

**TIBS 2025**

# **CULTURAL EVENT**

**8-9 December 2025**

**Venue: Auditorium-I, Convention  
center, JNU, New Delhi, India**

# Performers - Day 1

Saraswati Vandana

Kathak

Ram Sita Aagman

Bihu

Lavni

Tanoura dance

Ganesh ji dance

Pandit Anuj Mishra

Pandit Anuj Mishra

Pandit Anuj Mishra

Pushpanjali group

Pushpanjali group

Blue C

Pushpanjali group

# Performers - Day 2

Bengali dance

Pushpanjali group

Bhawani dance

Pushpanjali group

Kalbeliya

Pushpanjali group

Krishna dance

Pushpanjali group

Dandiya and Bhangra

Pushpanjali group

DJ



# About the Artists



# Pandit Anuj Mishra

**Pandit Anuj Mishra and the Group Pandit Anuj Mishra ji belongs to the famous traditional family of musicians, Gharana of Varanasi. Pt. Anuj is the thirteenth generation of artists in his traditional musical family. His father Pt. Arjun Mishra is very famous and renowned kathak guru, dancer and choreographer learned under Late Shri Ramnarayan Mishra in Kolkata and then by great legend Padamvibhushan Pt. Birju Maharaj ji. Pt. Anuj has done Masters in Kathak from Khairagarh University, Madhya Pradesh and now pursuing his Ph. D in Kathak. Pt. Anuj is presently artistic director of Kathak Academy and president of Anuj Arjun Mishra dance company (AMC) and also impaneled as established artist in ICCR (Indian council for cultural relation) and main member of CID (International Dance Council) from Europe. Pt. Anuj Mishra will be accompanied by Kantika Mishra and Neha Singh.**

# Pushpanjali dance group

**PUSHPANJALI KNOWN AS HOUSE OF INDIAN CLASSICAL & FOLK DANCES** is an event management company which organize the whole images of India by performing the Indian Folk Dances, Indian Cultural Dances & Indian Classical Dances of each region & area of India. **PUSHPANJALI** is very well known event management company from the last 20 years

**PUSHPANJALI** organize these dances in big public shows. **PUSHPANJALI** presenting shows specially for five star hotels, Government Undertaking, State government, Big Business Houses, Embassies and High Commissions in all parts of the country in India & Abroad.

