

**DEPARTMENT OF PERFORMING ARTS
PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, KOLKATA**

M. A. in Performing Arts

SYLLABUS

with

COURSE CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

(As per latest revision 2021)

**MA in Performing Arts
Course structure with Credit distribution**

Semester 1

Sl No	Paper Code	Paper Name	Type	Credit	Total Credit
1	0701	Mapping and Identification of Indian Performing Arts	Major	4	
2	0702	Concepts and Theories in a Comparative Framework (Part 1)	Major	4	
3	0703	Introduction to World Performing Arts	Major	4	
4	0791	Performance Studies	Sessional	8	
					20

Semester 2

Sl No	Paper Code	Paper Name	Type	Credit	Total Credit
1	0801	Concepts and Theories in a Comparative Framework (Part 2)	Major	4	
2	0802	Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Pre-modern Society	Major	4	
3	0803	Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Medieval Society	Major	4	
4	0891	Living Traditions / Eastern and North Eastern Indian Performing Arts	Sessional	8	
					20

Semester 3

Sl No	Paper Code	Paper Name	Type	Credit	Total Credit
1	0901	Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Modern Society	Major	4	
2	0902	Writing Performance	Major	4	
3	0903	Designing Performance	Major	4	
4	0991	Text and Performance: Adaptations and Translations / Dance in India: Practice and Theory / Sound and Music	Sessional	4	
5	0992	Dissertation Part 1	Dissertation	4	
					20

Semester 4

Sl No	Paper Code	Paper Name	Type	Credit	Total Credit
1	1001	Theatre and Acting	Major	4	
2	1002	Dance and Body in Society	Major	4	
3	1003	Indian Music	Major	4	
4	1091	Performing Arts Management/ Performance Policy	Sessional	4	
5	1092	Dissertation Part 2	Dissertation	4	
					20

SYLLABUS

SEMESTER 1

Paper PFAR 0701: Major

Mapping and Identification of Indian Performing Arts

Beginning from the idea of an unbroken seamless continuum through theatre, music, dance and a wide range of ritual practices, martial training, and narrative traditions—before the colonial intervention—a geographical break-up for the whole of the country, basically locating the forms in their sites, with a cataloguing of their features and interconnections, as they appear now.

Paper PFAR 0702: Major

Concepts and Theories in a Comparative Framework (Part 1)

Natya Shasta and Poetics: comparisons and contrasts

1. Historical and Philosophical Backgrounds
2. Anukarana and Mimesis
3. Rasa and catharsis
4. Typology of Drama: Dasaroopakas and tragedy/comedy
5. Contexts and Audiences
6. Dynamics of Staging
7. Regionality and Transregionality in performing arts: a) vritti, marga, desi b) South Indian
Concepts: Tinai and Meyppadu in Tolkappiam

Rise of Narrative Theatres

1. Narrative as Theatre
2. Staging of Narratives: a) Ramayanas and Mahabharatas b) Silappadikaram and Dravidian Theatre c) The rise of Narrative Theatres the in China and Japan

Religion and Performing Arts

1. Bhakti Theatres in India: Staging Freedom-New Aesthetics
2. Medieval European Theatre: Mysteries and Moralities
3. Buddhist Theatres in South East Asia
4. Dance and Music in Sufism

Paper PFAR 0703: Major

Introduction to World Performing Arts

A global overview of the major movements in the performing arts, highlighting in a broad chronological perspective Greek and Roman Theatre; Medieval Christian Rituals and Performance; the Miracles and Moralities; Commedia del'Arte; Baroque and Romantic Music; British Theatre; Elizabethan, Jacobean, Restoration; the French Theatre and dance in the seventeenth–eighteenth centuries; the ballet; modernism, symbolism, surrealism, cubism, expressionism; the convergence of visual and performance arts and the emergence of the cinema in Weimar Germany and Soviet Union; the World Wars and the arts; convergences and experiments through the performing arts; the new media; the Chinese Theatre; the Japanese Theatre; the new dance: Isadora Duncan, Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn, Doris Humphrey, Mary Wigman, Pina Bausch, Martha Graham, Alwin Nikolais, Murray Louis, Francois Delsarte, Émile Jaques-Dalcroze, Paul Taylor, Rudolph von Laban, Loie Fuller, Jose Limon, Marie Rambert, Paul Taylor; the new music: classical music of the 20th century: Chaudé Debussy, Richard Strauss, Alban Berg, Arnold Schoenberg, Anton Webern, Francis Poulenc, Maurice Ravel, Igor Stravinsky, Peter Warlock, William Walton, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Benjamin Britten, Michael Tippett, Leoš Janáček, Béla Bartók, Zoltan Kodály, Dmitri Shostakovich, Sergey Prokofiev, Pierre Boulez, Kalheinz Stockhausen; jazz, blues, pop, rock and roll, protest and country music;

