

Festivals

By Dr. Gaurav Garg



Part-1

Flamingo Festival : Andhra Pradesh



Flamingo Festival is being organised for the past 12 years

The three-day annual Flamingo Festival was held at Pulicat lake
and Nelapattu Bird Sanctuary, Nellore

Srivari Brahmotsavam Festival – Andhra Pradesh

Sri Venkateswara Swami vari Brahmotsavam or Srivari Brahmotsavam is the most significant annual fête celebrated at the Venkateswara Temple in Tirumala-Tirupati, Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh, India.



The feast lasts for **one month during the Hindu calendar** month of Āśvina, which falls between the Gregorian calendar months of September and October.

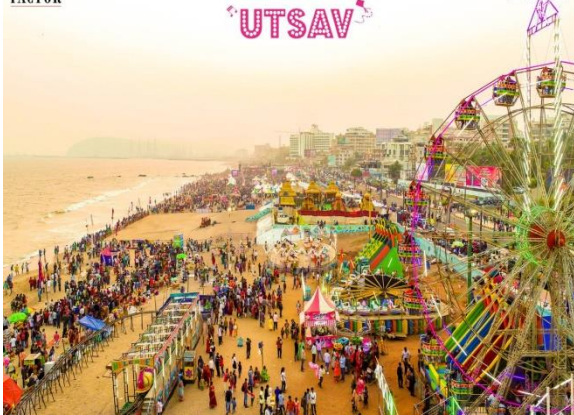
The **Utsava-murti (processional deity)** of the presiding deity, **Venkateswara**, and his **consorts Sridevi and Bhudevi** are taken on a procession on several vahanams on the streets surrounding the temple

Visakha Utsav


FACTOR

VISAKHA
UTSAV


ANDHRA PRADESH
TOURISM



This is one of those cultural and **famous festival of Andhra Pradesh** which is organized by the state government. The four-day festival started back in 1997.

People come in large numbers to witness cultural shows, sports events, traditional crafts, an exhibition of garments, flower shops, and several heritage tours.

The festival of Visakha starts by the end of December every year. It has a duration of 4 days.

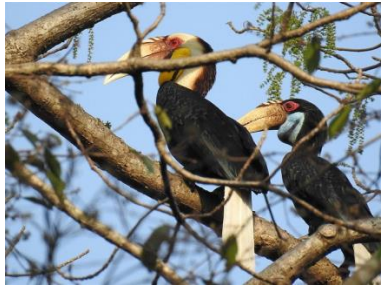
Tirupati Ganga Jatara



Tirupati Ganga Jatara is the annual folk festival of Tirupati, India. It is a week long event which falls between first and second weeks of May every year.

This festival is to offer prayers to the goddess Gangamma, the Gramadevata (the goddess looking after the village) of Tirupati.

Pakke Paga Hornbill Festival : Arunachal Pradesh



The government of Arunachal Pradesh in January 2020 declared the **Pakke Paga Hornbill Festival (PPHF)**– the state's only conservation festival, as a "state festival"

The **first-ever PPHF** was held on January 16–18, 2015. The organizers had a number of objectives in mind—to recognise the role played by the resident **Nyishi tribe** in conserving hornbills in the Pakke Tiger Reserve (PTR).

Boori Boot Yollo festival - Arunachal Pradesh



The Nyishi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh celebrates its fortnight-long Boori Boot Yollo festival.

Boori Boot Yollo is observed in the month of February every year to welcome spring and a successful harvest

Yomgo River Festival – Arunachal Pradesh

Yomgo River Festival

Where culture meets nature

Aalo, Arunachal Pradesh



1st - 3rd
Feb, 2019



The **Yomgo River Festival (Siang River Festival)** is held to celebrate the communal harmony in Arunachal Pradesh.

The main purpose of the festival is to highlight the vast potentials of tourism in the state and to attract Indian as well as foreign tourists.

Solung Festival - Arunachal Pradesh



One of the popular agriculture festivals, Solung is celebrated by the **Adi Tribes**.

The festival is celebrated in the **first week of September**, after the sowing of seeds, to seek prosperity and a good harvest.

Kati Bihu festival celebrated across Assam



Bihu are three festivals held in Assam.

Bhogali or Magh Bihu is observed on January 13th or 14th

Rongali or Bohag Bihu is observed on April 14th or 15th

Kongali or Kati Bihu is observed in October.

