

1. Nandi Dhwaja kunita



ನಂದಿ ದ್ವಜ ಕುಣಿತದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ದೃಶ್ಯ

20 years ago

Sacred folk dances of Mysore



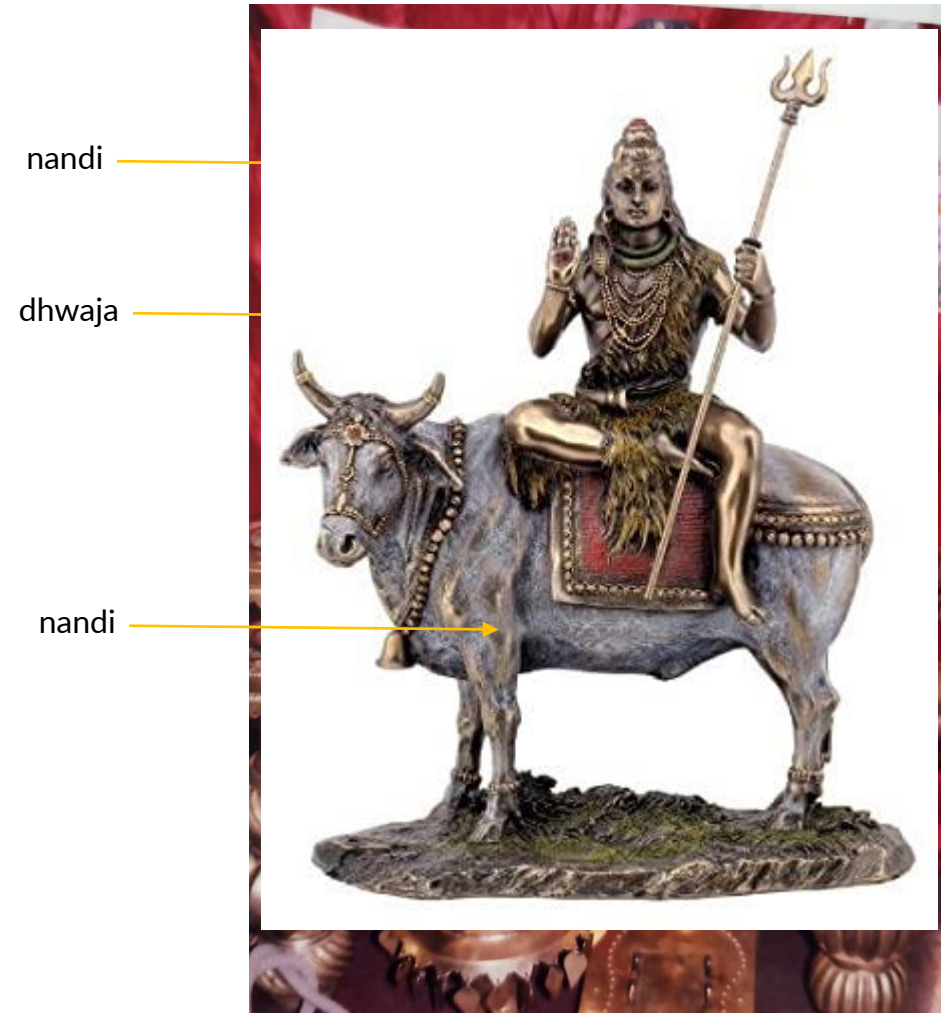
Today

(Dr Uma N, 2004)

01.10.2021

Origins and tradition

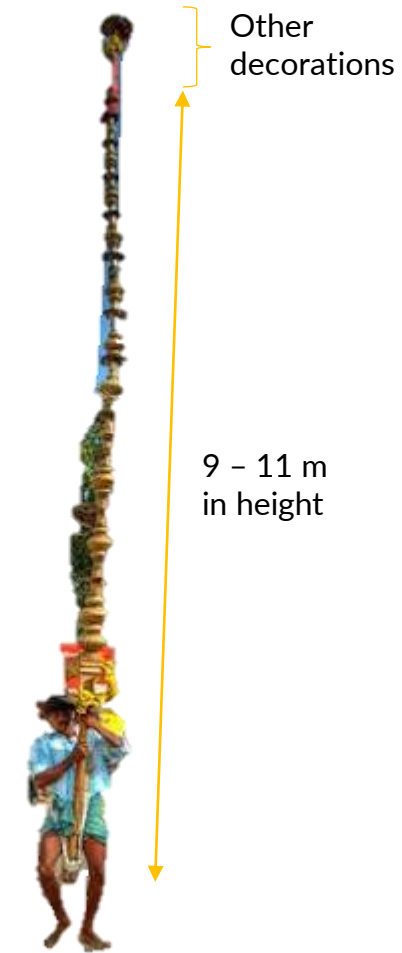
- Symbol of the victory of good over evil (victory of *Veerabhadra* over *Daksha Brahma*)
- What are „Nandi“ and „dhwaja“?
- The „Nandikambha“ or „*kolu*“ is the pole



(Nandi (Mythologie) – Wikipedia, n.d.)