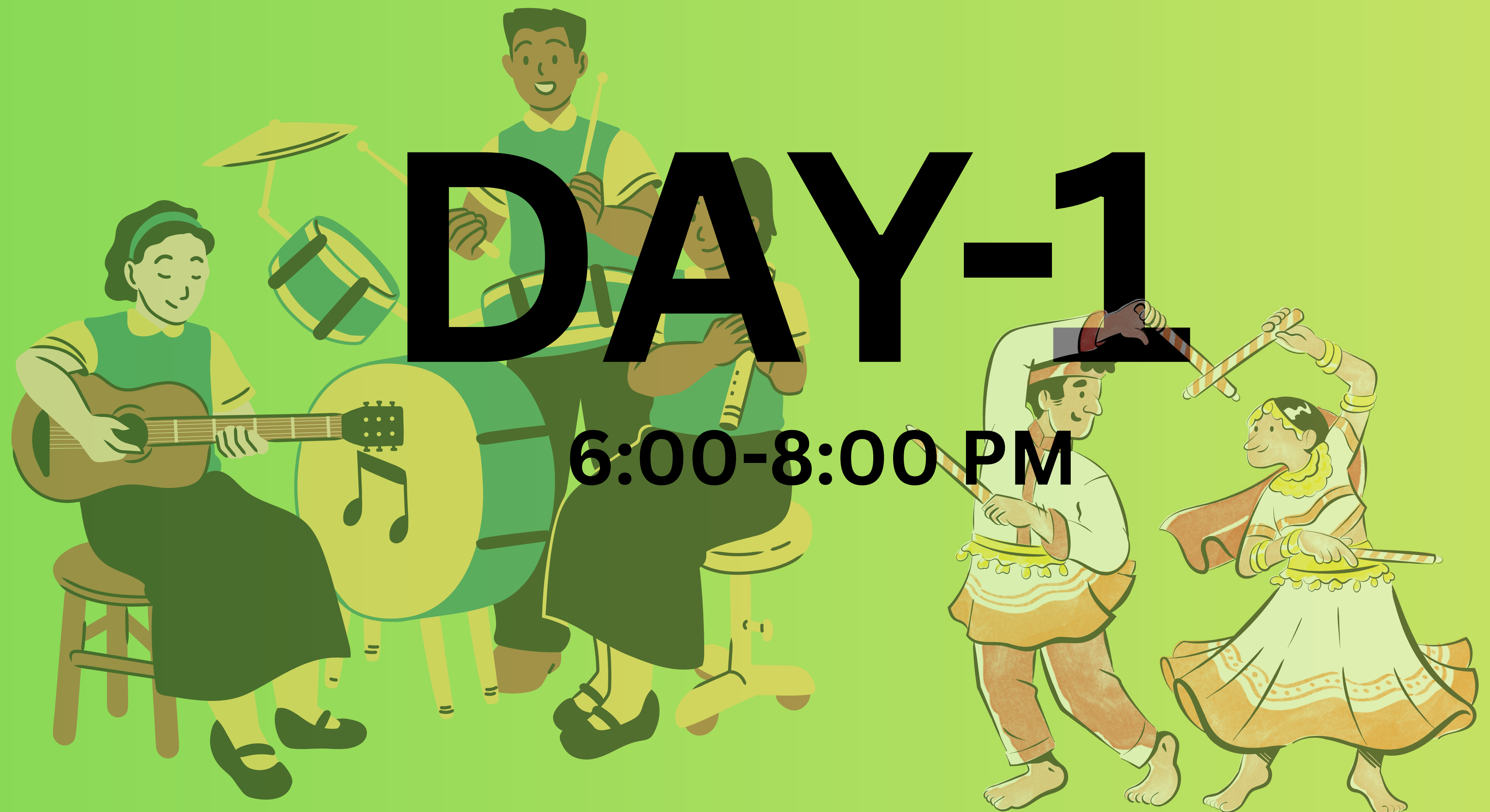
Dances of India aware you from the reach heritage of Indian Culture & almost cover all over India's dances like Rajasthan Folk Dances, Punjab Folk Dances, Gujarat Folk Dances, Manipur Folk Dances, Maharashtara Folk Dances, Assam Folk Dances. Classical Dances of India like Kathak Dance, Bharata Natyam Dance, Kathakali Dance, Kuchipudi Dance, Odissi Dance, Chau Dance & many more.