The festival derives its name from the Assamese month of Kati.

The festival is held at this time of the year since the granaries of the farmers usually remain empty and therefore it is known as Kongali (poor) Bihu.

Magh Bihu, also called Bhogali Bihu (Bihu of eating Bhog i.e. enjoyment) is a harvest festival celebrated in Assam, North-East India, which marks the end of harvesting season in the month of Magh.

Bohag Bihu also called Rongali Bihu, the most popular Bihu celebrates the onset of the Assamese New Year (around 14–15 April) and the coming of Spring.

The farmers prepare the fields for cultivation of paddy and there is a feeling of joy around.

Dwijing Festival : Assam



The Dwijing Festival is an annual festival set on the banks of 'Aie', meaning mother, Aie river in Chirang district, near Bongaigaon

The festival is a colorful celebration of Assam's culture. To promote the river tourism in the rural area.

Ambubachi Mela – Assam



The **Ambubachi Mela** is an annual Hindu mela held at Kamakhya Temple in Guwahati, Assam.

It is the celebration of the yearly menstruation course of **goddess Kamakhya**.

It is believed that the presiding goddess of the temple, Devi Kamakhya, the Mother Shakti, goes through her annual cycle of menstruation during this time stretch

Baikho Festival



Baikho puja is a pre-harvest **festival** of the Rabhas in Assam during which they pray to their deity of wealth to bring sufficient rains for a bumper crop

Me-Dam-Me-Phi Festival



Me-Dam-Me-Phi is the most important Ancestor worship communal festival in the **Ahom religion** celebrated by the Ahom people on 31 January every year in memory of the departed.

It is the manifestation of the concept of ancestor worship that the Ahoms share with other peoples originating from the Tai stock.

It is a festival to show respect to the departed ancestors and remember their contribution to society.

Chatth Puja – Bihar



Chhath is a Vedic ritual dedicated to Hindu solar deity **Surya**, and goddess **Shashthi** (also called Chhathi Maiyya) alongwith his consorts **Usha** and **Pratyusha** the Vedic Goddess of Dawn and Dusk respectively.

The Chhath Puja is observed in order to thank them for bestowing the bounties of life on earth and to request the granting of certain wishes.

Pitrapaksha Mela



This mela is held in Gaya each year, in the month of September.

In this fair, people from all parts of the country come to worship their ancestors as part of the Shraddha ritual.

The gayalis, descendants of the Magga Brahmans perform the Shraddha ceremony

Rajgir Mahotsav



Rajgir is the ancient capital of the Magadhan Empire in Bihar and is held sacred by both Jains and Buddhists because of its long association with Buddha and Mahavira.

A Rajgir Mahotsav is held every year by the Department of Tourism, Bihar. It is a colourful festival of dance and music.

The Bihula festival is mainly prominent in the **Bhagalpur district of Bihar**. This festival is rather famous in the Eastern Bihar and has various myths associated with it. People pray to the **Goddess Mansa** to protect their families.

This festival is held during the month of August each year. The festival celebrates the brilliant Manjusha Art, which is as magnificent as other art forms found in Bihar.

Sao Joao Festival in Goa



Sao Joao or São João is a Catholic festival celebrated in Goa in an unusual manner, with people leaping into, and swimming in, wells, streams and ponds as a form of tribute to St. John the Baptist.

It occurs on June 24 every year.

Bhavnath Fair - Gujarat



The **Bhavnath Mahadev Mela** is held at the Bhavnath Mahadev Temple, situated at the foot of Mount Girnar in the city of **Junagadh**.

Girnar is a holy abode of the 9 naatha or gods who are considered to be eternal and 84 siddhas or religiously uplifted souls.

A five day Bhavnath Mahadev Fair is held during the festival of Mahashivratri which is a worldwide tourist attraction.

Rann Utsav - Gujarat



Rann of Kutch festival also called as Kutch Festival or Just Rann Utsav, A Three month Long Celebration held at the edge of White Rann.

Every year during winter **for three month** as a part of Gujarat Tourism and Kutch Tourism a Govt. of Gujarat decided to set up a **Tent City** Near white Rann

Shamlaji Fair Gujarat



In the month of **November**, pilgrims in huge numbers make their way to the Shamlaji fair. Shamlaji is small shrine on the bank of **Meshwo River**.

