12 slides  
TITLE (with name roll number)

WHAT IS RASA?

THEORY OF RASA

SHRINGARA RASA

HASYA RASA

KARUNA RASA

RAUDRA RASA

VIRA RASA

BHAYANAKA RASA

BIBHATSA RASA

ADBHUTA RASA

SANTA RASA

CONCLUSION  
  
1st Slide  
What is Rasa?

In the Natyashastra, Rasa refers to the emotional flavor or essence that is evoked in the audience through a performance. It is a central concept in Indian classical arts, especially in dance, drama, and music. The term "Rasa" literally means "juice" or "flavor," symbolizing the emotional experience that a performer aims to evoke in the audience.

2nd Slide

Theory of Rasa

The theory of rasa essentially deals with the various kinds of emotions, and how they are depicted, inferred and transmitted through a work of art .“Rasa signifies the aesthetic pleasure or the thrill invariably accompanied by joy. that the audience experiences while witnessing the skilful enactment of a play

3rd Slide

Sringara rasa

Add image

\* Sringara Rasa, derived from the Sanskrit word "Sringara" is the rasa of love, beauty, romance, and devotion.

\* ﻿﻿It is considered the most important and exalted rasa in Indian aesthetics because love is the foundation of all human emotions.

Colour :

• Light green

Deity:

• Vishnu

4th Slide

Hasya Rasa

Add image

\* ⁠\* Hasya rasa is one of the nine rasa in Indian aesthetics, particularly in Natyasastra, artsthe ancient treatise on performing arts by Bharat Muni.

\* ﻿﻿Hasya Rasa in Indian Art and Literature

\* ﻿﻿Often depicted in comedies, folk performances, and Sanskrit dramas.

\* ﻿﻿Characters like Vidusaka (court jester) in classical Sanskrit plays embody this rasa.

Colour :

• White

Deity:

• Paratama

5th slide

Karuna

Add image

\* ﻿﻿Karunya Rasa (also called Karuna Rasa) represents compassion, sorrow, and pathos in Indian aesthe It evokes feelings of pity, empathy, and sadness, making the audience emotionally moved by the su of others.

\* ﻿﻿In Ramayana, Sita's grief in Ashok Vatika after being abducted by Ravana.

\* ﻿﻿In Mahabharata, Draupadi's sorrow after the Kauravas humiliate her.

\* ﻿﻿In Bharatanatyam & Kathakali, dancers express Karunya Rasa through slow moveme expressions, and soft gestures.

Colour :

• Gray

Deity:

• Yama

6th slide

Raudra

Add image

\* Raudra Rasa is one of the Navarasas (\* Hasya rasa is one of the nine rasa in Indian aesthetics, particularly in Natyasastra, artsthe ancient treatise on performing arts by Bharat Muni.

\* Nine Rasas) in Indian aesthetics, representing anger, fury, and rage. It is associated with intense emotions, power, and destruction.

\* ﻿﻿In Ramayana, Lord Parashurama's fury when challenged by Lord Rama.

\* ﻿﻿In Mahabharata, Bhima's anger after the killing of Abhimanyu.

\* ﻿﻿Kathakali & Bharatanatyam use exaggerated facial expressions

Colour :

• Red

Deity:

• Raudra

7thslide

Vira rasa

Add image

\* Vira Rasa represents heroism, bravery, courage, and determination. It is one of the emotions) described in Bharata Muni's Natyashastra and is associated with a feeling of righteousness.

\* ﻿﻿Examples of Vira Rasa in Arts & Literature:

\* ﻿﻿Ramayana: Lord Rama's courage in fighting Ravana.

\* ﻿﻿Mahabharata: Arjuna's determination in the Kurukshetra war.

Classical Dance (Bharatanatyam)

Colour :

• Yellow

Deity:

• Indra

8th slide

Bhayanaka

Add image

\* Bhayanaka Rasa is one of the nine rasas (Navarasa) in Indian aesthetics, particularly in Natyashastra, the ancient Sanskrit text on performing arts by Bharata Muni. It represents fear, terror, anxiety, and suspense.

\* ﻿﻿Theater & Dance: Used in Kathakali, Bharatanatyam, and Yakshagana to depict frightening events Literature: Found in epics like Ramayana (e.g., Hanuman entering Lanka at night) and Mahabharat trapped in the Chakravyuha).

\* ﻿﻿Cinema: Horror and thriller genres use Bhayanaka Rasa to create suspense and fear.

Colour :

• Black

Deity:

• Kala

9th slide

Bhibhitsa

Add image

\* ﻿﻿Bibhatsa Rasa represents disgust, aversion, and revulsion in Indian aesthetics. It evokes feelings of hatred, or repulsion toward something unpleasant or immoral

\* ﻿﻿In Mahabharata, Ashwatthama's brutal massacre of the Pandava children evokes moral disgust.

\* ﻿﻿In Ramayana, Ravana's lustful behavior toward Sita is an example of moral repulsion.

\* ﻿﻿In Sanskrit drama, depictions of demonic characters, evil deeds, or grotesque imagery evoke

Colour :

• Blue

Deity:

• Shiva  
  
10th slide

Adbhut rasa

Add image

\* ﻿﻿Adbhuta Rasa is one of the nine Navarasas (the nine essential emotions in Indian aesthetics and drama).

\* ﻿﻿It represents wonder, curiosity, amazement, and surprise.

Colour :

• Yellow

Deity:

• Brahma

11th slide

Shant rasa

Add image

Santa Rasa is considered the highest and most profound rasa, as it leads to self-awareness, wisdom, and spiritual enlightenment. It is widely used in religious discourses, philosophical discussions, and meditative arts to promote peace and harmony.

Colour :

• White

Deity:

• Vishnu  
  
Conclusion

The Rasa theory, as articulated by Bhat Mum in the Kerahasta, posits that the aesthetic experience of art particularly in performance, is achieved through the skillfull evocation of specific emotions, or "rasas which are then relished by the audience, leading to a profound and lasting aesthetic pleasure.