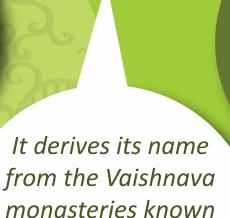
Sattriya



The dance form was introduced in 15th century A.D. by Saint Shankaradeva to propagate

Vaishnavism.



as Sattras, where it was nurtured and preserved for centuries.

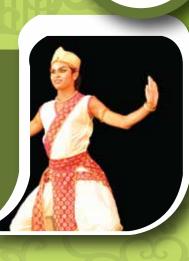
Later, it evolved into two separate streams – the Gayan-bhayanar Nach and the Kharmanar Nach.

IMPORTANT FEATURES



The dance form was introduced by combining different elements from various treatises, local folk dances prevalent in Assam, specifically Ojapali and Devadasi.

The principles related to host mudras, footwork, music, etc are striclty followed.





elements and also emphasises on rhythmic syllables and dance postures.

It combines both Lasya and Tandava

monks known as Bhokots as part of their daily rituals.

It is generally performed by male



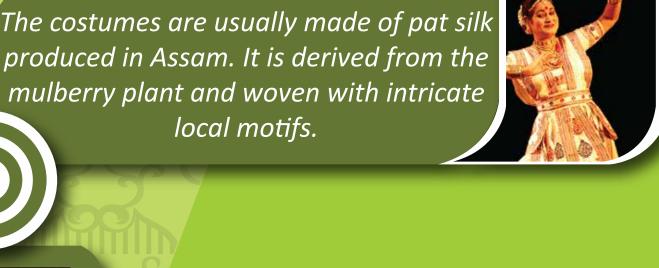


in this dance form.

Khol (drums), taals (cymbals) and flute

are the major musical instruments used

produced in Assam. It is derived from the mulberry plant and woven with intricate local motifs.





Borgeets.

The songs are the compositions

of Shankaradeva known as