People visit Shamlaji fair to take a holy dip in the pious Meshwo River, which looks best during the festival, sparkling and pristine

Goddess Shamlaji, whom tribes call **Kaliyo Dev (Dark Divinity)**, is revered by the people of Tribal community as they have faith in the power of the divinity.

International Kite Festival in Gujarat



Since 1989, the city of Ahmedabad has hosted the International Kite Festival as part of the official celebration of Uttarayan, bringing master kite makers and flyers from all over the world to demonstrate their unique creations and wow the crowds with highly unusual kites

Shri Renukaji Fair : Himachal Pradesh



It is a religious assembly dedicated to Lord Parashuram and his mother Bhagwati Renuka Ji.

The fair, said to be a 5,000-year-old tradition, starts with the arrival of the palanquin of Lord Parshuram on the bank of the Renukaji lake.

The palanquin is brought from a temple situated in Jamu Koti village. Saints from parts of the country have arrived to witness the holy event.

According to puranas (Hindu religious texts), Renuka Tirth is considered as the birth place of Lord Parshuram, the sixth incarnation of Lord Vishnu

'Fagli' festival – Himachal Pradesh



The traditional 'Fagli' festival was celebrated in Yangpa village of **Kinnaur district**, Himachal Pradesh

The festival is organised to observe the “**victory of good over evil**”.

This festival is celebrated to mark the **end of winter or the beginning of spring**.

It is celebrated in the entire valley on the **moonless night or Amavasya**.

International Lavi fair - Himachal Pradesh



The four-day-long International Lavi fair is organised in Rampur of district Shimla, Himanchal Pradesh

The Lavi Fair, is almost 400 years old and dates back to time when Raja Kehari Singh of Rampur Bushahr state signed a treaty to promote trade with Tibet.

Every year, the main attraction during the fair is sale and purchase of Chamurthi horses – an endangered species of horse which traces its origin to the Tibet region. Chamurthi horses are also known as the 'ship of the cold desert'.

Halda festival – Himachal Pradesh



The festival begins in January every year. The celebrations last for almost one month in different valleys.

To celebrate the event, pencil cedar branches are cut into strips and tied together into bundles to make a torch called Halda and a number of torch remains equal to the male members of each family.

Halda is lit in a house where all villagers gather to perform the rituals,

The date of **Halda festival** is fixed by a lama in the Gahar valley, while in the Pattan valley, it is celebrated on Magh Purnima (full moon).

The festival is celebrated in January every year to appease local deities, seeking better crops in the coming season as well as to expel evil souls out of the villages

Kullu Dussehra – Himachal Pradesh



Kullu Dussehra is the renowned International Mega Dussehra festival observed in the month of October in Himachal Pradesh.

It is celebrated in the Dhalpur maidan in the Kullu valley.

Dussehra at Kullu commences on the tenth day of the rising moon, i.e. on 'Vijay Dashmi' day itself and continues for seven days.

Its history dates back to the 17th century when local **King Jagat Singh** installed an idol of Raghunath on his throne as a mark of penance.

After this, god Raghunath was declared as the ruling deity of the Valley.

The State government has accorded the **status of International festival** to the Kullu Dussehra, which attracts tourists in large numbers

The first day is started with huge celebration and on this day the statue of Lord Raghunathji is installed on a beautifully designed chariot, which is graced with the presence of village gods and goddess, is pulled by ropes by the locals from its place to different sites across the Maidan.

Minjar Mela



The Minjar Fair is an important occasion in the lives of the people of Chamba and it is celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm.

An agricultural festival, the Minjar Fair is an event of joy and prosperity.

Minjar Mela is organized in August to thank God and ask His blessings for a good yield.

Sarhul Festival – Jharkhand



Sarhul is a spring festival celebrated in Jharkhand. 'Sar' refers to year and 'hul' means set to begin.

It is the major carnival of the Oraon tribe who follow the Sarna religion.

During the months of march-April when the Saal trees bear fresh leaves and flowers and when seeds are developed, the festival is celebrated with great pomp and joy.

Lord Dharmesh, popularly called Mahadeo is worshipped with offerings by the tribals.

The prasad offered to the people during the celebration is a specialty of the sarhul cuisine called 'handia' or 'diang'. It is made up of rice, water and tree leaves.

Hal Punhya – Jharkhand

Hal punhya is a festival which begins with the fall of winter.

