



सत्यमेव जयते

संस्कृति मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
Ministry of Culture, Government of India



माटी के रंग - Maati Ke Rang

13TH - 16TH APRIL, 2012

PARADE GROUND, PANCHKULA (HARYANA)

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS
OF ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES



Silver Jubilee Celebration Committee, Ministry of Culture, Camp Kalagram, Chandigarh

ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES
CELEBRATE AND JOINTLY PRESENT



THE GREAT FOLK & TRIBAL
TRADITIONS OF INDIA

"... through our new zonal cultural centres... show the culture of one region to another, to assimilate the best in all and to produce a better new direction... we must awaken the sensibilities of the masses."

- Rajiv Gandhi





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SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS OF ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES

Chief Guest

SMT. SONIA GANDHI
CHAIRPERSON, UPA & NAC

Inauguration by

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH
HON'BLE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

KUMARI SELJA

MINISTER OF CULTURE AND
MINISTER OF HOUSING &
URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION,
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

13th April, 2012

Inaugural Ceremony at 6.30 p.m.

followed by presentation of choreographed Folk & Tribal Percussion, Music & Dances

Programme

Daily from 6.30 pm onwards

14th April, 2012

Choreographed Folk & Tribal
Percussion, Music & Dances

15th April, 2012

Special Folk & Tribal Music and Dances presentation
by artistes from North-Eastern States of India

16th April, 2012

Closing Ceremony
Special Folk & Tribal Music
and Martial Dances presentation

AND

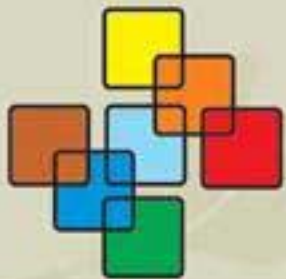
Exhibition-cum-Sale of traditional handicrafts and artefacts from the folk and tribal areas of India

Traditional Food Festival

(From 2.00 p.m. onwards on 14th, 15th and 16th April, 2012)

Organised by

*North Zone Cultural Centre, Patiala; *Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre, Kolkata; *West Zone Cultural Centre, Udaipur;
*South Zone Cultural Centre, Thanjavur; *South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur;
*North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad; *North East Zone Cultural Centre, Dimapur



THE SEVEN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES (ZCCs)

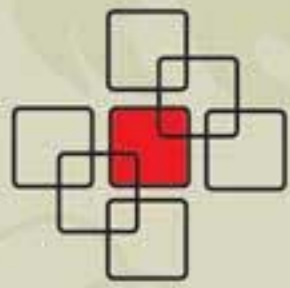
Ministry of Culture has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) with the objective of promoting, preserving and disseminating traditional folk art forms of member States in each cultural zone. It has been envisioned by the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi to “... show the culture of one region to another, to assimilate the best in all and to produce a better new direction...”

THE ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRES (ZCCs) are-

- *NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA
- *EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, KOLKATA
- *WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR
- *SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR
- *SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR
- *NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD
- *NORTH EAST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

Some important Schemes of ZCCs are-

- 1) **National Cultural Exchange Programme:** With a view to present art forms of one region to another and expose the diverse cultural heritage of each region of the country. Cultural Exchange Programs are organised to promote Unity through Culture.
- 2) **Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme:** The Scheme was to promote development of new talents in the field of music and dance, folk and tribal art forms, under the able guidance of Gurus.
- 3) **Young Talented Artistes Scheme:** The Scheme was introduced to recognize and encourage young talents in the various folk arts forms of different regions in the country.
- 4) **Documentation of Vanishing Art Forms:** Under the Scheme, documentation of various traditional folk art forms is undertaken. Emphasis are given to vanishing and dying art forms.
- 5) **Shilpagram Activities:** ZCCs have set up Shilpagrams at Chandigarh, Khajuraho, Udaipur, Guwahati, Allahabad and Shantiniketan to encourage various forms of traditional folk/tribal arts from rural India. These Shilpagrams are attracting a large number of domestic as well as foreign visitors. A large number of artistes and artisans have benefitted and it has provided a platform to showcase the best of rural and tribal arts and crafts.
- 6) **Loktarang National Folk Dance Festival and OCTAVE – Festival of the North East:** All the ZCCs participate in these National level festivals organized every year in various parts of the country. The iconic OCTAVE - Festival of the North-east have been the most successful festival of the ZCCs.



EASTERN ZONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, KOLKATA

PRESENTS

Bohag Bihu or Rongali Bihu (Assam): Performed by young boys and girls to mark the beginning of the New Year, and also the beginning of the season of sowing and marriage.

