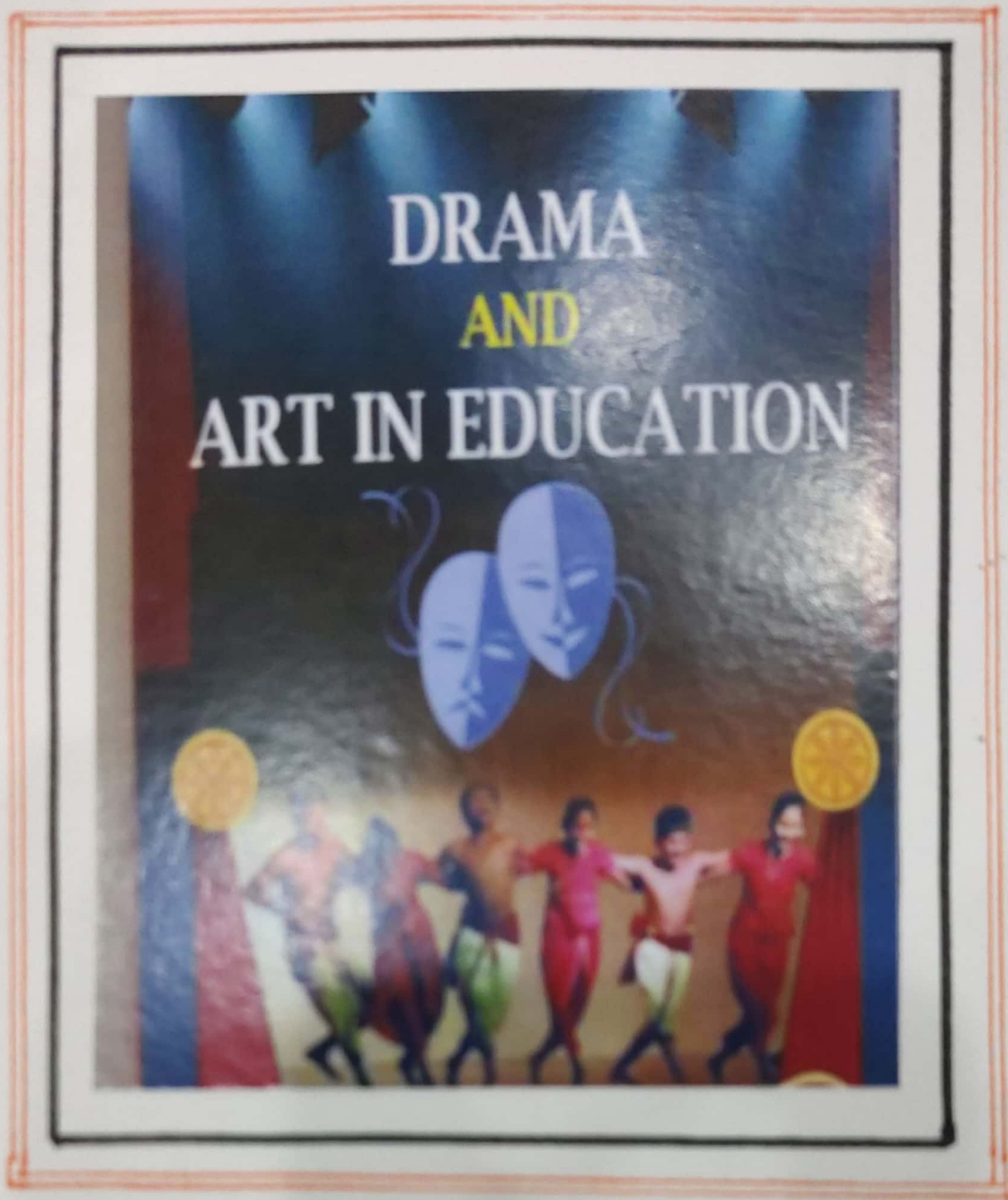


S. No.	Topic	Page No.	Date	Teacher's Sign Remarks
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o	What is Drama? Types of Drama, Play (Examples) Script (The Bremen town musicians)	11-17		
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Understanding Drama and Art in Education

Meaning of Art :-

Art in education is an expanding field of education research and practiced informed by investigating into learning through art experience. In this context the art including performing art education, literature media, poetry, story telling, visual arts education, craft designing, digital art, and photography. It is distinguished from art education by being not so much about teaching art but consists of how to improve learning through the arts.

Art integrated learning is a way to teach artistic skills in conjunction with academic material. This approach to education values the process and experiential learning as much as creation of art object or performance oriented learning.

Project

Let's integrate Art (visual art with Science)

Topic :- Unit Project "PLANET RESEARCH"

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Learning goal :- Student will understand the physical characteristics of my planet using the element of Art "VALUE" through the use of tempera paints.

TASK FOR STUDENTS -> Identify two paintings with varying value. Write the planet and indicate the value.

ACTIVITY 1 - THINK & PERFORM

use a few silent minutes to think about the two terms "Revolution" & "Rotation"

- How could you use "body movement" to illustrate what these words mean?

ACTIVITY - 2 - VALUE

- value describes the brightness of color. Shows a gradual change
- value is found to be important in works of art even when colour is absent in such works as sketching, drawing and photographs.
- value is important because it helps artist to show space, depth and distance.
- value is needed to express volume

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PAINTING YOUR PLANET :- INSTRUCTIONS

- Brainstorm your idea with fellow classmates how you are going to paint your planet using tempera to illustrate the element of art : VALUE
- Each student will paint their own planets. Be sure that you have all of your researched information on the planet selected.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ART EDUCATION