Paper PFAR 0791: Sessional

An extension of the performing arts curricula, dating practically from the 1980s / 1990s, described by Richard Schechner, Professor at New York University's Department of Performance Studies (the first of its kind), as 'the broad spectrum approach,' opening up beyond 'its subgenres like theatre, dance, music, and performance art' to include 'the performing arts, rituals, healing, sports, popular entertainments, and performance in everyday life;' address 'the global marketplace;' 'the use' of performance in politics, medicine, religion, popular entertainments, and ordinary face-to-face interactions;' and allow for continuing interactions with sociologists, social scientists, psychoanalysts, etc.

SEMESTER 2

Paper PFAR 0801: Major

Concepts and Theories in a Comparative Framework (Part 2)

1. Performance in a Historical Perspective
2. Style
3. Realism and Symbolism
4. Tragedy and Comedy
5. Gender
6. Marxism and Western Marxism; Marxism in the 21st Century (Lukacs, Benjamin, Adorno, Gramsci)
7. Ritual
8. Theatre Anthropology (Grotowski, Barba)
9. Alienation (Brecht, Benjamin)
10. Interculturalism
11. Presence and Representation
12. Embodiment
13. Space and Time / Environmental Theatre
14. Multimedia performance

15. Kinaesthetics
16. Mask
17. Puppets and Marionettes
18. Habermas, Benjamin, Bourdieu, Badiou, Ranciere
19. Theatre as process—the work culture

Paper PFAR 0802: Major

Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Pre -modern Society

1. Beginnings of Performing Arts in Ancient India: Sources and Reconstructions

- a) Archaeological Sites
- b) Paintings, Sculpture and Architecture
- c) Texts and Meta-texts
- d) Rituals: Vedic/Folk/Tribal

2. Sites and Theatre:

- a) Temples and shrines
- b) Courts and Palaces
- C) Everyday Spaces

3. Staging Epics:

1. Ramayana and Mahabharata: Trans-regional Epics
 2. Silappadikaram in Ritual and Performances: Dravidian Example
 4. Sanskrit Drama: An Overview
- a) Texts and Performances
 - b) Forms and Structures
 - c) Politics and Patronage

d)Regional and Trans-regional Dimensions: Marga/Desi

4.Dance, drama, music: Confluence in performing arts

a)Nritta-tala-Laya and the emergence of percussion to instruments

C) tandava and lasya

Shruti and stringed instruments

d)Nritta-Brittany, Abhinaya

e) Bhava and Raga

Paper PFAR 0803: Major

Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Medieval Society

1.Bhakti Performing Arts:

a)Rama Plays: Ramlilas

b) Krishna Plays: Krishna Lilas, Raslilas, Ankianat, Kirtan

c)Stories of Saints: Sannata, Doddata

2.Playing Gods and Heroes:

a)Manasa Mangals

b)Lei Heroba

c)Krishnattam

d) Chhau

e)Kathakkali

3.Indo-Islamic Dimensions:

a)Transformation of Music in North India

b) Rise of New Forms: Khyal, Tumri,Ghazal

c)Kathak: Towards Secular Dance

d) Indo-Persian Aesthetics: Kitab I Navras

4. Popular Theatres:

- a) Swang b) yakshagana c) Kathakali d) Pandwani e) burrakatha

Paper PFAR 0891: Sessional

Living Traditions

A. Conceptualizing liveness and vitality in the context of performing arts - everyday performances,

- ritual practices,
- performances associated with social lives,
- Framing a) Identity, b) Solidarity, c) Boundaries, d) Norms, e) Resistances, f) Collectives,
- g) Gender.

B. Analysing impulses within and outside for change

- the push and pull that alter needs as well expressions of a community.

C. Processing cultural idioms to adjust to changing circumstances

- to accommodate ideas of tradition as well as transition
- working on new ideas for tourism, trade, cultural economy, establishing global connections and so on

D. Assimilation, acculturation and appropriation

E. The course will be using examples from different community practices from India and the processes of change that communities invent or adjust themselves to.