Jhijhia Dance (Koshi region, Bihar): Young girls pray to the Lord of Rains (Lord Indra) to send rain and a good crop, when the land is parched and a drought looms large.

Domkach (Chhota Nagpur area, Jharkhand): Ceremonial dance during a wedding by womenfolk of the bridegroom's family after his "Baraat" has left for the bride's house.

Paika (Jharkhand): Dance with martial character that represents the rituals connected with the preparation for war, and symbolises the Munda community's war against the British.

Barat Dance (Assam): Performed by girls of the Tiwa tribe during the Usha Barat festival celebrated on the full moon night in December.

MARTIAL ART FORMS

Raibenshe (West Bengal): War dance from ancient Bengal performed by men, and includes mock fighting and acrobatics.

Meibul Thang-Ta (Manipur): A spectacular dance performed with firesticks that represent the sword and the spear, exhibiting the technique of combat.

Dahal Thungri (Assam): Folk dance performed by Bodo women to remind the men of the community to be always ready to fight.

Ruk Mar Nacha (Odisha): A stylised mock fight, performed by groups of men holding swords and shields, who 'attack' and 'defend' in turn.



PURULIA CHHAU



DAHAL THUNGRI



BHORTAL



KARMA NRITYA



GOTIPUA



BIHU

Karma Dance (Jharkhand): Performed by men and women in circular and semi-circular formations around the Karma tree, it marks the advent of spring.

Pung Cholom (Manipur): A visual interpretation of the rhythmic patterns played on the Pung, the traditional drum, expressed through body movements and footwork.

Gotipua Dance (Odisha): Performed by boys dressed as girls at festivals and social occasions, involving acrobatic yogic postures, creating the forms of Radha and Krishna.

Purulia Chhau (West Bengal): Vigorous dance form with origins in martial practice that depicts themes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Natua (West Bengal): Highly acrobatic dance involving tricks with fire, performed during the Charak Puja and occasionally during marriages.

Nicobarese Dance (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Performed by separate groups of men and women during the Ossuary Feast, held to pay homage to the departed head of a family.

FOLK INSTRUMENTS

Sankha Badan (Odisha): Blowing the Conch during a festival or religious ceremony is a very common ritual, performed with intricate body movements.

Bhortal (Assam): Invocatory dance performed with big cymbals in the praise of Lord Krishna.

Goalparia Musical Instruments (Assam): The Dhol provides the rhythm, while the Dotara and Sarinda, both stringed instruments, provide the melody during a folk performance.

SONGS

Baul (West Bengal): Phenomenal music created by the Bauls, free wanderers, who move from place to place eking out a living with their mystic songs.

Kirtan (West Bengal): Widely practised folk form sung in the praise of the Supreme Being, accompanied by the Dhol and the Mridanga, and several other instruments.

Bhojpuri Songs (Bihar): Most popular genre of folk music, the songs are musical expressions of the people.



NORTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, ALLAHABAD

PRESENTS

Raasleela (UP): The graceful dance of Lord Krishna with the Gopis in Vrindavan, a unique synthesis of folk dance, folk art, colour and folk music.

Aalha Singing (UP): Heroic ballad, both sung and heard with equal relish in various dialects.

Birha Singing (UP): Songs of separation and the despair and agony caused by it.

Kajri Singing (UP): Song and dance forms performed during the rainy season recalling the flavour of rural life.

Chhapeli Dance (Uttarakhand): Dance performed by men and women depicting valour and love, during marriages and festivals.

Dhobia Dance (UP): Performed by men on auspicious occasions like marriages, births, thread ceremonies, and on festivals and at fairs, as entertainment.

Akhada (UP): A martial art form born from the acts of defending and protecting from the enemy, performed on festivals to drive away evil spirits.



PAIKA



DHEDIA



KAJRI



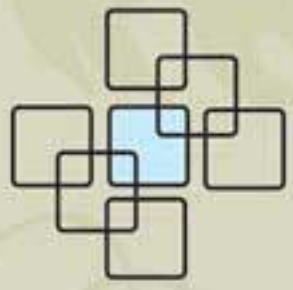
MAYUR-NRITYA



CHHAPELI

Dhedia Dance (UP): Ritualistic dance form performed by women after lighting lamps inside a specially designed earthen pot to worship the deity to prevent harm to their dear ones.

Diwali Dance (UP): Stick dance that depicts the actions of attacking and protecting simultaneously, believed to have been passed on by Lord Krishna and his cowherd friends.



NORTH EASTERN ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, DIMAPUR

PRESENTS

Bro-Zai (Arunachal Pradesh): Dance performed by young women to seek blessings from the Almighty for mistakes committed unknowingly by the community during cultivation.

