

DANCE (ODISSI) CODE-059

MARKING SCHEME

CLASS XII (2019-20)

One Theory Paper – 2 hrs

Total Marks – 30

1.	<p>a. Nritta Nritta means where only the dance is based on Taal and Laya.</p> <p>b. Nritya Nritya means the dance is based on tall, laya and on any Raag and expresses the theme of the dance.</p> <p>c. Natya In natya there is uses of dialogues.</p> <p>d. Taal Where specific Matras are combined to make a Taal.</p> <p>e. Laya It means the speed of any Tall. There are three speed namely Vilambit, Madhya & Drut.</p>	5
2.	<p>Guru Pankaj Charan Das belongs to mahari family and helped in maing the Odissi Dance, Guru Dedprasad Das belong to Akhada (accrobatics) family where he was trained and he used the southern Odisha’s dance traditions in Odissi Dance. Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra belongs to Pattachitra (cloth painting) family and was a Gotipua dancer. These all three Gurus helped in revival of Odissi Dance, while Jayantika was made to revive Odissi Dance in 1959.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>The three styles of Chhau Dance are originally folk dances of Odisha. Mayurbhanj Chhau originated from Mayurbhanj District of Odisha in which the dancers do not use any Mask.</p> <p>Sareikella Chhau Dance form is from Sareikela District, which is now in Jharkhand State. The dancers use small mask while performing and potrays many mythological stories or dances choreographed from</p>	5

	<p>nature elements, like spring season, ocean waves etc.</p> <p>Purulia Chhau is from West Bengal, they use the huge mask and mostly they show jumping movements. They also show mythological stories.</p>	
3.	<p>Rasa means sentiments or bhava or emotions which are highly uses in all classical Dance forms of India. There are 9 types of Rasa.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shringar (erotic, pleasant and love emotions are portrayed) 2. Veera (heroic, valour are expressed) 3. Karuna (tears, sad are portrayed) 4. Hasya (Humor, joy, laughing are expressed) 5. Raudra (Anger, furious) 6. Bhayanak (Afraid, fear expression) 7. Bibhatsa (Disgust, horrible, awful are expressed) 8. Adbhuta (Surprise, astonishment are expresses in dance) 9. Shanta (Tranquility, peace are portrayed in Dance) <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Aharya of Odissi Dance are :-</p> <p>Dress or costume are use from Odisha's handloom Sarees desgined in Sambalpuri or Katakis styles, either stiched in 5 or 4 pieces. The other way in dhoti style with using blouse, wearing of silver ornaments or in white gilt metal ornaments, the forehead ornament is called (Ketaki bhurana), Kaapa (earnings), Haara (necklace), Tayita (uses in elbow), balaya (bangles), Mekhala (hip ornament) or Bengapatiya, ghhunguru on feet, or nurpur & Alata (decoration of hands and feet with Alta red colour), Puspachuda (Hairdo).</p>	5
4.	<p>The term Abhinaya means Acting, using of facial expression and by using of major and minor limbs of the body to express any types of emotions or bhava in Dance or in Drama. It has four aspects.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Angika – Where whole body is use to express emotions or bhav. b. Vachika – While expressing Abhinaya words, songs, Vkuta or dialogues plays an important role. 	5

	<p>c. Aharya – The costumes or decoration of body plays an important role in projecting any types of acting or Abhinaya.</p> <p>d. Sattvika – All rasas, emotions, bhava are uses to express the feeling of the dance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Some of the Bhangis use in Dance compositions are :- Samabhang, Abhang, Tribhangi, Chowk, Atibhanga, Darpana, Mardala, Manini, Alasya, Torana, Daalmalika, Shukasarika, Balaya, Akunchana etc.</p>	
5.	<p>Tandav is created by Lord Shiva. It is a vigorous type of Dance mostly done in fast speed. Lasya is originated from Goddess Parvati. It is gentle and soft dance generally done by women in slow speed.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Some of musical instruments use in Odissi Dance are : - Harmonium Mardal (Drum) Manjira Voilin Sitar</p> <p>The term Gotipua means one boy. In medival times the boy dancers wearing of women dress use to perform dance by roaming from are village to other.</p> <p>Mahari means maha uttam nari. In olden times the devadasis or maharis, where many girls belongs to rich families or princess becomes maharis they dedicated their lives to the gods and perform dance in the Temples of Odisha.</p>	5
6.	<p>a. Mangalacharan is the first invocation dance is done in praise of any one particular God.</p> <p>b. Battu dance is a pure Nritha dance, in which many musical instruments are shown and the dance movements are done in musical notes.</p>	5

- c. Pallavi means elaboration. The dance is elaborated with movements, hasta madras etc. according to a particular Raag.
- d. Abhinaya, the 4th Part of the repertoire is based on any song to express the dance with facial expression. The Abhinaya piece expresses the meaning and bhava of the dance.
- e. Moksha dance is done in the final presentation of the performance. It is done in fast tempo to make the climax in dance & deeper meaning is to enlighten the soul to meet the super soul through dance.

Or

Tandav dance is done in fast tempo to make the climax in the end of the performance. Generally Tandav dance are presented on lord Shiva or any Goddess like Durga or Kali. It expresses mostly Raudra, bhayanak and Bibhatsa Rasa to give the soul enjoyment to the audience.

Or

The notation of Battu Dance in ektaali.

Tinterekititak	Takterekititak	Tathamta	Dhadhagene
Kadatakgadigene	dhakadatak	gadigenedha	kadatakgadigene
(Tas	kititaka	dhis	kititak I
Tadhei	kititaka	dheregudu	Takaghi I
sajhi	namta	ta	S I)
			3 times
(Thei	thei	Takiti	takata I
Sta	humata	gadigene	thei I)
			4 times