

Introduction

- Nandi Dhwaja Kunitha, Beesu Kamsale and Pooja Kunitha are discussed
- They are specially danced in and around Mysuru.
- The dedication, training and physical and mental strength are amazing.
- In discussion I deal with
 - Origin
 - Preparation
 - Dancing
 - Music
 - Apparel
 - Significance in society

Section 2: Diving into the different dances



Why study the folk arts?

- What are the special characteristics of folk arts? What makes a folk art a powerful medium of communication?
- **“Nature is mother, and environment is inspiration”**
- Ritualistic art forms
- Folk arts convey the “live and let live” motto
- **“Art and work and aesthetics travel together”**
- Knowledge is transferred through “listening and observing”
- It is philosophical in nature. Symbolises unity
- Folk arts are “not stagnant but has a flow”
- Folk arts do not follow any rigid theory or arguments
- The lines, colouring in folk painting are natural, simple, and pure as Nature itself
- Folk arts show the theme of the creation as it is

Researched folk dances

Karagada Kolata

Somana Kunitha

Veeragase Kunitha

Nandi Dhwaja Kunitha

Veerabhadrana Kunitha

Kolata

Karadi Kunitha

Beesu Kamsale

Pooja Kunitha

Gaarudi Gombe Mela

Pataa Kunitha

Harige Kunitha

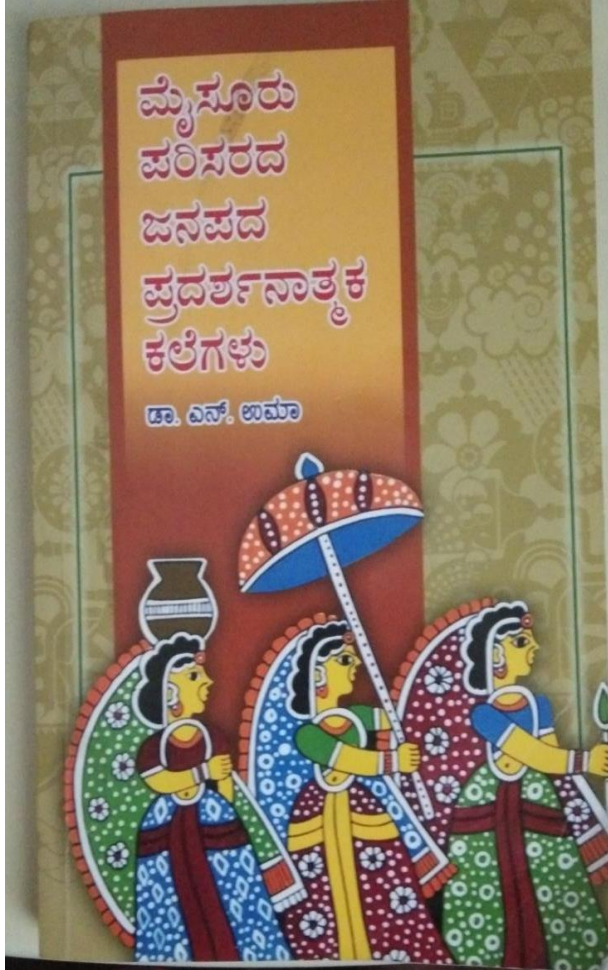
Veeraka Kunitha

Keelukudure Kunitha



Images provided by performers

Research methodology used



- Watching LIVE performances
- Field work
 - Video taping and documenting
 - Interviewing
- Referencing books, journals and archives
- Attending seminars/ carnivals/ festivals
- Understanding their similarities and differences
- Aesthetics of each dance
- Specification of geographical studies
- Visiting museums

Before diving in...

- Introduction to some key words
- What is Shaivism?
- Its significance as a recurring theme
- All folk dances discussed here are taught from generation to generation (stays within the family)