



Unit - 7 *Developing and Documenting the Research Project*

Art helps to populate and activate an open public space for reflection, expression, empathy, dissent, concern, disagreement, argument, revolution, entertainment and experimentation. Theatre is a means of communication through live performances.

Relevance of Theatre

Theatre or drama helps to unlock the use of imagination, intellect, empathy and courage. Through theatre we can share our ideas, responses and feelings. It carries the potential to challenge, to question and to bring about changes. The need of art is more in the contemporary world because art helps in bonding the boundaries of culture.

Experimental Theatre: A larger section of the theatre scene belongs to the experimental theatre, which derives its energy and motivation from the modern, classical, folk and tribal theatre, which has been with us since the origin of inter-disciplinary theatre. Acting, music, dance, acrobatic movements and gesticulation of emotions are the integral aspects of such theatre. Experimental theatre deals with a lot of negotiations between art and issues that are already inter-disciplinary and related to the spiritual environment. For example social issues of gender, race, class etc.

The idea of using theatre as a research tool stems from the experiences and reflections of the researchers working with theatre groups. The researcher's response to a perceived absence of an ethical approach to the learning of theatre. This not only notifies an absence of an ethical practice, but also reveals widespread thinking about commitment to ethical practice among the practitioners and learners. The researcher's concern has rather been, to identify both the areas of consensus and debate. This helps to create a structure for the ethics of practical participation and professional practice.

The aim of theatre research is to discover the operative value (whether explicit or implicit) and to identify gaps.

Literary reviews provide a critical interrogation by raising questions and provoking discussions. It adds depth to the study of the points of reference and helps to explore further in the concerned work, thereby enriching and enhancing the study itself. Research work collaborates and includes two levels of exploration:-

Learning Objectives: The learner would be able to-

- Understand the meaning of research and its steps
- Conduct research in different aspects of theatre.
- Understand the role of media in theatre.
- Use media as a source for the project.





1. **Gathering Data:** To identify concerns and issues derived from curriculum, its plan and practice.
2. **Reviewing Data:** Their view of data findings with collaborators helps them to reflect on the material from their interviews and workshops, to extrapolate the principles underpinning the project guidelines.

Meaning of Research: The term 'research' has two words 're + search'. 're' means again and 'search' means to find out something new. Research is a process which tackles the facts of fundamental events. 'Theatrical research' refers to process of solving theatrical problem in a systematic and scientific manner, so that one can understand, explain, predict and control human behavior. Theatrical research is:

1. Highly purposeful.
2. Deals with theatrical problems regarding students and teachers as well.
3. Is precise, objective-oriented, scientific and systematic process of investigation.
Attempts to organize data quantitatively and qualitatively, to arrive at statistical inferences.
4. Discovers new facts in new perspective and generates new knowledge.
5. Is based on some philosophical theories.
6. Has an inter-disciplinary approach for solving theatrical problems.

A. Samples of research projects in different aspects of theatre

It is an accepted fact that documentation of the theatre research process is essential. Documentation has two phases. Phase one is the documentation of the events and the facts which are to be repeated during the daily rehearsal process. Phase two of documentation deals with the recording of the whole event to preserve memories for the future. Theatre is a collective endeavor, requiring individual achievement. A single production may bring together the skills of playwrights, performers, designers, and experts in scene construction and lighting. Theatre is one of the most comprehensive of all the arts and also the most challenging and exciting. A theatre studies student emerges as more sensitive, knowledgeable, confident, cooperative and learns the art of sharing with others. Study in the theatre arts offers exposure to creative and dramatic expression primarily in front of live audiences. It involves the study of all types of artistic performance in theater, in educational institutions, on TV and films. Developing and documenting a theatre research project would be innovative, creative and factually enriching.

Examples of research projects in different aspects of theatre:

- 1) Research about the history of a famous auditorium in your neighborhood and understanding it's working.





- 2) Interview a theatre actor to get an in depth knowledge about the acting profession.
- 3) Talking to different folk artists from the students' own state or district. Cataloguing their life journey as folk artists from generation to generation.
- 4) Role of the social movements, social concerns and social events in the street plays of theatre groups in the neighborhood of the school.
- 5) Study of all the theatre spaces in the neighborhood and their activity processes.
- 6) Study of the works of a particular playwright to research on his/her style of writing.
- 7) Research on the process of composing music and choreographing for a play production.
- 8) Researching on the new theatre techniques with technologies like video projections, involvement of computer software technologies for play production, usage of projectors for new effects, camera use for innovative ideas, etc.

The major areas of specialization include acting, directing, theatre history and criticism, playwriting, design of lights, sets, costumes, make-up, properties, publicity, theatre technology, educational studies of theatre and creative drama.

