

DANCE (BHARATANATYAM) Code - 057

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS XII (2022-23)

One Theory Paper – 2 hrs

Total Marks – 30

S.No.	SECTION-A	Marks
1.	d	1
2.	c	1
3.	d	1
4.	a	1
5.	c	1
6.	d	1
7.	b	1
8.	c	1
	SECTION-B	
9.	Stylised Abhinaya can be done with the help of gestures is called Lokdharmi. (OR) “Bha” stands for Bhava in the word “Bharatanatyam”.	2
10.	“Patra-prana describes the ten essential qualities of a dancer Sloka Javah sthiratvam rekhacha bramari drishti ashramaha, Medha shraddha vachogeetam patrapatana dasha smritah, Evan Vidhan pattren nrityam karyam vidhanatah. As per the above shloka the 10 fundamental qualities of a dancing girl are determination, steadiness, harmonious lines of figure [rekha], expertise in circular movements [bramari], expressive eyes [drishti], ashrama [effortless/perseverance], intelligence [Medha], dedication [Shraddha], clarity of verbal expression [Vacho] and melodious voice [Geetam]. One possessing these qualities is entitled to dance. (OR) “Nritya” is adorned with sentiment [Rasa] and emotion [Bhava]. The main Nritya items in a Bharatanatyam margam are Padam, Javali and Sloka. Sloka Rasabhavavyanjan adiyuktam nrityamitiryate, Etanrityam Maharajasabham kalpayet sada. As per the slogan Nritya is seemed fit for presentation in royal courts.	2
11.	The main Sanskrit epics are Ramayana & Mahabharata. Ramayana has seven Kandas 1. Bala Kanda 2. Ayodhya Kanda 3. Aranya Kanda 4. Kishkinda Kanda 5. Sundara Kanda	2

	(OR)																														
	<p>Significance of Natraja Swarupa</p> <p>Lord Shiva is the symbol of creation and destruction of the Universe. His dance represents five activities - Srishti [Creation], Sthiti [Preservation], Samhara [Destruction], Anugraha [Salvation] and Tirobhava [The eternal wheel of life and death]</p> <p>The Ganges on this head embodies Chitshakti [that which is deathless, proceeding from heaven to earth] From his damru all essential sounds and languages are born. Fire stands for knowledge, the lotus upon which Lord Shiv stands is the heart of every human being. The demon Muyabka upon whom his right foot is placed stands for the 6 enemies of enlightenment - Desire [Kama], Anger [Krodha], Miserliness [Lobha], Delusion [Moha], Ego [Mada] and Jealousy [Matsara]. The lifted left foot represents freedom of the soul. Right hand at the chest is the Abhaya hasta [Protection] and the left hand across signifies release or freedom.</p>																														
12.	<p>The Pancha jaatis with their matras are:-</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1. Tishra jaati -</td> <td style="width: 40%;">Ta Ki Ta</td> <td style="width: 30%;">3 matras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Chatushra jaati -</td> <td>Ta Kadhi Mi</td> <td>4 matras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Khanda jaati -</td> <td>Ta Ka Ta Ki Ta</td> <td>5 matras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Mishra jaati -</td> <td>Ta Ki Ta Ta Ka Dhi Mi</td> <td>7 matras</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Sankeerna jaati-</td> <td>Ta Ka Ta Ki Ta Ta Ka Dhi Mi</td> <td>9 matras</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>In Carnatic tala system 7 talams are used / called "Sapta talam"</p> <p>They are</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">1. Dhruva talam</td> <td style="width: 70%;">- 1011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Mathya talam</td> <td>- 101</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Rupaka talam</td> <td>- 01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Thampa talam</td> <td>- 1u0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Tripata talam</td> <td>- 100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Ata talam</td> <td>- 1100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Eka talam</td> <td>- 1</td> </tr> </table>	1. Tishra jaati -	Ta Ki Ta	3 matras	2. Chatushra jaati -	Ta Kadhi Mi	4 matras	3. Khanda jaati -	Ta Ka Ta Ki Ta	5 matras	4. Mishra jaati -	Ta Ki Ta Ta Ka Dhi Mi	7 matras	5. Sankeerna jaati-	Ta Ka Ta Ki Ta Ta Ka Dhi Mi	9 matras	1. Dhruva talam	- 1011	2. Mathya talam	- 101	3. Rupaka talam	- 01	4. Thampa talam	- 1u0	5. Tripata talam	- 100	6. Ata talam	- 1100	7. Eka talam	- 1	2
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13.	<p>Yati - The pattern which the Aradhi forms is called a Yati. Yatis are of 6 kinds</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sama Yati 2. Goppucha Yati 3. Srotovaha Yati 4. Mridangam Yati 5. Damru Yati 6. Visham Yati <p>Sama Yati - when all the syllables of the aradhi are equal in number. It is called Sama Yati.</p> <p>For example: Tadhingiratom, Tadhingiratom, Tadhingiratom [3 Times]</p> <p>Goppucha Yati - when the syllables of the aradhi are in descending order, it is called a Goppucha Yati. [Big to Small]</p> <p>For example: Thaka Dhiya Kitataka Dharikitatom Taka Kitataka</p>	2																													

