

## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

SN No.	Team Name	Folk Dance Type
1	ICC Natyanjali	Semi Classical
2	Rajasthan Parivar Qatar	Rajasthani - Ghoomar & Kaalbeliya
3	Doha Meditation Space	Chhattisgarh - Sambalpuri, Andhra Pradesh- Coastal Folk Dance
4	Indian Association of Bihar Jharkhand	Bihari folk dance - Awadhi, bhojpuri & Jhijhiya
5	Friends of Kozhikode	Gujarati - Garba & Rajasthani - Ghoomar
6	Pearl School Al Dafna	Tamilnadu - Triveni Tribe
7	Al Khor International School	Gujarati - Garba
8	Ideal Indian School	Hariyanvi - Daph
9	Loyola International School	Marathi & Punjabi Traditional Folk Dance

## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

10	Mannai Malayali Samajam	Tamilnadu's - Thappattam, Oillattam, Silambam, Kuthivarisai
11	Brilliant Indian International School	Odisha - Sambalpuri
12	Indian Womens' Association	Gujarati - Garba
13	Telugu Kala Samiti	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana - Banjara & Theenmaar
14	Samanvayam	Gujarati - Garba
15	Kannur United Welfare Association (KUWAQ)	Kerala - Vadi Dance
16	Qatar Tamizhar Sangam	Tamilnadu's - Oyilattam, Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam, Madu Attam
17	Pearl Podar School Al Meshaf	Gujarati - Garba & Rajasthani - Ghoomar
18	Telangana Praja Samithi	Telangana - Bathukamma
19	Rajagiri Public School	Odisha - Nuakhai Sambalpuri

## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

20	Punarjani	Rajasthani - Kalbela
21	DPS Modern Indian School	Bengal - Santal
22	Olive International School	Chhattisgarh - Karma Nach Tribal
23	MES Indian School Abu Hamour	Gujarati - Garba
<b>PUBLIC FUNCTION</b>		
24	Kerala Women's Initiative Qatar (KWIQ)	Kerala - Thiruvathirakali
25	Bhavans Public School	Kerala - Vattakkali, Kambalanatti, Paniya & Chavittukali
26	MES Indian School	Rajasthani - Ras Dandiya
27	Maharashtra Mandal Qatar	Maharashtra - Dhol-Tasha
28	Sanskriti Qatar	Kerala - Chavitu Nadakam

## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

29	Tulukoota Qatar	Karnataka - Tulunadas Yaksha - Natya
30	TJSV TAC Qatar	Gujarati - Garba
31	Noble International School	Punjabi - Bhangra
32	Kerala Social Cultural Association	Maharashtra - Gondhal
33	Maestro Arts	Rajasthani Folk
34	Onattukara Pravasi Association Qatar	Kerala - Kai Kottikkali
35	Telangana Jagruthi Qatar	Telangana Janapada
36	DPS Monarch International School	Kerala Tribal Dance
37	Shantinikethan Indian School	Assamese - Bihu
38	Maharashtra Mandal Qatar	Maharashtra - Adivasi Tarpa, Jogva & Gondhal



## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

39	Vidya Arts	Kerala - Kolkali
40	Andhra Kala Vedika	Andhra Village Folk
41	INCAS Qatar	Marathi - Amba Bajla Go is associated with Gondhal
42	Gujarati Samaj Qatar	Gujarati - Garba
43	Funday Club	Tamilnadu - Nattupura Nadanam
44	NORVA Qatar	Tamilnadu - Thiruvizha Dance
<b>END</b>		



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: ICC Natyanjali**

*Semi Classical*

Semi classical dance is a captivating blend of traditional Indian classical forms like Bharatanatyam and Kathak, infused with folk elements and contemporary styles. This dance form retains the intricate footwork and expressive gestures of classical dance while embracing improvisation typical of folk traditions. Originating from classical roots, semi classical dance is known for its versatility, often depicting themes ranging from mythology to everyday life.

**Team: Rajasthan Parivar Qatar**

*Rajasthani - Ghoomar & Kaalbeliya*

Rajasthan, renowned for its vibrant cultural heritage, boasts an array of folk dances that celebrate its history and traditions.