The study of theatre equips a student with a broad range of communication and organizational skills, applicable to many careers, including those in the performing arts.

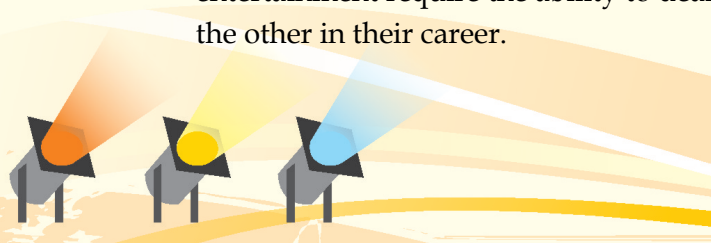
Theatre develops the ability to concentrate intensely, to listen introspectively, observe keenly, solve problems creatively, think critically, develop a project collaboratively, work independently, work under pressure, meet deadlines, and maintain composure when faced with the unexpected.



Auditorium

Contemporary theatre for Career Making: Theatre has been around since people first gathered together to listen to someone else tell them a story. Now a days the career options available for theatre majors are quite extensive. Here are a few examples of the many job options.

Professional Actor: The most successful actors pay their dues by performing in a variety of situations including local, community and school productions, touring companies, etc. Actors should be articulate, with clear, pleasant speaking voices, be poised and have the ability to perform in front of an audience. Individuals working in any field of entertainment require the ability to deal with rejection which everyone faces at one time or the other in their career.





Playwright: The playwright is responsible for writing the script for a theatrical production. He/she should have excellent writing skills and a good command of language.

Director: A director brings plays to life. He/she coordinates all aspects of the production to give the play a unified look and feel. The director needs to be creative with the ability to guide actors in their speech and physical movements.

Stage Manager: There are many duties involved, including scheduling and planning of rehearsals, making sure that actors report on time, updating the script as and when changes are made, blocking dates for the show and calling cues during the run of the show. A stage manager must know at least a little about everything in the theatre acting, directing, set designing, lighting and costume designing.

Dramaturge and Literary Manager: A dramaturge serves as a researcher, advisor, writer and editor for a production. Some of the more common tasks performed by a dramaturge are analysis of the text or story, research into prior productions and historical context, preparing notes for the director, advising the director and cast and writing the audience guide to the play. A distinction made between a dramaturge and literary manager is that, a dramaturge has duties related to a specific show. A literary manager (resident dramaturge) has ongoing duties with the theatre company, including review and selection of scripts.

Theatre Educator: Theatre teacher instructors coach students in the techniques of acting, directing, playwriting, script analysis and the history of theatre. They help them acquire confidence, speaking skills and sense timing. They encourage students in their work, direct rehearsals and guide them in their roles. At the same time, they instruct students in backstage work including set design, production organization, set building, stage lighting and sound, properties, costuming and makeup. A theatre educator has a teaching certificate in order to teach in public schools. To teach in higher education, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree.

Drama Therapist: A Drama therapist usually works in consultation with a team of medical professionals to treat and rehabilitate people with physical, mental and emotional disabilities. Using the creative processes inherent in drama, therapists conduct individual or group sessions to determine the underlying causes of certain



Actors in training





problems and to help patients achieve therapeutic goals. This type of therapy has proven to be effective in treating a variety of conditions. A master's degree and certification are required.

Graduate programmes in drama therapy prepare students to use drama as a therapeutic tool in working with all clients—children, adolescents and adults. Admission to these graduate programmes usually requires the equivalent of a double major in theatre and psychology or a major in one with considerable coursework in the other. This career requires paid work experience in addition to a clinical internship. Drama therapists must have artistic ability, an understanding and appreciation for theatre, a good sense of humor, patience, tact and the ability to build a rapport with others.

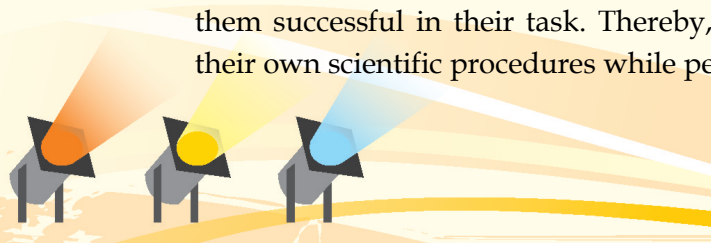
Arts Management: Arts organizations have a number of administrative, business, or management functions. These roles require creativity, understanding and passion for arts as well as skills in a range of areas from finance and marketing to education. Arts management and arts administration are interchangeable terms. A distinction between them is drawn using 'administration' to mean the more bureaucratic, operational side and 'management' to mean the more creative, strategic side of the field. Some of the oldest and most respected programmes train arts administrators.

