

International Women's Day Celebration

Schedule

Venue: IGNCA Lawns

Time: 10:30 A.M. - 05:30 A.M.

Date: 8-03-13

Procession:

1 st Half		
Time: 11:00 a.m. – 1.00 p.m.		
State	Community	Dance Performances
Assam	1. Bodo Community 2. Deori Community	Bardori Slkhla Deori Bihu
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Manipur	Zomi Community	i) Buhtuh ii). Buh-aat
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Meghalaya	Jaintia Community	Plate Dance
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
<i>Lunch Break 1.00 p. m to 2.30 p. m.</i>		
2 nd Half		
Time: 3.00 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.		
State	Community	Dance Performances
Assam	Bodo Community	Bardori Slkhla
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buhtuh
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Assam	Deori Community	Deori Bihu
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buh-aat

Date: 9 – 03-13 Saturday
Time: 11:00 a.m onwards

State	Community	Dance Performances
Manipur	Zomi Community	i) Buhtuh
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Assam	Bodo Community	Bardori Slkhla
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Meghalaya	Jaintia Community	Plate Dance
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
Assam	Deori Community	Deori Bihu
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buh-aat
<i>Lunch Break 1.00 p. m to 2.30 p. m.</i>		
2nd Half Time: 3.00 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.		
State	Community	Dance Performances
Assam	Bodo Community	Bardori Slkhla
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buhtuh
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Assam	Deori Community	Deori Bihu
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buh-aat

Date: 10 - 03-13 Sunday
Time: 11:00 a.m onwards

State	Community	Dance Performances
Manipur	Zomi Community	i) Buhtuh
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Assam	Bodo Community	Bardori Slkhla
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Meghalaya	Jaintia Community	Plate Dance
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
Assam	Deori Community	Deori Bihu
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buh-aat
<i>Lunch Break 1.00 p. m to 2.30 p. m.</i>		
2 nd Half Time: 3.00 p.m. – 5.30 p.m.		
State	Community	Dance Performances
Assam	Bodo Community	Bardori Slkhla
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buhtuh
Nagaland	Angami Naga Community	Folk song/Dance
Assam	Deori Community	Deori Bihu
Arunachal Pradesh	Khamti Community	Khamti Folk Dance
Sikkim	Nepali Community	Maruni Dance
Mizoram	Mizo Community	Parlam (Flower Dance)
Manipur	Zomi Community	Buh-aat

N.B. Performance will be of 20 to 30 mins

Synopsis of the Various Performances

Deori Bihu – Assam (Deori)

Deori is one of the oldest communities of Assam. They observe two major agrarian festivals in a year, ie. *MagiyoBihu (MaghBihu)* in the month of January and *BohagiyoBihu (BohagBihu)* in the month of April. On the first day of Bihu, puja is offered at the sacred shrine called *Than*. During the Bihu, the elderly people of the village visit all the households of the village and shower blessings on the members of the households. In return the members of each household greet them well and entertain them with "Suze" (homemade rice beer). Meanwhile the young, both male and female arrange separate 'Husori' (bihu songs and dance) party for them. The Bihu dances are performed in each household of the village. On the second day of the Bihu, the dancing starts from the *Than* and then the parties go on visiting each and every household. They first visit the house of the BorDeori, the most respected person of the village. The Husori party wishes the members of the household a prosperous year and the party comes back to the *Than*.

Bardoi Sikhla – Assam (Bodo)

The Bodos are one of the major communities of Assam. The Bardoi Sikhla dance of the Bodos represents the advent of New Year in the month of April. In Bodo, 'Bar' means Wind, 'Doi' means water and 'Sikhla' means girl. According to the tradition, it is said that young girls visit their families during Bohag Bihu which is one of the major festivals of all the communities of Assam and bring wind and water. It is the 'Storm' that come in the month of Bohag (Baishakh) or April that is described as a girl visiting her family with wind and rain.

Khampti Dance- Arunachal Pradesh (Khampti)

The Khamptis of Arunachal Pradesh are Buddhists. Khampti dance, also known as kapung (ka meaning dance and pung meaning story) is a dance drama that reflects the rich culture of the Buddhists in this region. They are generally performed during festivals of Khamsang, Sangkian and Potwah. The preparation of this dance starts one month prior to the festival and it is done in the monasteries or a house of their choice. Generally, women are exempted from participating in

this dance. It is men who enact the female role and after the performance, they are given a remuneration which is divisible by seven.

Parlam Dance – Mizoram

Parlam is a dance of the Mizo community performed by girls attired in colourful dresses, with flowers tucked in their hairs. They dance to the tune sung by them. The principal movement of the dance is the waving of their hands. It is a comparatively new dance form but it has become a part of Mizo culture.

Buhaat – Manipur (Zomi)

Zomis are one of the major communities of Manipur. The Zomis observe the harvesting festival from a very long time. They celebrate the bounty of the maize corn and rice crops at the beginning of winter by giving thanks and praying for a successful harvest year. Buhaat is harvesting dance of the Zomis.

Buhtuh – Manipur (Zomi)

Buhtuh is a dance form of the Zomis signifying the sowing of seeds for cultivation.

Plate dance- Meghalaya (Jaintia)

Shad Pliang or Plate Dance of the Jaintia community of Meghalaya is a very old dance form. In ancient times, it was performed by young Jaintia girls in the royal palace to entertain the king and the Royal guests. Nowadays, it is performed during the marriage ceremonies, among other occasions. This dance is performed by women, each of them holding two plates in their hands. Sometimes, it is performed using four plates, two plates in her hand, one on the head and one held by the lips.

Angami folk dance- Nagaland (Angami)

Folk dances of Nagaland forms the main component of the traditional culture of the state of Nagaland. They are performed in a synchronized manner in groups by men as well as by women. They are mainly performed during religious and festive occasions. Many of the dance forms of the Nagas are war dance performed by men. There are also several folk dances performed at the

time of harvest. All their dance forms are deeply rooted in their environment, occupations and their social patterns. Each Naga tribe has its own dance but they have a common feature. All the folk dances of Nagaland require the using of legs while keeping the body in an upright position.

The Angamis are one of the major Naga tribes of Nagaland. The Angamis celebrate a ten-day festival called *Sekrenyi* in the month of February. The term *Sekrenyi* literally means *sanctification festival* (*sekre* = sanctification; *nyi* = feast; *thenyi* = festival). The festival takes place after the harvest and falls on the twenty-fifth day of the Angami month *Kezei* (January–February). The festival follows a circle of ritual and ceremony, such as *Dzuseva* (touching the sleeping water) to assure them that all their ills and misfortunes have washed away by the purified well water. The best part of the festival is *Thekrahie* where the young people of the village sit together and sing traditional songs throughout the day.

Maruni Dance- Sikkim (Nepalese)

Maruni is one of the oldest and most popular dances of the Nepalese in Sikkim. Earlier this dance is associated with the festival of Tihar or Diwali which is celebrated to mark the return of Lord Rama from exile. Maruni is now performed in other occasions also, such as in marriage ceremony. It is performed by both men and women dressed in colourful costumes resplendent with ornaments and nose rings called *dungis*. The dancers are usually accompanied by a clown called *Dhatu Warrey* which means liar. Maruni dances are performed to the accompaniment of a nine-instrument orchestra called 'Naumati Baja'.

Jayanti Thokchom (JRF) Janapada Sampada Division.

Pouriangthanliu (SRF) Janapada Sampada Division.