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Kathak dance which state

The hindi version of the website is under construction. X Close Get to know about Kathak or Kathak Dance. Uttar Pradesh is known for the Kathak dance, a popular dance form of India. Kathak is one of the most versatile art forms in India. It will not be an aberration to say that Kathak is the most popular among all the classical as well as folk dance forms in India. The dance owes its origin to the state of Uttar Pradesh. It started its journey from the courts of Emperors and Nawabs of the then Awadh and has traversed a path that was full of turmoil to reach where it is i.e. in the hearts of the masses. Kathak has the monopoly of courtesans and consorts in its early phase. This dance form was primarily developed for the amusement of royals that wanted a slight break from the pure classical dances. Therefore a dance form was born that was semi-classical in nature and was based on the Persian, Awadhi and Urdu poetry. This dance form saw volatile changes with the downfall of royalty in India. As Nawabs and emperors started fighting for survival, the patronage became a problem. Artists and exponents of this art started looking outwards. The middle class resisted the move as it saw Kathak as something immoral and considered its famous as prostitutes. Nevertheless due to constant efforts and perseverance of its artists, the art form got a place among the masses. Since then, Kathak has never looked back. Talking technically, this form Indian dance form is inextricably bound with classical Hindustani music whereas rhythmic nimbler of the feet is accompanied by the tabla or Pakhawaj. Traditionally the stories were of Radha and Krishna, in the Natwar style but it changed in the era of Mogul. The dance was taken to courts and thus it became more entertaining and less religious in content. More emphasis was laid on 'Nritya', the pure dance aspect and less on 'Abhinaya' or expression and acting. Some of the famous exponents of Kathak were born in Uttar Pradesh such as Thakur Prasad, Lachhu Maharaj, Sambhu Maharj, Birju Maharaj and Sitara Devi. Indian classical dance This article or section should specify the language of its non-English content, using <{lang}> or <{transl}> or <{IPA}> or similar for phonetic transcriptions, with an appropriate ISO 639 code. See why. (March 2021)Kathak[1]ushi Saswati Sen Ji (S.N.A Awardee) showing the repertoire of Kathak performanceGenreIndian classical danceOriginUttar Pradesh & Rajasthan Kathak is one of the eight major forms of Indian classical dance. The origin of Kathak is traditionally attributed to the traveling bards in the of ancient northern India known as Kathakars or storytellers.[1] The term Kathak is derived from the Vedic Sanskrit word Katha which means "story", and Kathakar which means "the one who tells a story", or "to do with stories".[1][2] Wandering Kathakars communicated stories from the great epics and ancient mythology through dance, songs and music.[2] Kathak dancers tell various stories through their hand movements and extensive footwork, their body movements and flexibility but most importantly through their facial expressions. Kathak evolved during the Bhakti movement, particularly by incorporating the childhood and stories of the Hindu god Krishna, as well as independently in the courts of north Indian kingdoms.[1][3] Kathak is unique in having both Hindu and Muslim gharanas and cultural elements of these gharanas. [4] Kathak performances include Urdu Ghazals and commonly used instruments brought during the Mughal period.[5] Kathak is found in three distinct forms, called "gharanas", named after the cities where the Kathak dance tradition evolved – Jaipur, Banaras and Lucknow.[6] While the Jaipur gharana focuses more on the foot movements, the Banaras and Lucknow gharanas focus more on facial expressions and graceful hand movements. Stylistically, the Kathak dance form emphasizes rhythmic foot movement, adorned with small bells (Chungroo) and the movement harmonized to the music.[3][7] The legs and torso are generally straight, and the story is told through a developed vocabulary built on the gestures of arms and upper body movement, facial expressions, neck movements, eyes and eyebrow movement , stage movements, bends and turns. The main focus of the dance becomes the eyes and the foot movements. The eyes work as a medium of communication of the story the dancer is trying to communicate. With the eyebrows the dancer gives various facial expressions.[3][8] The difference between the sub-traditions is the relative emphasis between acting versus footwork, with Lucknow style emphasizing acting and Jaipur style famed for its spectacular footwork.[3] Kathak as a performance art has survived and thrived as an oral tradition, innovated and taught and from one generation to another verbally and through practice.[9] It transitioned, adapted and integrated the tastes of the Mughal courts[10] in the 16th and 17th centuries, particularly by Akbar, and was ridiculed and declined in the colonial British era.[11] then was reborn as India gained independence and sought to rediscover its ancient roots and a sense of national identity through its arts.[8][9] Part of a series on theCulture of India Society Indians Folklore History Immigration Languages Holidays Religion Arts and literature Art Architecture Cinema Dance Festivals Literature Poetry Music Painting Theatre Others Cuisine 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