Ghoomar is a traditional dance originating from the Bhil tribe, characterized by its elegant circular movements. Dancers clad in colorful, flowing skirts twirl gracefully, creating a mesmerizing visual spectacle. This dance symbolizes joy and is often performed during festivals and celebrations, showcasing the spirit of Rajasthan's diverse communities.

Kalbelia, performed by the Kalbelia community, is famous for its dynamic and expressive movements, often reflecting the sinuous grace of serpents. With its captivating rhythms and lively music, Kalbelia captivates audiences, celebrating the rich traditions of Rajasthan.

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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Doha Meditation Space**

*Chhattisgarh - Sambalpuri, Andhra Pradesh- Coastal Folk Dance*

Chhattisgarhi Tribal Dances reflect the diverse tribal communities within the state, characterized by energetic rhythms and expressive gestures. These dances often celebrate nature, daily life, and significant events, highlighting the community's connection to their land and traditions.

Sambalpuri Dance originates from the Sambalpur region of Odisha and is known for its vibrant movements and intricate footwork. The dance is performed during festivals and rituals, embodying the stories and traditions of the region.

Coastal Folk Dance of Andhra Pradesh encompasses various folk dances from the coastal areas, such as Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. These dances are typically performed during harvest festivals and cultural celebrations, featuring lively music and energetic movements that depict the coastal lifestyle and traditions.

**Team: Indian Association of Bihar-Jharkhand**

*Bihari Folk Dance - Awadhi, Bhojpuri & Jhijhiya*

Awadhi Dance originates from the Awadh region, which extends into parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. This dance is known for its graceful movements and traditional costumes, often reflecting the rich cultural heritage and historical narratives of the region. Bhojpuri Dance hails from the Bhojpuri-speaking areas of Bihar and is characterized by its lively and energetic movements. The dance is typically performed at celebrations, including weddings and festivals.



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Jhijhiya Dance is a traditional folk dance performed mainly by the Maithili community, particularly during the Chhath Puja festival. This dance is notable for its unique style and is often accompanied by traditional songs, celebrating the themes of nature and devotion.

**Team: Friends of Kozhikode**

*Gujarati - Garba & Rajasthani - Ghoomar*

A traditional folk dance from Rajasthan, Ghoomar originated from the Bhil tribe but has become popular among other communities in the state. The dance is distinguished by its graceful, circular movements. It is typically performed on special occasions, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of Rajasthan.

Garba: Garba is a lively and rhythmic folk dance from Gujarat, performed during the Navratri festival. Garba is marked by energetic footwork, clapping, and graceful twirls, all set to traditional folk music.

**Team: Pearl School Al Dafna**

*Tamilnadu - Triveni Tribe*

The Triveni Tribe dance from Tamil Nadu is a vibrant folk dance performed at festivals and community events. It reflects the tribe's rich cultural traditions, symbolizing unity, nature, and joy through rhythmic movements and lively music. This dance is an expression of the community's deep connection to their heritage.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Al-Khor International School**

*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a lively folk dance from Gujarat, performed during the Navratri festival. It features energetic circular movements and rhythmic clapping, creating an atmosphere of celebration and devotion.

Interesting Fact: The dance often revolves around a central light or idol, symbolizing the cycle of life and emphasizing community togetherness.

**Team: Ideal Indian School**

*Haryanvi - Daph*

Daph is a lively folk dance from Haryana, celebrated for its energetic movements and rhythmic clapping. Performed during festivals, it reflects the vibrant culture and traditions of the region, inviting participants to share in the joy and storytelling of Haryana's rich heritage.

**Team: Loyola International School**

*Marathi and Punjabi Traditional Folk Dance*

Traditional Folk Dances of Indian state of Maharashtra.

Lavani: Lavani is a lively and energetic dance form known for its powerful rhythm and expressive movements.