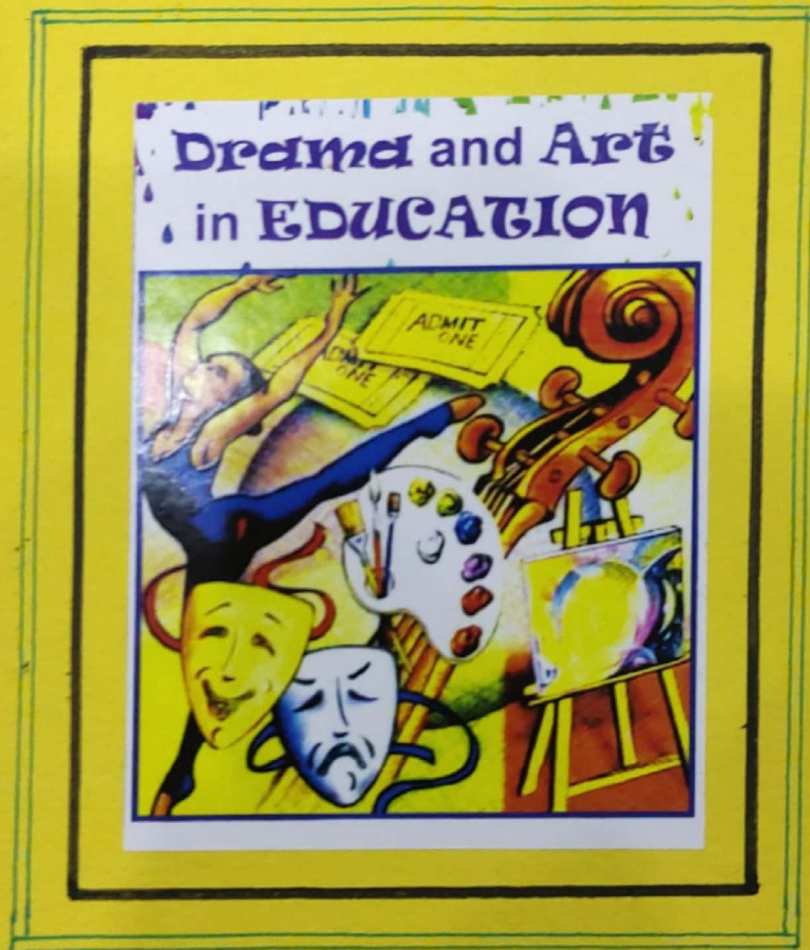
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- First choose 3-4 colors that realistically represents your planet visually
- Decide who is going to create a darker value and who will create lighter values within your group.
- Apply the colors on your paper. But do not dip the brush into another color.

Arts In Education Eduveda Skills

There's no doubt that the arts are fun for kids. Diving into those finger paints and making a beautiful picture to hang on the wall is awesome. Acting in a play exhilarating. But the arts also help kids to develop on many fundamental levels. Art helps kids to learn and develop important characteristics they will need as adults.

- 1) CREATIVITY :- This may seem like a no-brainer, but the art allow kids to express themselves better than maths & science. If children practice thinking creatively, it will come naturally to them now and in their future career.
- 2) IMPROVED ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE :- The arts don't just develop a child's creativity - the skill they learn because of them spill over into academic achievement
- 3) MOTOR SKILLS :- This applies mostly to younger kids who do art or play an instrument. Simple things like holding a paint brush & scribbling with a crayon are an important element to developing a child's fine motor skills



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4) CONFIDENCE :- While mastering a subject certainly builds a student confidence. There is something special about participating in the arts activities.

5) VISUAL LEARNING :- Especially for young kids, drawing, painting, sculpting in art class helps developing visual-spatial skill.

6) DECISION MAKING :- The arts strengthen problem solving and critical thinking. How do I express this feeling through my dance or how should I play this character. Learning how to make choice and decision will certainly carryover into the education.

7) FOCUS :- An you preserve through painting or singing or learning a part in a play. focus is imperative.

8) COLLABORATION :- Many of the arts such as band, choir and theater require kids to work together resulting in good collaborating working habits.

9) ACCOUNTABILITY :- Just like collaboration kids in the arts learn that they are accountable for their contribution to the group.

Therefore teaching through the arts can present difficult concept visually making them easy to understand. Art education connects students with their own culture as well as the wider world.

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Exposure To Selection Basic Skills Required For Drama Eduveda Skills

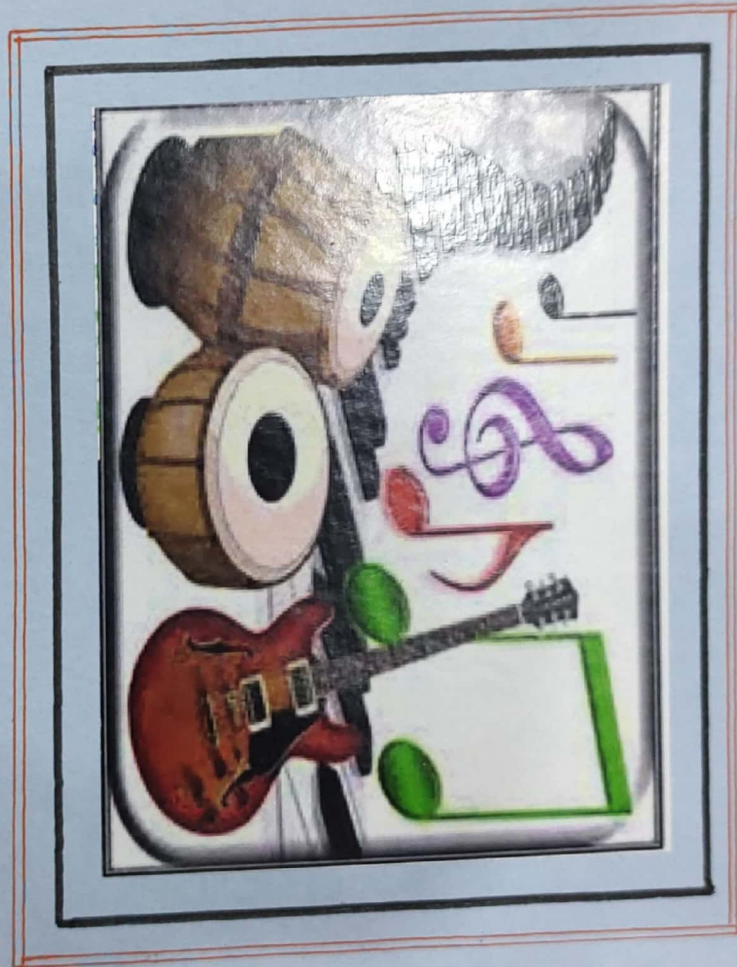
"John Courtney" leading drama program will provide your child with opportunities to develop high level drama skills alongside other gifted art students

The benefits of drama course are diverse students are given the opportunity to develop reading, writing, listening, speaking and performance skills as well as foundation for interpreting, reflecting and analyzing creative modes of expressions

Students are encouraged to develop skills as independent learners use the dramatic form to make their own statements and develop an appreciation of how the arts are an integral part of society. your child will broaden their knowledge and appreciation of drama as an art form profession and their skills. students are provided with a lot of opportunities to work with industry artists including professional actors and directors to explore scripted drama and develop specialist skills.

The lower school program focuses on students partially exploring drama conventions developing academic understanding and works improving practical skills in order to provide learning experience in drama that other schools in the state cannot offer.

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Acting is an art, craft and a talent. It can be taught and developed. Even though some students may have a natural talent for acting, writing or mathematics. They must be taught how to improve and expand on these skills and talents.

