

ODISSI CODE - 059
MARKING SCHEME
CLASS: XII (2025- 26)

Time: 2 hours
General Instructions

Max Marks: 30

Read the following instructions carefully.

1. There are 16 questions in this question paper with internal choice.
2. SECTION A consists of 8 multiple-choice questions carrying 1 mark each.
3. SECTION B consists of 5 short answer questions carrying 2 marks each.
4. SECTION C consists of 3 long answer questions carrying 6 marks each.

Section-A		
S.No.		Marks
1.	B	1
2.	C	1
3.	A	1
4.	C	1
5.	C	1
6.	B	1
7.	D	1
8.	B	1
Section-B		
9.	Roopak Taal- 6 Matra, Vibhag-2, Chhanda 2+4 Dhei-1, kadatak-2, Dhei-3, kadatak-4, Tin-5, Da-6 OR Jhumpa Taal- 10 Matra, Vibhag-4, Chhand 2+3+2+3 Dhati-1, Naam-2, Dha-3, Dhati-5, Tati-6, Naam-7, Taa-8, Tati-9, Naam-10	2
10.	The dance performed by lord Shiva is known as Tandav, which depicts his violent nature as the destruction of the universe. Tandav dance depicts aggressive, sharp, forceful and fast movements. Tandav dance is also performed with joy. OR In Odissi Pallavi is a pure dance named according to a particular Raag. The graceful and lyrical movements of the dance composition is based on intricate rhythm patterns of mardal, with variation of musical notes of a Raag.	2
11.	Laya is related with speed of a Taal. There are three types of layas. They are Vilambit laya, Madhya laya and Drut Laya. OR	2

	The peculiar mental, emotional and physical condition of enjoyment is known as Rasa. Sentiments and moods give rise to aesthetic feeling to the person. Three Rasas are Veer, Adbhut and Bhayanak.	
12.	Lokdharmi refers to life oriented and realistic performances with natural presentation. Lokdharmi depicts natural expressions and movements of daily life. OR The term Nritta means pure dance. It is presented by graceful movements of the whole body based on rhythm, footwork, and hand gestures without expressing a particular story.	2
13.	Rangabati, Kela keluni, Danda Naacha, Ghuda Naacha, Paika Naacha, Paatra Saura Naacha, Daskathiya (any four) OR The musical instruments of Chhau dances are Turi, Mahuri, Dhol, Nagada (Dhumsa), Chadchadi	2
SECTION - C		
(Attempt any two questions from the given options)		
14.	Jayadev was a renowned Sanskrit poet who lived during the 12 th century. He is best known for his epic poem <i>Geet Govinda</i> , which focuses on the divine love of lord Krishna and cowherdess Radha that transcends the physical aspects in order to reach spiritual unity. <i>Geet Govinda</i> is an immortal work of literature that has nurtured India with its rich devotional compositions over centuries. Since the stanzas of <i>Geet Govind</i> are usually eight in number, the songs are also referred to as <i>Ashtapadi</i> . The <i>Ashtapadis</i> are unique compositions in which the poet Jayadev has specified the <i>taal</i> and <i>raaga</i> for each <i>Ashtapadi</i> . The <i>Ashtapadis</i> of <i>Geet Govind</i> are generally performed as <i>abhinaya</i> compositions in all classical dances of India.	6
15.	Guru Deba Prasad Das was born in 1932, in Cuttak, Odisha. His mother died when he was young, and hence he was raised by his violinist grandfather and police officer father. He lived in Puri during his early schooling, where he began to learn music and dance from the early age of 6 in a local school run by Mohan Chandra Mohapatra. However, he soon moved to Behrampur upon the transfer of his father's job. At the age of 14, he was sent to the Radha Raman Ray School of music that was responsible for the production of music with New Theatres. He joined Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya as Odissi faculty in 1964. He wrote the manuscript <i>Nrutyanusrani</i> in Odiya language, which was published as book on Odissi Dance. He passed away on the 16 of July 1986, at the young age of 54. Nevertheless, his contributions to Odissi have	6

	<p>defined the dance form. An outstanding feature of his style of Odissi was his application of the principles of Shabda Swara Pata in most of his Mangalacharan. His most popular items are <i>Ashtashambhu</i>, <i>Nabarasa</i> and <i>Sthai Nrutya</i> etc. He received the Sangeet Natak Academi Award in the year 1977 and the Odisha Sangeet Natak Academi Award in 1974.</p>	
16.	<p>Odissi Aharya is unique among other classical dances as silver or whitmetal ornaments are worn in different parts of the body. Odisha's woven silk saare is worn in dhoti style or stitched costume. As ornaments Balaya and tayita are worn in hand. Mudi is worn in fingers. Bengapatiya (belt) is worn on the waist. Hara and Mala is worn around the neck. Kaapa or kundal is worn on the ears. Mathamani or ketakibharana is worn on the forehead. The hair is parted on the middle into two sides and the hairbun is adorned with Pushpachuda. Tahiya or tiara is worn on the top of the head. Matha kanta is worn on the back side of the hainbun. Feet and hands are decorated with Alata. Nupur and Ghunguru are worn on both legs.</p>	6