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

Indian classical 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 classical dance forms.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

They will learn about the classical dances of India in brief and will learn some technical terms used in Indian classical 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: What is Abhinaya? Explain its four aspects:-**
* Angik
* Vachika
* Aharya
* Satvika
1. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Students will know about the Abhinaya and Laya with special reference to Indian dances. They will know about the skills of Angik that is their “Ang”, Vachik that is “Verbal”, Aharya that is “Ornaments”, Satvika that is inner feeling with the related expressions.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Students will learn the eight eye glances and learn different gestures according to Abhinaya Darpan. They will also have the knowledge of different scriptures and paintings made by different renowned artists.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

They will learn how to stand in a proper way and use his Anga according to musical compositions. He will gain knowledge about the expressions of the face according to the emotions and will gain knowledge even how to recite the bols.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Students will gain the knowledge of different art forms that are related to art, music and theatre. Students will learn the art of expression in Indian aesthetics more accurately it means “leading an audience towards” the experience of (bhava) of a sentiment (rasa).

1. **Activity:-**

They have done compositions related to Abhinaya:- Vandana, Kavit, Gat, Gat Vikas.

1. **Topic: Explain in detail 3 Gharanas of Kathak**
* Jaipur
* Lucknow
* Banaras
1. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Students will learn that Kathak is found in three distinct forms called Gharanas named after the cities where the Kathak dance tradition evolved. For example Jaipur Gharana focuses more on the foot movements, the Banaras and Lukhnow Gharanas focus more on facial expressions and graceful hand movements.

1. **Art Integration:-**

The system emerged as a means by which musicians could maintain their artistic authority through emphasis of the lineage in an era of declining court patronage. In the 21st century the Gharana system remains a vital force in the validation of North Indian Classical Musicians.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

Students will gain knowledge about different cultures, different Gharana artists like Jaipur, Lucknow, and Banaras. They will learn the Adherence to a particular musical style.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Students will know the function of Guru Shishya Parampara i.e. disciples learning under a particular Guru transmitting his musical knowledge and style. They will know the sincere efforts or respect in terms of Guru- Shishya Parampara.

1. **Topic: Rasa:- Explanation of 9 Rasa**
2. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Students will learn the blissful joy with a composition of Abhinaya. They will learn the Histrionic representation and Sthaaye Bhaava. This topic aims to offer an insight into the aspects of Sanskrit aesthetics which prescribe the application of Rasas in Indian classical dance.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Students will gain the knowledge about theatre and dramatic texts as well as performance practices. Rasa is the quality of emotional fulfillment that a work of art produces through the personalities; their expression and situation presented in painting that happily commingle today. They will know the beauty of comprising dance, music, theatre, cinema and puppetry.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

They will experience the 8 Rasas which are Shrinagar, Hasya, Veer, Vibhatsa, Raudra, Bhaya, Adbhut and Karuna. They will know the emotional fulfillment that a work of art brings about.

1. **Topic: Importance of Costume and Makeup**
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.

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: Knowledge of the Technical Terms:-**
2. **Learning Outcomes:-**

Kathak dance is not only about singing or dancing anything, what so ever we feel like. It is also about how the dance or Kathak artist demonstrates technical terms with proficiency and artistic expression. They should know the technical terms on hand and should also know the right way to recite the things.

1. **Art Integration:-**

Students will learn how to use the space, line and placement in all the technical terms. They will be able to relate Kathak dance with other fine arts.

1. **Experiential Learning:-**

Students will have practical knowledge of Bols with Padant (both written and spoken) in different Taal.

1. **Inter Disciplinary Actions:-**

Padhant is closely associated with the percussion instrument Tabla and the classical dance Kathak and the recitation of rhythmic patterns before playing them is considered an art in itself. The dancer in Kathak would pause at internals to recite the rhythms before executing them through dance.

1. **Activity:-**

Students are taught how to do different technical terms on hands and how to recite them perfectly. They are taught practically during classes how and when to pause between the taal and laya.

1. **Topic: Knowledge of the following terms:-**

Sangeet, Taal, Laya, Angahara, Bhramari, Lokadharmi

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.