**8 December 2025**

**DAY-1**

**6:00-8:00 PM**



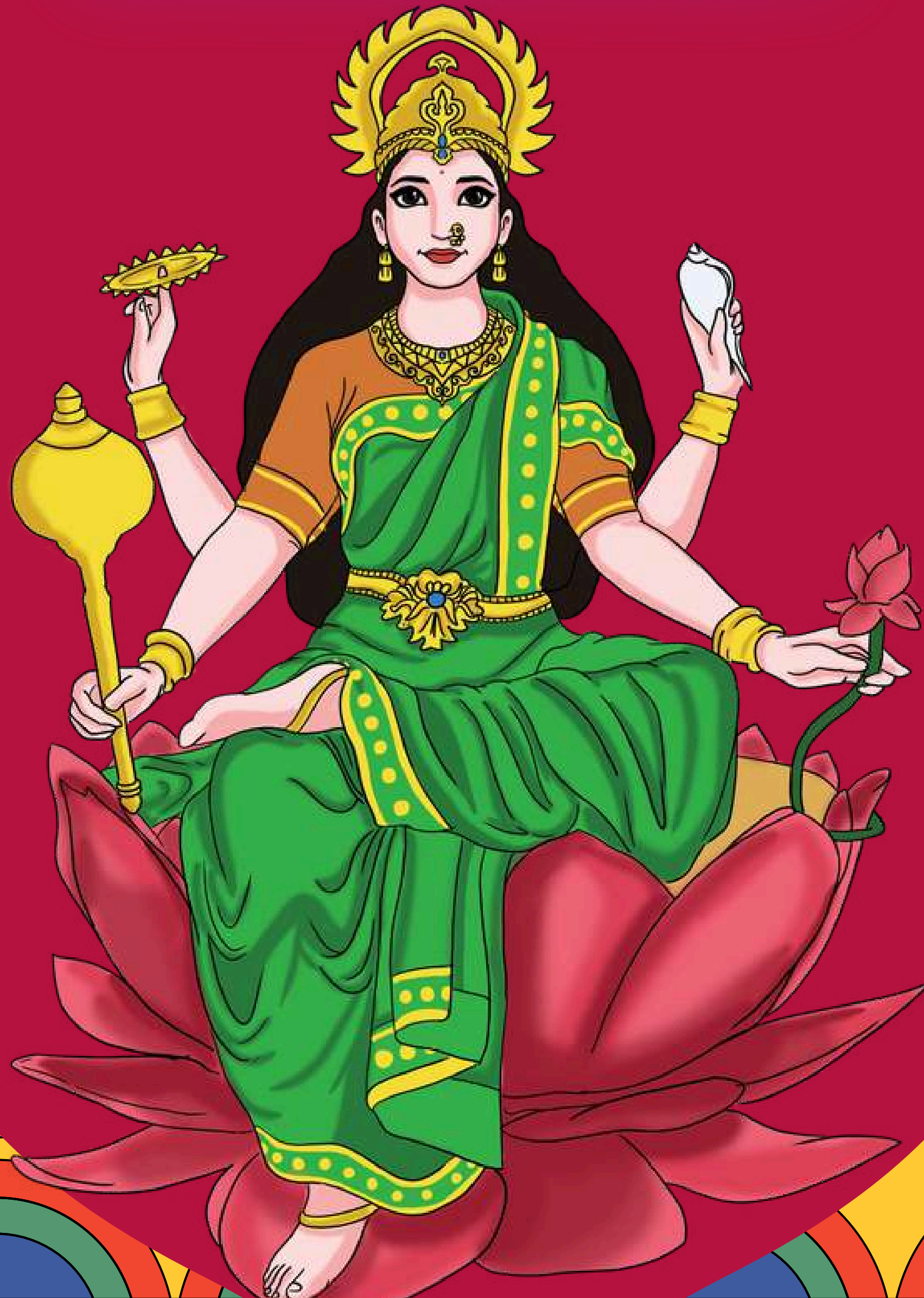


# LAMP LIGHTING





# SARASWATI VANDANA





# KATHAK

Kathak is one of the eight recognized classical dance forms of India and is among the most graceful and rhythmically complex traditions in Indian performing arts. The term Kathak is derived from the Sanskrit word “Katha”, meaning “story,” and “Kathakar”, meaning “storyteller.” True to its name, Kathak originated as a form of storytelling through dance. In ancient northern India, temple dancers and bards known as Kathakars narrated stories from Hindu epics such as the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and the Puranas, using expressive gestures, rhythmic footwork, and facial expressions to convey meaning and emotion.

A hallmark of Kathak is its tatkaar, the complex rhythmic footwork performed in harmony with the beats (taal) of the accompanying instruments such as the tabla and pakhawaj. Dancers wear ghungroos (ankle bells), whose synchronized sounds emphasize the rhythm and timing. Another defining feature is the chakkar, or spin, which demonstrates the dancer's control, balance, and grace. Dancers often execute multiple fast spins with remarkable precision, remaining perfectly in rhythm with the music.





# Ram Sita Aagman





# BIHU



Bihu is one of the most popular and joyful folk dances of Assam, a state in northeastern India.

The Bihu dance is performed to celebrate the Bihu festival, which marks the Assamese New Year and the harvest season. It reflects the happiness, love, and unity of the people as they welcome a new cycle of life and abundance.

