

Goa Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary School
Alto Betim Goa 403521

Subject - Bharatanatyam (Dance)

Syllabus for Dance for 1st term & 2nd term

Theory marks – 40

Practical marks+ Assignment marks – 40 + 20

Total – 100 marks

1st Term

Practical – 40 marks

1. Adavus –
Shikhara Adavu – 1 variation - **5 marks**
Tirmanam – (Kita taka tari kita tom) - **5 marks**
2. First half of Alaripu in tishra jaati – Eka talam. – **13 marks**

Theory – 40 marks

1. Asamyukta hasta viniyogas (Uses of Pataka & Tripataka hastas)
Recitation & presentation– **5 marks**
2. Reciting Pancha jaatis in 3 speeds. -**3 marks**
3. Mythological stories on Lord Krishna, Rama, Ganesh, Shiv & Parvati. –
6 marks

2nd Term

Practical – 40 marks

1. Second half of Alaripu in tishra jaati – Eka talam. – **12 marks**
2. Knowledge of the previous year portion is compulsory – **5 marks**

Theory – 40 marks

1. Bhedas- Mandala & Drishti bhedas – **2 marks**
2. Brief knowledge of Bharatanatyam. – **7 marks**
3. Meaning of Abhinaya and 4 types of Abhinaya (Angika, Aharya, Vaachika, Satvika) – **7 marks**
4. Knowledge of folk dances of Goa. – **7 marks**
5. Knowledge of the previous year portion is compulsory – **3 marks**

Guidelines for the teachers to follow

1. To develop interest amongst the students and train them professionally for better mental alertness, quick reflexes, improving concentration.
2. To refer to Natya Shastra and Abhinaya Darpana for shlokas and viniyogas etc.

Theory

Month	Topics	Marks
June	Creativity - Define	4
	Elements of Creativity	
	Imagination - Define	4
	Elements of Imagination	
July	Introduction of Improvisation	4
	Elements of Improvisation	
August	Script	6
	Elements of script writing	
	Interpretation	
September	Use and importance of space	4
	Body language	4
	Gesture	
	Posture	
October	Speech	4
November	Symbols	4
	Elements of symbols	
December	Process of Production	6
		Total - 40 marks

Practical

Month	Topics	Marks
June	Exercises on Imagination	2
	Exercises on creativity	2
July	Improvisation on given situation	2
	Improvisation on given text	2
	Improvisation on given object	2
August	Improvisation on themes	2
	Improvisation on conflict	2
	Character development	2
September	Use of space	2
	Body language	4
October	Speech	4
November	Character analysis	4
	Improvisation based on symbols, pictures.	2
December	Process of Production	8

Project and Assignment

Script writing on a given topic - 20 marks

Or

Witness a play performance and write a review report - 10 marks
Performance of short play or scene work - 10 marks

Syllabus of Theatre Art

Std X

Topics

1. Creativity - Define

Elements of Creativity

2. Imagination - Define

Elements of Imagination

3. Introduction of Improvisation

Elements of Improvisation

4. Script

Elements of script writing

Interpretation

5. Use and importance of space

6. Body language

Gesture

Posture

7. Speech

8. Symbols

Elements of symbols

9. Process of Production

Practical Topics

1. Exercises on Imagination

2. Exercises on creativity
3. Improvisation on given situation and text
4. Improvisation on given object
5. Improvisation on themes
6. Improvisation on conflict
7. Character development
8. Use of space
9. Body language
10. Speech
11. Character analysis
12. Improvisation based on symbols, pictures.
13. Process of Production

Project and Assignment

1. Script writing on a given topic

OR

2. Witness a play performance and write a review report
3. Performance of short play or scene work and Script writing on a given topic

Theatre Art syllabus Content for X class

Creativity

Creativity is the ability to make something new or to generate original ideas , solutions , a new method or device through an imaginative and innovative process. It involves thinking differently, making connections between unrelated ideas, and finding fresh ways to solve problems.