Frequently some students on these skills and talents, appear to have a no talent for anything, yet when exposed to new experiences, they bloom & grow & build interest which was not previously existed.

Presentation of plays in several of its modes, is one of these experience. An actor and stage crew students need to be exposed to various modes of experiences to the full scope of acting and play production.

Selective exposure is a theory within the practice of psychology, often used in media and communication research, that historically refers to individuals' tendency of favour information which reinforces their pre-existing views while avoiding contradictory information. Selective exposure has also been known as deflect or congeniality bias or confirmation bias in various text throughout the years.

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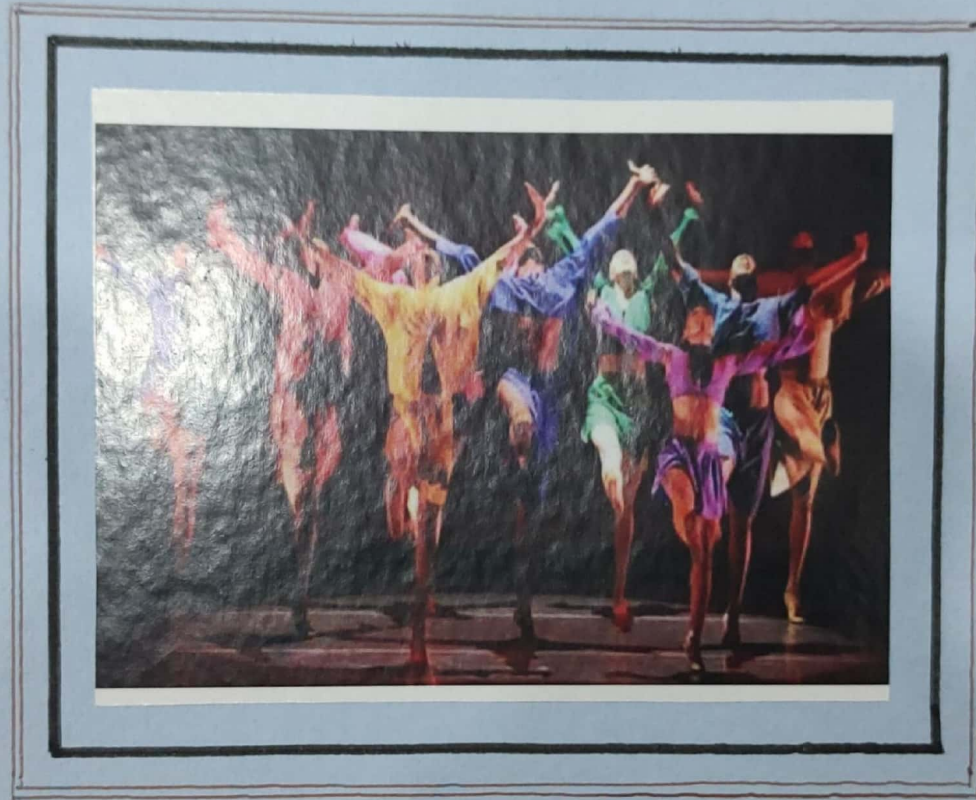
Organisation Of a Successful Exhibition

All of us put exhibitions knowing there is never enough time even when dates look good, there are always changes and unforeseen problems in the run upto the opening. It really does seem to prove Parkinson's law, no matter how much time you have.

Tips For Organising an Exhibition :-

- 1) **GOOD MAINTENANCE** :- make sure the exhibition looks as good on the last day as it was at the opening. Dirty marks or peeling tables give a poor message and also reduces visitor enjoyment.
- 2) **KEEP TO THE SCHEDULE** :- All exhibitions are time bound, under pressure and with fixed deadlines. Assign the duties to a in-charge who can make sure everything is on time and who can take action if things start to slide. Also make sure the schedule is written down and available for everyone.
- 3) **PLANNING & PREPARATION WITH BUDGETING** :- There is a large amount of planning and preparations needed for an exhibition to be successful. you also need to decide budget that you will be spending.
- 4) **MARKETING YOUR EXHIBITION** :- This is a very important part for a successful exhibition.

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Dancing Art

Dance is a performing art form consisting of purposefully selected sequences of human movement. This movement has aesthetic and symbolic value and is acknowledged as dance by performers and observers within a particular culture. Dance can be categorized and described by its choreography, by its representation of movements or by its historical period or place of origin. Dance is a powerful impulse, but the art of dance is that impulse channeled by skillful performers into something that becomes intensely expressive and that may delight spectators who have to wish to dance themselves. Dance is a performing art form consisting of purposefully selected sequences of human movement.

The art of dance is definitely an art of fantastically creative and sculptural treatment of the human body. But I am not so sure that its dance, to me it falls more into the categories of aerobics and contortionism.

A truly universal definition of dance must, therefore, return to the fundamental principle that dance is an art form or activity that utilizes the body and the range of movement of which the body is capable. Unlike the movements performed in everyday living, dance movements are not directly related to work, travel, survival. Dance may, of course, be made up of movements associated with these activities, as in the work dances common to many cultures, and it may even accompany such activities.



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Classical Dance Forms of India

Dance is an ancient and celebrated cultural tradition in India. Folk dances abound all across the country. huge crowd of people can be found dancing at festivals & wedding. Dance and songs features heavily in Indian cinema too, but where does Indian draw its roots from?

Most Important Classical Dance (Forms of India) :-

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1) **Kathak** :-
A dance of northern India. Kathak is after a dance of love. It is performed by both men and women. It includes intricate footwork accented by bells worn around the ankles and stylized gestures adapted from normal body language. It was a temple dance earlier and soon moved to the courts of the ruling houses.

2) **Kathakali** :-
This comes from south western India around the state of Kerala. Like Bharatanatyam, Kathakali is a religious dance. It draws inspiration from Ramayana and stories from other traditions. It is only performed by men even though female roles. The costumes and makeup are especially elaborate with face made to look big along with masks and enormous head dresses.

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3) Kuchipudi :-

This requires talent in both dancing and singing. It is from Andhra Pradesh South eastern India. It is highly ritualized with a formalized and a fixed pattern of song and dance introduction sprinkling of holy water. Turning of incense along with invocation of godmen. Traditionally the dance was only performed by males but now it is predominantly performed by women.

4) Bharatnatyam :-

It is a dance form of Tamil Nadu originally a temple dance form of Southern India only for women. It is often used to express Hindu religious stories & devisions. It was not commonly seen in the public stage until the 20th century.