Origins and tradition

- Symbol of the victory of good over evil (victory of *Veerabhadra* over *Daksha Brahma*)
- What are „Nandi“ and „dhwaja“
- The „*Nandikambha*“ or „*kolu*“ is the pole
 - Made of special bamboo that have the right acoustics
 - Usually 9 to 11 m in height with 15 to 25 cm in circumference
 - Needs to be kept protected from excess sunshine or rain
 - Specific knowledge on the bamboo plantation is required



(Bengaluru Heritage And History : Folklore, n.d.)

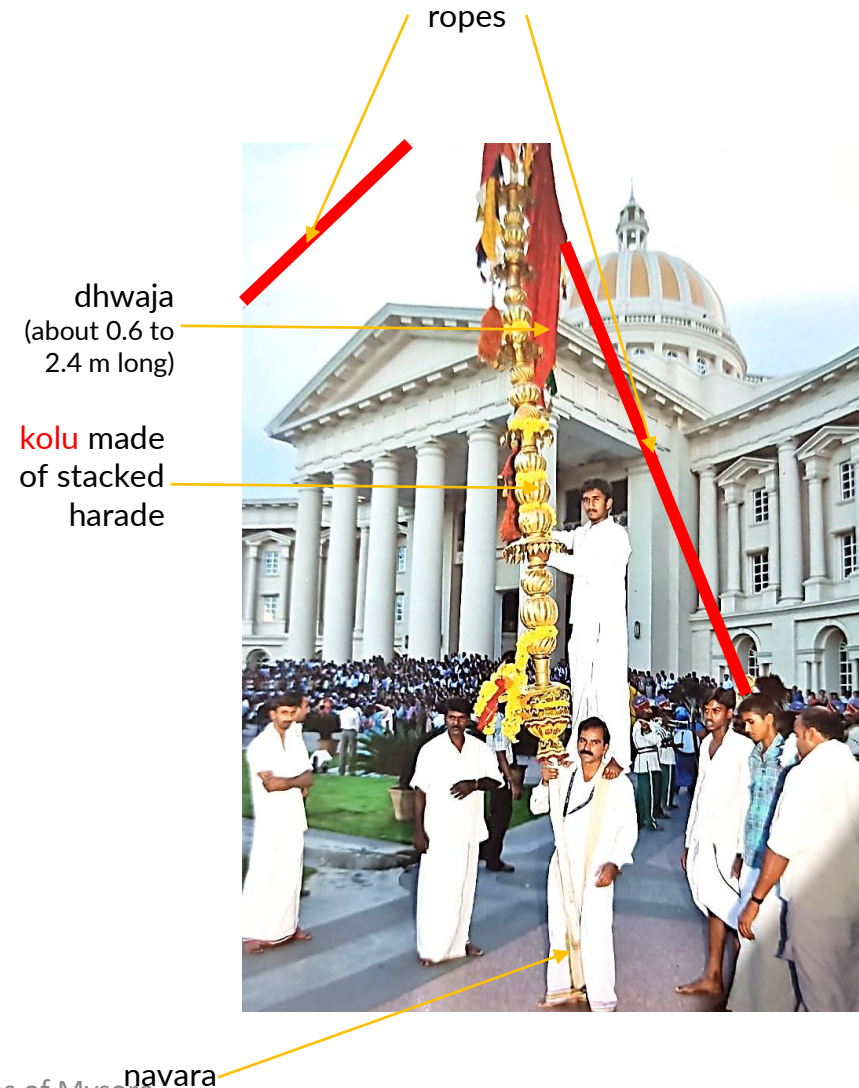
Origins and tradition

- Symbol of the victory of good over evil (victory of *Veerabhadra* over *Daksha Brahma*)
- What are „Nandi“ and „dhwaja“
- The „*Nandikambha*“ or „*kolu*“ is the pole
- Mainly performed by men-folk
- Taught verbally from one generation to another dating back 500 years
- Training starts at 14 or 15 years of age
- Solo dance (with about 10 artists in each team)
- High level of physical strength, balance and concentration required (*bhakti*, *yukti*, *shakti*)
- Being mindful of the wind direction is important
- It weighs about **120 kgs!**
- Performance lasts between 5 and 30 mins
- The music used is mainly instrumental with strong percussive beats

*Mysore Dasara celebrates the victory of good (Goddess Chamundeshwari) over evil (demon Mashishasura)

