

**KOTHARI INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, NOIDA**  
**ANNUAL EXAMINATION, SESSION: 2025-26**  
**GRADE: 11 SUBJECT: BHARATNATYAM (057)**  
**SET A- Answer key**

**DAY & DATE: WEDNESDAY –FEBRUARY 18, 2026**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 30**

**NAME: \_\_\_\_\_**

**TIME ALLOTTED: 2 HOURS**

**ROLL NO: \_\_\_\_\_**

**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:**

- i. Section-A : Attempt all Questions (Each Question will carry 1 mark)
- ii. Section-B : Attempt 5 Questions (Any 5 Question will carry 2 Marks)
- iii. Section-C: Attempt 2 Questions (Any 2 Question will carry 6 Marks)

Sr No	SECTION -A	(8)
1	Which character from the Ramayana influenced Kaikeyi to remind King Dasharatha of the two promises? a. Sumitra      b. Seeta      c. Mandodari <b>d. Manthara</b>	(1)
2	In Bharatnatyam Ayata Position also known as _____? a. Anchita <b>b. Aramandi</b> c. Muramandi      d. Such	(1)
3	Abhinaya Darpana is written by _____? a. Shivanand      b. Tanjore Brothers <b>c. Acharya Nandikeshwara</b> d. Bhartmuni	(1)
4	There are _____ types of Grivabheda <b>a. Four</b> b. Five      c. Six      d. Nine	(1)
5	Satriya is the dance form belongs to _____? a. Kerala      b. Chennai      c. Madhya Pradesh <b>d. Aassam</b>	(1)
6	Adi Tala has _____ Anga? <b>a. 100</b> b. 01      c. 1100      d. 101	(1)
7	As per natyashastra _____ shirobheda's are there? a. 8 <b>b. 9</b> c. 3      d. 12	(1)
8	Rukmini devi has founded _____-in Chennai ? <b>a. Kalakeshtra</b> b. Nrityagram      c. Darpan      d. Nalanda	(1)
	<b>SECTION-B</b>	<b>(6)</b>

1	Write the name of three queens of Dashratha - Kaushalya- Kaikayi- Sumitra	(2)
2	Write the names of griva bheda - Sundari - Tirashcina - Parivartia - Prakampita	(2)
3	Write the names of Tanjore brothers- Chinnaya - Ponnaya - shivanandam- Vaidvelu	(2)
4	What is the name of the son of Kaikeyi, and what is the name of Hanuman's mother? Bharat & Anjani	(2)
5	Who is the author of the Nāṭyaśāstra and the Rāmāyaṇa? Bharat muni - Valmiki	(2)
6	What is the meaning of Bharatnatyam - Bhav - Raga -Tala	(2)

	<b>SECTION -C</b>	<b>(12)</b>
1	<p>Explain <i>Margam</i> in Bharatanatyam, the main instruments used, and the history and origin of Bharatanatyam. -</p> <p><b>1. Margam in Bharatanatyam</b> - <i>Margam</i> means path or progression of a Bharatanatyam recital. It follows a structured order, moving from pure dance (<i>Nritta</i>) to expressive dance (<i>Abhinaya</i>) &amp; ending with devotion. The sequence includes: Alarippu, Jatiswaram, Shabdham, Varnam, Padam, Tillana, and Mangalam. Margam helps in showcasing rhythm, melody, expression, and stamina of the dancer. <b>2. Main Instruments Used in Bharatanatyam</b> - Mridangam – percussion instrument, for rhythm. Nattuvangam – cymbals played by the Guru/Nattuvanar to guide rhythm and movements. Veena / Violin – for melodic support. Vocal music – supports abhinaya / storytelling. Flute – used for melodic embellishment. <b>3. History &amp; Origin of Bharatanatyam</b> - Bharatanatyam originated in Tamil Nadu. It was originally performed by Devadasis in temples as an offering to God. The dance form is rooted in ancient texts like Nāṭyaśāstra and Abhinaya Darpana. It was revived and restructured in the 20th century by Rukmini Devi Arundale. Bharatanatyam is known for angular movements, expressive abhinaya, and strong footwork.</p>	<b>(6)</b>
2	<p>Write the essay on Rukmini Devi or Tanjore brothers</p> <p>Rukmini Devi Arundale – Rukmini Devi Arundale was a great revivalist of Bharatanatyam in the 20th century. She removed social stigma attached to the dance and gave it a classical and respectable status. She founded Kalakshetra in Chennai, which became a major centre for Bharatanatyam training. She introduced refined technique, costume design, and stage presentation. Her contribution helped Bharatanatyam gain national and international recognition.</p> <p>The Tanjore (Thanjavur) Brothers – The Tanjore Brothers were Chinnayya, Ponnayya, Sivanandam, and Vadivelu. They played a major role in structuring the Bharatanatyam Margam. They systematized dance compositions like Alarippu, Jatiswaram, Shabdham, Varnam, and Tillana. They contributed extensively to dance music, choreography, and teaching methods. Their work laid the foundation of modern Bharatanatyam repertoire.</p>	<b>(6)</b>



3

Explain the story of Natyaveda or Natyautpatti

Nāṭyaveda explains the **divine origin of drama and dance** as described in the **Nāṭyaśāstra**.

During the **Krita Yuga**, people were influenced by desire, anger, and jealousy, and moral values declined.

The **Devas** approached **Lord Brahma** requesting an art form that would **educate, entertain, and guide humanity**.

Lord Brahma created **Nāṭyaveda** by combining:

- **Pathya (text/dialogue)** from the *Rig Veda*
- **Gīta (music)** from the *Sama Veda*
- **Abhinaya (expression)** from the *Yajur Veda*
- **Rasa (aesthetic experience)** from the *Atharva Veda*

Brahma taught Nāṭyaveda to **sage Bharata and his hundred sons**.

The first performance was presented during the **celebration of Indra's banner festival (Indradhwaja)**.

Nāṭyaveda was meant to be a **fifth Veda**, accessible to all, including women and common people.

It emphasizes that dance and drama are **sacred arts** meant for **spiritual upliftment and social harmony**.

(6)