Revised Curriculum

Bachelor of Arts Degree Programme CDCE 2021

PERFORMING ARTS-MUSIC

Year	Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory	
Study				/Optional	Credits
		PAMU 18214	Survey of Sri Lanka music	Compulsory	4
	1 & 2	PAMU 18224	Practical – North Indian Classical	Compulsory	4
1			Music – Vocal I*		
			Or		
			Practical - North Indian Classical Music - Instrumental I*		
		PAMU 28214	Introduction to Ethnomusicology	Compulsory	4
	3 & 4		& Performing Arts		
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2		PAMU 28224	Practical – North Indian Classical	Compulsory	4
			Music- Vocal II*		
			Or		
			Practical – North Indian Classical		
			Music – Instrumental II*		
		PAMU 38214	The Fundamentals of Music	Compulsory	4
	5 & 6		Composition and Sri Lankan		
			Composers.		
3		PAMU 38224	Practical – North Indian Classical	Compulsory	4
			Music - Vocal III*		
			Or		
			Practical – North Indian Classical		
			Music – Instrumental III*		

^{*} Students should select only one practical subject and continue it throughout LEVEL I, II, & III

Course Code:	PAMU 18214
Compulsory/	Compulsory
Optional:	
Course Name:	Survey of Sri Lanka music
Intended	Students will learn about the history, development and new trends in
Learning	Sri Lankan music, will recognize and explain the nature of Sri Lankan
Outcomes:	music, musical instruments, usage of Sri Lankan music, distinguish
	Sri Lankan musical forms and apply them in their creative work
Course Content	History of Sri Lankan music during pre-Buddhist era and from antiquity to the end of Anuradhapura Period - Evidence of Sri Lankan music in literature - Historical and archaeological evidence of Sri Lankan music - Sigiri graffiti - Study of indigenous music in Sri Lanka - Musical instruments during the particular period - Religion and Music, Music and the festivals - Court music and foreign influences in Sri Lankan music - Folk and contemporary Sri Lankan music (their context and application, socio-cultural values, appreciation of folk music in relation to its original context) - Folk music and folk theatre, foreign influence in Sri Lankan music,
Teaching	Carole, Passion, Kantaru, Nadagam, Nurti - Gramophone music, contribution of SLBC towards the development of Sri Lankan music, modern trends in Sri Lankan music and group music Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop
/Learning	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint
Activities:	presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	 ආරියරත්න, සුනිල්, (2003), කැරොල්, පසම්, කන්තාරු, එස්. ගොඩගේසහසහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ. ආරියරත්න, සුනිල්, (2003) ගුැමෆෝන් ගී, එස්. ගොඩගේසහසහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ. කුලතිලක,සී.දඑස්. (1974) ලංකාවේසංගීත සම්භවය, ලේක්හවුස්, කොළඹ ජයතුංග, මංගලිකා, (2009) පුාසංගික කලා, විද හාලංකාරමුදුණාලය, කැලණිය (කර්තෘ පුකාශන). සරච්චන්දු, එදිරිවීර (1992) සිංහල ගැමිනාටකය, ජාතිකඅධහාපනආයතනය, මහරගම.

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	<i>පැරණිලියගීහෙවත්පුරාණසිංදුගීතකව්,</i> එම්.ඩී. ගුණසේන,කොළඹ.
	Appleton, Ian (2008). Buildings for the Performing Arts: A
	Design and Development Guide, reprint. Burlington, MA
	Architectural Press for Elsevier Ltd URL: www.educacion-
	olistica.org/Theatres%2C%20performing% 20arts/
	Buildings%20for□
	Gunawardhana, Theja., (1977). Ravana Dynasty in Sri
	Lankan Dance-Drama, National Publishing House,
	Lahore.
	Mihindukulasooriya, R.P., Fernando, S., (2000). <i>Rituals, Folk</i>
	Beliefs and Magical Arts of Sri Lanka, Sridevi printers,
	Dehiwala.
•	Obeysekara, G., (1963) <i>The cult of the Goddess Pattini</i> . The
	University of Chicago press, Chicago and London.
	Pertold, Otaker, (1954) <i>Ceremonial dances of the Sinhalese</i> ,
	TisaraPrakasakayo, Dehiwala
	Schechener, Richard, (2002), <i>Performance Studies:</i>
	AnIntroduction, Routledge, USA.
	Performance Arts in Asia, Edited and with introductions by
	es R. Brandon (1971). Paris, UNESCO URL:
unes	doc.unesco.org/images/0000/ 000030/003091eo.pdf

Course Code:	PAMU 18224	
Compulsory/	Compulsory	
Optional:		
Course Name:	Practical – North Indian Classical Music- Vocal I*	
	Or	
	Practical – North Indian Classical Music- Instrumental I*	
Intended	By the end of the course, students will be able to perform all the items	
Learning	mentioned in the course content of Oriental music.	
Outcomes:		
Course Content		
	Prescribed Raga:	
	- Alheiya Bilawal, Yaman, Bhairav, Asavari, Kalawathi, Bhagesri	
	-Madhyalaya Gat / Chotakyal (composition) from each Ragas	
	- Vilambit Gat / Badakhyal in following Ragas: Yaman, Bhagesri,	
	Asavari and Kalawathi	
	- Complete knowledge of above Ragas	