Job Titles: The skills and abilities developed through a major in theatre serves a wide range of occupations and career paths. It is important to understand that the activities represented by these job titles might be found in business, government, educational institutions, non-profit agencies or arts-related businesses. The following job titles are examples of some of the ways in which theatre majors have applied their skills and abilities: production support services/arts administration/theatre teacher/actor and actress/company manager/development director artist in residence/director/producer/box office manager/arts fund-raiser/ scenic designer/ carpenter/scenic artist/press agent/arts council director/theatre librarian/lighting designer/electrician/business manager/drama therapist/voice-over artist/personal manager/audience relations specialist/coordinator hair and makeup/artist's agent/community arts center director/marketing director/outreach coordinator/costume designer/draper/booking agent/managing director/ special effects technician/publicist/grants specialist/acting coach/stage manager/literary agent public relations director/dramaturge/property designer/casting director/technical director.

B. Choosing the Scope of the Individual Project

Research is a systematic effort to gain new knowledge in any kind of discipline.

Curiosity and investigation are natural instincts which inspire students to quest to increase their knowledge and truth. After trial and error, students work systematically in the direction of the desired goal. The adjustment and coping with the situation makes them successful in their task. Thereby, they learn something, become wise and prepare their own scientific procedures while performing the same task for the second time.





Aim of Research work

1. Description of methodology used.
2. Ethical values and boundaries.

Research is required in theatre to come up with new theories with the existing theory. Researches on the works of Bharat Manu, Aristotle, Bertolt Brecht, Constant in, Stanislavski, Jerzy, Grotowski etc. have given us theories whose expertise have formed the basis of theatrical research.

Sources of Acquiring Knowledge: Through research in theatre the skill of problem solving is developed. Several methods and sources of acquiring knowledge are used to achieve this:-

1. **Learned Authority:** The researcher may consult a teacher or could use a book, dictionary, encyclopedia, journal or the internet.
2. **Tradition:** Long established customs or practices are popular sources of acquiring knowledge. This is also known as 'tenacity' which implies holding on to a perspective without any consideration of alternatives.
3. **Experience:** Our own prior personal experiences in matters of problem-solving or understanding educational phenomena is the most common, familiar and fundamental source of knowledge.
4. **Scientific Method:** In order to comprehend and accept learning acquired through these sources, the student can use certain approaches:-
 - (a) **Empiricism:** It implies relying on what our senses tell us through a combination of hearing and seeing. Our senses also enable us to compare objects and events.
 - (b) **Rationalism:** It includes mental reflection. It places emphasis on ideas rather than material substances.
 - (c) **Fideism:** It implies the use of our beliefs, emotions with alive reactions.

Fundamental Research: The researches which add new knowledge in the already existing body of knowledge, are called fundamental research. The fundamental research can be further categorized in the following classes:

1. **Experimental Research:** The research which propounds the fundamental principles and law through experimentation are called Experimental Research.
2. **Historical Research:** The research which explores the new facts in order to study the past in a scientific way is called Historical Research.
3. **Philosophical Research:** This research formulates new values and theories. All the theoretical research is based on philosophical researches.

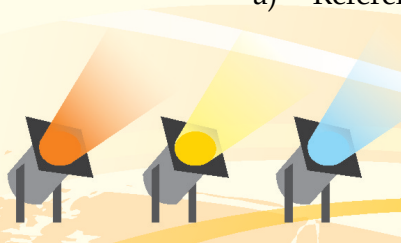




Action Research: The process by which researcher attempts to study a problem scientifically in order to guide, correct and evaluate a decision and action is called Action Research. It is a process for studying problems by researchers to scientifically take decisions for improving their current practices.

Steps of Research:

1. **Selection of a problem:** Generally the problem for research emerges from these following sources:
 - a) Conflict
 - b) Suggestions
 - c) Previous research work
 - d) Limitations
 - e) Theories propounded
 - f) Class rooms and school
 - g) Social change and development
 - h) Consultation
2. **Questions Raised During the Selection of Problem:**
 - a) Is it interesting?
 - b) Is it new?
 - c) Is it significant?
 - d) Is it feasible?
 - e) Do I have the competence?
 - f) Is reasonable data accessible?
 - g) Will I be able to get proper guidance?
 - h) Do I have the necessary financial resources to carry on the study?
 - i) Do I have enough time?
 - j) Do I have enough confidence and determination to pursue the research?
3. **Formulation or Delimiting the Problem:** After evaluation of the problem, the next step is to phrase the topic adequately and state it clearly. This is known as 'formulation' or 'delimitation' of the problem.
4. **Title of the Research:** The title of the research topic must be precise, brief and should reflect the correct relationship among the variables.
Avoid the following errors:
 - a) Reference to a broad area of study.





