# Kuchipudi



Around the third decade of the 20th century, it emanated from an exquisite dance-drama of the same name.

It gets its name from
Kusselavapuri or
Kuchelapuram village of
Andhra.

### EVOLUTION

dancers as well.

it.

initially performed it.

Kusselavas, a group of mobile actors,

performed at temples as it was monopolised by male brahmins.

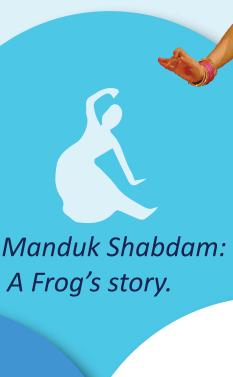
When Vaishnavism started, it began to be

Vijaynagar and Goloconda rulers patronised

Later, it got popularised among female

Prior to being revived by Balascaraswanti and Ragini Devi in the 20th century it was only confined to villages.

**ELEMENTS** 



Jala Chitra Nrityam:

While dancing, pictures

are drawn with feet on

the floor.

with a waterpot balanced on the head.

Tarangam:

Feet are balanced on the

edges of a brass plate

known as Bhagavathalus.

IMPORTANT FEATURES

In this dance form, Shringaar Rasa plays a predominant role.

Stories of Bhagwatpurana became central

theme of recitals, and the dancers came to be

Each character introduces itself with a "daaru",

which is a small composition of dance and

song, for the revelation of each character.

singing and dancing is done by a performer,

A Dance-Drama performance, where both

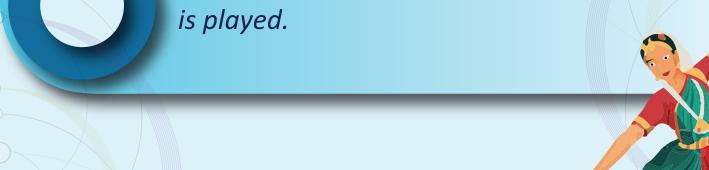
The earthly elements in the human body

are represented in Kuchipudi.

may also be done.

Lasya and Tandava are equally important.

Carnatic music using Violin and Mridgangam



## FAMOUS PROPONENTS