The dance is characterized by its fast-paced movements, energetic steps, and playful expressions. The young men and women form groups and dance in open fields, courtyards, or community spaces.

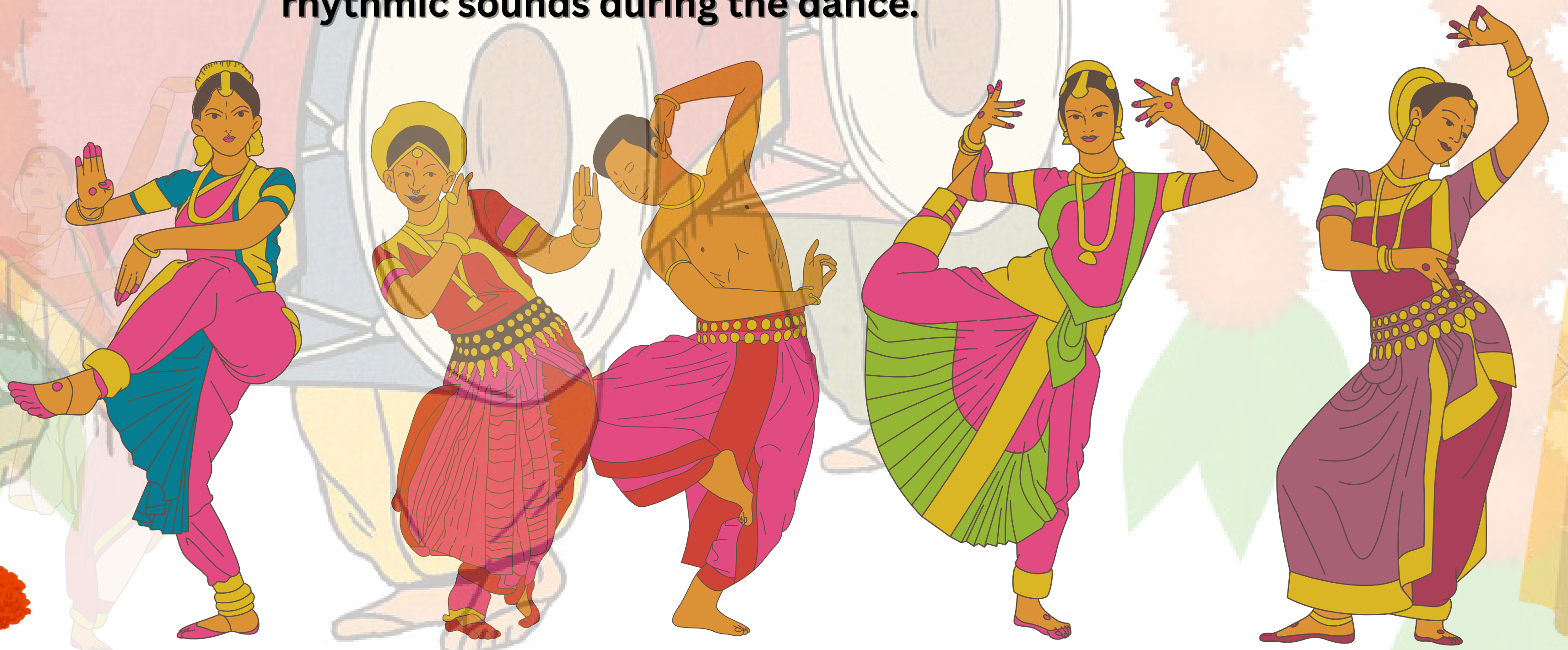




# LAVANI DANCE

Lavani is one of the most vibrant and expressive traditional dance forms of Maharashtra, India. Known for its powerful rhythm, energetic, graceful movements, and emotional storytelling.