- b) Narrow down a topic to such an extent that, it becomes insignificant for research purposes
- c) Employ unscientific and biased terms

5. Statement of the Problem: The different ways of stating the problem are:

- a) Posing a question
 - (i) A single question
 - (ii) Several questions
 - (iii) A single question followed by several questions
- b) Making a declarative statement
 - (i) A single declarative statement
 - (ii) A single statement with several phrases
 - (iii) A series of complete statements
 - (iv) A general statement followed by a subordinate statement
 - (v) A statement followed by a re-statement in the form of questions

6. Definition of the Problem: To specify the problem in detail with accuracy. The explanation and comprehension of the term used in problem title is carried out for the following purposes:

- (i) Evaluation
- (ii) Guidance
- (iii) Systematic planning

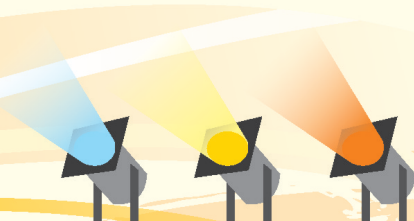
(a) The Synopsis

- (i) Statement of the problem
- (ii) The justification of the problem
- (iii) Statement of scope
- (iv) A survey of related literature
- (v) An analysis of proposed research procedures
- (vi) Definition of technical terms
- (vii) Research Methods to be applied

(b) Outline of synopsis:

(1) Introduction

- (i) Causes of the problem
- (ii) Formulation of the problem
- (iii) Definition of terms of the problem





- (iv) Aims and objectives of the research
- (v) Range of the problem
- (vi) Speculation of the research

(2) Related Literature:

- (i) Preparation of bibliography of related literature.
- (ii) Critical summary of selected research papers bearing on the problem of research.

(3) Research Process: The research process can be summarized as follows:

Step 1: Identify the Gap in Knowledge: On the basis of experience and observation, the researcher realizes to solve the problem.

Step 2: Identify the Causes: On the basis of experience, observation and a review of related literature, the researcher identifies anxiety as one of the factors that could be associated with the problem.

Step 3: State the Goals: The researcher now states the goals of the study.

Step 4: Formulate Hypotheses: The researcher may state hypotheses or speculation of the problems.

Step 5: Collect Relevant Information: The researcher uses appropriate tools and techniques to measure of the selecting problem and collects data.

Step 6: Test the Hypotheses: Researcher now uses appropriate statistical techniques to verify and test the hypotheses of the study.

Step 7: Interpret the Findings: The researcher interprets the findings in terms of whether the relationship between anxiety and the selected problem is positive or negative.

Step 8: Compare the Findings with Prior researchers' Findings: At this step, the researcher tries to find out whether their conclusions match those of the prior researches or not.

Step 9: Modifying Theory: On the basis of steps 7 and 8, the researcher speculates that anxiety alone cannot influence the selected problem. There could be a third factor which influences the relationship between anxiety and the problem. This third factor could be the study habits of students with a moderate level of anxiety and whether they are motivated enough to study regularly and systematically.

Step 10: Ask New Questions: Studying those habits that influence the selected problem and interacting with each other.