Tamasha: Tamasha is a theatrical performance that combines dance, music, and drama.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

Traditional Folk Dances of Indian state of Punjab;

**Bhangra:** Bhangra is a lively and vibrant dance that originated from the agricultural practices of Punjab.

**Gidda:** Gidda is a traditional dance performed by women in Punjab. It features lively movements, clapping, and spinning, with dancers often wearing colorful salwar kameez and dupattas.

**Team: Mannai Malayali Samajam**

*Tamilnadu's-Thappattam, Oillattam, Silambam, Kuthivarisai*

**Thappattam:** A traditional folk dance from rural Tamil Nadu, performed with the Thappu drum during festivals, symbolizing the region's vibrant agricultural culture.

**Oyilattam:** Meaning "dance of grace," this lively performance originates from southern Tamil Nadu, celebrating harvest and nature's bounty with rhythmic movements.

**Silambam:** Rooted in Tamil Nadu's martial traditions, Silambam is an ancient stick-fighting art showcasing rhythmic combat techniques, reflecting the region's warrior history.

**Kuthuvizhai:** This hand to hand combat dance, integral to Tamil Nadu's martial heritage, combines performance art with self-defense skills, emphasizing the agility and technique of ancient fighters.

These dances reflect the agrarian lifestyle and cultural heritage of Tamil Nadu, celebrated during various festivals and community gatherings.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Brilliant Indian International School**  
*Odisha - Sambalpuri*

Sambalpuri is a traditional folk dance from the Sambalpur region of Odisha, India, known for its lively movements and intricate footwork. Dancers, dressed in vibrant attire, often perform this dance during festivals and celebrations, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the state. Its rhythmic patterns and expressive gestures highlight the community spirit and joy associated with Odisha's traditions.

**Team: Indian Womens' Association**  
*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a lively folk dance from Gujarat, performed during the Navratri festival. Dancers spin and clap in circular formations wearing colorful attire. This energetic dance symbolizes life's cycles and the victory of good over evil, making it a cherished cultural expression in India.

**Team: Telugu Kala Samithi**  
*Andhra Pradesh & Telangana - Banjara & Theenmaar*

Banjara dance is a vibrant folk dance performed by the Banjara community, also known as the Gypsy or Lambani community, predominantly in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. Theenmaar dance, originating from Telangana, is traditionally performed by women and features fast-paced movements, energetic clapping, and singing, often celebrating cultural festivities.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Samanvayam**

*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a lively folk dance primarily performed during the Navratri festival. It symbolizes devotion, joy, and the triumph of good over evil, making it a vital aspect of Gujarati culture. Dancers typically perform in circles, incorporating rhythmic clapping and spinning, often adorned in colorful traditional attire, reflecting the vibrancy of the celebration.

**Team: Kannur United Welfare Association**

*Kerala - Vadi Dance*

Vadi Dance is a vibrant folk dance of the Vadi community in Kerala, celebrated for its agricultural roots. Typically performed during festivals, weddings, and community gatherings, this dance reflects the rich cultural heritage and social values of the Vadi people. Its lively movements and colorful attire enhance the festive atmosphere, making it a significant part of local celebrations.

**Team: Qatar Tamizhar Sangam**

*Tamilnadu' s - Oyilattam, Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam, Madu Attam*

Tamil Nadu boasts a rich tapestry of traditional folk dances integral to its cultural celebrations. Oyilattam, meaning “dance of grace,” features graceful movements that highlight rural life. Poikkaal Kuthirai Aattam, or the Dummy Horse Dance, involves performers mimicking horse movements using a dummy horse, often symbolizing bravery and celebration.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

Madu Attam is a traditional dance performed during festivals, showcasing lively rhythms and vibrant costumes. Together, these dances reflect the state's diverse cultural heritage and stories of devotion, heroism, and community life.

**Team: Pearl Podar School Al Meshaf**

*Gujarati - Garba & Rajasthani - Ghoomar*

Ghoomar is a traditional folk-dance originating from the Bhil tribe of Rajasthan, characterized by its graceful, circular movements and vibrant skirts. Dancers spin and twirl, creating a mesmerizing spectacle that reflects the region's cultural heritage.

