

OKTRIBAL COMMUNITIES DANCES AND SONGS WITH REFERENCE TO THE BAIGASPRIMITIVE TRIBAL GROUP IN INDIA

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Abstract : India is the country where ethnic and cultural diversity is to Been in various casts .In India there are more than 570 tribal communities have been living from ancient period to up to. In India the existence of tribal peoples are to be seen to preserve their rituals, customs and culture even in this modern age also .They have their own culture and traditions. They are famous for their dance, music and other various art .The tribal's have the habit of dancing in their lives. The tribals organizes traditional dance and songs various occasion such at the time of birth of child, festival, marriage ceremonies and the arrival of various seasons. While dancing and singing they used to wear difference type of attires .At the time of singing and dancing they are very enthusiastic and energyfull. The present focused on the Baiga a primitive tribal community presently living in Maikala Hills in Madhya Pradesh .Tribal communities have developed dance and songs to differentiate themselves from one another and increase the bound among them- selves .Dance and Songs play an important role to maintain their physical, mental and emotional health actually dance increases their will power. They know this fact so that's why they made dance as an inseparable part of their life.

Key Word: Culture, Communities, Tribal, Traditional, Baiga

About Baigas Tribal Community:

The Baigas are known as a primitive Tribal Group by the government of India. They are found in central provinces in India were found in Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhatisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra also. Presently the Baiga community is to be seen in the Maikal Hills in Madhya Pradesh. Though the culture of these people is different as per the region but in many traditions they are similar one. The most populated part of this community is between the Vindhayas and Satpuras range .This community prefers to live in forest (Jungles) but due to high infant mortality poor access of health facilities ,poverty lack of livelihood option their population is to be decrease. The Baigas performers rainy seasons and up to dance -song during their celebration and festival. Their festival starts at the beginning of the rainy season. so each and every year they performed all the rituals in their community life there is a similarity between the Baiga and the Gonds song .so sometimes it is difficult to differentiate them. The Baigas are integral to each other at the time of dance and songs. They dressed up

in a very best look for these performances. The people (men) wear frock like saya on the lower body and shirt with black cotton jacket on the upper body part. to dew rate their neck they use various beads, pearl and copper coin to make necklace and for the decoration of their legs they used iron or bronze and women wear *Moongi sari* more than their other body parts. They used peacock feathers to decorate their head they decorate their head. For the preparation of dance they used various traditional ornaments. According to Dr. Nityananda Dixit the tribal songs are in three types. These songs are based on subject matter.

1. Religious dance-songs
2. Social dance-songs
3. Economy based dance-songs, Related to hunting and agriculture.

There are some most famous Baiga dance-songs forms. They are as follow.

Bhadouni Dance :

This dance related to marriage Ceremony. It is performed at the time when groom's side people come to the bride's native place. when the groom party come at bride's place the women in the same way men from groom side also tease to bride's side women there is not one sided affair both sides enjoy this form of dance in humorous way and healthy for them.

Baigas people enjoy dance song at night in the moonlight. At night at the time of dance they divided themselves into two group men and women and enjoy the dance in three ways standing position, bending position and sitting position. They make circle around the playing instrument and performed their dance/arts.

Dadoria:

Dadoria is a part of daily life of Baiga's people. It is related to hymns of the forest so it is also called *vanBhajans* .This type of dance song suing in van i.e. in the field during their journeys and when they weared and take rest by bonfire and enjoy this type of dance .Now a days this type of dance song is not performed by Baigabecauseof lack of practice so this type of dance is come to an end.

Verrier Elwin says:

There are the most spontaneous and original of the songs. There is a great corpus or floating reserve of Dadaria verse on which boys & girls draw according to their knowledge and their fancy. But they also often improvise a task which is facilitated by the rather cheap and easy rhymes that are in fashion. The music is always fresh and thrilling, with a lilt, a joy.an excitement that never states. The songs are sung very loudly at a high pitch. They are usually sung antiphonally, one verse of a Dadaria expect an answer (FSMH89)

This type of song is also viewed as a love song of the youth in this form love is a main theme. In this form there are two major types *Jorpi* and second is *Thadi*

1) Jorpi Song: This type of song is not related to the main body of a song. This type of related to domestic affairs and it is sung by the young boys & girls for competitive purpose.

2) Thodi Song: This song is nothing but poem form and has full of emotions this type of song is not require to any listener one person can sung this Song in his monitoring mood.

Many times men & women in different group enjoy dadra song as a competition between them and the winning team order the 1000 sing what they want this song is communicative song and related to wit by these people.

Karama :-

Karama dance has many myths and fables behind the origin of this song. this dance is associated with the Karama tree which is related to good fortune and it starts at the end of monsoon seasons. This form of dance is started at Dashara and running upto the next rainy season In this type of dance song Baiga's boys playing the drums and tempted girls to come out of their house and after that girls company to boys. In this dance song girls moving around the boys and women around the men to express their feelings & emotion.

There are some sub types of *Karama* dance form

- **KhalaKarama :-** In Baiga language Khala means foot hills. and this form up dance called as Khanakarama because in this dance form foot hills peoples are invited. This type of song is performed by men and women in the circular way.
- **LangaraKarama :-** In this type of form right leg is fully active whereas left leg remain less active.
- **LahakiKarama :-** In this form women face male drummers and singer. In this form the dance is performed in a bending form.
- **JhumarKarama :-** As the dance is performed in swaying manner so called as JhumarKarama.
- **RaginiKarama :-** This type of dance is based on Ragas. In this dance there are two or three couple involved in this forms. and other people sit in a circle and sing.

Apart from the above dance song forms these are TariyaKarama, GendiKarama etc. in this dance form.

Jharapat Dance : The meaning of Jharapat is instantly and fastly. This dance song is performed in a dialogue form. In this dance song men and women stand in strait manner and it is a kind competitive play to beat the opposite team and enjoy the song.

Saila Dance : This dance is performed by only men because it has need of physical strength and women are physically weak than men. so they could not participate in this dance form. In this dance stick is used by men. and performed on night particularly at full moon.

There are some types of *Sailas* as given below

- **Godami Saila :-** In this type of *saila* is related to the movement of train i.e. inspired from the movement of train.
- **Dhimara Saila :-** This form of dance is inspired from fishing.
- **Shikari Saila :-** As the name suggest it is related to the hunting of deer. As at the time hunter hunts any animal in aggressive way in the same way the dance performed in aggressive way.
- **Julania Saila :-** This form is also energetic one and it is related to various movement of hips. Apart from above there are some other *Sailas* dances like *Baithaki*, *Chakama*, *DandaSaila* etc. come under this form.

Bilama Dance:

This type of dance is performed by the group of people from one village with another village. So this form of dance is not performed by single village peoples. So it has need of separate villages for the performance of this song by getting togetherness the people of separate village impart happiness to other village people thus these dance celebrate in enthusiastic and it is useful for social interaction and social cohesion between different village people.

Conclusion :

Dance has been a source of healing and psychological outlet for thousand of year in India. Apart from Baiga community there are many Tribal Communities have developed dance to differentiate themselves from one another and increase the bond among its members. Dance and movement have great impact on the psychology of tribal and physical health as well as mental and emotional fitness for tribal. That why the tribal's people made dance as an inseparable part of their life.

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