Key Elements of Creativity

1. Imagination: The capacity to form mental images, situations or concept that are not necessarily based on real worlds experiences.
2. Originality: Ability to produce unique , innovative ideas or solutions to the problems.
3. Flexibility: Capacity to adjust changing circumstances.
4. Elaboration: The process of Expanding and improving initial ideas in more detail.
5. Risk-taking: Being open to trying new and unconventional ideas.
6. Curiosity: A strong desire to learn , explore and discover new perspectives.
7. Motivation: Drive to create and innovate new ideas to achieve particular goals.
8. Open-mindedness: Willingness to explore new ideas, perspective and experiences with non-judgemental attitude.

Imagination

Imagination is the mental ability to create and explore ideas, scenarios, or concepts that are not necessarily based on real world experiences. It involves creation of new , creative or hypothetical

ideas using knowledge, memories, and experiences.

Elements of Imagination

1. Observation Skills

- Keen observation of people, behaviors, emotions, and surroundings helps actors and playwrights create realistic and relatable scenarios.
- Noticing small details can inspire unique characters, settings, and storylines.

Reading literature, watching plays, traveling, and engaging with art provide the raw materials for imagination.

- Exposure to different styles and ideas stimulates creative thinking.

2. Empathy

- The ability to understand and feel what others experience is crucial for portraying diverse characters and their emotions authentically.
- Empathy allows one to imagine life from another perspective, enriching dramatic performances.

3. Fantasy

The ability to create mental images or scenarios that are not necessarily based in reality.

4. Visualization

The ability to create vivid mental images of people, places, objects, or events.

5. Brainstorming

The ability to generate a wide range of ideas or possibilities.

Improvisation

Improvisation in theatre refers to the act of creating scenes, characters, or dialogue spontaneously, without prior planning or scripting.

Here are the key elements of improvisation:

1. Spontaneity

Creating scenes, characters, or dialogue on the spot, without prior planning.

2. Creativity

Generating new and original ideas, characters, or scenarios.

3. Awareness :-Being present in the moment, aware of your surroundings, and paying attention to your partner and responding truthfully.

4. Adaptability

Being able to adjust to changing circumstances or unexpected twists.

5. Trust

Having faith in yourself, your partner, and the process.

6. Communication

Clearly conveying your intentions, emotions, and ideas to your partner.

Elements of Script writing

1) Theme is an idea concept or lesson that conveys moral message in a text and explores it through character setting dialogue plot or a elements. It describe the central idea that a piece of writing explores.

Team statement examples

Love: Love can make you care more about others then you do about your own life when put to the test.

Death: Into fear but something to embrace as inevitable.

Gossips can destroy a person's reputation in one Whisper.

Evil deeds are punished in a Ways You might not expect.

Trust in yourself is a just as important as trust in others.

A family supports you even when the rest of the world doubts you .

Plot series of events that happened in the story. It includes the exposition conflicts rising action

climax, falling action and resolution.

Exposition': It introduces the setting , the character and primary dramatic conflict.

Conflict: People with opposing opinion or principals of one another.

a) conflict with self

b) conflict with others.

c) conflict with the environment.

d) conflict with the Supernatural.

Rising action: It includes the events,, that build the tension, leading to the climax, dramatic turning point for the story.

Climax: The climax is usually a big scene like the primary battle between the hero and villain.

Falling action: It includes the fall out from the climax. Such as what does Hero do after winning the fight.

Resolution: It is the way ends which may not answer all the questions in the plot.

Characteristic development: Is also an important way that authors established theme. For example, a man who said on the revenge may learn the value of forgiveness, establishing the theme that forgiveness can help people let go of the past and move forward. To determine plot from the theme, it is important to understand just what characters do but also what they learn from their actions.

Interpretation: It is the act of explaining, reframing, otherwise showing your own understanding of something. It is to make something clear or understandable. It is the particular B in which something is understood or explain.

Concept: It is an idea, impression or thought formed by mentally combining all its characteristics. It is an intuition with property, offering an explanation of its intrinsic related truth and what it implies.