Chanting (Sikkim): Prayer offered to Guru Rimpoche before starting any new venture, seeking his blessings to relieve from all worldly evils and remove all obstacles.

Juju Jaja (Arunachal Pradesh): Dance performed at the time of harvest to invoke the Deity of Wealth for prosperity and for a bumper harvest.

Ka Shad Mastieh (Meghalaya): A type of old war dance performed by men holding swords and shields,

Mungyanta (Nagaland): Harvest dance performed by women to celebrate their year-long hard labour and to share love and blessings.

Singhi Chham (Sikkim): The Snow Lion dance that brings alive the mythical animal that is the cultural symbol of good luck.

Tamang Selo (Sikkim): Dance full of fun and vigour performed during Dasain or Dussera, by the young and old alike.

Sangrai Mog (Tripura): Dancing, singing and feasting by groups of people moving from house to house to mark the advent of the new year.



CHANTING



NGADA



HOZAGIRI



SINGHI-
CHHAM



MUNGYANTA



WANGALA

charging forward and receding.

Wangala Dance (Meghalaya): Dance performed by married and unmarried men and women during the harvest festivals.

Solakia Dance (Mizoram): Warrior dance performed during ceremonies held to mark victory in war.

Ngada Dance (Nagaland): Dance expressing joy, merry-making, victory and entertainment performed after the harvest.

Tati (Nagaland): Musical instrument that produces sweet and melodious sound, used as accompaniment to songs rendered by men and women, individually or in groups.

Hozagiri (Tripura): Dance performed by artistes standing on an earthen pitcher performed during an annual festival in April to pray to the Goddess of Wealth.

Lokgeet (Tripura): Popular art form performed during festivals and on special occasions presenting melodious songs accompanied by traditional string and percussion instruments.



NORTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, PATIALA

PRESENTS

Jhoomar (Punjab): Dance performed by men in a circle around the drummer, with various body gestures, including bending, swinging, spinning, swaying and clapping.

Bhach Nagma (J&K): Song and dance performed by boy wearing the costume of a woman, as popular entertainment for the common masses.

Bhangra (Punjab): Dance form associated with the harvest festival, but also performed at marriages, fairs and other happy occasions.

Jabro Dance (Ladakh): Community dance performed by men and women of nomadic community of Tibetan origin as part of the New Year celebrations and festive occasions.

Bhand Mirasi (Punjab): Popular folk entertainment depicting events and episodes from the neighbourhood, reproduced in humorous manner.

Been Jogis (Haryana): Folk performers who play the Been, a wind instrument, to entertain visitors during fairs and festivals.

Banchari (Nagada Vadan) (Haryana): The playing of Nagadas, huge percussion instruments, placed on the ground and beaten by four persons with sticks.

Bazigar (Punjab): Astounding form of acrobatics performed to entertain people and earn a livelihood for the performers.



KUD

Kud (J&K): Community dance performed during the rainy season to express gratitude to God for protecting crops, cattle and children from natural calamities.

Gidha (Punjab): Thrilling and pleasing dance performed by women at weddings, births, the Teej Festival and other happy occasions.

Ghoomar (Haryana): Dance performed by women at festivals, twisting and twirling, and finally whirling around in pairs.

Kinnauri Nati/Lahauli (Himachal Pradesh): Dance performed by women with slow movements, soft knee dips and accentuation of the torso, on New Year.

Gatka (Punjab): Style of fighting with wooden sticks to simulate swords, popular as a sport as well as a performing art.

Malwai Gidha (Punjab): Dance performed by men during marriages, fairs and festivals with enthusiastic singing and dancing.



JABRO



GHOOMAR



JHOOMAR



KINNAURI NATI

Jangam Gayan (Haryana): Poetic narrative by priests about the wedding of Lord Shiva with Parvati, describing all the major ceremonies and rituals.

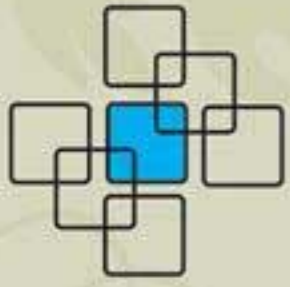
Raagni Gayan (Haryana): Collection of folk songs rendered in various styles by folk singers from different areas of the state.

Bhakhani (J&K): Ancient style of singing rendered in the form of a chorus by groups of three or more persons, either men or women.

Jugni (Punjab): Songs symbolic of womanhood sung in the praise of a woman's body, and also in the praise of saints of the land.

Dhadi (Punjab): A form of singing rendered at Gurudwaras during religious functions, and also during festivals and social gatherings.

