1. **Topic: A brief knowledge of other Indian Dances**
* Kathak
* Bharatnatyam
* Odissi
1. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Indian dance is based on Mythology and Puranas. So, when a student learns dance, he/she is bound to know the story and history of a particular dance form. In this way, he/she can learn the great Indian literature and culture of the particular dance form. Major outcomes of this knowledge professionally engaged in the field of dance as teachers, scholars, performers, experts and choreographers.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Artistic dance education serves to stimulate conscious understanding of the language of movement and to develop aesthetic knowledge and skill in movement expression.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Students will be able to relate dance with other fine arts. They will learn how to calculate the technical terms done in all Indian dance forms.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

They will learn about the Indian dances in brief and will learn some technical terms used in Indian dances. They will learn about the advantages of Indian dances.

1. **Activity:-**

Students have learned how to do the particular hand mudras, they have gain the knowledge of different musical compositions done in different dances.

1. **Topic: Distinctive Aspect of Kathak (using Ghungrus and Costume):-**
2. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Unaware of artistic nuances, the spectator only guesses whether it is a Bharatnatyam dance or Kathak dance. So one should be aware of the costume and makeup of a particular dance form they are learning or about all the Indian dance forms. The taal, or the rhythm, is one of the most critical factors in Indian classical dance, and wearing a Ghungroo helps you draw the audience's attention.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Costume adorns a dancer. The more attractive the costume is, the more it will charm the audience. The students learn about the different cultures, their makeups and costumes and would respect the identity.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

Here the students will learn how to wear different costumes, how to get ready according to the attire, how to carry the makeup. They will be well trained if they were given the chance to get ready in particular attire.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions :-**

They enhance their creativity when they learn about the importance of costume and makeup. Sometimes they add beautification according to the present attire given to them.

1. **Activity:-**

During their class, they are taught how to beautify themselves while giving any performance, how they have to do the makeup, practical knowledge is given to them. Because training and practice is as important and valuable as costume and makeup in any classical dance form.

1. **Topic: Ability to write Notation of Teentaal and Jhaptaal:-**

1. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Student must know what is Taal and Laya when learning any dance style. Without Taal and Laya, no one can dance properly with grace. All the movements are dependent on Laya and Taal.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

The Guru begins the process of letting us know the various components of the Taal like Taali and Khali, and demonstrates the same for us through precise footwork. Knowledge of rhythms dictates the pace at which the entire performance goes and hence has an enormous effect on the dance itself.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Melody and Rhythm are two integral parts of dance; they go hand in hand and complement each other in the composition. Hence, as it is important to sing in tune, it is equally important to understand the rhythmic aspect of it.

1. **Art Integration:-**

We can relate these terms to mathematics because math helps in reading music. Music is divided into sections that are called measures, where each measure has equal amounts of beats. This is comparable to mathematics divisions of time. Now, each piece of music has a time signature which gives its rhythmic information like how to put beats in each measure.

1. **Topic: A brief history of Kathak Dance:-**

Reference from Ancient text, other Scriptures. Birth of Kathak Dance in Mandir Kaal. What is Darbar Kaal covering British and Post Independent era till the present time.

1. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Students will learn about the origin of every era whether it is Mandir Kaal, Darbar Kaal, British and Post Independent era. They will learn how Kathak have gone through different stages and how the different Gharanas have contributed in beautifying Kathak dance.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Students will gain the knowledge about the old scriptures which were hand made by the Artists of that time and they will know that how those scriptures have helped Kathak dance in beautifying their hand movements and steps.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

Students will gain knowledge about different Cultures, different Gharanas, Darbar Kaal, Mandir Kaal. How they have started their journey, how they have introduced the adherence to a particular musical style. They will know the travelling bards of Ancient Northern India and will gain more knowledge about the mythological stories through music and dance.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

The history of dance is very ancient. Dancing scriptures found in the excavations of Mohenjodaro and Harappa prove its primordiality. Mention of dance is found in Puranas and Post Independent era.

1. **Topic: Defination of Nrittya, Nritya, Natya, Tandava, Lasya, Anga, Upanga, Pratyanga:-**
2. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Students will learn that how Nrita, Nritya, Natya and other form of dance that suggests both Bhava and Rasa. As these all terms combines all the Angikk, Vachik, Satvikam. It is the combined manifestation of Bhav.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Students will be able to relate Tandav and Lasya with Kathak dance as Tandav depicts the vigourous movements and Lasya depicts the soft gestures and will gain knowledge about the cosmic energies of male female yin/yang in their exposition.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Students will gain knowledge of all the compositions that are inter-related to each other in one way or other. They will gain the traditionally impart the knowledge of Music and Dance and will know the teachings of Devdasies who use to sing and enact the mythological stories.

1. **Activity:-**

During their practical class, they learn about the gestures of Taandav and Lasya and they are taught the concept of Nritya, Natya and how they have to use the Anga, Upanga and Pratyanga while dancing.