Use and Importance of space

1. Setting the Scene: Space is used to create the physical environment of the play, including the setting, time period, and atmosphere.
2. Defining Character Relationships: Space is used to establish relationships between characters.
3. Creating Mood and Atmosphere: Space is used to create a sense of mood and atmosphere, through the use of lighting, sound, and physical elements.
4. Guiding the Audience's Focus: Space is used to direct the audience's attention to specific areas of the stage or performance space.
5. Enhancing the Story: Space is used to enhance the storytelling, through the use of symbolism, metaphor, and other dramatic devices.

Importance of Space in Theatre

1. ***Establishes the World of the Play***: Space helps to create the world of the play, drawing the audience into the story.
2. ***Influences the Audience's Experience***: Space affects the audience's emotional and intellectual response to the performance.
3. ***Provides a Framework for the Action***: Space provides a physical framework for the action of the play, guiding the actors' movements and interactions.
4. ***Enhances Visual and Sound Effects***: Space is crucial for using lighting, sound, and effects to make the performance more impactful.
5. ***Encourages Creativity***: It gives canvas for the creative imagination allowing designers,

directors, and actors to experiment and explore new ideas.

Body language

Body language is crucial in drama as it helps bring characters, emotions, and stories to life

Importance of Body Language in Drama

1. Conveys Emotions Without Words

- Facial expressions, gestures, and posture help communicate emotions like anger, happiness, or fear.
- It allows the audience to understand the character's feelings, even in silent moments.

2. Defines Characters

- Body language reflects a character's personality, mood, and status.
- For example, confident characters may stand tall, while timid ones might hunch or fidget.

3. Supports Dialogue

- Enhances spoken words by adding emphasis, subtext, or contrast.
- Body movements can make dialogue more impactful and expressive.

4. Creates Visual Interest

- Dynamic body language makes performances engaging and holds the audience's attention.
- Movements can guide the audience's focus on key moments or characters.

5. Builds Relationships

- Proximity, gestures, and physical interactions show the dynamics between characters.
- For example, closeness can indicate intimacy, while distance might reflect conflict.

6. Tells the Story

- Body language helps convey the narrative in silent scenes or non-verbal moments.
- It adds depth to the storytelling, making it visually powerful.

Gesture

Definition

Gesture refers to the use of physical movement and body language to convey emotions, intentions, and character traits in theatre.

Importance of Gesture in Theatre

1. ***Conveys Emotions*:** Gestures can convey emotions and moods, helping the audience understand the character's emotional state.
2. ***Establishes Character*:** Gestures can reveal character traits, background, and motivations, making characters more believable and nuanced.
3. ***Creates Realism*:** Gestures can add realism to a performance, making it more immersive and

engaging for the audience.

4. ***Communicates Intention***: Gestures can convey a character's intentions and actions, helping to advance the plot and create tension.

5. ***Supports Dialogue***: Gestures can reinforce or contradict dialogue, adding depth and complexity to the performance.

Posture :

Definition

Posture refers to the position and alignment of the body, including the head, neck, shoulders, spine, hips, and limbs.

Importance of Posture in Theatre

1. **_Conveys Character_**: Posture can reveal a character's traits, background, and emotions.
2. **_Establishes Status_**: Posture can convey social status, power dynamics, and relationships between characters.
3. **_Creates Mood_**: Posture can contribute to the overall mood and atmosphere of a scene.
4. **_Supports Action_**: Posture can facilitate or hinder movement, influencing the pacing and flow of a scene.
5. **_Communicates Intention_**: Posture can convey a character's intentions, desires, and motivations.

Speech in Drama

Speech is a key element in drama that conveys emotions, develops characters, and drives the narrative. It includes the delivery of dialogue, monologues, and vocal expressions, making it essential for impactful performances.

Techniques to Improve Speech in Drama

1. Voice Modulation: Adjusting pitch, tone, and volume for expressive delivery.
2. Diction and Clarity: Pronouncing words clearly for better understanding.
3. Pacing: Controlling the speed of speech to match the emotion or scene.
4. Breath Control: Using proper breathing techniques to support projection and stamina.
5. Projection: Ensuring the voice reaches the entire audience without straining.
6. Emotion in Delivery: Infusing lines with the appropriate emotional weight.
7. Practice and Rehearsal: Repeating lines to improve confidence and consistency.

