

**Department of Education**

**Course Name – B.Ed**

**Semester- 2nd**

**Course Code- BED2.EPC2**

**Paper Name- DRAMA AND ART IN EDUCATION**

**Unit- 1, 2, 3**

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# What is DRAMA?

Drama is a story told in dialogue by performers in front of an audience.

Drama is another word for a play.

When you think of drama, you might think of stage plays performed in theatres. However, drama is more than theatre.



# WHAT IS DRAMA?



- **Drama, or a play, is a form of literature in which the author tells the story through dialogue.**
- **Drama has all of the elements of fiction including:**  
**Setting, plot, exposition, conflict, rising & falling action, climax, resolution, theme, and characters**

## TYPES OF PLAYS

**Tragedy:** a play in which the protagonist fails achieve desired goals or is overcome by opposing forces. Ex. Romeo & Juliet

**Comedy:** a play that treats characters and situations in a humorous way and has a happy ending. Ex. The Importance of Being Earnest

**Fantasy:** a play that deals with unrealistic and fantastic characters. Ex. Wizard of Oz

**Romantic Comedy:** a play that presents a idealized love affair. Ex.



## A. Aim:

1. This course aims to help ESL students improve their communication skills in English, through the use of role-play, script-writing, and improvisation.

## B. Goals:

1. Language Skills: Students will listen and read for details, and improve comprehensibility in speaking and writing, for the purpose of communicating to an audience in English.

### a. Objectives:

#### i. Students will be able to:

1. read drama scripts in English
2. understand main ideas and details in different kinds of dramatic scripts
3. improve listening comprehension of different types of spoken texts – for main ideas, details and speakers' attitudes and emotions
4. speak on a given topic for an extended period of time in an improvisation
5. speak clearly enough (pronunciation, stress, intonation) to be understood by classmates and audience
6. write dramatic scripts for different purposes and audiences

7. formulate, express and defend individual ideas and opinions in an improvisation
8. develop and use language learning strategies for all language skills

2. Critical Thinking Skills: Students will learn how to think critically in order to successfully participate in dramatic impromptu improvisations.

- a. Students will be able to
  - i. acquire thinking skills to make critical and rational judgments
  - ii. interpret input and understand inferences in a dramatic script or improvisation

3. Affective Factors: Students will learn how to manage affective factors that can inhibit or enhance their English language proficiency.

- a. Students will be able to
  - i. cope effectively and efficiently with change, extended speaking tasks, and unplanned, impromptu speaking
  - ii. develop positive attitudes toward constructive ideas and values that are transmitted and dramatized in oral and/or written forms
  - iii. develop confidence in their ability to speak English spontaneously

4. Performance: Students will learn how to perform in English

a. Students will be able to perform in front of an audience in a complex culminating task

b. Students will be able to manipulate body movements and facial expressions to convey appropriate emotion and meaning in dramatizations

5. Communicative: Students will develop communicative skills in English

a. Students will be able to

i. formulate, express and defend individual ideas and opinions when working on dramatic productions

ii. speak and perform on a given topic for an extended period of time

iii. participate in pair and group dramatizations on a variety of topics

iv. acquire good speaking and listening habits to understand, enjoy, and appreciate dramatic texts

v. understand extended input (from reading and listening to dramatic scripts) and respond (in speaking) appropriately

vi. communicate (through speech and writing) effectively, in both imaginary and everyday situations, to meet the demands of society

vii. develop the ability to express themselves imaginatively and creatively



# Plot

## Definition of Plot

Plot is a literary term used to describe the events that make up a story, or the main part of a story. These events relate to each other in a pattern or a sequence. The structure of a novel depends on the organization of events in the plot of the story.

Plot is known as the foundation of a novel or story, around which the characters and settings are built. It is meant to organize information and events in a logical manner. When writing the plot of a piece of literature, the author has to be careful that it does not dominate the other parts of the story.

# Primary Elements of a Plot

There are five main elements in a plot.

## 1. Exposition or Introduction

This is the beginning of the story, where characters and setting are established. The conflict or main problem is introduced as well.

## 2. Rising Action

Rising action which occurs when a series of events build up to the conflict. The main characters are established by the time the rising action of a plot occurs, and at the same time, events begin to get complicated. It is during this part of a story that excitement, tension, or crisis is encountered.

## 3. Climax

In the climax, or the main point of the plot, there is a turning point of the story. This is meant to be the moment of highest interest and emotion, leaving the reader wondering what is going to happen next.

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### **4. Falling Action**

Falling action, or the winding up of the story, occurs when events and complications begin to resolve. The result of the actions of the main characters are put forward.

### **5. Resolution**

Resolution, or the conclusion, is the end of a story, which may occur with either a happy or a tragic ending.