- Women's songs during marriage
- Dances associated with rites of passage
- Impersonations
- Hunting rituals and performances
- Performing resistance in the radical performances of Gadar
- Kullu dasserah and similar sites of politico-ritual performance
- Jaisalmer Festival and the changing Manganiyar performances in Coke Studio.
- The UNESCO cultural heritage and Kalbeliya 'dance'

OR

Eastern and North Eastern Indian Performing Arts

Beginning with a historical survey of the political and cultural scenario of eastern India and North Eastern India (the states of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Manipur, Sikkim, Tripura and Nagaland), introducing the major performance forms of the region and their roots in the oral narrative / balladic / storytelling traditions in the different languages of the region, focusing on select forms—Odissi; Bidesiya; Srotiya; the Assamese travelling theatre; Jatra in Bengal, Orissa, Assam and Tripura; Ojapali; Lai Haraoba, Wari Liba; Thang-ta; the new theatre in West Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Manipur and Bihar in post-Independence India and the modern and contemporary directors; Tagore and the Santiniketan arts; Uday Shankar and his tradition; IPTA; the Bengali musical tradition; the Assamese musical tradition; new dance in West Bengal, Orissa and Manipur.

SEMESTER 3

Paper PFAR 0901: Major

Cultural History of Indian Performing Arts – Modern Society

The Indian performing arts, developing under the impact of colonial political and cultural policy; the problematic discourse of nationalism and revivalism, leading to a ‘rediscovery’ of Indian Traditions (particularly in the new institutionalization of Bharatnatyam and Kathakali, and later Odissi; and the recasting of the musical gharanas; the IPTA; the divides, between metropolitan, rural, tribal, folk performances, and the role of the post-Independence Akademis and State-driven institutions; the linguistic redistribution of states and the resurgence of regional performative identities, and rediscoveries of lost, decaying or neglected forms; the emergence of media; globalization; the pressures of media, capital, and the drive of tourism.

Paper PFAR 0902: Major

Writing Performance

A primarily instructive module, drawing extensively on Papers 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 9, to train the student to:

- i) document, curate and archive performance;
- ii) interview practitioners, traditional masters, scholars, performers, audiences, etc. Annotating the interviews, authenticating them and generating supportive critical apparatus;
- iii) review performance;
- iv) analyse and develop theoretical and critical thought;
- v) read and interpret dramatic texts, performances, and memorial and archival texts and histories, oral traditions, narrative conventions.

Paper PFAR 0903: Major

Designing Performance

Design is an artistic organization. Work of art will have an inner design by the creative abilities of the artist/ artists. A performance should be so designed as to facilitate communication of the artists. It is the joint work of the artist - more importantly the director and the organizer. The technical crews of the performance and FoH management are important parts of the assistance to this. The safety, needs and comforts of artists and audience are of prime concerns, but the intended impact is the target.

Course includes study of the following;

Place of performance: - 1) Space for performance, placing audience, backstage

2)Environments 3)Indoor performance and outdoor Performance

Time: 1) Duration of performance 2) Schedule - tight and flexible 3)

Context of performance

Audience - Prekshaka: 1) General 2) Target audience 3) Reading the response and improvisation Ahaarya - Gathering support from plastic arts: 1) Sets 2)Properties 3)Costumes; 4)Light - illuminating artists - punctuating - illuminating the audience ; 5) Managing volume and texture of sound in keeping with Place, Time and Audience by the performer and through

amplifiers and Microphones (Technically engineering the source and the delivery of sound) in keeping with acoustics.

Visual designs for an audio performance

Audio designs for a visual performance

Support material like Brochure - preparing and distributing

Compeering

Formal and informal interventions

Paper 0991: Sessional

Text and Performance: Adaptations and Translations

A. A close analytical study of selected playtexts in production / performance history , including translations / transferences to other linguistic / cultural milieu, e.g. *Oedipus, Antigone, The Trojan Women, The Oresteian Trilogy, Hamlet, King Lear, Midsummer Night's Dream, Othello, Tempest, Doctor Faustus, Faust, Tartuffe, Shakuntala,*

Karnabharam, Mudrarakshasa, Mrichchhakatikam, Mother courage and Her Children, Life of Galileo, Arturo Ui, Death of a Salesman, The Condemned of Altona, the Flies, Men Without Shadows, Oh What a Lovely War, Look Back in Anger, Waiting for Godot, Krapp's Last Tape, Rhinoceros, The Visit, Ghosts, Miss Julie, Hedda Gabler, An Enemy of the People, A Doll's House, Raktakarabi, Adhey Adhurey, Hayavadana, Nagamandala, Ebong Indrajit, Michhil (Juloos), Tiner Talwar, Udhwasta Dharmashala, Shantata! Court Chalu Ahe, Ghashiram Kotwal, Chakravyuha, Draupadi, Pebet, Siri Sampige, Nabanna, Debigarjan, Rajjrakta, Rajdarshan, Sajano Bagan, Mahachaitra, Kallol, Mahavidroha, Nayan Kabirer Pala, Mephisto.