Elements of speech in theatre:

1. Articulation

Clear and precise pronunciation of words and sounds.

2. Diction

Correct pronunciation, stress, and intonation of words.

3. Accent

Unique pronunciation and intonation patterns of a region or culture.

4. Dialect

Regional or social variation of language, including vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.

5. Inflection

Rise and fall of pitch when speaking, conveying meaning and emphasis.

6. meaningful

To stress particular word in a sentence to convey the correct meaning.

7. Pace

Speed at which words are spoken, influencing the rhythm and flow of speech.

8. Volume

Loudness or softness of speech, conveying intensity, emotion, or distance.

9. Tone

Quality or "color" of the voice, conveying emotions, attitudes, or intentions.

10. Pitch

Highness or lowness of the voice, used to convey emotions, age, or character traits.

11. Resonance

Placement of the voice in the body, affecting its quality and projection.

12. Rhythm

Pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables, creating a musical quality.

Symbols

Here's an overview of symbolism in relation to theatre:

Definition

Symbolism in theatre refers to the use of objects, colors, sounds, or other elements to represent abstract ideas, concepts, or themes.

Types of Symbolism

1. Object Symbolism: Using props or set pieces to represent abstract ideas.
2. Color Symbolism: Using colors to convey emotions, themes, or character traits.
3. Sound Symbolism: Using sounds or music to create a specific atmosphere or convey meaning.
4. Action Symbolism: Using physical actions or movements to convey meaning or themes.

Examples of Symbolism in Theatre

1. The Green Light in The Great Gatsby: The green light across the water symbolizes the elusive American Dream.
2. The Red Door in The Crucible: The red door symbolizes the threshold between innocence and guilt.
3. The Mask in Hamlet: The mask symbolizes deception, concealment, and the blurred lines between reality and appearance.

Importance of Symbolism in Theatre

1. Adds Meaning: Symbolism makes the play richer and more interesting by adding deeper layers.
2. Involves the Audience: It invites the audience to think and interpret, keeping them engaged.
3. Creates Strong Emotions: Symbolism helps make the play more moving and unforgettable.

Elements of symbolism:

1. Symbol

The object, color, sound, or other element used to represent an abstract idea or concept.

2. Meaning

The abstract idea, concept, or theme that the symbol represents.

3. Context

The situation, setting, or culture in which the symbol is used, influencing its meaning.

4. Interpretation

The process of understanding and explaining the symbol's meaning, often subjective and open to multiple interpretations.

5. Representation

The way the symbol represents the abstract idea or concept, such as through association, analogy, or metaphor.

Process of play production:

I. Pre-Production

1. ***Script Analysis***: Selection of the script and understanding the play's themes, characters, and structure.
2. ***Budgeting***: Planning and allocating resources for the production.
3. ***Scheduling***: Creating a timeline for rehearsals, set construction, and other production tasks.
4. ***Casting***: Selecting actors for each role.
5. ***Creating a Team***: Recruiting production staff, such as directors, actors, designers, and production head.

II. Production Elements

1. ***Acting***: The performances of the actors on stage.
2. ***Direction***: The vision and guidance provided by the director.
3. ***Set Design***: The creation of the physical environment, including scenery, props, and special effects.
4. ***Lighting Design***: The use of light to enhance the mood, atmosphere, and visual elements of the play with different colours, angles.
5. ***Costume Design***: The creation of clothing and accessories for the actors.
6. ***Sound Design***: The use of music, sound effects, and other audio elements to enhance the play.
7. ***Special Effects***: The use of technical elements, such as pyrotechnics, smoke, or flying, to create a specific effect.

III. Technical Elements

1. ***Stage Management***: Overseeing the logistical aspects of the production.
2. ***Lighting and Sound Operation***: Executing the lighting and sound designs during performances.
3. ***Set Construction***: Building and installing the set.
4. ***Costume Construction***: Creating and altering costumes.
5. ***Makeup and Hair Design***: Enhancing the actors' appearances.

IV. Performance Elements

1. ***Rehearsals***: The process of refining the performance through practice and repetition.
2. ***Performances***: The actual shows, where the production is presented to the audience.