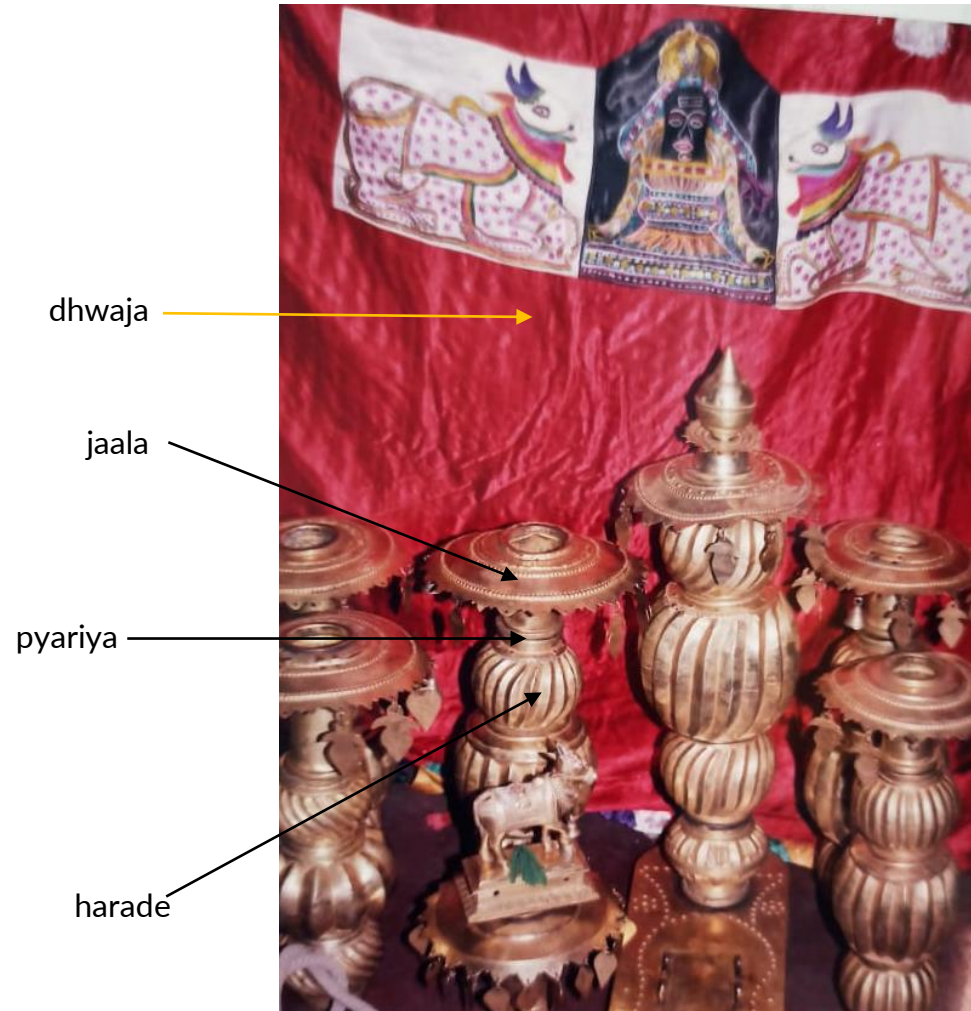
Costume and decor

- Simple clothing of the performers ensures comfort
- „Dhwaja“ is the flag at the tip of the „*kolu*“ (pole). Usually white or red in colour
- „Navara“ is a pouch hanging from their neck to their knees
- The ropes help maintain the pole upright
 - Bad omen for the pole to touch the ground
- Stacks of round-shaped bronze „*harade*“ make-up the pole
 - The subsequent „*harade*“s decrease in radius, as the height of the pole increases



Decor

- Stacks of round-shaped bronze „*harade*“ make-up the pole
- „*Jaala*“ is fixed at the top of the pole
- The „*kalasha*“ is believed to contain the elixir of life. It is a pot with a large base and a narrow mouth . It symbolises abundance, wisdom and immortality



(Dr Uma N, 2004)

Dance pattern

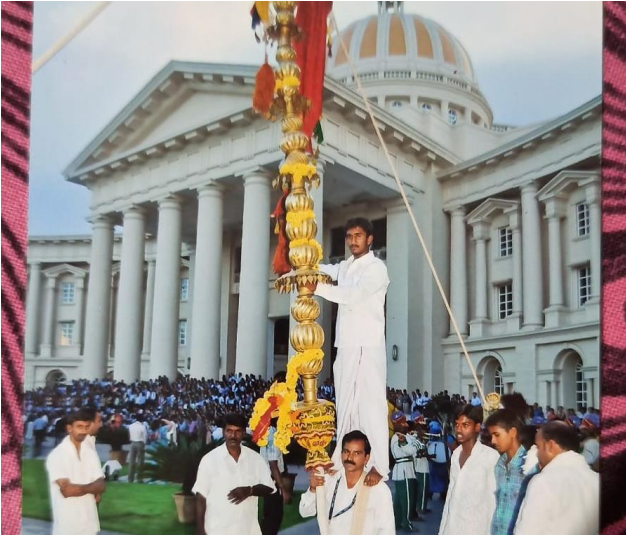
Mr. L. Mahadevappa, Mr. Malleshaiah and team



- Tossing and catching of the pole marks beginning of the performance
- Eyes always focused on the pole tip
- The tempo of the music is raised with time
- End of performance marked by vigorous pole shake

(Dr Uma N, 2004)

Section 2.2 Nandi Dhwaja



(Dr Uma N, 2004)