MARKING SCHEME

SUBJECT: Manipuri Dance (CODE-060)

CLASS-XII (2021-2022)

TERM-II

Answers		
1.	According to the Natyashastra 'Dance' is divided into 3 types "Natya", "Nritya" and "Nritta". Natya:- The combination of both dancing and acting. Nritya:- Nritya is a dance which tells a story or describes the words of a song or a poem Nritta:- Nritta is a pure dance where the steps and gestures do not meaning or tell a story.	2
2.	+ 0 2 3 Dhin Ten - Ta: Khit Taa Dhen Taa Dhin Ten Ten Tang - Ghin Then - Dhin Khara Khara Tang khara khara Tang khit Taa ghinna Gara Dhen - Ta Ten Taa	2
3.	Sankirtana is form of song or chanting that praises God and is performed in a public setting. Its singnificance 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.	2
4.	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".	2
5.	(a) Bhangi: In sanskrit "Bhangi "means "dismantlement" or in a way the perfectness in the "disproportionately Proportionate structure" which is shown only by the divine personalities. The movements deriving from the Tribhanga murti of Shri Krishna.	3

(b) Bhangi Pareng Achouba: The Bhangi Pareng Achouba is compulsory in a Ras Dance and it is traditionally kept to be a customary rule of the classical dance; and at the same time its composition remains the same its inception.

Or

The three types of Ras leela are:

Basanta Ras; Kunja Ras; Maha Ras

Costume: The most important feature of the Ras costume of the female dancer is the long broad stiff skirt that is richly embroided in gold and silver called "potloi". Radhika wears green colour "potloi", representing mother nature who cares for all. The red coloured Potloi is meant for use by the Sakhis or Gopis. A white veil that falls gracefully over the face is worn over a special hair-do. Krishna wears a golden coloured Dhoti representing the brightness of the light of the sun, a dark velvet jacket and the head gear known as "Chuda" adorned with peacock featheron the top.

Anyone. For eg: Tribal Dance of Manipur: - Kabui Naga Dance Kabui Naga Dance is a tribal dance performed in the Manipur state of India. It is a very colourful dance performed by young boys and girls.

While performing Kabui Naga Dance, the boys hold big Naga "Daos" meaning knives in their hands and move around in a circle while the girl dancers accompany the boys.

The female dancers wears colourful traditional costumes with heavy jewelleries with their tribal peculiarities.

This dance is performed with the accompaniment of a big drum which gives a regular and broad beating of time. The drum beatings enhance the liveliness and intrinsic interest of its audiences.

Or

The three kinds of Choloms are : (i) Kartal Cholom (ii) Pung Cholom (iii) Khubak Isei Cholom

i) Kartal Cholom: In this dance, male dancers play intricate
Talas or timings on their Kartals (Large cymbals) in perfect
harmony with the rhythmic patterns of the accompanying

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- Mridanga. The usual group in the Kartal Cholom comprises the dancers, two Mridanga players and the singers.
- ii) Pung Cholom: In this Tandava drum dance unique to Manipur, there is a perfect synchronization of timing with varying patterns of footwork that offset the harmony of the intricate drum rhythmic syllables. While playing the pung, the dancers dance at the same time with graceful and acrobatic movements. It is the soul of the Manipuri Sankirtana music and the classical Manipur dance.
- iii) Khubak Isei Cholom (The Clap Dance): This particular dance is performed during the festival of the Ratha Yatra (ceremony of the sacred temple chariot). Lively and graceful, it is very picturesque, connected as it is with processions and chanting and ritual.