


Demo

127.0.0.1:5500/CssDemo.html/index.html

Classical Dance Forms



Bharatanatyam

Bharatanatyam is an Indian classical dance form that originated in Tamil Nadu. It is one of eight Indian classical dance forms recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and expresses South Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, particularly of Shaivism and in general of Hinduism.

A description of precursors of Bharatanatyam from the 2nd century CE can be found in the ancient Tamil epic Silappatikaram, while temple sculptures of the 6th to 9th century CE suggest dance was a refined performance art by the mid-1st millennium CE. Sadiraattam, which was renamed Bharatanatyam in 1932, is the oldest classical dance tradition in India. Bharatanatyam is the state dance form of Tamil Nadu.


Bharatanatyam contains different types of banis. Bani, or "tradition", is a term used to describe the dance technique and style specific to a guru or school, often named for the village of the guru. Bharatanatyam style is noted for its fixed upper torso, bent legs and knees flexed (Araimandi) combined with footwork, and a vocabulary of sign language based on gestures of hands, eyes, and face muscles. The dance is accompanied by music and a singer, and typically the dancer's guru is present as the nattuvanar or director-conductor of the performance and art. The performance repertoire of Bharatanatyam, like other classical dances, includes nritya (solo expressive dance) and natya (group dramatic dance).

Sadiraattam remained exclusive to Hindu temples through the 19th century. It was banned by the colonial British government in 1910, but the Indian community protested against the ban and expanded its performance outside temples in the 20th century as Bharatanatyam. Modern stage productions of Bharatanatyam have become popular throughout India and include performances that are purely dance-based on non-religious ideas and fusion themes. The Thanjavur Quartet developed the basic structure of modern Bharatanatyam by formalizing it.

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kuchipudi


Kuchipudi is one of the eight major Indian classical dances. It originates from a village named Kuchipudi in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is a dance-drama performance, with its roots in the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of Natya Shastra. It developed as a religious art linked to traveling bards, temples and spiritual beliefs, like all major classical dances of India.

Evidence of Kuchipudi's existence in an older version are found in copper inscriptions of the 10th century, and by the 15th century in texts such as the Machupalli Kaifat. Kuchipudi tradition holds that Tirtha Narayana Yati a sanyassin of Advaita Vedanta persuasion, and his disciple, an orphan named Siddhendra Yogi, founded and systematized the modern version of Kuchipudi in the 17th century. Kuchipudi largely developed as a Krishna-oriented Vaishnavism tradition, and it is known by the name of Bhagavata Mela in Thanjavur.

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The traditional Kuchipudi was performed by all males troupe. A dancer in a male role would be in Agnivastra, also known as Bagalbandi, wear a dhoti (a single pleated piece of cloth hanging down from the waist). A dancer in a female role would wear a Sari with light makeup. The Kuchipudi performance usually begins with an invocation. Then, each costumed actor is introduced, their role stated, and they then perform a short preliminary dance set to music (dharavu). Next, the performance presents pure dance (nritta). This is followed with by the expressive part of the performance (nritya), where rhythmic hand gestures help convey the story. Vocal and instrumental Carnatic music in the Telugu language accompanies the performance. The typical musical instruments in Kuchipudi are mridangam, cymbals, veena, flute and the tambura. The popularity of Kuchipudi has grown within India and it is performed worldwide.

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Mohiniyattam

Mohiniyattam is an Indian classical dance form that developed and remained popular in the state of Kerala. Kathakali is another classical dance form of Kerala. Mohiniyattam dance gets its name from the word Mohini a historical enchantress avatar of the Hindu God Vishnu, who

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Mohiniyattam's roots, like all classical Indian dances, are in the Natya Shastra the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text on performance arts. However, it follows the Lasya style described in Natya Shastra, that is a dance which is delicate, eros-filled and feminine. It is traditionally a solo dance performed by women after extensive training, though nowadays men can also perform the dance. The repertoire of Mohiniyattam includes music in the Carnatic style, singing and acting a play through the dance, where the recitation may be either by a separate vocalist or the dancer themselves. The song is typically in Malayalam-Sanskrit hybrid called Manipravalam.

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The earliest mention of the word is found in the 16th-century legal text Vyavaharamala, but the likely roots of the dance are older. The dance was systematized in the 18th century, was ridiculed as a Devadasi prostitution system during the colonial British Raj, banned by a series of laws from 1931 through 1938, a ban that was protested and partially repealed in 1940. The socio-political conflict ultimately led to renewed interest, revival and reconstruction of Mohiniyattam by the people of Kerala, particularly the poet Vallathol Narayana Menon.

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Kathakali


Kathakali is a major form of classical Indian dance. It is a "story play" genre of art, but one distinguished by the elaborately colourful make-up and costumes of the traditional male actor-dancers. It is native to the Malayalam-speaking southwestern region of Kerala and is almost entirely practiced and appreciated by Malayali people.

