



Folk Dances in Kannada Literature

Dr. Prakash. N. Naragund¹, Prof. S. S. Hugar², Prof. Smt. Kaveri. D. Birada³, Dr. A. M. Satyanaik⁴,
Prof. Krishnappa. Melavanki⁵

¹Assistant Professor Dept of Kannada M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and Science College, Muddebihal, India

^{2,3,4,5}Associate Professor Dept of Education, M.G.V.C Arts, Commerce and Science College, Muddebihal, India.

Emails: prakashnaragund32@gmail.com¹, sshugar65@gmail.com², kaveri2208@gmail.com³,
amsatyanaik@gmail.com⁴, krishnappamelavanki28@gmail.co⁵

Abstract

As far as folk literature is analyzed, the true voices of the culture of the land are duplicitous. Garathi song, folk dances, folk songs, story song, proverb, puzzle, odapu, drama, Bayalata, Yakshagana followed many literary ways and introduced human values like diligence, love, love in life. Rituals like Kumbha Puja, Ganga Puja, Vriksharadane, Dung Puja, Bhumi Puja etc. came to light. Folk art, folk games, folk dances have made humans happy. In folk dances, humans use animals and birds for their own use and entertain the people and get money and grains from them and create awareness among the people. Several types of folk dances can be found in the state.

Keywords Folk Literature, Garathi Song, Folk Dances, Story Songs, Proverbs, Rituals, Kumbha Puja, Folk Art, Games, Cultural Values.

1. Introduction

Karnataka's folk traditions are a vivid reflection of its cultural diversity and heritage, celebrated through a range of unique and dynamic performances. Each art form, from the lively Koragar Kunita and the dramatic Mankali Dance to the rhythmic Dollu Kunita and the elegant Lambani Kunita, plays a significant role in local festivals and rituals. These performances, often involving intricate costumes, traditional instruments, and storytelling, not only entertain but also preserve and express the rich cultural values and communal spirit of the region. Each dance and ritual offers a window into the cultural practices and artistic expressions that define Karnataka's vibrant folk traditions.

2. Koragar Kunita

KoragarKunita is seen mostly in Dakshina Kannada district during Dussehra Navratri. About ten artistes dance with clothes tied around their waists, hats on their heads, gejes tied on their legs and holding various instruments in their hands. People dance to folk instruments and protect people. [1]

3. Karadi Kunita

Catching a wild animal and controlling it for a few days, then sending words to it, taking it to fairs,

festivals and carrying a blanket on the shoulders, the audience can see seriousness with humor. Pari, whose daughter gets married and goes to her husband's house, shows her happiness by doing bear dance when she returns home. Seeing such entertainment, people are happy to pay their responsibility

4. Mankali Dance

Mankali dance is performed by untouchables in Karkala and Udupi during Diwali festival. One of these artists wears a fierce face mask with an open mouth, red eyes, and protruding tongue, instilling fear and devotion [2]

5. Mangalu Jump

In places like Bagalkote, Vijayapur, Kolar, Dharwad, Belgaum, Gadag etc. in North Karnataka, amateur entertainers dance in competitions like fairs, festivals and festivals. About ten people gather and dance to folk songs by tying wooden legs. These artists first wrap a cloth around their knees and ensure that the weight of their feet falls on their heels. They learn this technique through a trainer. First control the swing with the help of a stick, finally



remove it and do the jump completely. This jump is very dangerous.

6. Jogati Kunita

Jogati Kunita is mostly found in Soudatti Ellammanagudda. Carrying a koda on the head, a white sari, jagati or bear hair slip in hand, string around the neck, saffron, turmeric, Bhandara Mudi flower full of flowers on the head, carrying a koda filled with water of Ellamma'smurti on the head, the jogatis move around in the crowd and beat, making sure that the kodu does not fall from the head. People believe that it is an incarnation of Shakti Mata Renuke.

7. Mayamma's Dance

The Veerashaiva community performs the Mayamma dance at the Siddarameshwar fair in Tumkur district. To a piece of wood an idol made of silver is attached, a chaurikattijade is woven at the back, a saree is worn, a dabu is tied around the waist and a wooden doll of Mayamma is danced on the shoulder. He plays various instruments.

8. Riwayat Kunita

In some districts of North Karnataka, Muslims perform this RiwayatKunita. Urus fair is held on Hubbari days. More than fifteen people participate in it. RiwayatKunita tells the story of Ramayana and Mahabharata. It is sung and danced in Kannada and Urdu languages. They play instruments like violin and dolak [3]

9. BhuteraKunita

In some districts of North Karnataka devotees of Ambabhavani and Ellamma perform BhuteraKunita. Many people join together and apply black robes, kadali to their eyes, turmeric and bhandara to their foreheads. BhuteraKunita is a community of people who worship Bhutera. [4]

10. Veerabhadra's Kunita

Veerashaivasperform Veerabhadra'sKunita in several areas in Karnataka. When an artiste dances, the artiste plays instruments like karade, tamate, valaga etc. Viragase is performed in fairs, festivals and wedding traditions. Daksha has a mythological background story for the slaying of Brahma. If he comes out of the house with a sword in one hand and weapons in the other hand with the eyes of a carver, people will be afraid. The artist will

dress up as the god Veerbhadra and sing hymns. In response, he raised his voice, 'Khade', 'Khade', 'Bhoparak'. Seeing this artist, people bow down to his feet with fear and devotion. Nandi KoluKunita Karnataka's fairs and festivals are held in large numbers. While carrying the chariot and palanquin, we see an artist or person holding a Nandi stick.

11. Nandi Kolu Kunita

A male art belonging to Shaiva tradition. It has its own historical background. Lord Veerabhadra destroyed Daksha's Yajna, knowing that Daksha's family were Shiv Bhakta Ganas, Vyasa Maharshi thought that he wanted to get freedom for all those he had killed, and turned his arm into a bone. An idol of Nandi, the vehicle of Shiva, was installed. It is known that he made the round stones of the sages into stones and showed them to the Nandi stick. He peeled off the skin of the lion in the Mahadwara and made a flag. The person holding the Nandi stick wears a white robe, a silk cloth on his head, and a Vibhuti on his forehead and dances with the Nandi stick. To help him, two people hold two strings and control the nadikola.

12. Dollu Kunita

About ten artists gather and perform DolluKunita on festival days and fairs. Initially, the shepherds played these instruments in large numbers. It is called the male art of North Karnataka. A huge leather drum is tied on the waist and danced. The one who plays the bell is counted as 'guni'. A pattu with the bare hand on the small left side held in the right hand is a multiple of the two. The first step is given a multiple. Artists knew that. They dance with Karikambali, Bhandara and Vibhuti on their foreheads.

13. Monkey Dance

Hotte catches a monkey who is smart for life, teaches it words, stands in the middle of people and tames the monkey. It dances according to the words of its owner. Finally, the monkey bows to the audience. There is humor in the monkey's jump. The master who tamed the monkey would bow down to the people and accept the money.

14. Lambani Kunita

Lambani people dance to songs in Kannada, Marathi, Rajasthani languages wearing various decorative



items. Their dancing postures are different. This circular dance is a feast for the spectators. His Kunita starts with Seva Bai prayer. Lambani people perform Kunita for happiness on Habba Hari days, marriage tradition, fair festivals.

Conclusion

Many folk artists in the country perform folk dances out of fear and devotion for their own happiness. There needs to be a survey on such folk artists. Folk dances are disappearing these days and are learned by the youth for the next generation Need to be introduced.

Reference

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