The word “Lavani” comes from the Marathi word “Lavanya”, meaning beauty. Performers, mostly women, dance to the beats of the traditional drum called the dholki, accompanied by instruments like the tabla, harmonium, and manjeera. The costume plays a vital role in Lavani. Dancers wear the traditional nine-yard saree (nauvari), draped in a unique style that allows freedom of movement. The outfit is paired with traditional jewelry such as nath (nose ring), bangles, necklaces, and anklets (ghungroos) that create rhythmic sounds during the dance.



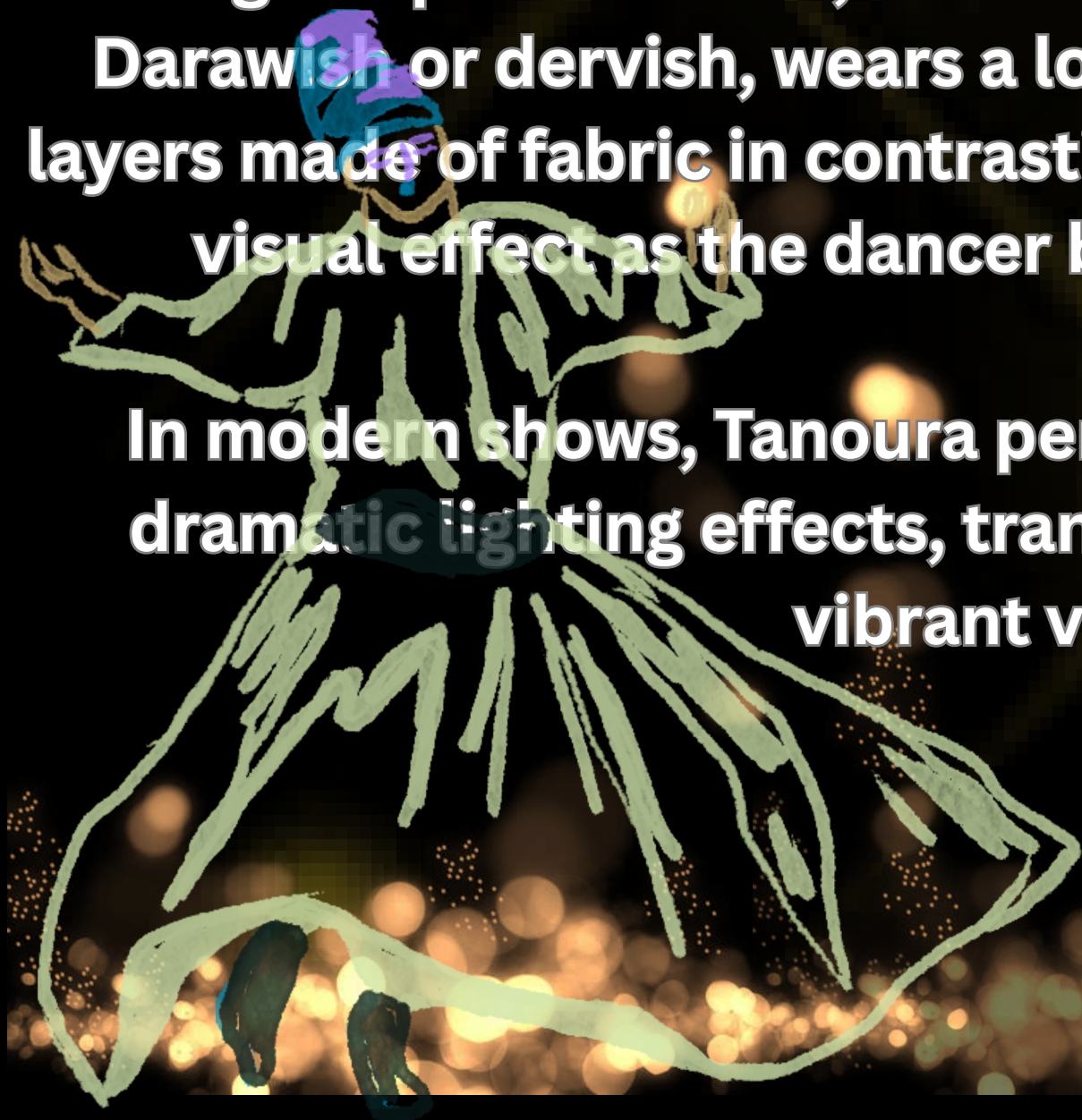


# TANOURA DANCE

**Tanoura Dance is a mesmerizing traditional folk dance originating from Egypt, deeply rooted in Sufi spiritual practices. The word “Tanoura” (or “Tannoura”) comes from the Arabic word for “skirt”, referring to the colorful, multi-layered skirt worn by the dancer. Over time, Tanoura has evolved from a purely spiritual ritual into a captivating cultural and artistic performance admired across the world, especially in Egypt, Turkey, and other parts of the Middle East.**

**During the performance, the Tanoura dancer, usually a man known as a Darawish or dervish, wears a long, brightly colored skirt with several layers made of fabric in contrasting hues. These layers create a stunning visual effect as the dancer begins to spin gracefully in circles.**

**In modern shows, Tanoura performances include LED-lit skirts and dramatic lighting effects, transforming the traditional ritual into a vibrant visual spectacle.**





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**9 December 2025**

