

**DANCE (MANIPURI) CODE-060**  
**MARKING SCHEME**  
**CLASS XII (2024-25)**

One Theory Paper – 2 hrs

Total Marks – 30

S.No.	SECTION-A	Marks
1.	c.	1
2.	a.	1
3.	b), a), c), d)	1
4.	a.	1
5.	a.	1
6.	a.	1
7.	c.	1
8.	b.	1
	<b>SECTION-B</b>	
9.	<p>Write a short note on any one of the following: The answer should touch upon some of the following points:</p> <p>Nritta: According to the Abhinaya Darpanam, the Sangitaratnakara and other medieval treatises, dance is divided into three distinct categories of natya, nritya and nritta. Nritta corresponds to pure dance steps performed rhythmically. Here the movements of the body do not convey any mood or meaning and its purpose is just creating beauty by making various patterns, lines in space and time. According to Abhinaya Darpanam, that dance which does not relate to any Psychological State (bhaava) is called nritta.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>Nritya: According to the Abhinaya Darpanam, the Sangitaratnakara and other medieval treatises, dance is divided into three distinct categories of natya, nritya and nritta. Nritya corresponds to the mime performed to the song. That is in other words, it is the Interpretative dance. The vaachika abhinaya of natya where the actors themselves use speech is replaced by the music and song which accompanies dance. According to Abhinaya Darpanam that dance which relates to Sentiment (rasa) and Psychological States (bhaava) is called nritya.</p>	2
10.	<p>Write a short note on any one of the following: The answer should touch upon some of the following points:</p> <p>Angika abhinaya: Abhinaya means the art of expression in Indian aesthetics and dances. It means "leading an audience towards" the</p>	2

	<p>experience (bhava) of a sentiment (rasa) according to the Natya Shastra, which is used as an integral part of all Indian classical dance styles. Abhinaya can be divided into four types – Angika, Vachika, Aharya and Sattvika abhinayas. Angika Abhinaya denotes the movements of angas like head, hands, waist and face. Pratyangas like shoulder, shoulder arm's, thighs, knees and elbows and upangas like eyes, eyelid, cheeks, nose, lips and teeth. Additional hastas (hand gestures) have always played a significant role in conveyance of the emotion and through of a soul.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>Aharya abhinaya: Another means of representation of the play is indeed the costumes and physical decorations of the actors and the theatre. In dramas, and dance dramas, costume and making are distinguished by the sex, race, sect or class or the social position of the characters, giving the production of the presentation some semblance of reality. The decorations of the stage theatre including lights and accessories are related to the scene of the depiction in which enhances the rasa between the audience and artists also comes under this category. In kathakali there are totally different dress and makeup for 4 different characters; the good characters have green makeup while the demons have kati vesham in which the nose is painted red. But in solo dance performances aharya abhinaya is a convention to it.</p>	
11.	<p>Sankirtana is form of song or chanting that praises God and is performed in a public setting. Its significance in Manipur culture: Sankirtana encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains. It is a ritual dance and music form of Manipur.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>There are 4 types of Abhinaya: Angikabhinaya; Vachikabhinaya; Aaharjyabhinaya ; Satwikabhinaya Any one . For eg: Angikabhinaya – To express the emotions of the inner self through the movements of the whole body or by a part of it, is called “Angikabhinaya”.</p>	2
12.	<p>Khamba Thoibi Jagoi is a folk dance of Moirang, an ancient kingdom of Manipur. The dance was believed to be first performed by Khamba, a legendary hero in Manipuri mythology and his lover Thoibi, the then princess of Moirang.</p> <p>(OR)</p> <p>It is the most renowned dance practiced in the North East Indian state of Manipur. This dance is also known as Drum Dance or the Dholak Cholom. This is performed in the spring season that is known as 'Yaosang' meaning Spring festival of Holi.</p>	2

13.	<p>It was in the reign of King Bhagyachandra that the popular Rasleela dances of Manipur originated. It is said, that this 18th century philosopher king conceived this complete dance form along with its unique costume and music in a dream. Later on, it was made popularised by poet Rabindra Nath Tagore who made this dance part of Vishwabharti university at Shanti Niketan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>The dance form is based on Hindu Shastras of Vaishnavism and is exclusively attached to the worship of Radha Krishna.</p>	2
<b>SECTION-C</b>		
14.	<p>There are 66 Naga tribes in Manipur residing mostly in the surrounding hills. These tribes are known for their colourful dances performed in their village festivals. Kabui, Mao, Maram are some the the tribes whose dances have become popular and are taught in many dance institutions of Manipur.</p>	6
15.	<p>Since Sankirtan is religious performance of Bhakti the performers wear white Dhoti, white waist cloth, and white turban. Elaborate Vaishnav tilak on the forehead and various parts of the body. They wear tulsimala aro0und the neck and sacred thread across their shoulder.</p>	6
16.	<p>The poetry used in Manipuri dance is mainly taken from the classical poetry by Jaideva, Vidyapati and similar other poets. Please write a note on poetry of Jaideva. The answer should touch upon some of the following points: Jayadeva or Jaidev, was a Sanskrit poet during the 12th century. He is most known for his epic poem Gita Govinda which concentrates on Krishna's love with Radha in a rite of spring. This poem, which presents the view that Radha is greater than Krishna, is considered an important text in the Bhakti movement of Hinduism. The specialty of the poem is the poetry format known as ashtapadi. There are twelve chapters. Each chapter is again divided into twenty four divisions and each division has couplets grouped into eight. It also describes the eight moods of the heroine called the Astanayika. This poem has a prologue where Lord Krishna is hailed through the ten incarnations. This is called the Dasavatara.</p>	6