Garba is a lively folk dance from Gujarat, performed during the Navratri festival in honor of Goddess Durga. Dancers move in rhythmic circles around a central lamp or image of the goddess, symbolizing the cycle of life and community spirit. Both dances are celebrated for their vibrant expressions of culture and community.

**Team: Telangana Praja Samithi**

*Telangana - Bathukamma*

Bathukamma dance is a traditional folk dance celebrated during the Bathukamma festival in Telangana, India. Women wear colorful sarees and dance in circles around beautifully arranged floral decorations, singing folk songs. This vibrant dance symbolizes joy, femininity, and the beauty of nature, fostering a festive and communal spirit.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Rajagiri Public School**

*Odishani - Nuakhai Sambalpuri*

Nuakhai Sambalpuri dance is a vibrant folk dance from the Sambalpur region of Odisha, celebrated during the Nuakhai festival, which signifies the harvest of new rice. Characterized by energetic movements and colorful costumes, this dance is performed by both men and women in groups to express gratitude for the harvest. It is accompanied by traditional music, reflecting the agricultural lifestyle and rich cultural heritage of the Sambalpuri community.

**Team: Punarjani**

*Rajasthani - Kalbela*

Kalbela is a traditional folk dance of the Kalbela community in Rajasthan, India, celebrated for its vibrant and expressive movements. Known for its snake-like motions, the dance symbolizes the grace of serpents, reflecting the community's historical association with snake charming. Kalbela dance has gained international acclaim and is recognized by UNESCO as part of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

**Team: DPS Modern Indian School**

*Bengal - Santal*

The Santal folk dance is a vibrant expression of the Santal community's culture, primarily found in West Bengal and parts of Assam, India. This dance is performed during festivals, rituals, and social gatherings, celebrating harvests and community spirit.



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Characterized by energetic movements and communal participation, it reflects the rich traditions and values of the Santal people.

**Team: Olive International School**

*Chhattisgarh - Karma Nach Tribal*

Karma Nach is a traditional tribal dance from Chhattisgarh, performed by various tribal communities during the Karma festival to honor the Karma tree, which symbolizes prosperity and fertility. This dance reflects the deep connection between the tribal people and nature, celebrating their cultural heritage and communal spirit.

**Team: MES Indian School Abu Hamour**

*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a vibrant traditional folk dance from Gujarat, India, primarily performed during the Navratri festival. This dance symbolizes devotion, community spirit, and the victory of good over evil. Characterized by rhythmic clapping and circular movements, Garba reflects the cultural richness of Gujarati heritage and fosters unity among participants. Dancers often wear colorful traditional attire, enhancing the festive atmosphere.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Melam Doha**

*Chanda Melam*

Chenda Melam is a traditional percussion ensemble from Kerala, India, featuring the chenda, a cylindrical drum played with sticks. It is performed during temple festivals, processions, and cultural events, known for its powerful and rhythmic beats. The music created by Chenda Melam is energetic and vibrant, adding grandeur and festivity to the occasion, reflecting Kerala's rich cultural heritage.

**Team: Kerala Women's Initiative Qatar (KWIQ)**

*Kerala - Thiruvathirakali*

Thiruvathirakali is a traditional women's dance from Kerala, performed during the Thiruvathira festival. Characterized by graceful movements and rhythmic clapping, dancers form a circle around a light, symbolizing unity, and devotion. This dance reflects Kerala's cultural richness and the significance of community spirit.

**Team: Bhavans Public School**

*Kerala - Vattakkali, Kambalanatti, Paniya & Chavittukali*

- Vattakkali: This folk dance from Kerala, celebrated during temple festivals, is known for its vibrant expressions and rhythmic music, symbolizing devotion to local deities. It originated in the southern region of India and reflects the cultural richness of Kerala.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

- **Kambalanatti:** Emerging from the Malabar region, this dance form is unique for its use of props like sticks, representing the agricultural heritage and the strength of the community. It plays an essential role in fostering unity among the performers.
- **Paniya:** Originating from the Paniya tribal community in Kerala, this dance form is integral to their cultural identity and often accompanies harvest celebrations. It highlights the simplicity and rhythm of traditional music.
- **Chavittukali:** Known for its powerful footwork and martial arts elements, Chavittukali showcases stories often linked to local mythology. This dance form is unique to Kerala and emphasizes physical agility and strength.