**DAY-2**

**6:00-8:00 PM**



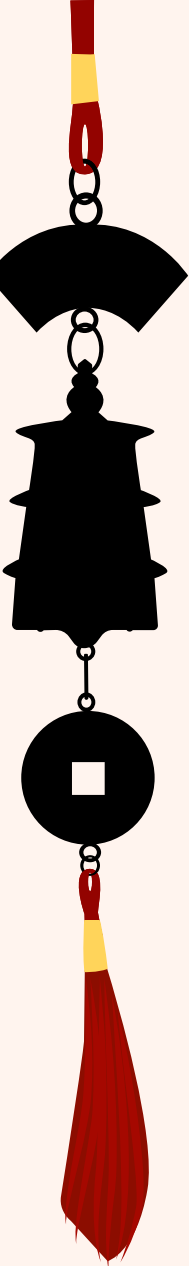


# BENGALI DANCE

Bengali dance forms reflect the cultural richness of Bengal, blending folk traditions, classical influences, and devotional expression.

Among the most prominent is Gaudiya Nritya, an ancient classical style rooted in the temples of Bengal. Originating from medieval Vaishnava traditions, the dance uses expressive gestures, storytelling, and rhythmic footwork to depict myths, devotion, and everyday life.

Their significance lies in preserving regional identity, transmitting folklore, and reinforcing communal harmony. Through rhythm, music, and storytelling, Bengali dance forms embody the region's spiritual depth, artistic heritage, and celebration of life.





# BHAVAI DANCE





# KALBELIA DANCE

**Kalbelia is one of the most vibrant and captivating folk dances of Rajasthan, India. Performed by the Kalbelia community, traditionally known as snake charmers, this dance is a living symbol of Rajasthan's rich cultural heritage.**



**The Kalbelia dance is performed exclusively by women, while the men accompany them with music and songs. The women dancers wear traditional black costumes adorned with silver embroidery, mirrors, and colorful threadwork. Their attire, which includes long flowing skirts (ghagras), embroidered blouses (cholis), and veils (odhni), resembles the color and movement of a serpent.**