The first day of Magh month, known as "Akhain Jatra" or "Hal Punhya", considered as the beginning of ploughing.

Karam Festival – Jharkhand



Karam or Karma is a harvest festival celebrated in Indian state of **Jharkhand**.

It is also celebrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Assam, Odisha and West Bengal .

It is dedicated to the worship of **Karam-Devta** (Karam-Lord/God), the god of power, youth, and youthfulness.

This festival celebrated for good harvest. **Nine type** of seeds planted in basket such as rice, wheat, corn etc which **is called Jawa**.

Girl take care of these seeds for 7-9 days. In festival girls fast throughout day

The Karam festival is celebrated usually on Bhado Ekadashi, on the eleventh day of the bright full moon (Purnima) of the month of Bhado (August–September)

Bandna Festival



Bandna is a traditional festival of kudmi tribe and kudmali speaking tribe in the Indian states of Jharkhand.

Also celebrated by West Bengal, Assam, Odisha and Bihar. It is celebrated annually during the Amavashya of Kartik month.

Bandna is a celebration of the paddy seeds that are sown by the region's agrarian communities. This festival is celebrated by the Hindu cultivator caste, Kurmi (Kudmi/Kudumi) and Kurmali-speaking tribes of East India. It is one of many Indian festivals during which cattle are worshiped.

Pattadakal Dance Festival - Karnataka



Pattadakal Dance Festival also called as Chalukya Dance Festival is a grand event organized by the Government of Karnataka every year in the month of January or February to celebrate the magnificence of the temples at Pattadakal.

This vivacious Dance Festival presents an array of Indian classical dance and music.

Kambala festival – Karnataka



Kambala is an annual festival celebrated in the **Dakshina Kannada district** of Karnataka.

The festival involves the traditional **buffalo race**, a popular and unique sport among the farming community of the state.

Karaga Festival – Karnataka



Every year, the **Thigalas celebrate** a festival called Karaga. The story of the Karaga is also rooted in the Mahabharata.

Draupadi is the community deity of the Vahnikula Kshatriyas.

The Karaga is an annual celebration of her as the ideal woman and of woman-power (Mother Goddess).

Hampi Festival or Vijaya Utsav - Karnataka



This is the largest festival at Hampi. Generally they are scheduled for 3 days during the first week of November.

The celebrations typically packed with shows of music, dance puppet shows fireworks and a pomp procession as the grand finale showcasing the cultural richness of the place.

Hampi is an ancient village in the south Indian state of Karnataka.

It's dotted with numerous ruined temple complexes from the Vijayanagara Empire

Vairamudi Brahmastava Festival - Karnataka



Vairamundi Festival is one of the famous festivals of Karnataka.

In this festival, **Lord Vishnu** is adorned with jewels that once belonged to Mysore's former Maharaja at an important pilgrim centre in Melkote.

Every year, the festival attracts 4,00,000 pilgrims. The idol is also taken out in a colourful procession throughout the city which is a special attraction of the festival.

Gowri Habba - Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.



Gowri Habba is a Hindu festival celebrated a day before Ganesh Chaturthi. This festival celebrates the goddess **Gowri or Gauri, (also known as Parvati)** who is venerated as the mother of Ganesha.

It is usually observed by **married women** and is a significant festival in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

It is known as **Hartalika** in the North Indian states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.



Mahamastakabhisheka Festival - Karnataka



The **Mahamastakabhisheka** refers to the abhisheka (anointment) of the Jain images when held on a large scale.

The most famous of such consecrations is the anointment of the **Bahubali Gommateshwara Statue** located at **Shravanabelagola in Karnataka**, India.

It is an important Jain festival held once in **every 12 years**.



The festival is held in veneration of a 17.4 metres (57 ft) high monolithic statue of the Siddha Bahubali.

The anointing last took place in February 2018, and the next ceremony is going to take place in 2030.

Thrissur Pooram - Kerala



Thrissur Pooram (Thrissur Puram) is an annual Hindu festival held in Kerala, India.

It is held at the [Vadakkunnathan Temple](#) in Thrissur every year on the Pooram day - the day when the moon rises with the Pooram star in the Malayalam Calendar month of Medam.

It is the largest and most famous of all pooram. It is celebrated with a grand display of caparisoned elephants, dazzling parasols, and percussion music.

"Makaravilakku" Festival - Kerala



Makaravilakku is an annual festival held on Makar Sankranti in Kerala, India at the shrine of Sabarimala.

