

Marking Scheme
Strictly Confidential
(For Internal and Restricted use only)
Senior Secondary School Examination, 2026 (XIIth)
SUBJECT NAME : DANCE KATHAKALI (Q.P. CODE : 061/86)

General Instructions: -

1	The CBSE has decided to introduce On Screen Marking (OSM) for the evaluation of Class XII answer Book with the 2026 Examination.
2	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.
3	“Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, evaluation done and several other aspects. Its leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document to anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in Newspaper/Website, etc. may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC.”
4	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, they may be assessed for their correctness otherwise and due marks be awarded to them. In Class-XII, while evaluating two competency-based questions, please try to understand given answer and even if reply is not from marking scheme but correct competency is enumerated by the candidate, due marks should be awarded.
5	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers. These are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, the due marks should be awarded accordingly.
6	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be zero after deliberation and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.
7	Evaluators will mark (✓) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X' be marked. Evaluators will not put right (✓) while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.
8	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part in the OSM Portal. Marks awarded for different parts of the question will be totaled up by the OSM System.
9	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded in the left-hand margin in the OSM Portal. This may also be followed strictly.

10	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note “ Extra Question ”.
11	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.
12	A full scale of marks _____ (example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.
13	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines). This is in view of the reduced syllabus and number of questions in question paper.
14	<p>Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) • Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.
15	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0) Marks.
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the “ Guidelines for Spot Evaluation ” before starting the actual evaluation.
17	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.

MARKING SCHEME
Dance Kathakali (Subject Code-061)
(PAPER CODE: 86) (P86061)

Q.No.	EXPECTED OUTCOMES/VALUE POINTS	Marks
SECTION – A		
1.	d	1
2.	a	1
3.	d	1
4.	b	1
5.	d	1
6.	c	1
7.	b	1
8.	c	1
SECTION – B		
9.	Upangas number – These are six in number namely : Netra Bhrukuti Nasa Adhara Kapola Chikuka	2
OR		
	Usage of Ardhachandra Hasta – Examples in Samyutha hasta – Yadi, Kya, Vivashta, Aakash, Dhanya, Dev etc. In Asamyutha Hasta – Prasthan, Mandhaas, Nidra.	
10.	Natya – Broadly means dramatic representation, including story telling and expressions through movement facial expressions and gestures.	2
OR		
	Arangukeli – is performed by Maddhalam player, is also called Kelikkai	
11.	Minukku Vesham examples – Sage, Brahmin, Doot (messenger) woman	2
OR		
	Hashta Lakshana Deepika – is a text on hand gestures used in Kathakali dance along with their meanings. Its believed to have originated in Kerala around 10 th century.	
12.	Tala – A rhythmic cycle that forms time boundation. The melody of raga or the syllables of dance is measured using Tala – These are five types – Atantha, Chempa, Triputa, Chempata, Pancari.	2
OR		
	Chutti – is the white paper mask bordering the face of a character in Kathakali dance. It's a part of make up	

13.	Todayam – Thodayam is a ritualistic dance performed before the main performance to invoke blessings and ensure the smooth execution of the play, it is a pure dance item - a prelude	2
	OR	
	Mishra Hasta – These are distinct from Asamyuta and Samyuta hastas. These refer to the combination of different hand gestures performed simultaneously by both hands to convey complex meanings.	
	SECTION – C	
14.	<p>Rasa – is the absolute essence of any art form. It is the complete experience of and manifestation of any Bhava. It refers to the aesthetic experience or emotional flavour evoked in the audience by a dancer's performance.</p> <p>Sthaayibhava – refers to dominant, permanent emotional state or mood that is at the core of a dancer's performance and contributes to the experience of Rasa.</p> <p>Vibhaava – refers to the determinants or excitants that evoke emotions in a performer and audience.</p>	6
15.	Kootiyattam – is a traditional form of Sanskrit drama and dance from Kerala. Its known for its elaborate rituals, expressive acting. It's a temple tradition.	6
16.	The music in Ramanattam dance – music is based on sopana sangeetham tradition. The music also based on elements of Carnatic ragas that align with the bhava, rasa and dance patterns. The accompanying orchestra includes instruments like the Chenda, Maddalam, Chengila, Ilathalam, Idakka and Shankhu.	6
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