- One creative composition from any selected Raga - Study of following Taala: Teental (Vilambit and Drut); Jhaptal (Thah, Dugun, Tigun and Chougun), Bhajan, Kawali/ Dhuun	
- One Hindi song based on Classical music	
- Initial training for vocal music (Alankara and Palta)	
-Initial training for instrumental music.	
Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop	
All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint	
presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.	
Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) +	
assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.	
● ගීතදේව, ශාන්ති, (2000) <i>රාග කෝෂය,</i> එස්. ගොඩගේසහසහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ.	
● පෙරේරා, එම්.ජි. (1933) <i>ගීත ශික්ෂක</i> , <i>තෘතීයභාගය,</i> කොමර්ෂල් මුදුණාලය, කොළඹ (කර්තෘ පුකාශන).	
 Chatterjee, Chaya, (1996). Sastriya Sangeeta and Music Culture: Bengal through the	

Course Code:	PAMU 28214
Compulsory/	Compulsory
Optional:	
Course Name:	Introduction to Ethnomusicology & Performing Arts
Intended	At the end of the course, students will recognize what is music, its
Learning Outcomes:	main principles, primary stages of ethnomusicology (folk music research, comparative musicology), will know definitions, history, theory and methodology in ethnomusicology, will understand major theoretical and practical issues relevant to the discipline, will understand music and dance in a broader sense beyond their aesthetic beauty, will learn about world music cultures, will be able to design a small-scale independent ethnographic research project Upon completion of the course, students will be able to understand the theories, concepts, and techniques of Performing Arts and apply
	them in their creative work.
Course Content	Introduction to music and ethnomusicology (definitions and concepts). Introduction to folk music research and comparative

	musicology. Similarities and differences in musicology and ethnomusicology. Study history, theory and methodology in ethnomusicology and apply its approaches to their musical lives. Study principals of ethnomusicology and their application in modern day music. Introduction to world music regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa and South-West Asia (Middle East), South Asia, South-East Asia, East Asia, Central Asia, North America, Central America, South America, Europe, Australia and Oceania Geographic, historical, demographic, linguistic, religious and musical overview of the South-Asian countries - Introductionto applied ethnomusicology - Fieldwork and create a job opportunity History of Performing Arts in the World & in Sri Lanka and their aspects - Elements of Performing Arts: Nritta, Nritya, Natya, Four Abhinayas - Relationship between Music and Dance in Performance - Importance of Stage/ Theatre in Performing Arts - Importance of Audience - Importance of establishment of cultural Identity
Teaching	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop
/Learning	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint
Activities:	presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	 Bakan, Michael. 1999. Music of Death and New Creation: Experiences in the World of Balinese Gamelan Beleganjur. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Erickson, Paul A., and Liam D. Murphy. 2013. A History of Anthropological Theory, 4th Edition. North York, ON: University of Toronto Press. Harrison, Klisala. (2017). "Community Arts, Employment and Poverty: Exploring the Roles of Musical Participation and Professionalization in Health Equity", Music, Health and Wellbeing: Exploring Music for Health Equity and Social Justice. Pp. 177-199. Helemay, Kay Kaufman S. (2015). Soundscapes: Exploring Music in a Changing World, 3rd edition. New York: Norton, 2015.



Intended Learning Outcomes:	At the end of the course, students will be able to identify the characteristics of all the prescribed <i>Ragas</i> , perform to create the expected <i>rasas</i> , and apply them in their creative work	
Course Content	Prescribed Ragas: Desh, Marva, Malkauns, Jaijayawanthi, Poorvi, Hamsadhwani Madhyalaya Gat / Chotakyal (composition) from each Ragas Vilambit Gat / Badakhyal in following Ragas: Jaijayawanthi, DarbhariKanhada, Chayanut Complete knowledge of above Ragas One creative composition from any selected Raga Study of following Taala: Ektal (vilambit and drut) DeepchandiRupak, (Thah, dugun, Tigun and Chougun) Gazal or Bhajan, Dhrupad or Dhamar Initial training for vocal music (Alankara, Palta, Gamak) Initial training for instrumental music (Alankara, Palta, Gamak)	
Teaching	- One Dhun (tune) Study of tuning the instrument and correct hand movements Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop	
/Learning Activities:	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.	
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.	
Recommended Reading:	 ගීතදේව, ශාන්ති, (2000) රාග කෝෂය, එස්. ගොඩගේසහසහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ. පෙරේරා, එම්.ජී. (1933) ගීත ශික්ෂක,තෘතීයභාගය, කොමර්ෂල් මුදුණාලය, කොළඹ (කර්තෘ පුකාශන) Mahajan, Anupam, (2001). Ragas in Hindustani music, New Delhi, Gayan Publishing House Rao, Subba, 1956. Raganidhi, Madras, the Music Academy Publication 	

