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Some of the earliest evidence of Odissi dance is found in the caves of Khandagiri-Udaigiri.

EVOLUTION



For centuries, the 'Maharis' were the chief repositories of this dance form. It was patronized by the Jain King Kharvela.

Vaishnavite influence in the region. Later, young boys, known as 'Gotipuas', were recruited and dressed as females to

The Mahari system became

obsolete with the growth of

continue the art form. 'Nartala', a variant of Odissi dance form, continued to be practised at the royal courts.



The 12th century Gita Govind



and offers them to mother earth.

Moksha - It is the

concluding item where

• Mangalacharan - it

is an opening item

where the dancer

slowly enters the stage

with flowers in hands

• Pallavi – it includes the ornamentation of music, facial expressions and dance moves.

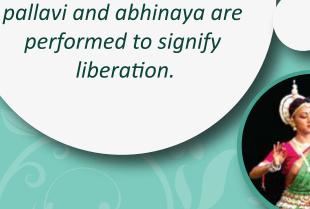
\bullet Batu nritya –

it comprises of

both nrita and

nritya.

 Tharijham - It consists of pure dance before the conclusion.



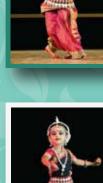
Mudras and postures are used to express

emotions, like it is done in Bharatnatyam.

IMPORTANT FEATURES



The dance form is also known as 'mobile' sculpture' as the dancers create intricate geometrical patterns with their bodies.



Guru Pankaj

The dance movements represent

Facial expressions, hand gestures

and body movements are used to

FAMOUS PROPONENTS

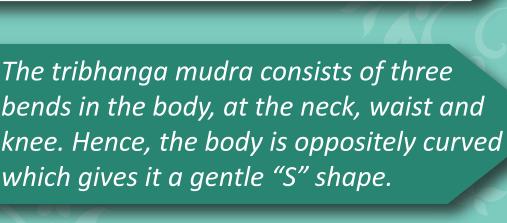




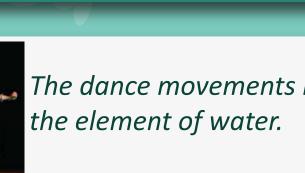












present the nine rasas.













