Kathak is the traditional dance form of North India.

The word ‘Kathak’ has been derived from the word ‘katha’ which means a story.

Kathakras or story-takers are dancers who narrate stories mainly based on epics from Vedic, Sanskrit and mythological sources.

EVOLUTION

The kicking of the feet and the DUKKAT MOVEMENT continued as a whole-time feature of Kathak dance.

During the mughal period the dance form transformed from simple temple dance to court dance.

It started encouraging various costumes and styles of dancing.

ELEMENTS

The dance is performed with a stick or jhompar by a single dancer.

A female dancer also performs the dance.

The movements are called Taal, Tala and Anand.

Three constituent gat or distinguished movements.

A cavorting dance form when the performer is clothed in a multicolored dupatta.

Taal means the beat and rhythm of the dance.

A harmony of Taal and rhythm makes up the various steps.

Taal, Thumri, and Ghoomar were introduced by the Mughals.

A composition that combines the language and rhythm of the dance.

RAAS RAASRAAS is a folk dance of Western India.

RAAS is a folk dance of Western India.

FAMOUS PROPOSITIONS

LUCKNOW

Glorified under nawab's rule. A dance form more over-emphasizing expression and grace.

JAIPOUR

Was formed by Thumri. Its main characteristics are grace, elegance and the importance of the sargam (a string of notes). This dance form is characterized by the use of the tabla, dhol, and other percussion instruments.

BANASAR

Was formed by Thumri. Its main characteristics are grace, elegance and the importance of the sargam (a string of notes). This dance form is characterized by the use of the tabla, dhol, and other percussion instruments.

Rita Bahtr

Leela Mishra

Sharmistha Bose

Gaurang Jha

Various ghoomars that developed were:

Drum music is played in Kathak.

Various ghoomars that developed were:

Varanasi, Thumri and Gazabari were introduced by the Mughals.