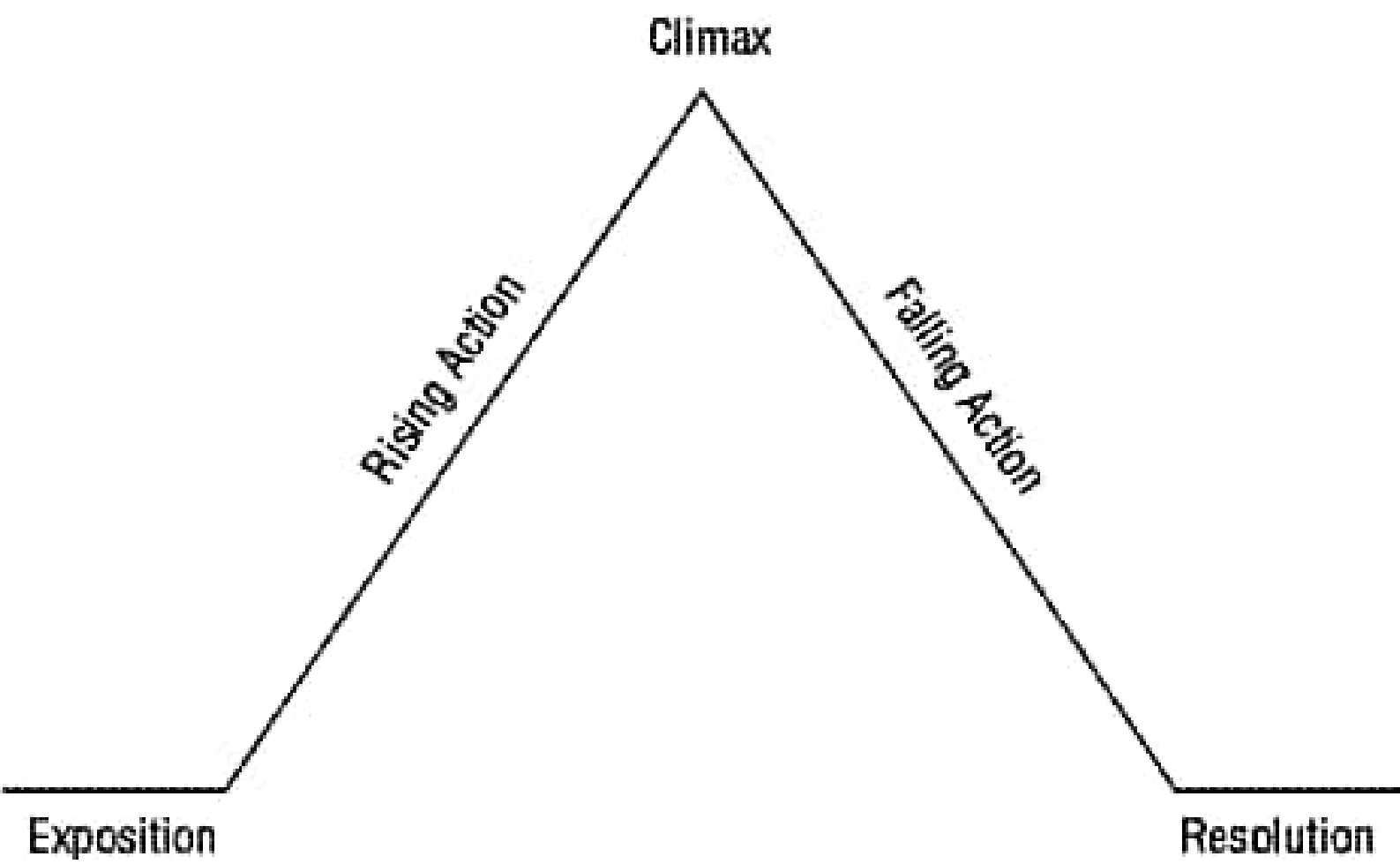
# Function of Plot

A plot is one of the most important parts of a story, and has many different purposes. Firstly, the plot focuses attention on the important characters and their roles in the story. It motivates the characters to affect the story, and connects the events in an orderly manner. The plot creates a desire for the reader to go on reading by absorbing them in the middle of the story, ensuring they want to know what happens next.

The plot leads to the climax, but by gradually releasing the story in order to maintain readers' interest. During the plot of a book, a reader gets emotionally involved, connecting with the book, not allowing himself to put the book down. Eventually, the plot reveals the entire story, giving the reader a sense of completion that he has finished the story and reached a conclusion.

The plot is what forms a memory in readers' minds, allowing them to think about the book and even making them want to read it again. By identifying and understanding the plot, the reader is able to understand the message being conveyed by the author, and the explicit or implicit moral of the story.