The festival includes the Thiruvabharanam (sacred ornaments of Lord Ayyappan) procession and a congregation at the hill shrine of Sabarimala.

An estimated half a million devotees flow to Sabarimala every year to have a darshan (vision) of this ritual this day.

Onam Festival - Kerala



Onam is a harvest festival, and falls on the 22nd nakshatra Thiruvonam in the Malayalam calendar month of Chingam, which in Gregorian calendar overlaps with August–September.

According to legends, the festival is celebrated to commemorate King Mahabali, whose spirit is said to visit Kerala at the time of Onam.

Onam celebrations include Vallam Kali (boat races), Pulikali (tiger dances), Pookkalam (flower Rangoli), Onam Kali, Tug of War, Thumbi Thullal (women's dance), Kummattikali (mask dance), Onathallu (martial arts) and other celebrations.

Attukal Pongala Festival – Kerala



The Attukal Pongala held in **Attukal Temple**, Thiruvananthapuram is the largest congregation of women for a festival in the world.

Pongala, which means '**to boil over**', is the ritual in which women prepare sweet payasam (a pudding made from rice, jaggery, coconut and plantains cooked together) and offer it to the Goddess or 'Bhagavathy'

The ritual can only be performed by women

Vishu Festival – Kerala



Vishu marks the beginning of Malayali year and is one of the most important and famous festivals of Kerala.

Mostly celebrated at home, a pooja with the family and the evening feast are the highlights of this Hindu festival.

A night before Vishu, a **number of auspicious articles** are collected and then arranged in a small vessel in a particular fashion.

This vessel is kept in the prayer room. The morning starts with Kani Kanal – the first sight of **Lord Vishu**.

Later, the whole family gathers to eat Sadya (mid-day feast), followed by fireworks in the evening.

Theyyam Festival - Kerala



Theyyam is one of the most popular festivals celebrated in Kerala, and indeed the most-awaited.

This 800-year-old festival flaunts folk dances and art.

There are more than 400 varieties of Theyyam performances to pick from, of which the best ones are Kari Chamundi, Raktha Chamundi etc

Mythological acts are the highlights of the Theyyam festival.

Mandu Festival in Madhya Pradesh

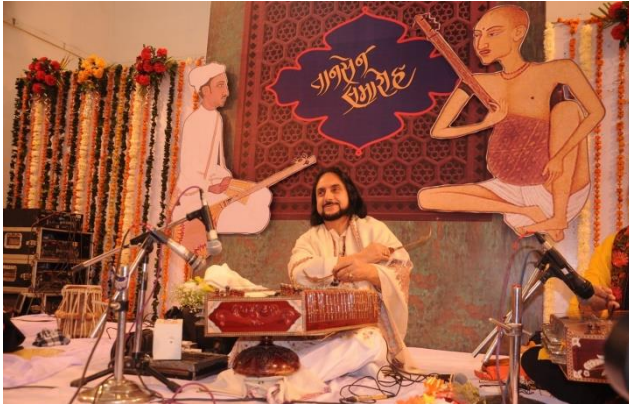


Mandu City

It is a world-famous picturesque tourist destination located in Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh and adorned with Afghan architecture surrounded by baobab trees, native to Africa.

The festival provides a chance to indulge in some adventure activities like ATV bike, paragliding, rifle shooting, parasailing etc. and witness cultural performances by eminent artists.

Tansen Festival – Madhya Pradesh



Tansen Samaroh or Tansen Sangeet Samaroh is celebrated every year in the month of December in Behat village of **Gwalior district**, Madhya Pradesh.

It is a 4-day musical extravaganza.

The event is organized near the tomb of Tansen by **Ustad Alauddin Khan Kala Evam Sangeet Academy**, under the department of culture, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Tansen's early music training was held in music school of Gwalior's Raja Mansingh Tomar. He was a disciple of Swami Haridas.



'Namaste Orchha' festival - Madhya Pradesh



The Orchha Festival is a 3-day event to celebrate this charming town.

Founded in the 16th Century by Rudra Pratap Singh, Orchha became the capital of the Bundela Rajput dynasty

Orchha is the only place in India where Lord Ram is worshipped as a King.

Ujjain Kumbh Mela

Ujjain is one of those places in India where Kumbh Mela takes place.