5) Odissi :-

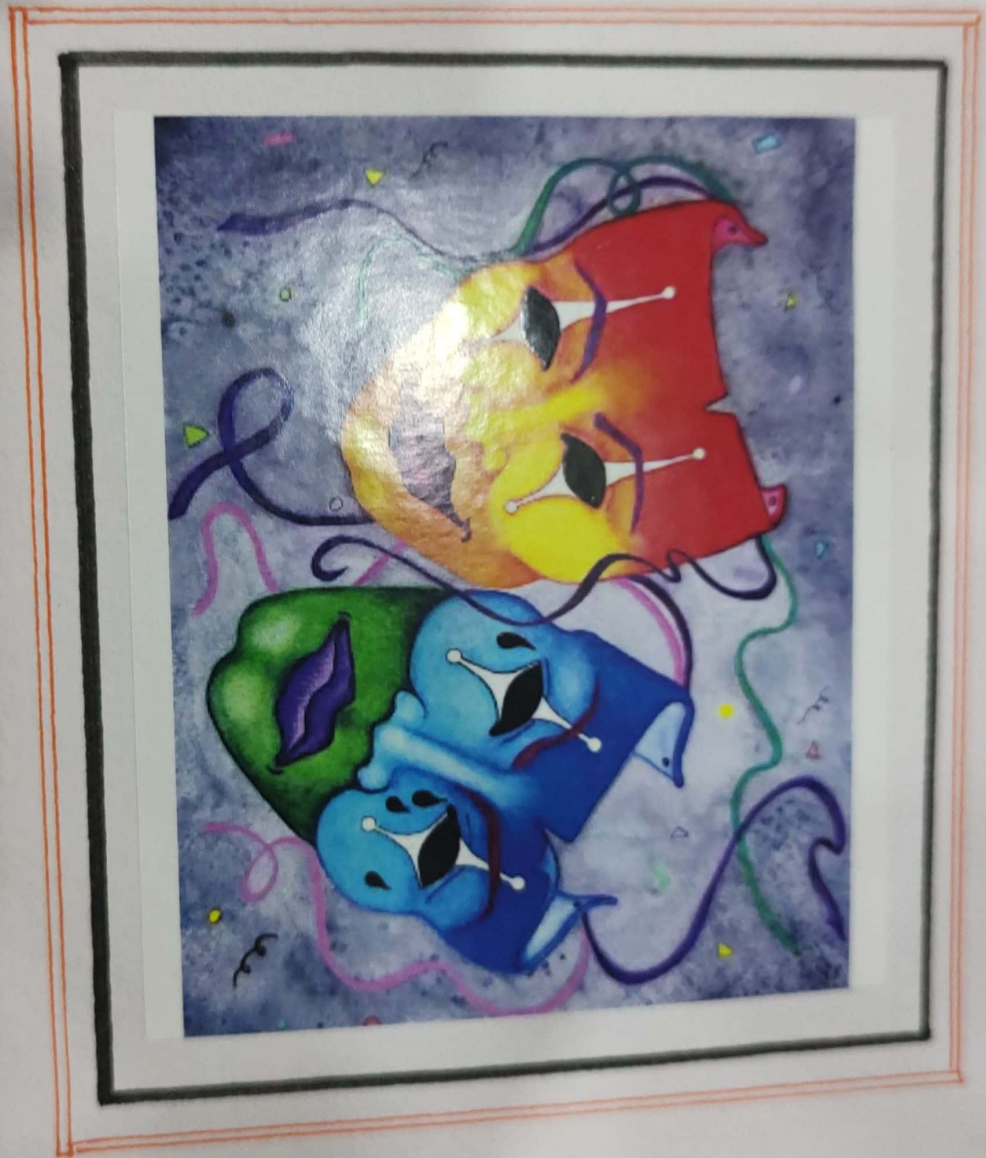
Odissi is indigenous to Orissa in eastern India. It is only for women to replicate the features of the temple sculptures. Odissi is the oldest of all the classical dances. It is very complex and expressive dance with over fifty mudras used.

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6) Manipuri :-

This dance form comes from Manipur, north eastern India. The roots are of folk traditional and ritual & depicts scenes from the life of god Krishna. Indian classical dance or Chhattaya Natya is a term for various art rooted in religious Hindu musical theatre styles, whose theory and practice could traced to the Sanskrit text Natya Shastra.

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What is Drama?

Drama is a unique tool to explore and express human feeling. Drama is an essential form of behaviour in all creatures. It is a fundamental human activity.

Drama has the potential as a diverse medium to enhance cognitive, affective and motor development. A high degree of thinking, feeling and moving is involved and subsequently aids in the development of skills for all others learning and within outside of school (transfer of learning).

Drama is a discrete skill in itself (acting, theatre, refined skills). It is offered as a subject in secondary school. However, drama is a flexible tool, versatile and applicable among all areas of the curriculum. Through its application as a tool in the primary classroom, drama can be experienced by all the children.

The "Basia" Framework defines Drama as :-

The enactment of real and imagined events through role-play performances, enabling individuals and groups to explore, shape and represent ideas, feelings and their consequences in symbolic or dramatic form.

DRAMA ARTISTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF :-

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- The use of imagination.
- understanding of self and the world.
- Self confidence, a sense of worth and respect and consideration for others
- Powers of creative self expression
- Decision making and problem solving skills.

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Types of Drama :-

There are many forms of drama. Here is a non-exhaustive list with a simple explanation of each.