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# 15 Dances in India | Indian Dance Forms and Their States of Origin



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India has many dances, coming from every state in the country. Although, there are only six forms of the classical dances recognised by the country on a national level. They are Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kathakali, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, and Odissi. The folk dances of India is much more than mere body movements, from the very ancient times the classical dance forms of India is considered as a discipline and a way to devote yourself to God through art. Let us tell you the traditional tale of one of the wealthiest traditions through the dance culture of India.

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# Read on to learn about 14 Dance forms of India:

- Bharatnatyam, Tamil Nadu
- Kathak, Uttar Pradesh, North India
- Kathakali, Kerala, South India
- Manipuri, Manipur, North East India
- Kuchipudi, Andhra Pradesh
- Odissi, Odisha, East India
- Bhangra/ Gidda, Punjab, North India
- Garba, Gujarat, West India
- Rouf, Kashmir, North India
- Ghoomar, Rajasthan
- Chhau, Mayurbhanj, Odisha
- Bihu, Assam, North-east India
- Lavani, Maharashtra, West India
- Mohiniyattam, Kerala, South India
- Sattriya Dance, Assam, North East India

# 20 Important Benefits of Music In Our Schools

Nearly everyone enjoys music, whether by listening to it, singing, or playing an instrument. But despite this almost universal interest, many schools are having to do away with their music education programs. This is a mistake, with schools losing not only an enjoyable subject, but a subject that can enrich students' lives and education. Read on to learn why music education is so important, and how it offers benefits even beyond itself.

**1. Musical training helps develop language and reasoning:**

Students who have early musical training will develop the areas of the brain related to language and reasoning. The left side of the brain is better developed with music, and songs can help imprint information on young minds.

**2. A mastery of memorization:** Even when performing with sheet music, student musicians are constantly using their memory to perform. The skill of memorization can serve students well in education and beyond.

**3. Students learn to improve their work:**

Learning music promotes craftsmanship, and students learn to want to create good work instead of mediocre work. This desire can be applied to all subjects of study.

**4. Increased coordination:** Students who practice with musical instruments can improve their hand-eye coordination. Just like playing sports, children can develop motor skills when playing music.

5. **A sense of achievement:** Learning to play pieces of music on a new instrument can be a challenging, but achievable goal. Students who master even the smallest goal in music will be able to feel proud of their achievement.

6. **Kids stay engaged in school:** An enjoyable subject like music can keep kids interested and engaged in school. Student musicians are likely to stay in school to achieve in other subjects.

7. **Success in society:** Music is the fabric of our society, and music can shape abilities and character. Students in band or orchestra are less likely to abuse substances over their lifetime. Musical education can greatly contribute to children's intellectual development as well.

8. **Emotional development:** Students of music can be more emotionally developed, with empathy towards other cultures. They also tend to have higher self esteem and are better at coping with anxiety.

9. **Students learn pattern recognition:** Children can develop their math and pattern-recognition skills with the help of musical education. Playing music offers repetition in a fun format.

10. **Better SAT scores:** Students who have experience with music performance or appreciation score higher on the SAT. One report indicates 63 points higher on verbal and 44 points higher on math for students in music appreciation courses.



**11. Fine-tuned auditory skills:** Musicians can better detect meaningful, information-bearing elements in sounds, like the emotional meaning in a baby's cry. Students who practice music can have better auditory attention, and pick out predictable patterns from surrounding noise.

**12. Music builds imagination and intellectual curiosity:** Introducing music in the early childhood years can help foster a positive attitude toward learning and curiosity. Artistic education develops the whole brain and develops a child's imagination.

**13. Music can be relaxing:** Students can fight stress by learning to play music. Soothing music is especially helpful in helping kids relax.

**14. Musical instruments can teach discipline:** Kids who learn to play an instrument can learn a valuable lesson in discipline. They will have to set time aside to practice and rise to the challenge of learning with discipline to master playing their instrument.

**15. Preparation for the creative economy:** Investing in creative education can prepare students for the 21st century workforce. The new economy has created more artistic careers, and these jobs may grow faster than others in the future.

16. **Development in creative thinking:** Kids who study the arts can learn to think creatively. This kind of education can help them solve problems by thinking outside the box and realizing that there may be more than one right answer.

17. **Music can develop spatial intelligence:** Students who study music can improve the development of spatial intelligence, which allows them to perceive the world accurately and form mental pictures. Spatial intelligence is helpful for advanced mathematics and more.

18. **Kids can learn teamwork:** Many musical education programs require teamwork as part of a band or orchestra. In these groups, students will learn how to work together and build camaraderie.

19. **Responsible risk-taking:** Performing a musical piece can bring fear and anxiety. Doing so teaches kids how to take risks and deal with fear, which will help them become successful and reach their potential.