# KRISHNA DANCE



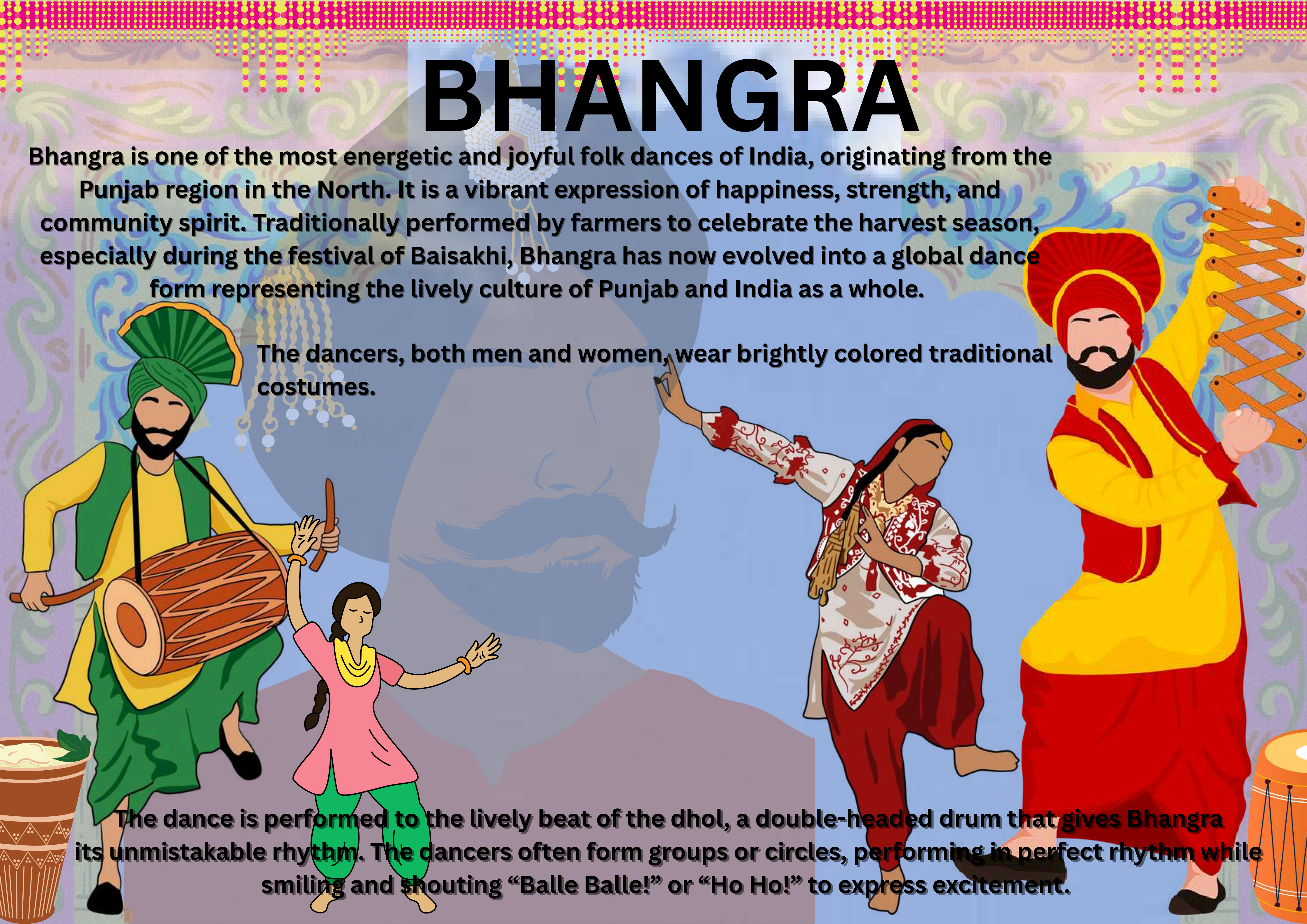


# BHANGRA

Bhangra is one of the most energetic and joyful folk dances of India, originating from the Punjab region in the North. It is a vibrant expression of happiness, strength, and community spirit. Traditionally performed by farmers to celebrate the harvest season, especially during the festival of Baisakhi, Bhangra has now evolved into a global dance form representing the lively culture of Punjab and India as a whole.

The dancers, both men and women, wear brightly colored traditional costumes.

The dance is performed to the lively beat of the dhol, a double-headed drum that gives Bhangra its unmistakable rhythm. The dancers often form groups or circles, performing in perfect rhythm while smiling and shouting “Balle Balle!” or “Ho Ho!” to express excitement.