Thumchun (J&K): A huge wind musical instrument played made of brass, which creates a pious and positive atmosphere through divine sound.



SOUTH CENTRAL ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, NAGPUR

PRESENTS

Gaur Maria Dance (Chhattisgarh): Picturesque and vigorous dance of joy and invocation with a sense of ritual and sanctity performed on the occasion of marriages.

Korku Dance (MP/Maharashtra): Magnificent dance performed by men and women in pairs on all festive occasions.

Dhangari Gaja (Maharashtra): Singing and dancing performed by members of the shepherd community in

Shabda Vedh (Maharashtra): Indigenous art related to detecting things or messages through the sense of hearing.

Dand Patta (Maharashtra): Indian sword with a gauntlet integrated as a hand-guard, traditionally used by Maratha warriors to maximise casualties on the enemy.



KORKU DANCE



SONGI MUKHAWATE



SAILA NRITYA



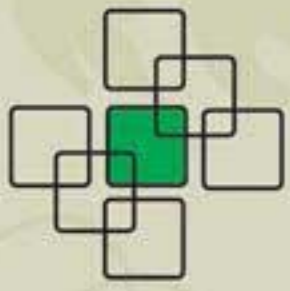
GAUR MARIA

honour of their deity on returning home after a year of rearing sheep and goats.

Songi Mukhawate (Maharashtra): Dance performed to get rid of the negative energy of evil spirits.

Saila Nritya (MP): Dance performed in a circle, by striking the sticks carried by the dancers, to the rhythm of musical instruments.

Bhartari Gayan (Chhattisgarh): Folk music narrating the story of King Bhartari, accompanied by aesthetic rhythm of rendering.



SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, THANJAVUR

PRESENTS

Karagam – Kavadi (TN): Ritual dedicated to Mariamman, the goddess of health and rain, with dancers performing various acrobatic feats to the accompaniment of musical instruments.

Kavadi (TN): Dance performed by pilgrims on their way to the shrine of popular deity Muruga, with a pole slung across the shoulders and the deity's favourite hillocks poised on it.

Theyyam (Kerala): An ancient socio-religious ceremony and a sacred dance performance for goddess Kali to seek social and family safety.

Silambattam (TN): Very old martial art form played by men for defence from enemies and wild animals.

Kalaripayattu (Kerala): Martial art form that aims at the suppleness of the body and agility of the limbs, essential qualities in a trial of strength.



THEYYAM



KAVADI KADGAM



KAVADI



KALARIPAYATTU



LAMBADI



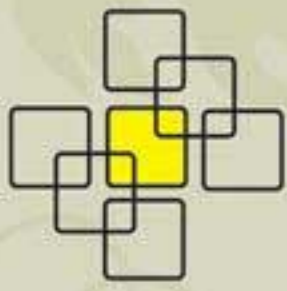
LAVA DANCE

Lambadi (AP): Dance performed by women of nomadic tribe of the same name, to the beat of drums, not vigorous but gains momentum as it progresses.

Goravara Kunitha (Karnataka): Bewitching religious dance performed at festivals, fairs and even at homes by invitation, although the costumes are considered rather fierce.

Lava Dance (Lakshadweep): Colourful dance performed on festive occasions, and includes prolific and profuse movements.

Margam Kali (Kerala): Group dance performed by dancers in a circle around a lighted oil lamp, with one member of the troupe leading the singing.



WEST ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE, UDAIPUR

PRESENTS

Kalbelia (Rajasthan): Dance performed by women on social and ceremonial occasions, reminiscent of the graceful and supple movements of the snake.

Raas (Gujarat): Dance performed by men and women moving in a circle with body movements to devotional songs in the praise of Radha and Lord Krishna.

Mewasi Dance (Gujarat): Performed on the occasions of engagements by young boys and girls from the bride's as well as groom's families.

Siddhi Dhamal (Gujarat): Dance performed to the beat of drums on the eve of the Urs of the prophet Baba Gaur.

Ghode Modeni (Goa): Dance performed by artistes with naked

Puppets (Rajasthan): Made of wood, cloth and cotton, with glittering make-up of oil paints, manoeuvred with black strings to create spectacular movements and actions.

Chater Kotli: Indigenous performance by artiste who balances a stick umbrella on his nostril without touching it.

Teratal: Performed by two or three women sitting on the ground with small cymbals tied to their bodies, accompanied by men singing songs.

Bhavai (Rajasthan): Dance performed by a man or a woman solo with eight or ten pots balanced on their head, performing rhythmic body movements.

Bhapang (Rajasthan): Musical instrument made from dry hollow



BANDU KHAN LANGA MANGNIAR



SIDDHI



KALBELIYA



DANDIYA GAIR



KACHHI GHODI

swords and in full traditional livery, dancing with effigies of horses fixed on their waists.