1) IMPROVISATION / LET'S PRETEND :-

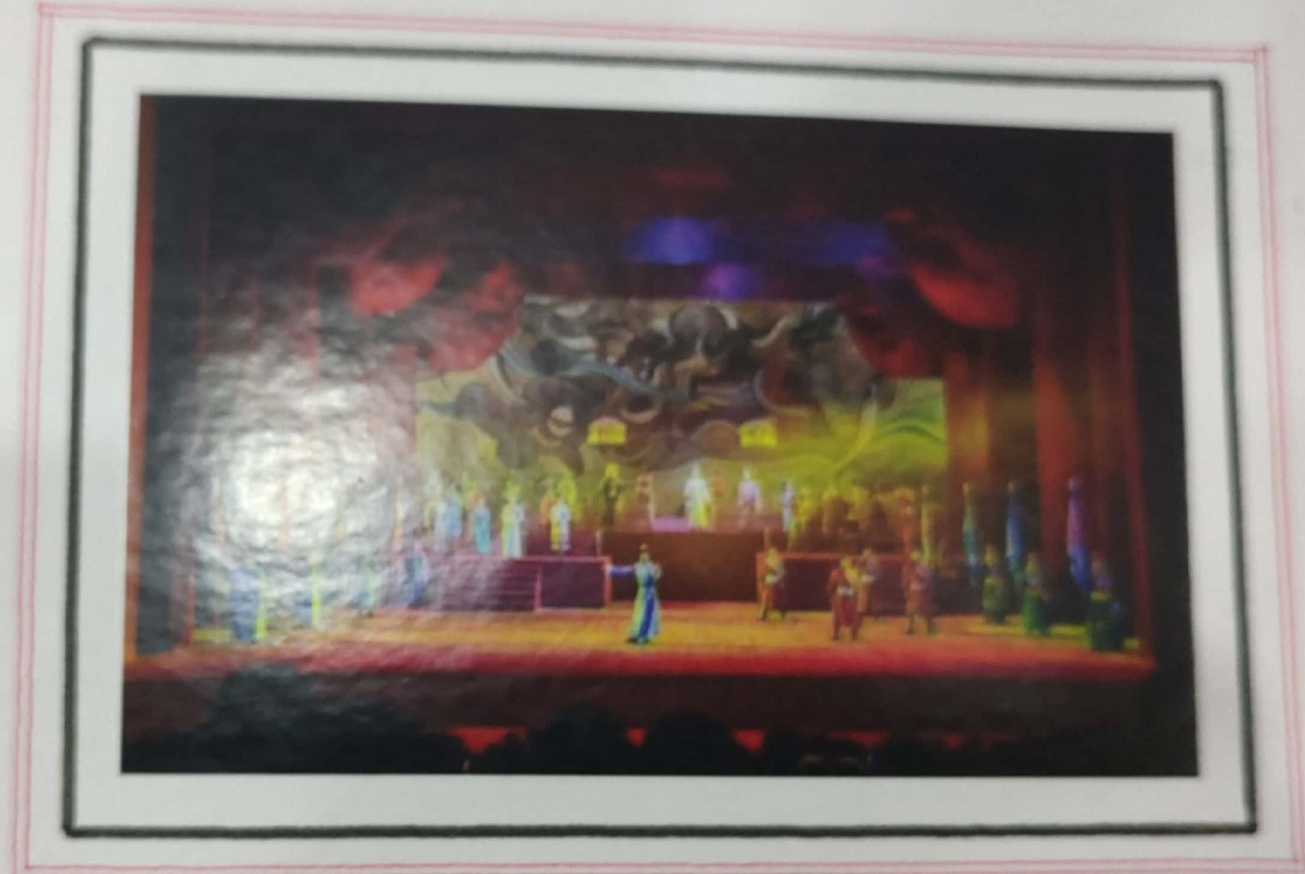
A scene is set, either by teacher or the children and then with little or no time to prepare a script the students perform before the class.

2) RADIO DRAMA :-

Similar to script reading with the addition of other sound effects, the painting of mental picture is important.

3) MASKED DRAMA :-

The main props are masks. Children then feel less inhibited to perform and overact while participating in this form of drama.



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4) ROLE PLAYS :-

Students are given a particular role in the scripted play. After rehearsal the play is performed for the class, school or parents.

5) PUPPET PLAYS :-

Children use puppets to say and do things that they may feel inhibited to say or do themselves.

6) PERFORMANCE POETRY :-

While reciting a poem, the children are encouraged to act out the story from the poem. There are several other types of drama referred to the "SACCA" framework.

Example Script : Stage play (format)

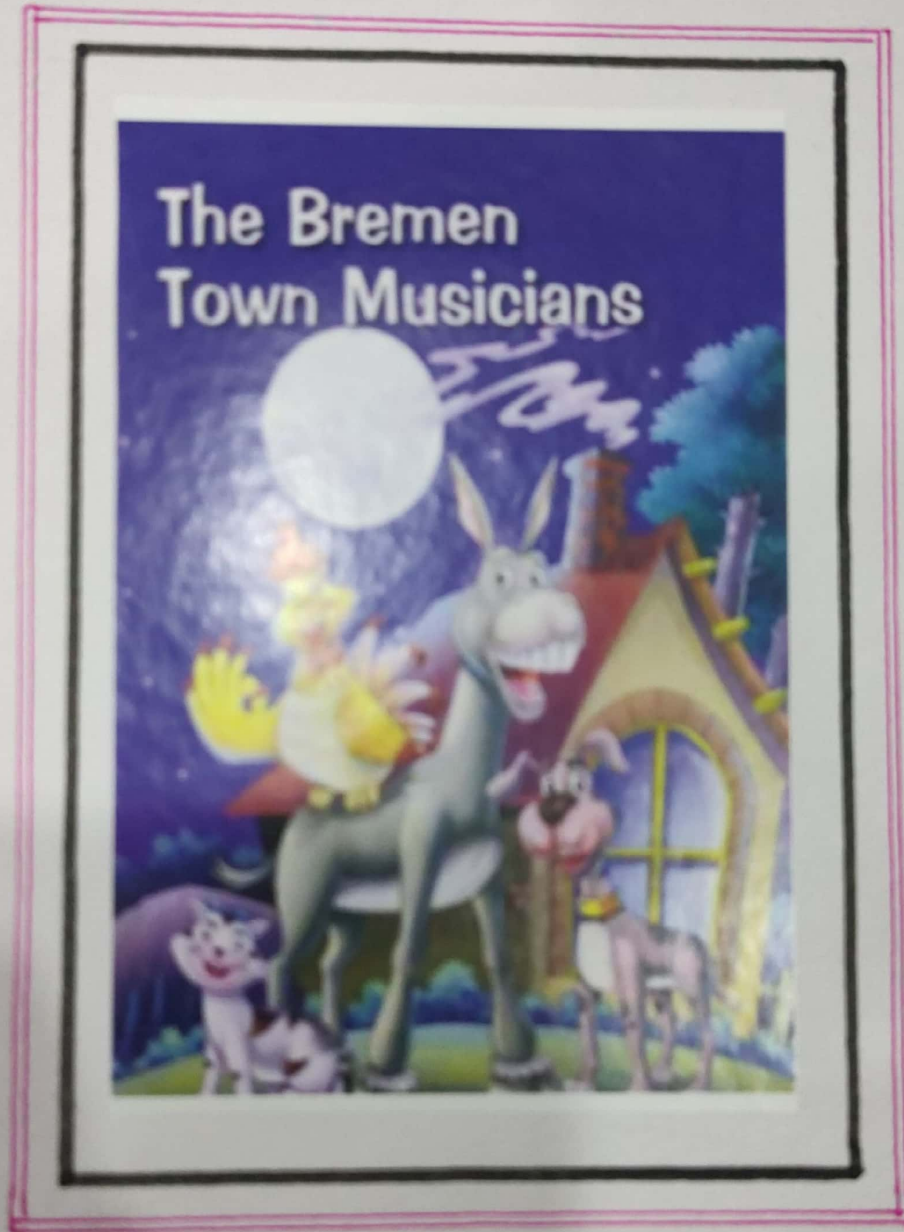
The following is laid out in the way we like to have all scripts sent to us. Here are a few Do's and Don'ts.

