

■ Ves Netuma

Ves Netuma (Ves Dance), the most popular form of dance in Sri Lanka, belongs to the classical dance known as Kandyan Dancing. It is believed that the Kandyan Dance originated in the 4th century BC with the ritual known as the 'Kohomba Kankariya', which is performed to propitiate the deity known as 'Kohomba' to obtain relief from various sicknesses, pestilences and to ensure health and prosperity throughout the year. The elaborate costume comprises of its glorious head dress which is considered sacred, a skirt like frilled cloth, decorated chest plates and bangles for arms and ankles. The Ves Netuma originally confined to the ritual of the Kohamba Kankariya, now forms a part of the repertoire of Kandyan Dancing and is performed on stage and in the Kandy Perehera independent of its ritual significance. The main drum used for this form of dance is the 'Geta Beraya'.

Geta Beraya ▶

Geta Beraya (Kandyan Drum) is the main drum used in Kandyan Dancing tradition. The drum tapers from the centre towards the ends.









◄ Vadiga Patuna

Vadiga Patuna dance is one of the performances of the Low Country dance tradition. It narrates the arrival of some Brahmins from Vadige Land to relieve a queen of a serious ailment. The verse and dialogue are in Pali, Sanskrit and Tamil languages.

Yak Beraya ▶

Yak Beraya (Ruhunu Beraya, Devol Beraya or Pahatharata Beraya) is the traditional drum which accompanies Sri Lanka Low Country dances. This instrument is a long cylindrical drum and is played with both hands.









◄ Bharatanatyam

Bharatanatyam is a classical Indian dance form popular in Sri Lanka. In ancient India, the devadasis had performed Bharatanatyam in Tamil Nadu. Women wear a typical saree in the dance performance, men have bare chest and wear a dhoti-like outfit in the lower part of the body. It is performed with the knees of the dancers bent and the dance form uses hand movements to convey different kinds of emotions to the audience. The main drum used is the 'Mridangam'.

Mridangam ▶

The Mridangam is a double-sided drum used as accompaniment in the Bharatanatyam dances. It is also the main percussion instrument used in Carnatic concerts.









◄ Thelme Netuma

Thelme Netuma (Thelme Dance) belongs to the ritual of 'Devol Maduwa', which is performed to propitiate a deity known as 'Devol'. The Thelme Netuma is a pure rhythmical and classical dance form of Sri Lanka Low Country dances. The main drum used is the 'Yak Beraya'.

Yak Beraya ▶

Yak Beraya (Ruhunu Beraya, Devol Beraya or Pahatharata Beraya) is the traditional drum which accompanies Sri Lanka Low Country dances. This instrument is a long cylindrical drum and is played with both hands.









◄ Malpadaya Netuma

Malpadaya Netuma belongs to the Sabaragamuwa dance form. It is associated with the ritual known as Gammaduwa to propitiate the Pattini goddess in order to obtain a good harvest, immunity and relief from infectious diseases. The main drum used is the 'Davula'.

Davul Beraya (Davula) ▶

Davul Beraya is a cylindrical drum, which is shorter than Geta Beraya and Yak Beraya. This drum is accompanied in the Sabaragamuwa dance tradition and often used in Buddhist temples. The right side is played with a stick known as 'Kadippu' and left is played with the hand. This drum is also used in 'Ana Bera' (for communication).



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Nagaraksha and Guruluraksha Dancers

Nagaraksha and Guruluraksha are mask dances, which belongs to the Low Country dance tradition. This dance is performed as a part of the traditional folk theatre 'Kolam'. These performances usually last throughout the night. This dance portrays the conflict between the demonical 'Guruluraksha', the mythical King of Birds and the 'Nagaraksha' the mythical King Cobra.

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