

KUCHIPUDI (CODE-058)
Marking Scheme 2020-21
Class XII

One Theory Paper- 2 hrs.

Total Marks -30

General Instructions:

- Attempt all questions
- Each question in segment carries equal marks
- Please write the serial number of each question before attempting it

PART A (OBJECTIVE SECTION)

Segment I (Attempt any 8 from the following)

8X1=8 marks

Q 1. Asamyutha Hastha's are

- a. **Single Hand Gestures**
- b. Double Hand Gestures
- c. Eye Movements
- d. Leg Movements

Q 2. Veera Rasa means _____

- a. Disgust
- b. **Valour**
- c. Laughter
- d. Fear

Q 3. There are _____ Rasa's according to Natya Shastra

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. **9**
- d. 10

Q 4. Who donated Kuchipudi Village to Kuchipudi Practitioners?

- a. Tippu Sultan
- b. Akbar
- c. **Abul Hasan Tanisha**
- d. Aurangzeb

Q 5. Poet Annamayya was an ardent devotee of _____?

- a. Lord Shiva
- b. Lord Rama
- c. Lord Krishna
- d. **Lord Venkateshwara**

Q 6. The Word Angika in Dance refers to _____?

- a. **The Whole Body**
- b. Eyes
- c. Hands
- d. Legs

Q 7. _____ is the main character in the Ashtapadi?

- a. Sita
- b. Radha**
- c. Rukmini
- d. Satyabhama

Q8. The word Aharyam in Dance refers to _____?

- a. Hair
- b. Jewellery
- c. The whole Attire**
- d. Costume

Q 9. In Kuchipudi Dance the female characters were also performed by Male Brahmin boys
T/F-True

Segment II (Attempt any 2 from the following)

2X2=4 marks

Q11. Match the following

Table A

Angika
Vachika
Satvika
Aharya

Table B

Body/Physicality
Sound
Expression
Attire

Q12. What is the correct order of the following?

- a. Kartarimukha
- b. Pataka
- c. Ardha Pataka
- d. Tripataka

- i. dbac
- ii. cadb
- iii.adcb
- iv.**bdca**

Q13. State True or False

- a. Sringara is evoked as a result of Happiness
- b. Bhibhatsa is evoked as a result of Disgust

- i. Both a and b are true**
- ii. Both a and b are false
- iii. a is true b is false
- iv. b is true a is false

Segment III (Answer all the questions)

3X1=3 marks

Angikam bhuvanam yasya Vachikam sarva vangmayam Aharyam chandra taradi Tam numah
satvikam sivam

Q14.

- a. Whom are we addressing to in this shloka? **Lord Shiva**
- b. What is the meaning of Chandra? **Moon**
- c. What mudra we use for showing Chandra? **Ardha Chandra**

PART B (SUBJECTIVE SECTION)

Segment IV (Answer any 2 questions in ~40 words)

2X2=4 marks

Q16. Write a para on Bhama Kalaapam

A: Bhamakalapam by siddhendra Yogi is a blue diamond in a jewel necklace of kuchipudi. It introduces the characters with their special introductory songs. Sri siddhendra Yogi depicts jeevathma(soul) and paramathma(supreme being or great spirit) UNITY. In this dance drama, jeevathma is Satya bhama and paramathma is lord Sri Krishna. Satya, Charming and elegant but jealous wife of Sri Krishna behaves boastfully and shows her proudness before the paramatma and there by gets abandoned of his love and affection. Later, with a character called madhavi(a Maya of Krishna), who acts like a mediator between them, will help her to realize her mistake-arrogance and finally reunites bhama with Sri Krishna. Yogi wanted to popularise this concept among the masses and convey his message to them to leave their negative behaviours which impedes their way to the salvation -"mukti marga". It's composed very beautifully as much as that the dancers wanted to perform it at least once in their life time.

Q17. Name any 4 musical instruments that are used for a dance performance.

A: Veena, Flute, Symbols, Violin

Q18. Name any five uses of Hand Gesture Mushti in Classical Dance.

A: To Show Power, To hit. To break, To squeeze, To Hide something

Segment V (Answer any 2 questions in ~60 words)

3X2=6 marks

Q19. Name the Eye and Neck movements?

A: Eye Movements:

1. Sama: Eye kept still without any movement.
2. Alokita: Rolling your eye balls in a circular pattern.
3. Saachi: Looking through the corner of the eyes.
4. Pralokita: moving your eyes side to side.
5. Nimilita: It looks like a half shut eye. Here one tries to focus the eye ball towards the heart.
6. Ullokita: Looking upwards.
7. Anuvritta: Rapid movement of the eyes up and down.
8. Avalokita: Looking down.