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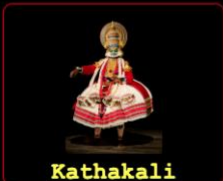
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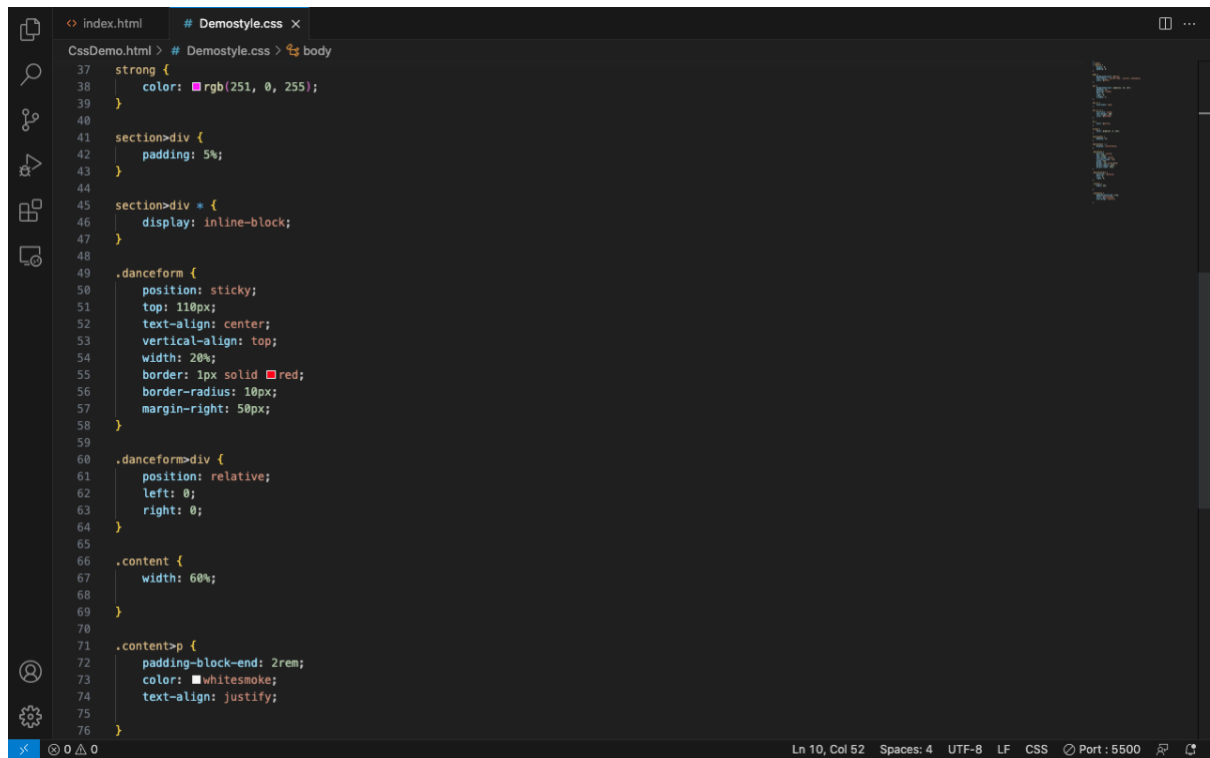
The traditional themes of the Kathakali are folk stories, religious legends and spiritual ideas from the Hindu epics and the Puranas. The vocal performance has traditionally been performed in Sanskritised Malayalam. In modern compositions, Indian Kathakali troupes have included women artistes, and adapted Western stories and plays such as those by Shakespeare.

```
index.html x # Demostyle.css
CssDemo.html > index.html > html > body > section
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3
4 <head>
5   <meta charset="UTF-8" />
6   <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge" />
7   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0" />
8   <title>Demo</title>
9   <link rel="shortcut icon" href="D-Icon.jpeg" type="image x/~icon">
10  <link rel="stylesheet" href="Demostyle.css" />
11 </head>
12
13 <body>
14   <nav>
15     <ul>
16       <li>Classical Dance Forms</li>
17     </ul>
18   </nav>
19   <section>
20     <div>
21       <div class="danceform">
22         <div>
23           
24           <h2>Bharatanatyam</h2>
25         </div>
26       </div>
27       <div class="content">
28         <p><strong><em>Bharatanatyam</em></strong> is an Indian classical dance form that originated in Tamil
29           Nadu. It is one of
30           eight Indian classical dance forms recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and expresses South
31           Indian religious themes and spiritual ideas, particularly of Shaivism and in
32           general of Hinduism.
33         </p>
34         <p>A description of precursors of Bharatanatyam from the 2nd century CE can be found in the ancient
35           Tamil epic Silappatikaram, while temple sculptures of the 6th to 9th century CE suggest dance
36           was a
37           refined performance art by the mid-1st millennium CE. Sadiraattam, which was renamed
38           Bharatanatyam in 1932, is the oldest classical dance tradition in India. Bharatanatyam is the
39           state dance form of Tamil Nadu.
40         </p>
41       </div>
42     </div>
43   </section>
44 </body>
45 </html>
```

```
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CssDemo.html > index.html > html > body > section
40 </p>
41 <p>Bharatanatyam contains different types of banis. Bani, or "tradition", is a term used to
42   describe
43   the dance technique and style specific to a guru or school, often named for the village of the
44   guru.
45   Bharatanatyam style is noted for its fixed upper torso, bent legs and knees flexed (Araimandi)
46   combined with footwork, and a vocabulary of sign language based on gestures of hands, eyes, and
47   face
48   muscles. The dance is accompanied by music and a singer, and typically the dancer's guru is
49   present as the nattuvanar or director-conductor of the performance and art. The performance
50   repertoire of Bharatanatyam, like other classical dances, includes nritya (pure dance), nritya
51   expressive dance) and natya (group dramatic dance).
52 </p>
53 <p>Sadiraattam remained exclusive to Hindu temples through the 19th century. It was banned by the
54   colonial British government in 1910, but the Indian community protested against the ban and
55   expanded its performance outside temples in the 20th century as Bharatanatyam. Modern
56   stage productions of Bharatanatyam have become popular throughout India and include performances
57   that are purely dance-based on non-religious ideas and fusion themes. The Thanjavur Quartet
58   developed the basic structure of modern Bharatanatyam by formalizing it.</p>