Do's :-

- use a popular font type such as Ariel and 12 point size.
- character names should be bold and CAPITAL
- use microsoft word and equivalent text document
- Dialogue is indented from the character name

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Don'ts :-

- lay your script out using a table.
- use the space bar to indent the dialogue.

The Bremen Town Musicians

Characters :-

Narrator 1
Donkey

Narrator-2
Dog

Narrator-3
Cat

Narrator-4
Pester

Narrator 1 :- one upon a time, a donkey worked long and hard for his master. As the years went by the donkey grew old and weak.

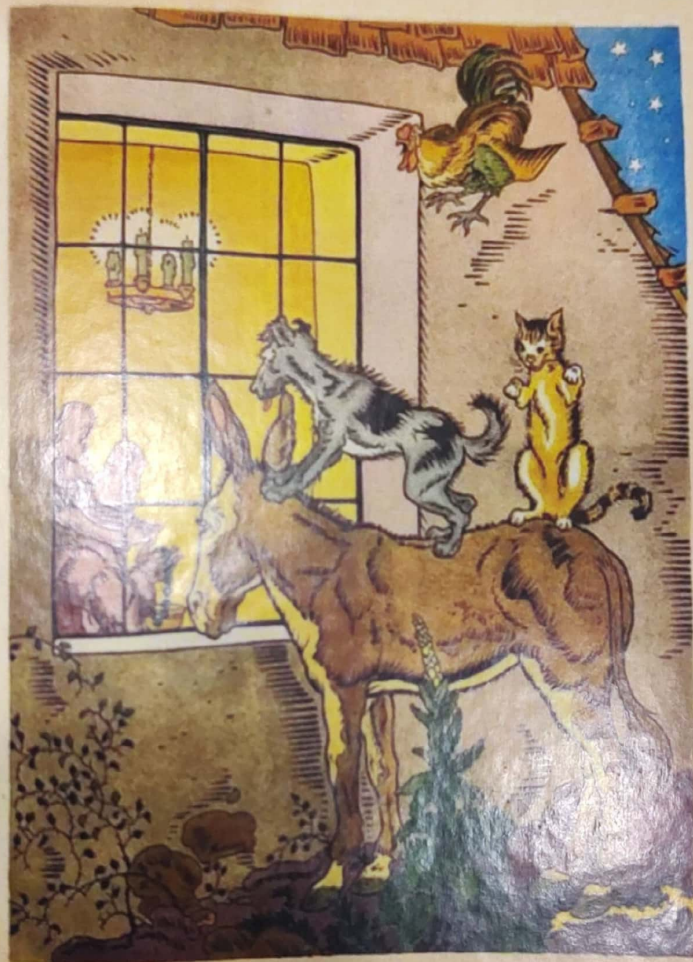
Narrator 2 :- one day the donkey heard his master say that he was going to get rid of him, when donkey heard this he said

Donkey :- I will run away to the town of Bremen. I have a strong voice. I will become a fine singer.

Narrator 3 :- So the donkey left and headed down the road of Bremen.

Narrator 4 :- By the by the donkey met an old dog.

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THE DONKEY BRAYED, THE DOG BARKED, THE CAT MEOWED AND
THE ROOSTER CROWED

Donkey :- Good morning Dog. "How are you this fine day?"

Dog :- I am old and weak. My master wants to get rid of me. I don't know what to do.

Donkey :- Why not come with me to the town of Bremen? Together we can be fine musicians.

Narrator 3 :- So the cat, the dog and the donkey headed down the road, and they met a rooster.

Cat :- Hello Rooster! How are you this fine day?

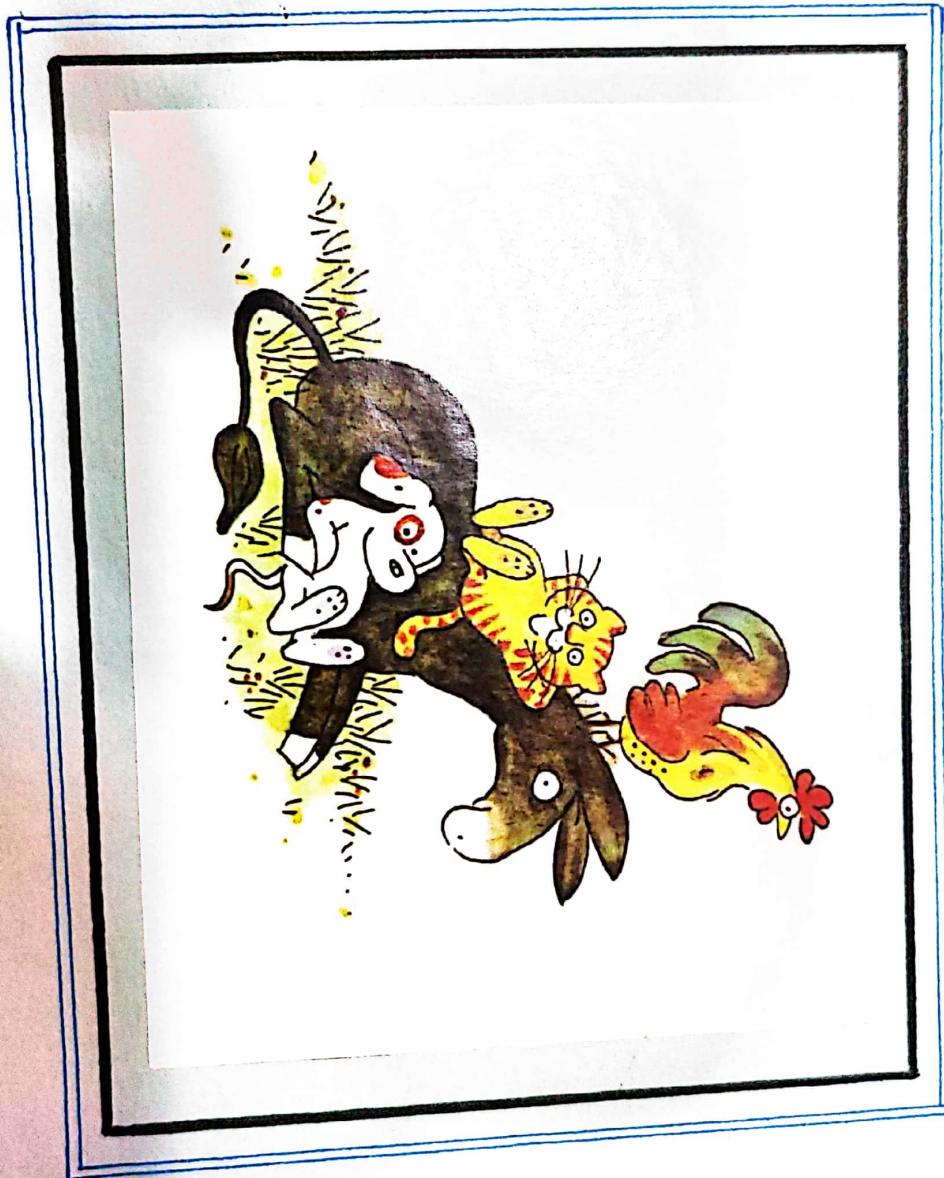
Rooster :- I am old and weak. My master wants to get rid of me. I don't know what to do.