Neck Movements:

1. Sundari : Here the neck is moved from side to side. It is also called as Attami.

2. Tirashchina: Here neck is moved in a V-shape.
3. Prarivartita: Here the neck is moved in a Semicircle or moonlike shape.
4. Prakampita: Here the neck is moved forward and back.

Q20. Name the Drishti Bhedas with Shloka

A: Sama, Alokita, Saachi, Pralokita, Nimilita, Ullokita, Anuvritta, Avalokita

Shloka:

Samam Alokitam Saachi pralokita Nimilita

Ullokita-anuvritte cha tatha chaiva-avalokitam

Ithyashtho drishthi bhedaha syu kirtitah purvasuribhi

Q21. Mention the name of Indian Classical dances along with the states of their origin?

A: Indian classical dance, or ShastriyaNritya, is an umbrella term for various performance arts and can be traced in the Sanskrit text NatyaShastra. The numbers of recognized classical dances are eight in number.

1. Bharatanatyam - Tamilnadu
2. Kathak – Northern & Western India
3. Kathakali - Kerala
4. Kuchipudi – Andhra Pradesh
5. Odissi - Odisha
6. Sattriya - Assam
7. Manipuri – Manipur
8. Mohiniattam – Kerala

Segment VI (Answer in ~100-120 words)

Q22. Critically analyze and detail the knowledge of Tandava, Lasya, Lokadharmi&NatyaDharmi?

Tandava - Tandava is a divine dance performed by the Hindu god Shiva. Shiva's Tandava is described as a vigorous dance that is the source of the cycle of creation, preservation and dissolution.

Lasya - The term Lasya, in the context of Hindu mythology, describes the dance performed by Goddess Parvati as it expresses happiness and is filled with grace and beauty. She is believed to have danced the Lasya in response to the male energy of the cosmic dance of Tandavaperformed by Lord Shiva. In a literal sense, Lasya means beauty, happiness and grace. Lasya is an element which is graceful, delicate and expresses emotions on a gentle level. It is associated with the dance of women because Parvati, the consort of Lord Shiva taught it to Usha (daughter of Sage Banasura). Then she passed on this art to women.

LokaDharmi - Lokadharmi (realistic), which involved the reproduction of human behaviour on the stage and the natural presentation of objects

NatyaDharmi - Natyadharmi (conventional), which is the presentation of a play through the use of stylized gestures and symbolism and was considered more artistic than realistic

Or

Write about the contributions of Guru Vempati Chinna Satyam?

A: Vempati Chinna Satyam (15 October 1929 – 29 July 2012) was an Indian dancer and a guru of the Kuchipudi dance form.

Chinna Satyam was born in Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh. He was taught by Vedantam Lakshmi Narayana Sastry. He then refined his art by learning from Sri Tadepally Perrayya Sastry and later was trained by his elder brother Sri Vempati Pedda Satyam in expressions. As he learnt the nuances of this style of dance, he was successful in popularising the Kuchipudi dance form all over the world. He died of old age related problems at the age of 83 on 29 July 2012.

Chinna Satyam sublimated and systematised Kuchipudi, giving it a more classical basis. He refined the art form, bringing it closer to the standards of Natya Shastra and gave it a whole new perspective and introduced new elements, e.g. chari (leg movements) of Natya Shastra that are significantly different from the interpretations of other dance authorities, such as Padma Subrahmanyam. Previously, it had been considered a "rustic" (folk) form of dance

Chinna Satyam started the Kuchipudi Art Academy at Madras in 1963. The Academy has to its credit more than 180 solo items and 15 dance dramas composed and choreographed by Satyam. These solo items and dramas have been staged all over India and abroad. He composed his first dance drama Sri Krishna Parijatham in the same period followed by another hit Ksheera Sagara Madanam and played the lead role. His portrayal of Lord Shiva and his choreography was well received.

Vempati Chinna Satyam was conferred with many titles and awards such as "Sangeet Peeth of Bombay", "Asthana Natyacharya of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam", T.T.K. Memorial Award by Madras Music Academy, "Natya Kalasaagara of Waltair", "Raja-Lakshmi Award of Madras", "Kalaprapoorna" from Andhra University, "Natya Kala Bhushana of Guntur", "Bharatha Kalaprapoorna of Hyderabad", D. Litt. from Sri Venkateswara University, "Asthana Natyacharya of Pittsburgh", and "National Award from Central Sangeet Naatak Akademi, New Delhi". He was awarded by many state governments of India such as Kalidas Puraskar by the Government of Madhya Pradesh and Kalaimamani by the Government of Tamil Nadu. He was honored with a Doctorate degree by Andhra University. He was also awarded the Padma Bhushan by the Government of India