The festival is organized four times in every twelve years in the four cities of India- Prayagraj, Haridwar, Ujjain or Nasik.

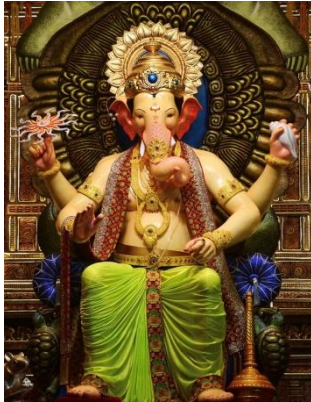
Khajuraho Dance Festival



The Khajuraho Dance Festival, organised by the Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, is a one-week festival of classical dances held annually beside the Khajuraho temples in Chhatarpur district of Madhya Pradesh state in central India.

The festival is conducted in February from the 20th to the 26th

Ganesh Chaturthi - Maharashtra



Ganesh Chaturthi, also known as Vinayaka Chaturthi, is a Hindu festival celebrating the arrival of Lord Ganesha to earth from Kailash Parvat with his mother Goddess Parvati/Gauri.

It became popular again in the 19th century after public appeal by Indian freedom fighter Lokmanya Tilak

Gudi Padwa – Maharashtra



Gudi Padwa, also called Samvatsar Padvo, is celebrated on the first day of the Chaitra month of the Hindu calendar.

It is the first day of the year for people of Maharashtra and Konkan region.

Gudi Padwa gets its name from two words - 'gudi', meaning flag or emblem of Lord Brahma and 'padwa' means the first day of the phase of the moon.

According to Hindu mythology, it is said that Lord Brahma had created the universe on the day of Gudi Padwa. It is also said that on this day Brahma introduced days, weeks, months and years.

Ugadi is considered to be the first day of the creation of the universe and it is because of this reason, Lord Brahma is being worshipped on Gudi Padwa

Bhaubeej - Maharashtra

Bhaubeej is **brother-sister occasion** celebrated on the fifth day of Deewali. Basundi poori or shrikhand poori are prepared for this occasion.



Narali Purnima - Maharashtra



Narali Poornima marks the end of monsoon season in Maharashtra.

It is celebrated on the full moon day of the month of Shravan. People offer coconuts to the sea.

The festival also marks the beginning of the new fishing season. So, fishermen appease the sea-god before sailing out over the mighty sea. They worship for a safe fishing.

Singing and dancing are the main attraction of the festival. Sweet coconut rice is prepared for the day.



Vat Poornima - Maharashtra



Wat Pournima is the festival for Maharashtrian women, which is celebrated in the month of Jesht (May-June).

Women observe a fast and **tie threads around a banyan tree** and pray for the same husband in every birth.

Their fast is observed the whole night till the next morning.

Pola Festival - Maharashtra



Pola is a festival respecting bulls and oxen which is celebrated by farmers in Maharashtra.

Pola is a thanks giving festival of farmers and their families for their bulls.

Pola is celebrated in Maharashtra to acknowledge the importance of bulls and oxen, who are a crucial part of agriculture and farming activities.

Palkhi Festival or Pandharpur Wari – Maharashtra



Palki festival showcases the distinctive feature of the Maharashtrian culture.

This is a 1000-year-old tradition, which has been following by the warkaris (people who follow the wari, a fundamental ritual).

People perform collective singing, dancing, chanting (Dnyanba-Tukaram in what are called as Dindis or organised group of warkaris) to the holy town of Pandharpur in Hindu months of Ashadh (June-July) and Karthik (November-December)

Every year on the eleventh day of the first half of the month of Ashadh, the Palkhi reaches Pandharpur.

Warkari is a Marathi term which means "one who performs the Wari" or "one who venerates the Vithoba

The wari culminates at the Vithoba temple on Ashadhi Ekadashi.

Kalidas Festival - Maharashtra



Kalidas Festival is organised in the honour of the great poet Kalidas.

This festival is held at Ramtek, Nagpur in the month of November for two days.

Ramgiri, or Ramtek is the place that inspired Kalidas, and the beauty of this place is mentioned predominantly in his literary work.

The festival brings back memories of the golden period of the Vidarbha region.

Elephanta Festival - Elephanta Festival is another festival for dance and music organised by the **Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)**.

It is organised in the month of February. Renowned dancers and musicians perform outside the caves of Elephanta under the starry sky in front of the selected and appreciative audience.