Donkey :- Why not come with us to the town of Bremen? Together we all can be fine musicians.

Narrator 5 :- So the cat, the dog, rooster and donkey headed down the road.

Narrator 4 :- The animals walked all the day but they don't reach the town of "Bremen".

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Donkey :- Come my friends. Let's rest under this big tree for night.

Narrator 3 :- The rooster flew up into the tree to get look around. Suddenly the rooster called out.

Rooster :- We are in luck my friends. I see a light perhaps there is a house for us to sleep in.

Narrator 4 :- The animals followed the rooster to the light. There they found a little house. The donkey pecked in the window.

Narrator 1 :- The donkey saw a band of robbers inside the little house. The robbers were no longer carrying their money that they didn't see the donkey.

Donkey :- My friends we must think of a way to frighten those robbers away.

Narrator 1 :- It wasn't long before the animals had hatched a good plan.

Narrator 2 :- The donkey stood on his legs. The dog climbed on the donkey's shoulders. The cat climbed into the dog's back. The rooster perched on top of the cat.

Narrator 3 :- And the animals call out.

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Donkey :- Hee How? Hee How?

Dog :- woof ! woof ! woof !

Cat :- Meow ! meow ! meow !

Rooster :- cock - a - doodle - doo !

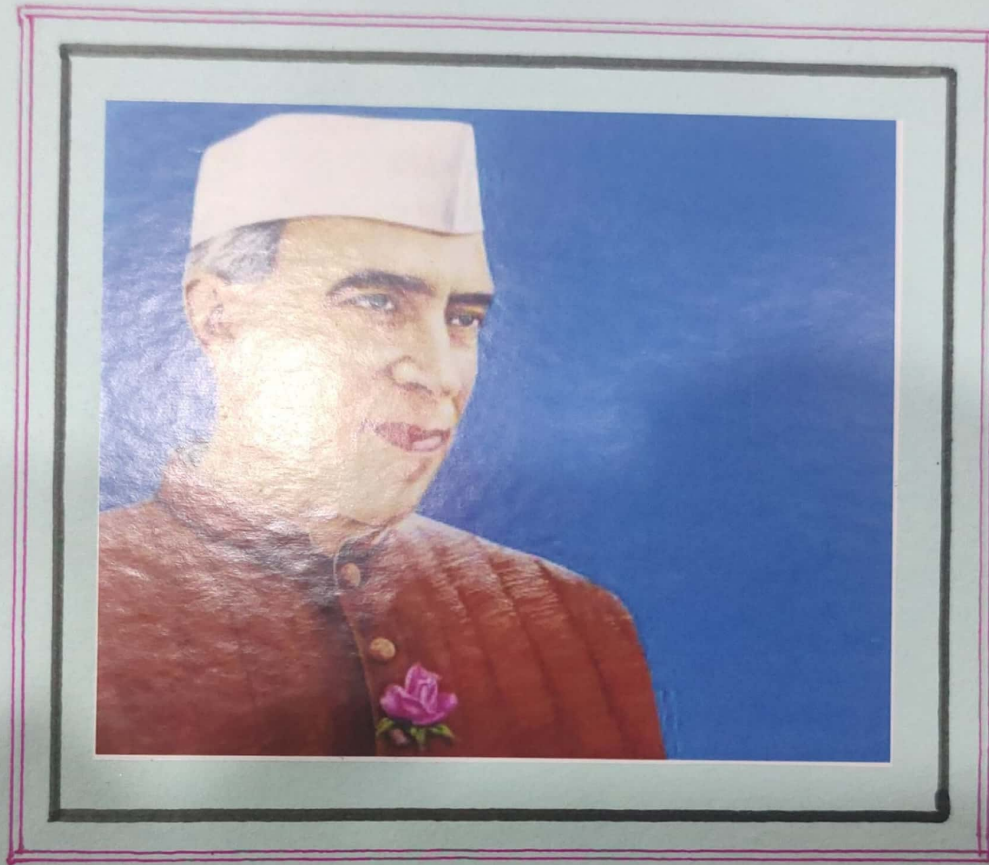
Narrator 4 :- The noise scared the robbers. The robbers clashed out of the little house and ran away.

Narrator 1 :- The robbers didn't take their gold. They didn't take their food. They just ran away as fast as they could.

Donkey :- what good luck my friend! Now we have a crazy house, tasty food and all the gold we will ever need.

Narrator 2 :- The animals never went to the town of Bremen. They lived happily ever after in my house of the woods.

Fin :- The end.



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Biography Of Jawaharlal Nehru

Born :- 14 November 1889, Prayagraj

Died :- 27 May 1964, New Delhi

Spouse :- Kamala Nehru (m 1916 - 1936)

Children :- Indira Gandhi

Parents :- Bharat Ram

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889, in Allahabad, India. He was the son of Swarup Rani and Mahilal Nehru, a wealthy lawyer and a prominent leader of the Indian independence movement. The Nehru family belonged to the Saraswat Brahmin caste. Nehru graduated from Trinity College, Cambridge University and came back to India in 1912. In 1916, his parents arranged for him to marry a 17-year-old Kamala from a Kashmiri Business family in Delhi.

He became the top political leader of the Indian national Congress party with his mentor "Mahatma K Gandhi".

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Nehru and his family made transformations in their upper class lifestyle. They followed Gandhi and abandoned fashionable British clothes and expensive possessions. Nehru and his family adopted the native language of Hindi or Hindustani for their common use.