20. **Better self-confidence:** With encouragement from teachers and parents, students playing a musical instrument can build pride and confidence. Musical education is also likely to develop better communication for students.

# Tal

- Tal is the rhythmic framework for the Rag, it is a repeating pattern which is established by the tabla.
  - Each pattern usually has between 6 and 16 beats.
  - The Sam is the most important beat and is often accented.
  - Teental is the most common tal and has 16 mantras broken up into 4 vibhags (4 + 4 + 4 + 4).
  - Rupaka is another common tal, it has 7 mantras and 3 vibhags (3 + 2 + 2)
  - Weaker beats are often shown by a wave of a hand instead of a clap (often by the audience) and is known by khali (empty).
  - Each tal uses a pattern of drum strokes (bols) known as theka.
  - Bols can be represented by sounds using the voice.
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- Whole pattern = Tal
  - Beat = Mantra
  - Small patterns (like bars) = Vibhags
  - First beat = Sam (marked with a X in notation).
  - Empty Vibhag = Khali Vibhag
  - Pattern of drum strokes = Theka
  - Drum stroke = Bol

# SWARA(स्वर)

Shudhha (शुद्ध) swara

SA RE GA MA PA DHA NI

सा रे ग म प ध नि

Vikrut (विकृत)swara

Flat Or Soft(कोमल) swara

RE GA DHA NI

रे ग ध नि

Sharp( तीव्र )swara

M'A

म'



**Svara** or **swara** is a Sanskrit word that connotes a note in the successive steps of the **octave**. More comprehensively, it is the ancient Indian concept about the complete dimension of musical pitch.<sup>[1][2]</sup>

The *swara* differs from the **shruti** concept in **Indian music**. A *shruti* is the smallest gradation of pitch that a **human ear** can detect and a singer or instrument can produce.<sup>[3]</sup> A *swara* is the selected **pitch**es from which the musician constructs the scales, **melodies** and **ragas**. The **ancient Sanskrit** text *Natya Shastra* identifies and discusses twenty two *shruti* and seven *swara*.<sup>[3]</sup> The *swara* studies in ancient Sanskrit texts include the **musical gamut** and its **tuning**, categories of **melodic models** and the *raga* compositions.<sup>[4]</sup>

The seven **notes** of the **musical scale** in **Indian classical music** are shadaj (षड्ज), rishabh (ऋषभ), gandhar (गान्धार), madhyam (मध्यम), pancham (पञ्चम), dhaivat (धैवत) and nishad (निषाद). These seven swara

# Saptak

The Group of 7 swars arranged in order of ascending frequency is known as a Saptak.

the Seven Swars are known as Shuddha Swars or Pure notes

Some are higher in pitch than the Shuddha Swar  
Tejra Swar

Ma'

Sa

Re

Ga

Ma

Pa

Dha

Ni

re

ga

dha

ni

Some are lower in pitch than the Shuddha Swar  
Komal Swar

Five swars have another form of themselves called Vikrit Swars or Changed form



**Shruthi**

*Those Naad which the human ear can clearly distinguish and differentiate*



*Indian Music recognises 22 different Shruthis which can be differentiated by the human ear!*



**Swar**

*Of the 22 Shruthis, music scholars have chosen seven shruthis and made Swars. There are totally 7 Swars which is the building block of music. Each Swar has a color and an animal whose sound is suppose to have given rise to the swar*



**Sa**

**Re**

**Ga**

**Ma**

**Pa**

**Dha**

**Ni**

**240Hz**

*The Sound of Peacock  
Symbolises the Ocean  
Dominated by Planet Mercury*

**270Hz**

*The Sound of Skylark  
Symbolises Valour  
Dominated by Planet Mars*

**301.9Hz**

*The Sound of Goat  
Symbolises the Sky  
Dominated by Planet Sun*

**320Hz**

*The Sound of Crane  
Symbolises Middle  
Dominated by Planet Moon*

**360Hz**

*The Sound of Cuckoo  
Symbolises the Fifth  
Dominated by Planet Saturn*

**405Hz**

*The Sound of Snake  
Symbolises the Earth  
Dominated by Planet Jupiter*

**452.1Hz**

*The Sound of Elephant  
Symbolises the Hunter  
Dominated by Planet Venus*

Name in Sama Music	Symbol	Sama Veda Svara	Bird/animal Sound associated
Madhyama	Ma	svarita	heron
Gandhara	Ga	udatta	goat
Rishabha	Ri	anudatta	bull
Shadja	Sa	svarita	peacock
Nishadha	Ni	udatta	elephant
Daiwatha	Dha	anudatta	horse
Panchama	Pa	svarita	koel