B. The question of adaptation and its problems

C. Cinematic versions of playtexts and theatrical performances

D. The performance texts—texts reconstructed from predominantly non-verbal performance

E. Translating plays

OR

Dance in India: Practice and Theory

This course on Dance in India – aims is to create a critical awareness of dance and movement practices across space and time – in different geographies and communities. Challenging the notions of hierarchical positions claimed by the classical forms, this course intends to create a space for differences in terms of movements practices, somatic understandings and corporeal engagements that identify certain activities as dance.

The first section of the course will deal with categories such as margi / desi, folk / classical, – to establish the functional understanding of dance forms in India – that exist as a part of everyday practice, of rites of passage and as aesthetics tools of communication especially created for the proscenium.

The second section would focus on the eight recognized “classical” forms - Kathakali, Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Oddissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Mohini Attam and Sattriya, taking up the debates around their history, framing the process within the histories of reconstruction of these once-local forms to make them worthy of the national stage, as a part of nation-building strategies.

The third section will engage with the reception of dances, for participatory celebrations of the community to exclusive proscenium space. The audience and patronage of dance in India will be discussed vis a vis the changes in the regional forms and the emergence of the classical dances in post-colonial times.

Lastly, the course would endeavour to contextualize the contemporary developments in Indian Dance within the fast-changing globalized market-driven consumer economy. The changing spectrum of dance practices of the diaspora community – the results of constant migrations and exposure and the influence of cinema, and digital media – and the Bollywood dance as a global phenomenon shall be contextualized within the structure of global, local and global practices.

OR

Sound and Music

The magical turn of sound into art is music. Any performance be it only audio or audiovisual necessarily has music built into it. Music comes from sound and non-music sounds should gell into the performance and allow filtering of unwanted sounds which is natural to human beings. Rhythm and Melody as basic factors of all music all over the world need be studied by a student of performing arts. The physical and cultural environments mark the melodies and rhythms and are also markers of feelings and emotions. In any performance the technical aspects of sound and creative artistic aspects of sound and music are of supreme importance. One need know to engineer them.

1. Sound as from animate and inanimate world
2. Physics of inanimate sound and the biology of animate sound – brief introduction
3. Mimicking birds and animals; important relations of sound to feelings and emotions
1. Body and sound: rhythm of the body and rhythm of the sound. Clapping, dancing and sounds
2. Sound - Voice – Music; Pitch, notes and melodies
3. Music – prosody and Language
4. Percussion instruments
5. String and Wind instruments
6. Electronic instruments
7. Sound magnification and acoustics
8. Musical compositions and composing music
9. Music and Dance; Sound and Music in Drama

Paper 0992: Dissertation Part 1

SEMESTER 4

Paper PFAR 1001: Major

Theatre and Acting

- A. Reconstructing a history of acting in theatre, covering 5th century BC Greece, Elizabethan England, the European comic tradition (the world of the Harlequin), Naturalism, Realism, Stanislavski, Brecht and Epic Theatre, the body in theatrical space.
- B. The Indian experience—from realism a return to the roots in dance, folk and tribal theatre.
- C. The musical theatre
- D. Embodiment and Representation

Paper 1002: Major

Dance and Body in Society

The course seeks to discuss the principle discourses within dance Studies in different parts of the world starting with 3 basic readings to set the background for understanding and defining dance as an embodied communication: A. Trying to define dance:

- As physical behaviour- Movements are formed as the human body releases energy through organized muscular responses to the stimuli received from the brain. As a result the creator

and the instrument of dance are one and the same, as the action or the existential flow of dancing movements is inseparable with the dancer.

- As cultural behaviour- Dance reflects and is largely born out of values, attitudes , beliefs.

