Bharatnatyam

It is the oldest among all classical dance forms.

It derives its name from Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra.

Its origin can be traced back to 'Sadir Natyam' - a solo dance form performed for centuries by devadasis in temples and eventually in the royal courts of South India, especially in Tamil Nadu.

It is also known by names like DasiAttam, ChinnaMelam or Sadir.



EVOLUTION

In the beginning of the first century AD, the dance form was almost wiped out with the decline of the Devadasi system.



lyer.

Later on it was revived by E. Krishna

Earlier, it was only performed by solo female dancers, but later on it became popular among male dancers and group artists.

have led to the global recognition of the dance.

Rukmini Devi Arundale's efforts





Alarippu – It is the first piece of performance in this art form, which includes a combination of pure dance along with the recitation of sound syllables.

Shabdam — It includes Abhinaya in the song, which is performed in reverence to the

Jatiswaram - It is a short pure dance performed

along with different poses and movements.





raga.

supreme being. Varnam – It encompasses both dance and emotions in synchronisation with taal and

Padam – It represents the expression of Abhinaya by the artists.





Jawali –Short love-lyrics are performed at a

Thillana – The dance performance ends with a thillana. At this stage, pure dance is performed

rhythmic variations.







Under the famous "Tanjore quartet", it also came to be known as Tanjore Natyam.

Tandava and Lasya are given equal importance,



'Katha Mukha Hasta' is one of the main mudras in which 'Om' is symbolised by joining three

with major prominence to mudras.

across both their feet.



fingers. During recital, the dancers bend their knees in a way that their weight gets equally distributed



Since it represents the fire in the human body, it is also referred to as the 'Fire dance'.

FAMOUS PROPONENTS