Ellora Festival - Ellora festival is the festival of classical dance and music organised under the backdrop of the **Ellora caves**.

This festival, which is organised by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) in the month of March showcases the best talents from across the country in the field of classical music and dance



Kala Ghoda Arts Festival - Maharashtra



The **Kala Ghoda Arts Festival** is annual festival, nine days long, commencing always on the **first Saturday of February and closing always on the second Sunday** in February, in the Kala Ghoda area of South Mumbai, India.

From its inception in 1999, the Festival has grown in stature and popularity, attracting visitors and participants from other parts of the country, and the world.

The Festival is organised by the Kala Ghoda Association.

Sangai Festival : Manipur



The 'Festival' is named after the State animal, Sangai.

Sangai festival is an annual cultural festival organised by Manipur Tourism Department every year from 21 to 30 November.

Manipur Sangai Festival started in 2010 and has evolved as a significant platform to showcase the state's indigenous art and culture.

Lui Ngai Ni - Manipur

Lui Ngai Ni is the seed-sowing festival celebrated by the Naga tribes of Manipur India.

The festival heralds the season of seed sowing and marks the start of the year for the Nagas and the festival was declared a state holiday since 1988

Chumpha Festival - Manipur

Observed by the tribal community of **Tanghul Nagas**, Chumpha is one of the popular Manipur festivals, celebrated for 7 days after the harvest. It is an important harvest festival of Manipur

The Festival is celebrated for 7 days after the harvest season in the month of December

Ningol Chakouba - Manipur



Ningol Chakouba or Chakouba or Hiyangei Nini Paanba is a festival, celebrated by the Manipuri people in the second lunar day of Hiyangei (October-November) month of Manipuri calendar.

The festival is celebrated in the theme of strengthening of the bond of love between married ladies (ningol) and their paternal families

Yaoshang Festival – Manipur



Yaosang is a festival celebrated in Manipur for five days in spring, starting on the full moon day of the month of Lamda (February–March).

Yaosang is indigenous traditions of the Meitei people. It is considered the most important festival in Manipur.

Like Holi, the Hindu Meitei of Manipur play with colours during this festival.

Sajibu Nongma Panba - Manipur

Sajibu Nongma Pānba, also called Meetei Cheiraoba or Sajibu Cheiraoba, is the lunar new year festival of the people who follow the religion of Sanamahism in the Indian state of Manipur.

The name Sajibu Nongma Pānba derives from the Manipuri words: Sajibu - the first month of the year which usually falls during the month of April according to Meitei lunar calendar, Nongma - first date of a Month, Pānba - to be. Literally, it means the first day of the month of Sajibu.

Lai Haraoba



Lai Haraoba is a festival associated with Meetei People, celebrated to please the Umang Lai, the traditional deities of Sanamahism.

Lai Haraoba means "merry making of the Gods" in Meetei.

Kang Festival



Kang Festival or Rath yatra, takes place in Govindjee temple in Manipur, every year. Here, the idols of Jagannatha, Balarama and Subhadra are taken in kang (local word for rath or chariot).

Devotees with immense enthusiasm and fervour pull the kang and play nahal, gongs, bells, drums and conch

This is a 10-day long celebration and undeniably one of the important **festivals in Manipur.**

Heirku Hindongba



Heirku Hindongba, celebrated on 11th day of Langbal month (September), is another name in Manipur festival list.

This is a boat race on the canal of the Bijoy Govinda area in Manipur. Local youths participate in this thrilling boat race with zeal, enthusiasm and team spirit.

On the eve of the festival, the boats are cleaned and purified with holy shlokas and decorated with garlands.

Chumpha Festival



Observed by the tribal community of **Tanghul Nagas**, Chumpha is one of the popular Manipur festivals, celebrated for 7 days after the harvest.

