



RAJASTHAN
The Incredible State of India!



Indian Council for Cultural Relations
व्यवस्थापक परिषद्, नया दिल्ली



UDAIPUR: Cultural Programme 1st Sherpa Meeting G20 Summit

The City of Lakes.

Udaipur is located in the south of Rajasthan surrounded by azure water lakes and is hemmed in by the lush green hills of Aravallis. The famous Lake Palace, located in the middle of Lake Pichola is one of the most beautiful sights of Udaipur. The Leela Palace 4th Dec The Leela Palace is an ode to the land of the mewar's through traditional artisanal crafts and exquisite embellishments inspired by Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage. Enjoy the tranquil waters of Lake Pichola, the City Palace and the Aravalli mountains.

4th Dec - Cultural Programme Desert Music Symphony

Belonging to this folk discipline of Rajasthani music, today's Presentation will be an insight into folk communities of hereditary musicians called the "Manganiyar" and the "Langa", whose ancestors have been instrumental in shaping the folk music of Rajasthan. The Desert Music Symphony led by the renowned Sangeet Natak Academy awardee, Shri Gazi Khan Barna includes maestros of both Langa and Manganiyar folk musical lineage.

The program will focus on folk music presentation in its pristine and traditional form. Apart from presenting folk music, the program also showcases a kalidoscopic and ensemble of folk musical instruments like kamaicha, sindhi sarengi, surinda, algoza, matka, murli, dholak, khartal, bhapang, tandura, morchang, manjira. Going back to the roots, the Desert Music Symphony has been specially curated to give the esteemed guests an immersive cultural experience, embedded in the folk tradition of Rajasthan. Instruments Played: Kamaicha, Sindhi sarangi, Algoja, Murli, Surinda, Harmonium, Khartal, Bhapang, Dholak, Tandura, Morchang, Manjira, Matk

5th Dec- Jag Mandir Palace, at Lake Pichola

It is said that Jag Mandir was the inspiration for Taj Mahal. This beautiful island is built on the Lake Pichola. Also called the 'Lake Garden Palace', the construction for this began in 1620 and was completed around 1652. The royal family used the palace as its summer resort and for hosting Social Gatherings.

Cultural Programme Colours of Rajasthan

Rajasthan, the Land of Kings, is drenched in glorious history.

The bravado of their Kings and feudal chieftains; the valor of their fearsome warriors; their chivalry, sacrifice and their indomitable spirit, reverberates through the air - from the sand covered pebbles on the street, to the dark recesses of their magnificent pink sandstone forts. **Along with all this, there are the vibrant & colourful traditions of music & dance.**

There is a huge diversity in their spiritual outlook, where Ajmer Shareef is as popular as Meera Bhajans. There are a lot of significant values attached to Rajasthani traditions but we want to emphasize on three of these, which will give a composite flavour of Rajasthan : Their valour Royal lore and strong folklore Spiritual saints The whole programme will be stitched together by a **Rajasthani story teller (a very popular tradition in Rajasthan), who will guide the audience through these venues.**

6th Dec - Manek Chowk, at the City Palace

It is the main entrance to the Mardana Mahal, Palace of Kings. The main entrance to the Palace building can be seen on the left. It's adorned with the Royal Crest of the House of Mewar. **On the crest is a Rajput warrior and Bhil tribe, along with the rising sun. The sun symbol represents Surya the Sun God, whom the Maharanas of Mewar draw their lineage from.** The courtyard now has a beautifully laid out Mughal style garden, created in 1992. To this day, it's still used by the Mewar royal family for festivals and special celebrations.

Cultural Programme Colours of India

Impeccable diversity is what India as a nation stands for.

Demographically, culturally, regionally, linguistically or geographically, **India has been the perfect role model of a beautiful blend of diverse cultures co-existing.** India is a land that takes pride in it 's technological progress and also gets strength from her cultural legacy.

The dance amalgamation will be a representation of the beauty and essence of Classical and Traditional Indian dance forms. It is a visual treat of intricate geometric patterns, weaving entries & exits, stunning friezes, with fast pirouettes and rhythmic footwork.

Sarvesham Bharatah (Duration: 14 minutes)

The dance amalgamation of classical and traditional Indian dance forms. Bharatanatyam is considered to be the oldest form of dance and mother of all other styles of classical dance in India.

Bharatanatyam originated from the art of temple dancers in the South India state of Tamil Nadu Kathak purportedly originated from Uttar Pradesh.

Kathak is derived from Kathakars or story-tellers, people who narrated stories during the entire performance of Kathak dance.

Kathakali originated in southern Kerala and became popular throughout India. The intricate make-up, delicate hand gestures and elaborate costumes of the characters, makes Kathakali a very attractive dance and drama form.

Manipuri dance form is one of the major classical dance forms of eastern India, originating from the north-eastern state Manipur. Manipuri is based on the Raasila act of Radha and Krishna and is a purely spiritual experience.

Odissi originates from the state of Orissa in the eastern India.

The Odissi dance form is known for its delicate style, the independent movement of head, torso and pelvis. Odissi Dance is a traditional and ancient style of dance performed in the temples.

Folk dance performances from all over India: (Duration: 15 minutes)

Folk Art forms: Garba, Bhangra, Bagrumba, Dangi, Gotipua, Chari, Gair, Ghoomar, Hozagiri, Badhai, Kashmiri, Fire thrower

Ghoomar is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan. It is said that the Bhil tribe who performed it to worship Goddess Sarasvati, which was later embraced by other Rajasthani communities.

The dance is chiefly performed by veiled women who wear flowing dresses called ghaghara. The dance typically involves performers pirouetting while moving in and out of a wide circle.

The word ghoomna describes the twirling movement of the dancers and is the basis of the word ghoomar.

Kalbelia are a snake charming folk community from the region of Rajasthan, India. Their traditional occupation used to be catching snakes and trading snake venom. Hence, the dance movements and the costumes of their community bear a resemblance to those of the serpents. With passing of time, the community has evolved this dance form into a very popular art form.

Garba is the most popular and frequently performed folk dance of Gujarat. It is a dance, in which large groups participate. It takes place during Navratri - nine nights in autumn, when Goddess Amba / Durga / Shakti / Parvati is worshipped in India.