Classification of Research Methods

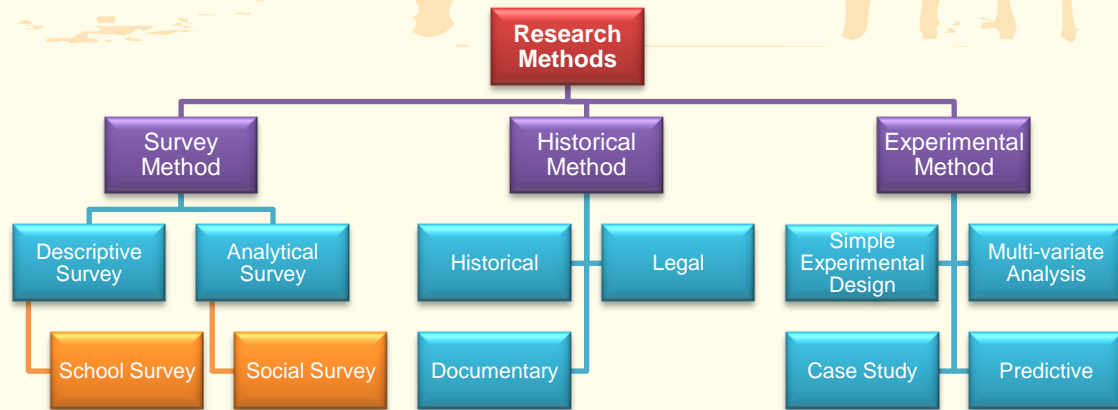


Illustration-1: Classification of Descriptive Survey



Illustration-2: Classification of Survey Method

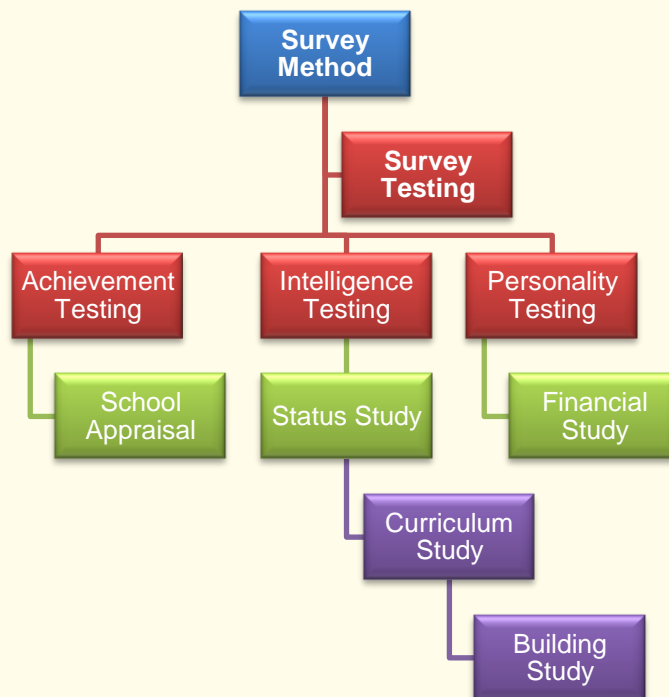




Illustration-3:

Chapter Writing: Characters and Format: Chapter writing is an art which enhances the quality of research. The researcher should keep in mind that the scientific arrangement and errorfree flow of technicalities as well as languageshould be proper. The Chapter also reflects the value judgment of the research.

Basically,the researcher arranges them in mosaic-like pattern. Generally, is a practice to present chapter writing in past tense and strictly in third person format.

Guidelines:

- (i) Introductory or theoretical background
- (ii) Review of related literature
- (iii) Methodology or design of research
- (iv) Data collection procedure
- (v) Analysis of data
- (vi) Discussion of results and findings of the study

Bibliography:A list of source materials that are used orconsulted in the preparation of a w
ork or that arereferred to in the text.

Appendix: The basic importance of chapter writing is to convey result of the study in detail, and so arranged as to enable each reader to comprehend the data.

Purpose:

- (i) Expansion of knowledge
- (ii) Presenting the conclusion for information
- (iii) Verification of validity

Title Page:- Should be developed in the following format.

Title of The Research

Specification of the class and

the routine language required for submission

Picture, if required

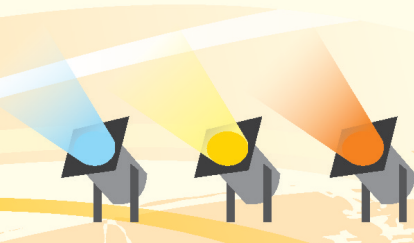


Year	
Name of Supervisor and Designation	Name of Researcher
Name of the Institution	

Table-1

Table of Contents	
Preface	(i)
List of Tables	(ii)
List of Figures	(iii)
Chapters	
1. Introduction	
(i) Statement of the Problem	...
(ii) Objectives of the study	...
(iii) Hypothesis of the study	...
(iv) Assumption and Limitation	...
2. Review of Related Literature	...
3. Design of Research	
(i) Sample	
(ii) Tools and Techniques	
(iii) Method	
(iv) Statistical Techniques	
4. Analysis of Data	...
5. Conclusion	...
6. Bibliography	
7. Appendix	

Table-2





C. Using Media and Sources for the Project

Theatre is an ancient aesthetic practice in India. Surveying play texts and treatises suggest that theatre existed in the Indian subcontinent since the dawn of civilization.

Twentieth century theatre describes a period of great change within the theatrical culture of the 20th century. There was a widespread challenge to long established rules surrounding theatrical representation, resulting in the development of many new forms of theatre, including modernism, expressionism, impressionism, political theatre and other forms of experimental theatre as well as the continuing development of already established theatrical forms like Naturalism and Realism. Throughout the century, the artistic reputation of theatre improved after being derided throughout the 19th century. However, the growth of other media, especially film, has resulted in a diminished role within culture at large. In light of this change, theatrical artists have been forced to seek new ways to engage with society. The various answers offered in response to this have prompted the transformations that make up its modern history.