The Chumpha Festival in Manipur is celebrated in the end of the year, in the **month of December**.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Flamingo Festival	फ्लेमिंगो महोत्सव
Srivari Brahmotsavam Festival	श्रीवारी ब्रह्मोत्सवम महोत्सव
Visakha Utsav	विशाखा उत्सव
Tirupati Ganga Jatara	तिरुपति गंगा जतारा

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Pakke Paga Hornbill Festival	पक्के पागा हॉर्नबिल फेस्टिवल
Boori Boot Yollo festival	बूरी बूट योलो महोत्सव
Yomgo River Festival	योमगो नदी महोत्सव
Solung Festival	सोलंग महोत्सव

ASSAM



Bihu Bhogali or Magh Bihu Rongali or Bohag Bihu Kongali or Kati Bihu	बिहू भोगली या माघ बिहू रोंगाली या बोहाग बिहू कोंगाली या कटि बिहू
Dwijing Festival	द्विजींग फेस्टिवल
Ambubachi Mela	अंबुबाची मेला
Baikho Festival	बैखो उत्सव
Me-Dam-Me-Phi Festival	मी-डैम-मी-फि महोत्सव

BIHAR

Chhath Puja	छठ पूजा
Pitrapaksha Mela	पितृपक्ष मेला
Rajgir Mahotsav	राजगीर महोत्सव
Bihula Festival	बिहुला महोत्सव

GOA

Sao Joao Festival

साओ जोआओ फेस्टिवल

GUJARAT

Bhavnath Fair	ભવનાથ મેલા
Rann Utsav	રણ ઉત્સવ
Shamlaji Fair	શામલાજી મેલા
International Kite Festival	અંતર્રાષ્ટ્રીય પતંગ મહોત્સવ

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Shri Renukaji Fair	श्री रेणुकाजी मेला
'Fagli' festival	'फगली' त्यौहार
International Lavi fair	अंतर्राष्ट्रीय लवी मेला
Halda festival	हल्दा उत्सव
Kullu Dussehra	कुल्लू दशहरा
Minjar Mela	मिंजर मेला

JHARKHAND

Sarhul Festival	सरहुल महोत्सव
Hal Punhya	हल पुनहया
Karam Festival	करम महोत्सव
Bandna Festival	बन्दना महोत्सव

KARNATAKA



Pattadakal Dance Festival	पट्टाडाकल नृत्य महोत्सव
Kambala festival	कंबाला उत्सव
Karaga Festival	करगा उत्सव
Hampi Festival or Vijaya Utsav	हम्पी महोत्सव या विजया उत्सव
Vairamudi Brahmotsava Festival	वैरामुडी ब्रह्मोत्सव महोत्सव
Gowri Habba (Karnataka and Tamil Nadu)	गौरी हब्बा (कर्नाटक और तमिलनाडु)
Mahamastakabhisheka Festival	महामस्तकाभिषेक महोत्सव

KERALA



Thrissur Pooram	त्रिशूर पूरम
"Makaravilakku" Festival	"मकरविलक्कु" उत्सव
Onam Festival	ओणम महोत्सव
Attukal Pongala Festival	अट्टुकल पोंगाला महोत्सव
Vishu Festival	विशु महोत्सव
Theyyam Festival	थेयम महोत्सव

MADHYA PRADESH

Mandu Festival	मांडू महोत्सव
Tansen Festival	तानसेन समारोह
'Namaste Orchha' festival	'नमस्ते ओरछा' उत्सव
Ujjain Kumbh Mela	उज्जैन कुंभ मेला
Khajuraho Dance Festival	खजुराहो नृत्य महोत्सव

MAHARASHTRA



Ganesh Chaturthi	गणेश चतुर्थी
Gudi Padwa	गुडी पडवा
Bhaubeej	भाऊबीज
Narali Purnima	नराली पूर्णिमा
Vat Poornima	वट पूर्णिमा
Pola Festival	पोला महोत्सव

MAHARASHTRA



Palkhi Festival or Pandharpur Wari	पालखी महोत्सव या पंढरपुर वारी
Kalidas Festival	कालिदास समारोह
Elephanta Festival	एलिफेंटा महोत्सव
Ellora Festival	एलोरा महोत्सव
Kala Ghoda Arts Festival	काला घोड़ा कला महोत्सव

MANIPUR



Sangai Festival	संगाई महोत्सव
Lui Ngai Ni	लुइ नगई नी
Chumpha Festival	चंपा महोत्सव
Ningol Chakouba	निंगोल चकौबा
Yaoshang Festival	योसंग महोत्सव

MANIPUR



Sajibu Nongma Panba	सजीबू नोंगमा पानबा
Lai Haraoba	लाई हरोबा
Kang Festival	कांग महोत्सव
Heirku Hindongba	हीरकु हिंडोंगबा
Chumpha Festival	चंपा महोत्सव

Festivals

By Dr. Gaurav Garg



Part-1