

**Marking Scheme**  
**Kathakali Dance**  
**Term - II**  
**Code- 061**

| <b>Q.N.</b> | <b>Solutions</b>  | <b>Marks</b> |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| 1           | The synchronized movements of the body, hands and eyes in Kathakali training are called chuzhippu. There are seven types of chuzhippu in Kathakali.   | 2            |
| 2           | Dandakams are narrative texts. They serve various purposes such as connecting two different scenes, describing the actions of a character, describing a passage of time, and conveying emotionally charged moods and situations. So Dandakams is the inter connecting verse stanza indicating the passage of events in a Kathakali Attakadha.<br><br><b>OR</b><br>Sthayi bhava refers to permanent moods, and this can be termed as origin of bhava from which rasa is originated. Whereas, Sanchari bhavas are light, fleeting emotions that appear and disappear in quick succession and serve to strengthen the Sthayi bhava.              | 2            |
| 3           | Thei Yi..NTha Thi Ntha Tha Kita Dhi Dhi Thithi..  | 2            |
| 4           | Bakavadham, Kirmeeravadham, Kalyanasougandhikam, Kalakeyavadham   | 2            |
| 5           | Attakadha is the technical term for Kathakali play text. The format for an Attakadha follows a fixed structure. It is composed of slokams and padams. Attakadha may also include Dandakams, and less frequently Churnikas. Slokams are generally composed in sanskrit or in manipravalam. Padams are dialogues between the characters. They are usually written in manipravalam. Most padams follow the format of the South Indian Carnatic music compositions with supporting pallavi, anupallavi and charanam. The drama unfolds through the padams.<br><br><b>OR</b><br>Thei Yi Ntha Tha Tha Dhim Im Ntha Tha Tha Dhim ThaDhim ThaTha Thei | 3            |
| 6           | In Kathakali 'Aharyaabhinaya' is taken very seriously. The elaborate makeup and costumes require several hours of preparation. Kathakali's main attraction for a first time audience is it's spectacular makeup and costumes.<br>There are five types of makeup in Kathakali. They are Pancha, Kathi, Kari, Thadi and Minukk.   | 4            |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  | <p>The makeup and costumes for male and female characters differs. For male characters there is an additional face makeup called chutti (using white paper, and rice paste and lime).</p> <p>Name of costumes and ornaments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Thandapathipu</li><li>b. Kachamani</li><li>c. Chandimetha</li><li>d. Kacha</li><li>e. Ulluvaalu</li><li>f. Yellow Njori</li><li>g. Side vaalu</li><li>h. Ottanaaku</li><li>i. Padiaranjanam</li><li>j. Ullukuppayam</li><li>k. Blue Puramkuppayam.</li><li>l. Vala (Bangles)</li><li>m. Hasthakadakam</li><li>n. Tholputt</li><li>o. Parithikkamani</li><li>p. Koralararam</li><li>q. Kazhutharam</li><li>r. Kazhuthunaada</li><li>s. Uthareeyam yellow colour</li><li>t. Kottothareeyam green color</li><li>u. Thalekettu vaalu</li><li>v. Thoda</li><li>w. Krishna mudi</li><li>x. Chutti thuni</li><li>y. Chevippoo naada</li><li>z. Chamaram</li></ul> |  |
|--|--|--|