



Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

Regional Centre, Ranchi

and

Ranchi University

Cordially invites you for

"Outreach : Portraying Culture of North East"

Organized by

Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
North East Regional Centre, Guwahati

From : 28th - 30th March 2019

Venue :

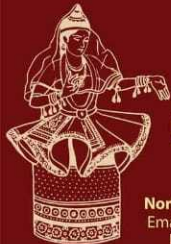
Aryabhata Auditorium,
Ranchi University Campus
Morabadi, Ranchi

Time : From 2.30 pm onwards

RSVP:

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Day 1 : Date: 28/ 03/ 2019

Gayan Bayan : a form of Sattriya tradition

The Sattriya tradition consists of a group of Bhagats disciples in Sattras. The Sattriya tradition was introduced by Srimanta Sankardev, Saint and reformist in 14th – 15th century as part of the Vaishnava Bhakti movement. Over the years it developed and evolved by the Satradhikars (head monks or guru) of the satras i.e. mathas or monasteries which preached and propagated this tradition. Gayan Bayan is a traditional portrayal of the Sattriyatradition which is part of the Anki-Nat or one act play where music, dance and drama are interrelated. The oral rendition are known as gayan and the instrumental part are called bayan. Gayan Bayan is usually performed in praise of Sankardev and Madhabdev, his close disciple.

Day 2 Date : 29/ 03/ 2019

Raas Leela : the dance of divine love

The term "RaasLeela", means Dance of Divine Love. The dance form narrates the story of Krishna, Radha and the Gopis. The RaasLeela is an important part of the traditional Manipuri culture. When the dancers perform the RaasLeela, it symbolises the spiritual love for Lord Krishna. It is one of the most important parts of Manipuri classical Indian dance. The Raas Leela was first started as a dance form in 1779 by NingthouChing-Thang Khomba, also known as Rajarshi Bhagya Chandra, 18th century Meitei monarch. Back in the time of traditional Raas Leela performances in Vrindavana, the songs were sung in Vraj language. Later visual representation of enactment felt. Thus, the traditional form of dance and music of the Raas Leela followed. In Manipur, Raas Leela is the most important spiritual embodiment. There are five styles of Manipuri Raas Leela namely : Vasanta Raas - performed during the full moon in the month of March-April; Maha Raas - performed on the full moon period in the month of November-December; Nitya Raas; Kunja Raas and; Diba Raas – are performed during day time. The Raas Leela of Manipuri is not only unique in terms of character, but also in costume and ornaments.

Day 3 : Date: 30/ 03/ 2019

Mati Akhora

The Sattriya tradition grew as part of the Vaishnava Bhakti movement in the 15th century introduced by Srimanta Sankardev, Saint and reformist who introduced Vaishnavism in Assam. It developed over the years as a form of dance- drama revolved around legends and mythological tales of Lord Krishna, particularly focusing on text as the such as the Bhagavata Purana. One of the distinctive feature of the sattriya dance is performed in front of Bhagavata Purana placed in the eastern corner i.e. manikut of the namghar place of worship or temple. Like in many other classical dance forms, Sattriya has a structural grammar of its own called Mati-Akhora, which is the foundation of Sattriya dance. Mati- Akhora are the basic exercise patterns that make the way for various dance poses combined with different dance numbers composed. Mati- Akhora means exercise done on the ground, and after its completion a dancer can be taught the individual dance numbers. Mati- Akhora is the foundation for a healthy physical, mental and spiritual set-up necessary to become a dancer. These exercises are similar to yogic postures that help dancers maintain a physical and mental discipline. There are around 64 Mati Akhoras and are broadly categorized into two parts- pure exercise and basic dance units. Pure exercises are based on acrobatic poses which are generally not used during any dance, though with some exceptions. Mati- Akhora embraces all the features of Sattriya dances- from basic body positions, body bending, body movements to foot movement, jumps, turns, gaits, hand movement, neck movement and eye movement.