Course Code:	PAMU 38214
Compulsory/	Compulsory
Optional:	
Course	The Fundamentals of Music Composition and Sri Lankan Composers.
Name:	
Intended	At the end of the course, students will get to know about pioneer music
Learning	composers of Sri Lanka and their contributions to the field, will develop

Outcomes:	basic skills and compose music for a given theme and they also will be able	
Outcomes.	to create and develop a concept/ theme, compose melodies and rhythmic	
	patterns	
Course Content	- Contribution of Sri Lankan musicians to the development of Sri Lankan music:	
	- Ananda Samarakoon, Sunil Shantha, W.B. Makuloluwa,	
	- W.D. Amaradewa, Lionel	
	Alagama.DrPremasiriKhemadasa,RohanaBaddage, Lionel	
	Ranwala ClarenceWijewardanaetc.	
	Primary chords and scales	
	- Developing a theme to a given idea	
	- Music arranging,	
l	- Composing (song writing and techniques)	
	- Introduction to digital music composing	
	- Designing	
	- Planning	
	- Modern music concepts and trends	
	- Analyzing lyrics	
	- Music script	
	- Notation writing and reading	
	- Improvising and voicing	
	- Presentation	
Teaching	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop	
/Learning	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation),	
Activities:	Using web search and self-studies methods.	
Assessment	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments	
Strategy:	(20marks) at end of the academic year.	
	(· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Recommend	• Belkin, Alan, (2008). A Practical Guide to Musical	
ed Reading:	Composition, USA, Author Publications	
	• Brown, James Murray, (1987), A Handbook of	
	MusicalKnowledgePart 1, UK: Trinity College London	
	• Dunston, Ralph, (1933). 2 nd ed.,The Composer's Hand Book: A	
	Guide to the Principles of Musical Composition, London: J.	
	Curwen & Sons.	
	• Hanning, B.R., & Grout, Donald J., (1998), Concise History of Western Music, Norton, New York.	
	Scales and Arpeggios: Initial to Grade 5, UK: Trinity College London The Associated Board of the Poyal School of Music	
	London, The Associated Board of the Royal School of Music.	

• Schoenberg, Arnold, Fundamentals of Music Composition,
ed. Gerald Strang, Leonard Stein (1999). CA: USA, Belmont Music
URL:
https://monoskop.org//Schoenberg_Arnold_Fundamentals_of_Musical_Co
mposition
• Taylor, Eric Robert, (2008), Music Theory in Practice, Grade
1,2,3,4, UK: The Associated, Board of the Royal School of Music.
Thompson, John, (2005), <i>John Thompson's Easiest PianoCourse Part 1</i> , USA: Wills Music Company

Course Code:	PAMU 38224	
Compulsory/	Compulsory	
Optional:		
Course Name:	Practical – North Indian Classical Music- Vocal III*	
	Or	
	Practical – North Indian Classical Music- Instrumental III*	
Intended	By the end of the course, students will be able to perform all the items	
Learning	prescribed in the syllabus, create novel item mixing the characteristics	
Outcomes:	of classical and folk traditions.	
Course Content		
	Prescribed Ragas: SuddhaKalyana, Jog, DharbariKanada,	
	AhirBahirav, Thodi, Mad MadSaranga	
	- Madhyalaya Gat / Chotakyal (composition) from each Ragas	
	- Vilambit Gat / Badakhyal in following Ragas: Jog,	
	AbhogiKanhada, AhirBhairav	
	- Complete knowledge of above Ragas	
	- One creative composition from any selected Raga	
	- Study of following Taala: Ada Chauthal, chauthal, Dhamar (Thah,	
	Dugun, Tigun and Chougun)	
	One Gazal or Bhajan, Dhrupad or Dhamar and TharanaOne Dhuun	
Teaching	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop	
/Learning	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint	
Activities:	presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.	
Assessment	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) +	
Strategy:	assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.	
Recommended	● ගීතලද්ව, ශාන්ති, (2001). <i>රාග දෘෂ්ටි</i> , එස්.	
Reading:	ගොඩගේසහසහෝදරයෝ, කොළඹ.	
	Aggrawal, Vinaya Kumara; Nagpal, Alka, 2004. Sitar and	
	its Compositions, New Delhi, Sanjay Prakashan	

- Mahajan, Anupam, (2001). Ragas in Hindustani Music,
 New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House
- Mahajan, Anupam, (2001). *Ragas in Hindustani Music*, New Delhi, Gyan Publishing House
- Rao, Subba, (1956). *Raganidhi*, Madras, the Music Academy Publication
- Credits values of non-standard/non-conventional delivery methods should be defined at the beginning of the document This should be provided as hours assigned for lectures, practical classes or independent learning, such that a total of 50 notional hours of learning are required for each credit. For industrial training and research projects, one credit requires 100 notional hours of learning