Machhi Dance (Daman): A popular dance of the fisherman community, performed by men and women on festive occasions.

Bohada (Dadra and Nagar Haveli): A mask dance performed mostly on summer nights across villages, each with its own set of masks.

Mangniyars (Rajasthan): Community that performs appropriate song and music for any occasion – engagements, marriages, births, even separation, and on festivals.

Gair (Rajasthan): Performed by men during Holi – the festival of colours – by men carrying dancing in a circle to beats of a drum.

Kachhi Ghodi (Rajasthan): Dance largely associated with marriage festivities performed mainly by men attired as bridegrooms, but enacting battle scenes.

Bhopa Bhopi (Rajasthan): Stories of folk deities painted on a scroll, narrated by a man accompanied by a woman singing in high pitch.

guard skin covered by goatskin, with a thick leather or plastic twine.

Dhal Talwar Raas (Gujarat): Popular dance form performed by warriors with swords and shields during festivals.

Bahurupia: Street performer who wears different characters every day and moves door to door to entertain a small group of spectators.

ACROBATS AND STICK WALKERS

Nats (Rajasthan): Known for their daring performances on tight rope and other balance items.

Kervano Vesh (Gujarat): A variety of dances performed with the sword and fire, and includes the making of colourful birds with a cloth.

Nirgun Bhajan (Rajasthan): Devotional songs Sant Kabeer, Meera and Baba Fareed sung at the end of a hard day of work, which entertain as well as give moral teachings.

Desert Symphony Ensemble: Folk music instruments that generate peculiar music, and collectively create a kaleidoscopic symphony.

PROGRAMME

13th April, 2012

Inaugural Ceremony at 6.30 p.m.

followed by presentation of choreographed Folk & Tribal Percussion, Music & Dances

MUSIC & SINGING

01. Thumchun (J&K)
02. Vanjali (Haryana)
03. Jugni (Punjab)
04. Baul (West Bengal)
05. Margamkali (Kerala)
06. Lambadi (Andhra Pradesh)
07. Kajari (U.P.)
08. Tati (Nagaland)
09. Chhapeli (Uttarakhand)
10. Langa Mangniars (Rajasthan)

DANCES

01. Pung Cholan (Manipur)
02. Jebro (Jammu & Kashmir)
03. Lahauli (Himachal Pradesh)
04. Jhoomar & Bhangra (Punjab)
05. Dhangari Gaja (Maharashtra)
06. Machhi (Daman)
07. Bro-zai (Arunachal Pradesh)
08. Nicobarese (Andaman and
Nicobar Islands)
09. Kalbelia (Rajasthan)
10. Mewasi (Gujarat)
11. Gotipua (Odisha)
12. Theyyam (Kerala)
13. Gidha (Punjab)
14. Kavadi Kargam (Tamil Nadu)
15. Bihu (Assam)
16. Singhi Chham (Sikkim)
17. Brij Raas (U.P.)
18. Dadia Raas (Gujarat)
19. Purulia Chhau (West Bengal)

20. Songi Mukhawate (Maharashtra)
 21. Bohada (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)
 22. Lambadi (Andhra Pradesh)
 23. Ka Shad Mastieh (Mehgalaya)
 24. Kud (Jammu & Kashmir)
 25. Gadli-Korku (Madhya Pradesh)
 26. Gurawara Kunita (Karnataka)
 27. Ghoomar (Haryana)
 28. Solakia (Mizoram)
 29. Sangrai Mog (Tripura)
 30. Margamkali (Kerala)
 31. Dhedia (U.P.)
 32. Gaur Madia (Chhattisgarh)
 33. Jhijia (Bihar)
 34. Ngada Rengma (Nagaland)
 35. Ghode Modni (Goa)
 36. Paika (Jharkhand)
 37. Chhapeli (Uttarakhand)
 38. Bhangra (Punjab)
 39. Siddhi Dhamaal (Gujarat)
- FOLK INSTRUMENTAL ENSEMBLE

14th April, 2012

Choreographed Folk & Tribal
Percussion, Music & Dances

15th April, 2012

Special Folk & Tribal Music
and Dances presentation
by artistes from
North-Eastern States of India

16th April, 2012

Closing Ceremony
Special Folk & Tribal Music
and Martial Dances presentation

Please check out for individual Folk and Tribal Performing Arts presentations for respective days at the Venue

ENJOY INDIVIDUAL FOLK AND TRIBAL PERFORMING ARTS PRESENTATIONS AT PAVILIONS OF RESPECTIVE ZCCs