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14.	<p>Smt. Rukmini Devi's arrival on the dance scene in the year 1935, opened a new direction in the history of Bharatanatyam dance. She saw a Bharatanatyam performance by Pandanallur sisters and started learning from the revered Guru - Shri. Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai and Abhinaya from Mylapore Gauri Amma. She revived the art and redesigned it, emphasising the element of Bhakti Shringara. She chose beautiful compositions from Sanskrit as well as Tanjore brothers. Her greatest contribution is that she established "Kalakshetra" a temple of Arts where great scholars assisted her with studies of Abhinaya Darpana & Natyashastra. She has choreographed 25 dance dramas and made some welcome changes. She introduced Veena and Flute, Costumes were designed artistically and temple jewelry was used which gave an over all beauty of Aharya Abhinaya. She revived the traditional Tamil literature and presented 3 beautiful Kurvanjis. She gave the art of Bharatanatyam its respect in the society.</p>	6																				
15.	<p>Dashavtar hasta are the gesture that depict the 10 incarnations of Lord Vishnu. They are Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narsimha, Vaman, Parshuram, Sri Rama, Balram, Krishna and Kalki as per Abhinaya Darpan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matsya Avatar Matsya hastam darshayitya tata skandhasamau karau, dhrittau matsyavatarasaya hasta ityabhidiyate. 2. Kurma Avatar Kurmahastam darshayitva tata skandhasamau karau, Drittau kurmavatarasaya hasta ityabhidiyate 3. Rama Avatar Kapitho dakshina haste vame tu shikhara karah, Urdhvam dhrito Ramachandra hasta ityuchate budhah 4. Krishna Avatar Mrigashirshe tu hastabhayam anynoyabhimukhe krite, Asyopakanthe Krishnasaya hasta ityuchate budhah 5. Kalki Avatar Patako dakshina vame tripatakah karo dhritah, Kalkyabhyasaya vatarasaya hasta ityabhidiyate. 	6																				

16.	<p>The Sapta Tandavas of Lord Shiva are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sandhya Tandava2. Anand Tandava3. Urdhva Tandava4. Tripura Tandava5. Sati & Shiva Tandava6. Ardhanari Tandava7. Samhara Tandava <p>Tripura Tandava</p> <p>The myth / story of Tripura Tandava is - The 3 sons of Rakshasa Taraka were Tarakaksha, Kamalaksha & Vidyunmali who created terror in Dev Lok as well as Prithvi Lok. But their wives were very pious women who prayed for their husbands well being. So Lord Vishnu came as a Brahmana and pleaded with the 3 wives not to protect their husbands as they were a source of evil in the world. Then Lord Shiva with Earth as his chariot, Meru as his bow, the Sun & Moon as the arrow, 4 Vedas as the horses and Brahma as charioteer went into battle and destroyed all 3 of them, relieving the world of their evil.</p>	6
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