



# Understanding Indian folk dance with a deep learning approach

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## DESCRIPTION

India is a country with diverse cultures and traditions. Diversity in all areas makes Indian culture unique. Indian folk and tribal dance are the product of diverse socio-economic realities and traditions that have evolved over the centuries. In India, there are festivals and celebrations almost every day, and dances are performed to express joy and celebration. This contributes to the richness of Indian culture. Folk dance has become an integral part of our social environment, as every festival is accompanied by celebrations. There are many folk and tribal dances, almost all of which are continuously evolving and improvising.

Folk dance is performed at every occasion, such as the arrival of the season, the birth of a child, a wedding, or a festival. Folk dancing is very simple, with minimal steps and movements. Indian folk dance is full of energy and vitality. Some dances are for men and women to dance separately, while others are for men and women to dance together. In most cases, dancers sing themselves with a performer with an instrument. Each form of folk dance has a specific outfit and rhythm. Most costumes worn for folk dance are colorful with a wealth of jewelry and patterns.

The two main forms of dance in India are classical dance and folk dance. The main difference between classical dance and folk dance is its origin.

Classical dance is closely related to Natya Shastra. Folk dance, on the other hand, emerged from the local tradition of the respective state, ethnic or geographic regions.

Indian dance includes a number of dance styles that are generally classified as classical or folk. As with other aspects of Indian culture, different dance styles began in different parts of India, evolved according to local traditions and absorbed elements from other parts of the country.

Folk dance is numerous and styled and depends on the local traditions of each state, ethnicity and geographic region. Contemporary dance includes a sophisticated experimental fusion of classical, folk and western forms. The Indian dance tradition affects not only the dance of South Asia as a whole, but also the dance style of Southeast Asia. Indian film dance, such as the Bollywood film (Bollywood Dance), is well known for its free expression of dance and has an important presence in the popular culture of the Indian subcontinent.

Classical dance is a documented theory, training, means, and rationale for the practice of expression, which can be traced back to ancient classical dance, especially Natia Shastra.

## **CONCLUSION**

Indian classical dance historically includes school or guru-shishya-parampara, a study of classical texts, to systematically relate the dance repertoire to the underlying game or composition. Indian folk dance is primarily an

oral tradition, which has been learned historically and has been passed down from generation to generation, primarily through word of mouth and occasional practice. Semi-classical dance, including classical dance, is a dance that has become folk dance and has lost lyrics and school. Tribal dance is a more local form of folk dance commonly found in tribal people. Typical tribal dance has evolved into folk dance over a historic period.