

Folk Dances of Tribal Tribes in Ahmednagar District

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Abstract:- Each community has a specific culture. Whether a society is advanced or not, one of the characteristics of every community is its culture. Without a culture, no society can be imagined. But not all cultures are the same. Differences are found in culture. Through socialization, culture is transmitted from one generation to another, so culture has survived for hundreds of years. But culture also changes over time. Cultural traditions seem to have a profound effect on human life. While researching the cultural life of tribal society, it has been found that tribal society has preserved its cultural heritage through art, music, folk dance and folk literature. Tribal society is very different from advanced society. The preservation of the tribal culture as well as its heritage remains. The traditions, customs, religious ideas, superstitions and religious rites of the tribal community have been in place for generations. Scientific approaches do not appear to have developed in them yet. Even so, tribal society in Ahmednagar district still appears to preserve its customs and traditions.

Keywords:- Tribal, Cultural, Traditions. Folk Dance.

I. INTRODUCTION

The folk dances of the tribals are spontaneous. They appear to be an integral part of their social life. The basic quality of folk dance is the beautiful combination of enthusiasm, joy, vigor, rhythm, and tone. The verbal plots of the tribal people have many grounds for this. This Dandari was considered to be the symbol of Krishna's rasaleela. Such are the legends. Most tribal dances are performed at different stages of the season, because of the festival, Since the tribals live in nature, they are worshipers of nature. There is consciousness in every pasture. they worship the Shakti. Since dance is the gift of the same power, they look to dance as a means to appease invisible powers

II. FOLK DANCE OF TRIBAL COMMUNITY IN AHMADNAGAR DISTRICT

In tribal culture, their folk dance is rooted in art. The social, cultural and cultural life of each tribal tribe is different. Some of the basic elements found in the tribal culture are found in all the tribes. One of the special features of tribal culture is folk dance. This is not the fame of his folklore in recent times. The history Researcher Arena writes, There is no other country in the world that has such an interest in dance and songs. The quote given by Aren is absolutely true. Even today, in the tribal community of Ahmednagar district, tribals of many villages, the

Dindan is a religious dance, as well as the bohada and dandi dance, tarpa, drum, kambad dance, etc. of Thakar and Mahadev Koli community. Gaurinach, Kambadnach and Dholnach are important places in the tribal community of K Thakar and Ma Thakar in Ahmednagar district. Usually on the three holidays of Holi, Gokulasthmi and Waghbarus, Thackeray is dancing. The dance that takes place on the day of Holi is called florist. The dance of Gokulasthmi is called Govinda dance. So the dance performed during the bhagh bars is called bhag dance. ¹ These tribal people dance during the peak season as well as the presence of Varun Raja. Population is huge in life. Their culture has given tribal way to enjoy life in the fog of dance music.

➤ *Tarapa Folk Dance:*

Mahadev Koli, in Ahmednagar district, Tarapa is a popular dance among the tribal Community. Generally, Ashwin -Bhadrapada starts playing the tarapa during the new crop in the month and after the marriage of the goddess, the tarapa starts playing. Tarpa is a musical instrument like Garuda's, which is two to four feet in length. It contains two bamboo tubes, There are holes in it for the different tunes. At the bottom of the tube is a trumpet made of wax from a palm leaf. Tarapa are also small or large. The dancing sounds like the edge of garment. On the occasion of Tarapa dance, boys and girls marry. The young girls dancing on the sidewalk wear green, red saris and wear bracelets with zendu flowers and participate in dance with a smile. When the tone of the gun comes or the thump falls on the door, the young amateur boys begin to gather the girls in the parade. The trumpeters stand in the middle. As the light starts to move, the boys and girls begin to dance as they contract. Sometimes they would dance to the tune, sometimes peacocks, ducks, or sometimes play lessons. The mercenary also dances with great rhythm.²

➤ *Bohada Folk Dance:*

Bohada, a very ancient dance-drama, has been kept alive by the tribes of Mahadev Koli, Thakar, Dangi Bhil in the village of Dangan area in the Akole taluka of Ahmednagar district. Mahadev Koli, Thakar is a popular festival of tribal tribes. During the Chaitra -Vaishya, agricultural work is finished. It is the season for community tours of the villages. At this time, Bohdia is started by traveling to the village and muhurat of the villages. Tribal people showcase their own artistic skills through folk dance. This is a dramatic method of masking, decomposing liquid by imitation. In the Mahadev Koli tribe, the mask is used during the Holi in Bohada and Bhils. Bohda may have to be first settled or considered in a very difficult village, rather than as easy as it may seem. The village starts collecting subscriptions. Subscriptions are collected from

five rupees up to twenty rupees. Songs of honor and vows of folk are fixed. There are about 100 masks in Bohda. Some of it is lightweight and some is light weight. Artists other than samba bind a yellow handkerchief in a certain way. Bohada dance wear tribal masks. Masks have different importance in tribal culture. They are reliant on painting masks in their own way. In the tribal culture, patriarchy is celebrated through masks to commemorate the virtues of those dead through dance.³

➤ *Drum Folk Dance:*

In Ahmednagar district, the population of tribal Thakars appears to be less abundant. The Thakar tribal people are devout and worship the Danger Goddess, village goddess, wagia, green, deaf, but when the good day comes, Thakar's dance program starts. Players from one village go to another town to dance. The Thakur people began to dance with the songs of Bhandai in Navratri. Adivasi Thakur youth sing songs from house to house. Thackeray's dance does not require any special costume. In the foot there is a handkerchief, a handkerchief in the hand and a neck. At least eight to sixteen can rotate in the arena to dance. There are dholes in the center of the round. The dancing congregation is holding a contract on the slopes. The choir is in the middle of the round. Sometimes a drummer is working. Dance churches sing songs.⁴

➤ *Kambad Folk Dance*

Mahadev Koli and Thakar community are famous in the tribal areas of Chalisgaon Dangan area in Akole taluka of Ahmednagar district. Aboriginal men make a circle in front of God during rituals or rituals and are called male songs. During this dance, tribal men tied their feet and waist to their knees. Cotton is used in the limbs. A red or yellow stripe is attached to the head and waist. At the time of dance, Tasha and Veil are used along with Dhola. A rhythmic sound of different instruments is created. Narandev is worshiped along with all other gods. the dances that are performed during dance are called 'igut' All the local deities are worshiped in it. These songs are usually called two to four lines. They are called 'Dhena'. An example of how Dhena is called when bowing to this song is taken. The main feature of this dance is that tribal women do not participate in the dance.⁵

III. CONCLUSION

The folk songs, dances, instruments, tribal have been considered. Considering all the factors, some things have been pointed out that the reason why tribal folk songs are achieving good quality is that the songs and dances of the tribal life are not merely an attempt to make things happen but it is an occasion for the enjoyment of tribal life.

Tribal peoples have freely curated images of nature. The folk songs of the tribals include flute, drum, tarpa, ghungaru, etc. With the accompaniment of the instruments, their dance is automatically rendered. The difference between traditional and cultural life of tribal is that cultural life is not a reason for daily life. In order to liberate the

tribal from poverty, ignorance and outdated customs traditions, education must be spread among them.

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