**Team: MES Indian School**

*Rajasthani - Ras Dandiya*

Ras Dandiya is a vibrant folk dance from Rajasthan, celebrated for its community spirit during festivals. Known for its colorful sticks and rhythmic clapping, the dance embodies the essence of joy and unity among participants. It reflects the cultural richness of Rajasthan, making it an important expression of local traditions. The dance is typically performed during Navratri, emphasizing the victory of good over evil.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Maharashtra Mandal Qatar**

*Maharashtra - Dhol-Tasha*

Dhol-Tasha is a vibrant traditional dance from Maharashtra, originating from the Kolhapur region. This energetic performance combines the lively beats of the Dhol with rhythmic movements of dancers, symbolizing joy and community spirit. Typically showcased during festivals, it reflects the rich cultural heritage of Maharashtra.

**Team: Sanskriti Qatar**

*Kerala - Chavitu Nadakam*

Chavitu Nadakam originated in the southern regions of Kerala, India, and is deeply rooted in the state's cultural heritage. This traditional martial art-based dance drama features powerful footwork and dynamic performances. The essence of Chavitu Nadakam lies in its unique combination of martial arts and theatrical storytelling, often performed during festivals and cultural events, showcasing the artistry and rich traditions of Kerala.

**Team: Tulukoota Qatar**

*Karnataka - Tulunadas Yaksha - Natya*

Tulunadas Yaksha Natya is a traditional folk theater from the Tulu-speaking region of Karnataka, India. This dynamic art form features vibrant performances that combine storytelling, music, and dance, celebrating the cultural heritage of the Tulu community. Integral to local festivals, Yaksha Natya reflects the rich traditions and folklore of the region.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: TJSV TAC QATAR**

*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a lively folk dance from Gujarat, India, celebrated during the Navratri festival. This energetic dance represents devotion and the victory of good over evil, featuring rhythmic movements in circular formations. It fosters community spirit and joy, making it an essential aspect of Gujarati culture, especially during festive occasions.

**Team: Noble International School**

*Punjabi - Bhangra*

Bhangra is a lively folk dance from the Punjab region of India, rooted in the agricultural traditions of the Punjabi people. It celebrates joy and harvest, characterized by energetic footwork, rhythmic clapping, and dynamic movements. This vibrant dance is performed in groups, creating an engaging display of color and rhythm, and has gained international acclaim as a symbol of Punjabi culture.

**Team: Kerala Social Cultural Association**

*Maharashtra - Gondhal*

Gondhal is a vibrant folk dance from Maharashtra performed during religious festivals. Characterized by lively movements and colorful costumes, it incorporates "Dhol." and this dance blends energetic music with storytelling, reflecting the community's cultural heritage and spiritual traditions.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Maestro Arts**

*Rajasthani Folk*

Rajasthani folk dance is a vibrant and integral part of the state's rich cultural heritage, showcasing its history, customs, and daily life. It encompasses various traditional dance forms, each with unique characteristics and themes that reflect the community's celebrations, rituals, and stories.

**Team: Onattukara Pravasi Association Qatar**

*Kerala - Kai Kottikkali*

Kai Kottikkali is a traditional folk dance from Kerala, performed mainly by women during festivals and cultural events. It features rhythmic hand clapping and energetic footwork, creating an engaging and festive atmosphere. This dance symbolizes joy and community spirit, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of Kerala.

**Team: Telangana Jagruti Qatar**

*Telangana Janapada*

Telangana Janapada encompasses the rich folk culture and heritage of the Telangana region in India. It includes various artistic expressions such as folk songs, dances, and storytelling that reflect the lives and traditions of local communities. Notable dance forms like Bonalu, Bathukamma, and Karma are integral to regional festivals, showcasing the vibrant cultural diversity and communal spirit of Telangana.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: DPS Monarch International School**

*Kerala Tribal Dance*

Kerala's tribal dances showcase the state's rich cultural heritage, highlighting themes of devotion, community, and nature. Each dance possesses unique styles and musical elements that contribute to Kerala's vibrant artistic landscape. These performances not only entertain but also convey important cultural narratives and foster a sense of unity among communities.

