Deepavalli

For Hindus, Diwali is one of the most important festivals of the year and is celebrated in families by performing traditional activities together in their homes. *Diwali* or *Divali* is a contraction of the Sanskrit word *Deepavalli*, that means "row of lamps". Small clay lamps filled with oil are lighted to signify the triumph of good over evil. These lamps remain lit through the night and houses are cleaned to welcome the goddess Lakshmi. Firecrackers are burst to drive away evil spirits. During Diwali, all the celebrants wear new clothes, and share sweets and snacks with family members and friends. Diwali.

In some regions of the Indian subcontinent, is considered to be the celebration of the marriage of Lakshmi with Lord Vishnu. In the eastern state of Bengal the festival is dedicated to the worship of Mother Kali, the dark goddess of strength. Lord Ganesha, the elephant-headed God, the symbol of auspiciousness and wisdom, is worshiped in most Hindu homes on this day. For Jains, Deepavalli has an added significance to the event of Lord Mahavira attaining *nirvana*. Diwali also commemorates the return of Lord Rama along with Sita, his wife and Lakshman, his loyal brother, after a fourteen-year exile. In joyous celebration of the return of their king, the people lit up the kingdom with earthen *diyas* (oil lamps) and burst crackers.

Dance

Form: ABABA

<u>Formation:</u> Double Circle, partner in the outside circle faces partner on the inside.

A Section

- 4. Ostinato
- 1. . Right hand partner clap
- 2. . Left. hand partner clap
- 3. Low clap own hands, below waist level, leaning toward one's left side
- 4. . Right hand partner clap, while exchanging places

B Section

Travel away from partner for 4. pose for 4. .

Travel away for 4. ... pose for 4. ...

Retrace and travel for 4. ... pose for 4....

Return to partner in circle 4. ... pose for 4 ...

Bharat Natyam Dance Poses



Deepavalli

