on different topic to sensitize the issues of North East. Exhibitions of Basketry and Film Screening is a part of the Festival. Exciting cuisines of North East for your taste buds available during the festival.

The SRC office has a library with close to 12,000 books on art, culture, history, philosophy and religion and a Reprography section with about 14,000 rare manuscripts from all over India on microfilms. We encourage you all to visit the Centre and access these facilities. We are open from Monday to Friday, 9 AM to 5.30 PM.

Address: Kengunte Circle, Near AIT, Mallathalli, Jnanabharathi Post, BENGALURU-560056

Phone Number: 080-23212320

Email ID: po.igncasrc@gmail.com, igncasrc@hotmail.com, executivedirector.igncasrc@gmail.com

Join us in this fascinating journey of rediscovering our cultural heritage and roots!

~ Team IGNCASRC