59 </p>
60 </div>
61 </div>
62 <div>
63   <div class="danceform">
64     <div>
65       
66       <h2>kuchipudi</h2>
67     </div>
68   </div>
69   <div class="content">
70     <p><strong><em>Kuchipudi</em></strong> is one of the eight major Indian classical dances. It originates
71       from a village named
72       Kuchipudi in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is a dance-drama performance, with its
73       roots in the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text of Natya Shastra. It developed as a religious art linked to
74       traveling bards, temples and spiritual beliefs, like all major classical dances of India.
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76     <p>Evidence of Kuchipudi's existence in an older version are found in copper inscriptions of the 10th
77       century, and by the 15th century in texts such as the Machupalli Kaifot. Kuchipudi tradition
78       holds that Tirtha Narayana Yati a convayance of Advaita Vedanta persuasion. and his disciple
79       Ln 19, Col 5 Spaces: 4 UTF-8 LF HTML Port: 5500
```

```
index.html x # Demostyle.css
CssDemo.html > index.html > html > body > section > div > div.content
103 </div>
104 </div>
105 <div class="content">--
127 </div>
128 <div>
129 <div class="danceform">
130 <div>
131 
132 <h2>Kathakali</h2>
133 </div>
134 </div>
135 <div>
136 <div class="content">
137 <p><strong><em>Kathakali</em></strong> is a major form of classical Indian dance. It is a "story play"
138 genre of art, but one distinguished by the elaborately colourful make-up and costumes of the traditional male
139 actor-dancers. It is native to the Malayalam-speaking southwestern region of Kerala
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154 the Hindu epics and the Puranas. The vocal performance has traditionally been performed in
155 Sanskritised Malayalam. In modern compositions, Indian Kathakali troupes have included women
156 artistes, and adapted Western stories and plays such as those by Shakespeare.
157 </p>
158 </div>
159 </div>
160 </div>
161 </section>
162 </body>
163 </html>
```

```
index.html # Demostyle.css x
CssDemo.html > # Demostyle.css > body
1 *,
2 ::after,
3 ::before {
4   margin: 0;
5   padding: 0;
6 }
7
8 body {
9   background-color: black;
10  font-family: 'Courier New', Courier, monospace;
11  color: white;
12 }
13
14 nav {
15   background-color: rgb(122, 10, 187);
16   padding: 1%;
17   position: fixed;
18   left: 0;
19   right: 0;
20   z-index: 1;
21 }
22
23 nav ul {
24   list-style: none;
25 }
26
27 nav ul li {
28   font-size: large;
29   font-weight: 500;
30   color: #afc48b;
31 }
32
33 h2 {
34   color: yellow;
35 }
36
37 strong {
38   color: rgb(251, 0, 255);
39 }
40
```



The image shows a code editor with two tabs: 'index.html' and '# Demostyle.css'. The active tab is '# Demostyle.css', which contains CSS code for a demo project. The code is as follows:

```
CssDemo.html > # Demostyle.css > body
37  strong {
38      color: rgb(251, 0, 255);
39  }
40
41  section>div {
42      padding: 5%;
43  }
44
45  section>div * {
46      display: inline-block;
47  }
48
49  .danceform {
50      position: sticky;
51      top: 110px;
52      text-align: center;
53      vertical-align: top;
54      width: 20%;
55      border: 1px solid red;
56      border-radius: 10px;
57      margin-right: 50px;
58  }
59
60  .danceform>div {
61      position: relative;
62      left: 0;
63      right: 0;
64  }
65
66  .content {
67      width: 60%;
68  }
69
70
71  .content>p {
72      padding-block-end: 2rem;
73      color: whitesmoke;
74      text-align: justify;
75  }
76  }
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current position is 'Ln 10, Col 52', with 'Spaces: 4', 'UTF-8', 'LF', 'CSS', and 'Port: 5500'.