Nehru also wore a Khadi Kurta and a Gandhi cap as an Indian nationalist uniform when Nehru's father joined the swaraj party in opposition to Gandhi. Jawaharlal along with Gandhi. Together they led the nation of India to independence in 1947.

Nehru signed the first constitution of Independent India in 1949. He was an outstanding public speaker. He served as the first Prime Minister of India from 1947 until May 27, 1964, the day he died. He was one of the founders of the international non-aligned movement.

Nehru also faced conflict with Pakistan over the state of Kashmir, which was disputed at Independence. Nehru sent troops of into the state to support India's claim. A united nation ceasefire was negotiated, but Kashmir remains deeply unstable to this day.

Against the background of the cold war, Nehru developed a policy of "positive neutrality" for India. Nehru's daughter, Indira Gandhi, became Prime Minister with an interuption of only 3 years, she held the post until her assassination in 1984. Her son Rajiv was Prime Minister of India from 1984 to 1989, but the too was assassinated.

Eduveda Skills

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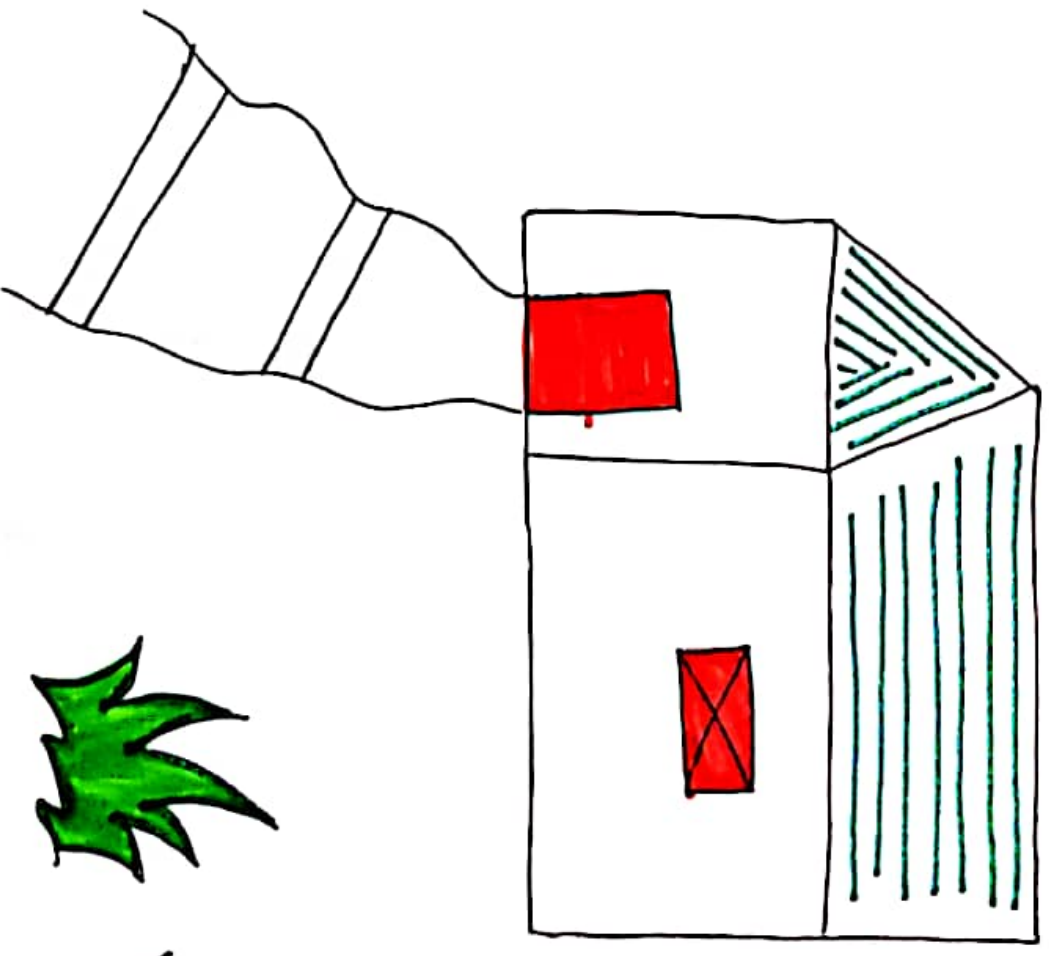
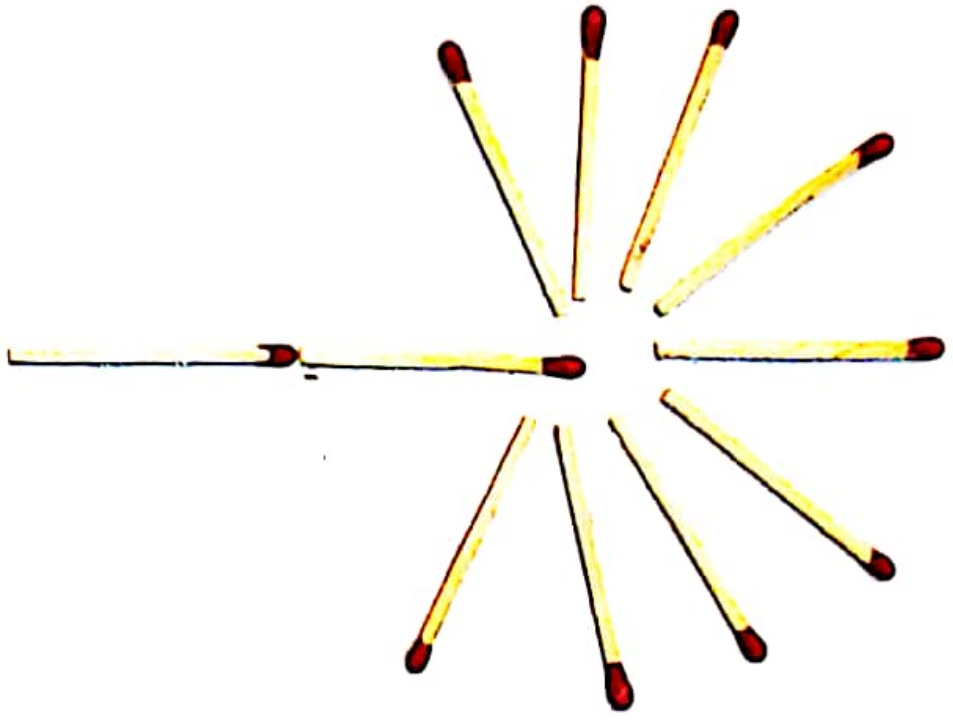
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Teacher's Signature



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