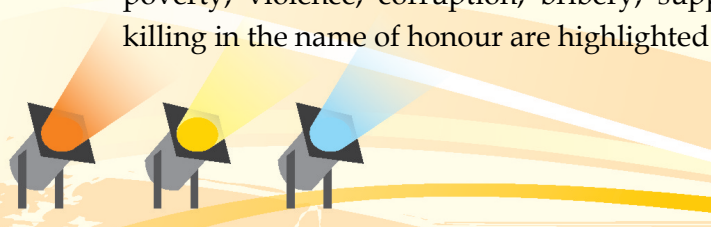
Modern Indian theatre, as we know it today, has a legacy that is influenced by and draws inspiration from various sources. But the modern theatre was not introduced in India before the late eighteenth century at a time of the consolidation of the British Empire in various parts of India. It was through the British that Western proscenium style theatre reached India. However, the first indigenous performance with native actors happened in 1795, when a Russian violinist Herasim Stepanovich Lebedeff, staged a Hindi and Bengali mixed-language version of a short play by Paul Jodrell. In the 1830s, under the patronage of the rich native families, we had the first Bengali-language theatre, which was outside the traditional format of indigenous folk performance genres. However, folk traditions, folk theatre and various other performative genres, indigenous to the soil have been available all through.

Role of Media in Theatre

The media plays a very constructive role in today's society by increasing public awareness. It also collects views, information and attitudes towards certain current issues. The media is the most powerful tool of communication in the emerging world and increases awareness. In this decade of knowledge, and awareness, there is a huge role of media. It manifests itself via television, radio, books, magazines and newspapers. Through them we collect some knowledge and information in some way or the other. Without the media, societies would be isolated, from the rest of the world.

What is Media?

Media is one of the most powerful instrument of communication. Many social issues such as poverty, violence, corruption, bribery, suppression of human rights, discrimination, crime, killing in the name of honour are highlighted through media.





Media refers to links such as mass media, broadcast media, print media and the web media. We know that television and radio are considered broadcast media while newspapers, magazines and journals are formatted as print media and internet news as web media. The media is an important source of information through its news segments, entertainment and allows for exchange of our ideas, suggestions and views for related matters.

The news presented to us can be biased and one sided therefore one has to be careful about the accuracy of the facts reported. The term 'media' is derived from 'medium' which means 'carrier' and it denotes a link which is specifically designed to reach large viewers.

The term was first used with the advent of newspapers and magazines. However, with the passage of time, the term broadened by the invention of radio, TV, cinemas and Internet. It is true that media is playing an important role in strengthening the society. Its responsibility is to inform, educate and entertain the people. It helps one to understand the current situation around the world. The media has a strong social and cultural impact. Because of its inherent ability to reach a large number of people, it is widely used to convey messages to build public opinion and awareness. It can be used to educate people at low cost.

Social Awareness through Social Network Media:

Media is a good tool to spread awareness whether it is the political, social or economic field. It also makes us aware of our rights, evils in our society and new happenings around us.

The limitless connectivity has opened a system of interaction and communication, which has made it possible to develop and define social awareness. Everyone wants timely information which can be accessed through the help of social media. There are various types of social networking mediums which can be easily accessed and the user can utilize this information to their personal and professional spheres of life.

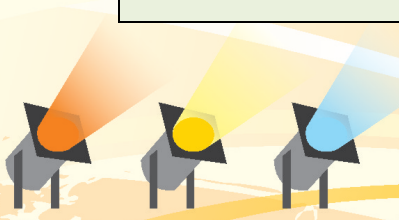
Summary

- ➔ Theatre is a means of communication through live performances.
- ➔ Theatre or drama helps to unlock the use of imagination, intellect, empathy and courage
- ➔ Experimental theatre derives its energy and motivation from the modern, classical, folk and tribal theatre, which has been with us since the origin of inter-disciplinary theatre.
- ➔ Experimental theatre deals with a lot of negotiations between art and issues that are already inter-disciplinary and related to the spiritual environment.
- ➔ Literary reviews provide a critical interrogation by raising questions and provoking discussions
- ➔ The review of data findings with collaborators helps them to reflect on the material from their interviews and workshops, to extrapolate the principles underpinning the project guidelines