- As social behaviour- Dance acts as the tool for maintenance of identity , and social

- As political behaviour- Dance acts as the forum articulation and transmitting political

- As communicative behaviour- Dance is “Text in Motion” (Hilda Kuper). “Humans move solidarity. It also reflects and shapes, and maintains patterns of social organization attitudes,

ideas, and values. and belong to movement communities, just as they speak and belong to speech communities” (Alan Lomax). feelings as well as outward expressions, in an individual or in a group.

- As Psychological behaviour- dance involves cognitive and emotional behaviour, internal

B. Functions of dance

- Why and when do humans dance

C. Theorizing dance: Looking at movements as culture

- The idea of dance

- Grammars and meanings and movements

- Moving to dancing: Between Aesthetics and Labour

D. Body in Dance: politics and Poetics of gender and identity

- Politics of the bodies of difference and the bodies of discourse.

- Engendering and “un-gendering” of body in space and time, “shaped” in history, and

- The notion of the gaze vs. the body

- Contextualizing the queer in dance

Paper PFAR 1003: Major

Indian Music

It consists of an understanding of basic concepts underlying Indian Music. In over three thousand years there are some common elements of rhythm and melodies that have grown into a vast repertoire of Indian Music. This course shall try to understand the dynamics of growth in Indian Music. In fact any one of the regional and community music is seamlessly in communion with the other in the whole subcontinent. Hence this is an important part of the cultural study as well.

1.Nada – focusing on the sound outside and sound inside.

2.Swaras from 3 to 7 and further divisions; sthayis – Mandra madhyama and tara

3.Ragas – the basic and the derived ragas; the scheme of shruti, ragas and improvisations on the same

4.Laya- Rhythm and Tala – cyclical beats (Aavarta): Basic frame work and improvisations

5.Vedic recitals and chanting traditions with special emphasis on Sama, Religious music and chanting like gurubani and sufi music and also samkirtans

6.Gathas, gitis and gaana

7. The cyclical movement from classical to non-classical; Marga –Desi
8. Music as known from Natyashastra, Brhaddeśi(c.6th cent) and Sangitaratnakara(13th cent.)
9. Music in bhakti movements; from courts to streets
10. Traditions of Bhajans and mass singing
11. Contacts with Perso-Arabic traditions
12. Indigenous Instruments - Classical and folk – major divisions and usages
13. Hindustani and Carnatic - as two major Classical traditions: important distinctions, important composers and compositions. Major performance styles and jugal bandis
14. Adaptations of western instruments with special reference to Harmonium in North and Violin in South
15. Indian Music in Dance, Drama and Cinema
16. Main performer and the accompanying artists

Paper PFAR 1091: Sessional

Performing Arts Management

- A. The Performing arts and its presentations: for generating a range of activities from education to cultural exports for India.
 - This course is designed as one unique introduction to the required skills as a performing arts administrator
 - Assess the financial, legal needs and realities of performing arts organisations
 - Plan and coordinate the production and presentation of the performing arts
 - Draw on project management skills in organising performing arts and cultural projects like festivals, large events etc.
- B. Turning exciting artistic ideas into reality
 - Conduct effective marketing communication
 - Conceptualise, plan and execute a project or event
 - Improve management effectiveness and efficiency
 - Strategize and help position an arts organisation in the arts scene
- C. Professional stage management

- To work with directors before a theatrical production to ensure an optimal performance. – developing organizational and communication developing skills;
- practical skills, like first aid, are highly valued.

The multiple processes during rehearsal - the stage manager records actors' attendance, writes down actor notes, reminds the cast and crew about rehearsals, helps with blocking and ensures props are available. A stage manager also works with the show's technical manager to outline and coordinate necessary stage crew work. Once the show opens, stage managers oversee the backstage operations of the show during each performance.

- D. Curation: as it refers to wider meaning of curating as applied to performing arts.
- Developing critical writing skills to write proposals, advertisements, and critical material related to the promotion and assessment
 - Curators are the interpreters who frame the moments of the evolution of performing arts or of the history of a form, connecting them with specific aspects of cultural, artistic, social or economic relevance.
 -

OR

Performance Policy

Focusing on the interface of the State, Commerce, Media and Performance, the course will offer a historical overview of

- i) the State's engagement with the performing arts, in the colonial and post-colonial periods;
- ii) censorship of performance;
- iii) marketing and dissemination of performance beyond national borders;
- iv) cultural exchange;
- v) projection and sharing of regional performance models—Centre-state interfaces and politics;
- vi) creative industries in the tourism scenario;
- vii) the corporate presence.

Paper 1092: Dissertation Part 2

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