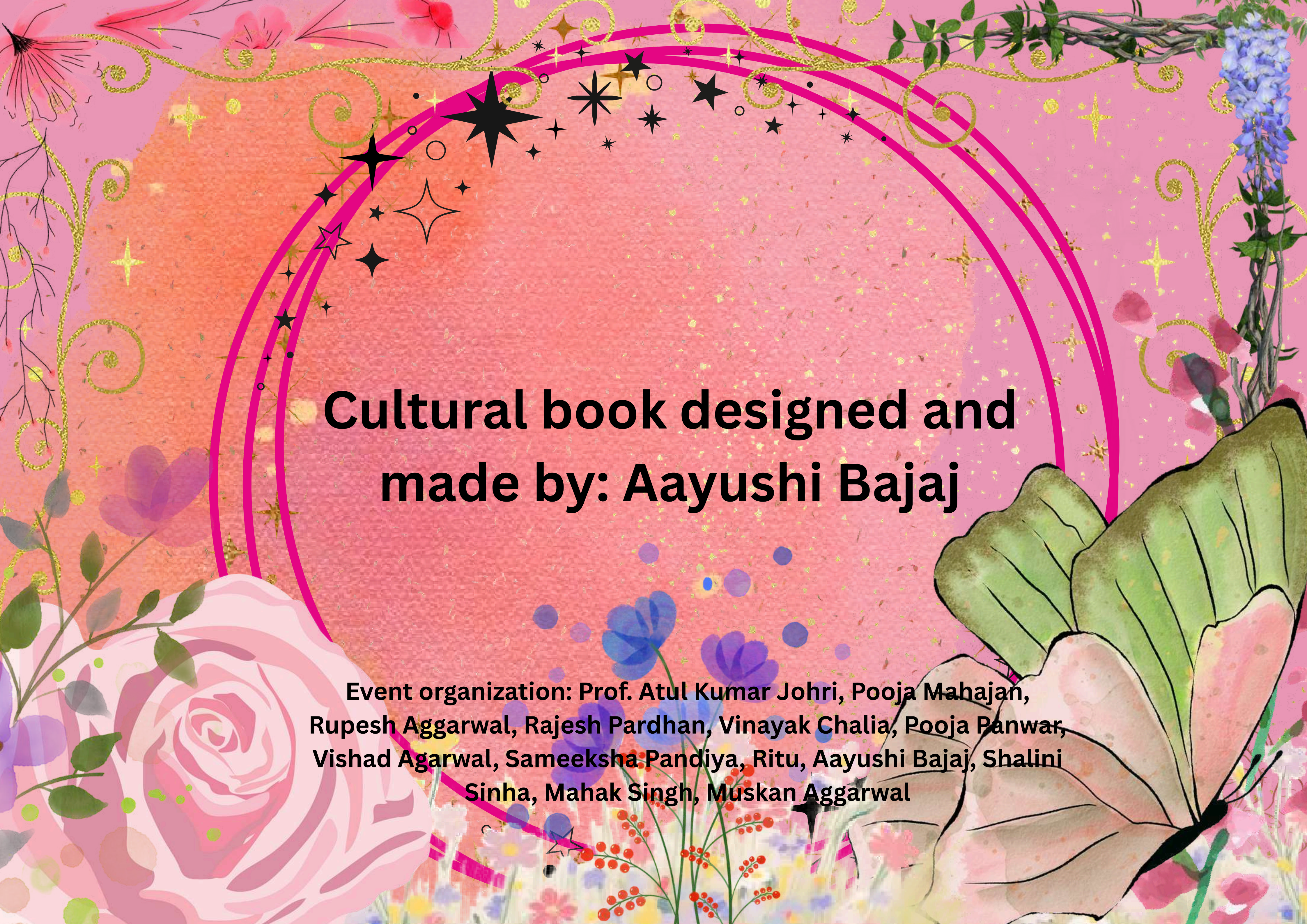






LET'S  
Dance





# **Cultural book designed and made by: Aayushi Bajaj**

**Event organization: Prof. Atul Kumar Johri, Pooja Mahajan,  
Rupesh Aggarwal, Rajesh Pardhan, Vinayak Chalia, Pooja Panwar,  
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Sinha, Mahak Singh, Muskan Aggarwal**