- ➔ Research is a process which tackles the facts of fundamental events
- ➔ Theatrical research' refers to process of solving theatrical problem in a systematic and scientific manner, so that one can understand, explain, predict and control human behavior
- ➔ Documentation has two phases. Phase one is the documentation of the events and the facts which are to be repeated during the daily rehearsal process. Phase two of documentation deals with the recording of the whole event to preserve memories for the future
- ➔ A theatre studies student emerges as more sensitive, knowledgeable, confident, cooperative and learns the art of sharing with others.
- ➔ Study in the theatre arts offers exposure to creative and dramatic expression primarily in front of live audiences
- ➔ Actors should be articulate, with clear, pleasant speaking voices, be poised and have the ability to perform in front of an audience.
- ➔ The playwright is responsible for writing the script for a theatrical production
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- ➔ A stage manager must know at least a little about everything in the theatre acting, directing, set designing, lighting and costume designing.
- ➔ A dramaturge serves as a researcher, advisor, writer and editor for a production
- ➔ A literary manager (resident dramaturge) has ongoing duties with the theatre company, including review and selection of scripts
- ➔ Theatre teacher instructors coach students in the techniques of acting, directing, playwriting, script analysis and the history of theatre
- ➔ A theatre educator has a teaching certificate in order to teach in public schools. To teach in higher education, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree.
- ➔ A Drama therapist usually works in consultation with a team of medical professionals to treat and rehabilitate people with physical, mental and emotional disabilities
- ➔ The researches which add new knowledge in the already existing body of knowledge, are called fundamental research
- ➔ Steps of Research
 - Selection of a problem
 - Questions Raised during the Selection of Problem
 - Formulation or Delimiting the Problem Title of the Research





1. Statement of the Problem

2. Definition of the Problem:

(a) The Synopsis

(b) Outline of synopsis:

➔ Research Process: The research process can be summarized as follows:

Step 1: Identify the Gap in Knowledge:

Step 2: Identify the Causes:

Step 3: State the Goals:

Step 4: Formulate Hypotheses:

Step 5: Collect Relevant Information:

Step 6: Test the Hypotheses:

Step 7: Interpret the Findings:

Step 8: Compare the Findings with Prior researchers' Findings:

Step 9: Modifying Theory:

Step 10: Ask New Questions:

➔ The media plays a very constructive role in today's society by increasing public awareness

➔ Media is one of the most powerful instrument of communication.

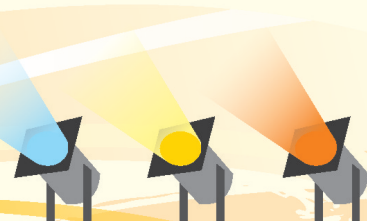
➔ Many social issues such as poverty, violence, corruption, bribery, suppression of human rights, discrimination, crime, killing in the name of honour are highlighted through media

➔ Media is a good tool to spread awareness whether it is the political, social or economic field. It also makes us aware of our rights, evils in our society and new happenings around us.

Comprehension Questions:

Q.1. Answer the following in about 15 words:

- (i) What is the aim of theatre research?
- (ii) What is the relevance of theatre?
- (iii) What is the importance of literary reviews?
- (iv) What is meant by 'Research'?
- (v) What is meant by 'Theatrical research'?
- (vi) Who is a playwright?





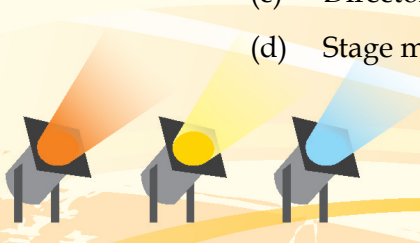
- (vii) What is the role of a director?
- (viii) Who is a 'Drama Therapist'?
- (ix) What is the aim of research work?
- (x) What is media?
- (xi) How does experimental theatre derives its energy and motivation?
- (xii) What is the aim of research work?
- (xiii) Define action research.
- (xiv) Give definition of problem.
- (xv) Draw a line sketch of classification of research methods.
- (xvi) Draw a line sketch diagram of classification of survey methods.

Q.2. Answer the following in about 50 words:

- (i) 'Gathering data' and 'reviewing data' are the two levels of explorations in research work. Explain these two.
- (ii) Explain the functions performed by a Stage Manager?
- (iii) Differentiate between Dramaturge and Literary Manager.
- (iv) What are the major areas of specialization of theatre study?
- (v) What qualities are enhanced by theatre study?

Q.3. Answer the following in about 75 words:

- (i) Who is Theatre Educator? Explain the role played by him in theater development.
- (ii) Explain the scientific approach of acquiring knowledge.
- (iii) What is the relevance of theatre?
- (iv) Describe in brief about Experimental theatre.
- (v) Describe the two levels of exploration that research work collaborates
- (vi) List the career option in contemporary theatre.
- (vii) Write short notes on-
 - (a) Professional actor
 - (b) Playwright
 - (c) Director
 - (d) Stage manager





- (e) Dramaturge and literary manager
 - (f) Theatre educator
 - (g) Drama therapist
 - (h) Arts management
 - (i) Job titles
- (viii) What is the scope of individual project in research?
- (ix) Describe role of social network media in social awareness.