**Team: Shantiniketan Indian School**

*Assami - Bihu*

Bihu is a traditional Assamese folk dance that embodies the rich cultural heritage of Assam, reflecting the region's customs and daily life. Characterized by its lively movements and rhythmic footwork, Bihu is performed during the Bihu festival to celebrate the Assamese New Year and the harvest season. The dance is typically accompanied by traditional instruments like the Dhol (drum), pepa (horn), and gogona (mouth harp), creating an energetic atmosphere that showcases the community's spirit and connection to nature.

**Team: Maharashtra Mandal Qatar**

*Maharashtra - Adivasi Tarpa, Jogva & Gondhal*

Maharashtra's Adivasi communities, particularly from the Konkan and Vidarbha regions, showcase a rich tradition of folk dances that intertwine with their cultural heritage, religious beliefs, and natural surroundings.



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- Tarpa originates from the tribal communities of the Konkan region, emphasizing unity and joy through communal participation.
- Jogva is performed by women in the western Maharashtra region during religious rituals, reflecting spiritual devotion.
- Gondhal comes from the Marathwada area, vibrant in its energetic movements and storytelling elements, celebrating the community's rich history and beliefs.

Together, these dances enrich the cultural tapestry of Maharashtra, celebrating the social, spiritual, and environmental connections of its Adivasi communities.

**Team: Vidya Arts**

*Kerala - Kolkali*

Kolkali is a vibrant folk dance from the Malabar region of Kerala, primarily performed by men during festivals and community celebrations. Characterized by rhythmic movements and coordinated steps, dancers wield sticks (kol) and strike them together, creating an energetic beat. This dance form highlights teamwork, reflecting the communal spirit and cultural heritage of the local community.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Andhra Kala Vedika**

*Andhra Village Folk*

Andhra Village Folk Dance originates from the northeastern part of Andhra Pradesh and captures the essence of rural life, celebrating the emotions and experiences of village communities. This traditional dance form is characterized by lively movements and expressive storytelling, reflecting the cultural richness and joyful spirit of the region.

**Team: INCAS Qatar**

*Marathi - Amba Bajla Go is associated with Gondhal*

Gondhal dance is a traditional folk dance from Maharashtra, India, mostly performed during religious festivals and rituals for the deity Khandoba. The dance features lively movements, colorful costumes, and props like a decorated wooden pole called "Dhol," which represents the divine. Gondhal is known for its energetic music and storytelling, showcasing the cultural heritage and beliefs of the community.

**Team: Gujarati Samaj Qatar**

*Gujarati - Garba*

Garba is a vibrant folk dance from Gujarat, celebrated mainly during the Navratri festival. This lively dance form showcases circular movements, rhythmic clapping, and the use of colorful attire, symbolizing devotion, and community spirit. Garba is not just a form of dance but a cultural expression that honors the essence of life and the joy of coming together.



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## CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

**Team: Funday Club**

*Tamilnadu - Nattupura Nadanam*

Nattupura Nadanam is a lively folk dance from Tamil Nadu, performed primarily in rural areas during festivals and community events. The term “Nattupura” refers to rural life, while “Nadanam” means dance. This dance form showcases dynamic movements and colorful attire, reflecting themes of rural life and devotion. The vibrant rhythms and energetic performances highlight the cultural richness of Tamil Nadu’s artistic heritage.

**Team: Norva Qatar**

*Tamilnadu - Thiruvizha Dance*

Thiruvizha Dance is a vibrant folk dance from Tamil Nadu, celebrated during village festivals known as “Thiruvizha,” meaning “celebration.” This dance form involves lively movements and synchronized group performances, showcasing the region’s cultural richness. It reflects themes of devotion and community spirit, integral to the festive atmosphere of Tamil Nadu.

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