Q.4. Answer the following in about 150 words:

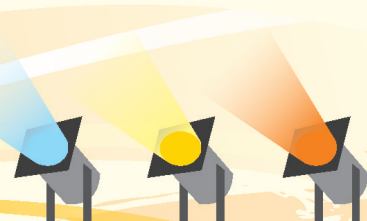
- (i) It refers to process of solving theatrical problem in a systematic and scientific manner, so that one can understand, explain, predict and control human behavior. Identify the process and state its features.
- (ii) Explain the different Sources of Acquiring Knowledge.
- (iii) Define theatrical research and its features.
- (iv) Why is documentation of the theatre research process essential? Define two phases of documentation.
- (v) What is theatre research project? Give examples of research projects in different aspects of theatre
- (vi) Define chapter writing and its characters and format.
- (vii) Define Media. How does media play a role in theatre?

Q.5. Answer the following in about 250 words:

- (i) What is Fundamental Research? Explain different classes of Fundamental Research.
- (ii) Explain the role of media in theatre.
- (iii) How is Social Awareness created through Social Network Media?
- (iv) Describe the methods and sources of acquiring knowledge.
- (v) Define fundamental Research .Elaborate its various categories.
- (vi) Enlist the steps of research .Describe them in brief.
- (vii) Give the outline of Synopsis. Explain each in brief.

Activities

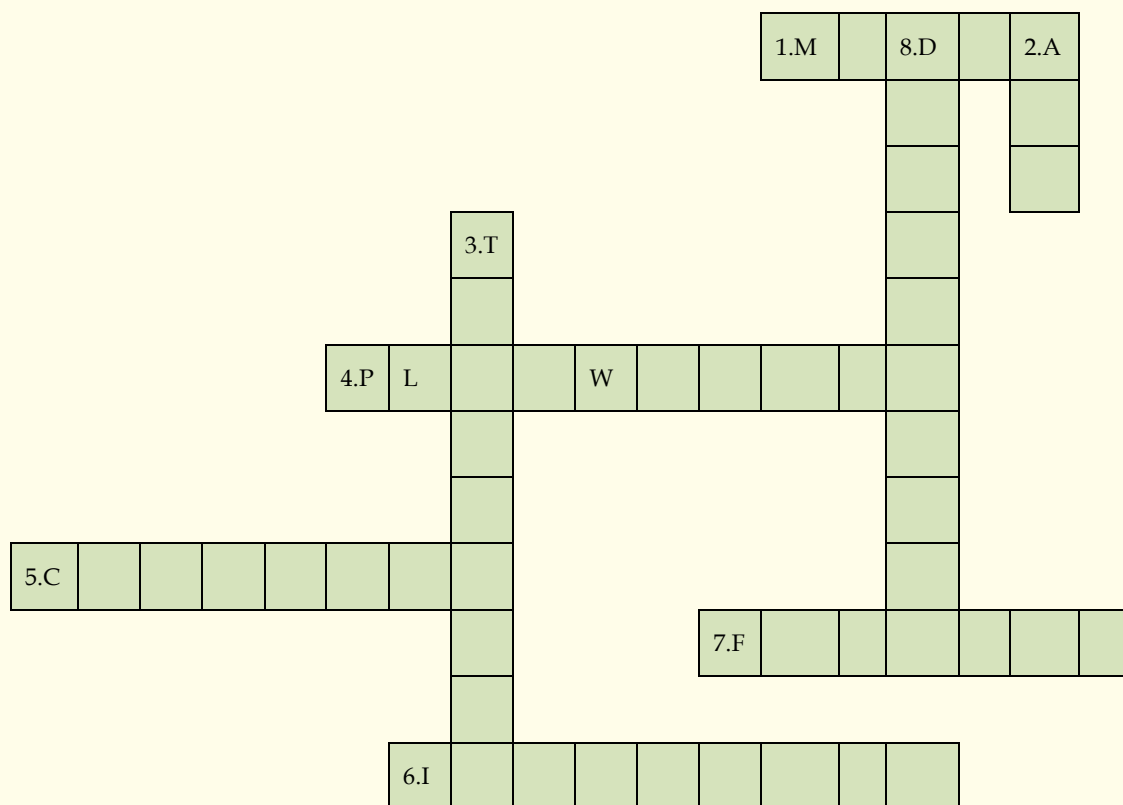
Prepare a chart of Ibsen's plays characters.





Crossword Puzzle - 7

Solve the crossword with the given clues:



Across

1. The _____ plays a very constructive role in today's society by increasing public awareness
4. Person responsible for writing the script for a theatrical production
5. A clash or disagreement
6. A formal meeting for the assessment of an applicant
7. It implies the use of our beliefs, emotions with alive reactions

Down

2. Creative expression
3. Long established customs or practices are popular sources of acquiring knowledge
8. serves as a researcher, advisor, writer and editor for a production



