

DOWNLOAD PDF THE PERFORMERS GUIDE TO THE COLLABORATIVE PROCESS

Chapter 1 : The Performers Guide to the Collaborative Process () by Sheila Kerrigan

*Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process, The [Sheila Kerrigan] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book demystifies the creative collaborative process and gives the performer and director practical tools and information to work happily and efficiently in the creation of new.*

This book demystifies the collaborative creative process and gives you simple tools to create original performance happily and efficiently. Part I starts with generating ideas for a piece; it walks you through researching, creating, and shaping material; and shows how to continue to move forward. Part II, about group dynamics, shows how to build safety and trust, share power and make decisions openly, and communicate skillfully using constructive critiques and peaceful conflict resolution. Teachers and professors of Dance, Theatre, Community-Based Performance, and Devising Performance use this book as a foundation for their courses. Here is a link to the digital version: Part One is about Creative Processes. Chapter One starts with how to handle the fear of starting and proceeds with how to get an idea for a performance piece, including twenty-two ways to come up with an idea. Once you have latched onto an idea, Chapter Two reveals tools and rehearsal processes to help generate material about it and ways to shape the material you are gathering. The last chapter of Part One explains how to organize your material into an aesthetic whole, what to do when you get stuck, and how to handle cutting. Part Two is about Collaborative Processes. Chapter Five explores how collaborative groups build safety into their rehearsal processes so that they can take the risk of creative thinking. It lays out equitable power-sharing structures that enable groups to make decisions efficiently and happily. Group dynamics are explored and charted in Chapter Six: The last chapter deals with communication: The book is brim full of games and exercises and practical techniques you can use in your studio as you follow your own creative process. Artistic directors like Tony Montanaro, Steven Kent and Liz Lerman, as well as group therapists, professional conflict managers, and even a computer design team leader at the CIA contribute their expertise. Steve Durland Image from Chapter Four: Page from Just One of Those Days binder. Steve Durland Figure Steve Durland Image from Chapter Five: Consensus Decision-Making Flow Chart:

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Chapter 2 : Stages of the Collaborative Problem Solving Process

The Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process is in two parts. Part One is about Creative Processes. Chapter One starts with how to handle the fear of starting and proceeds with how to get an idea for a performance piece, including twenty-two ways to come up with an idea.

How collaboration technologies can boost business performance Many executives are looking for more business value from their enterprise collaboration technologies and tools. Overview Companies need their critical workforces to perform smarter, faster and more productively. Achieving that goal requires embedding collaborative technologies deep into processes and incentivizing collaborative behaviors—ultimately transforming the way organizations turn knowledge into action. Collaboration platforms should do more than help employees talk about their work; they should create new ways for employees to do their work. Although collaborative technology solutions have been around for many years they are kind of like Olympic competitors with a slew of silver medals but no golds: Certainly there is no lack of collaboration technologies in the marketplace. Vendors are offering businesses a growing range of these tools, including Facebook-like social platforms such as Chatter, Yammer and Jive, as well as employee crowdsourcing tools such as AnswerHub and Spigit, to the list of collaboration technologies. A Avanade survey found that 77 percent of decision makers are using such technologies, and 82 percent of businesses that use collaboration tools want to use even more in the future. Successful and innovative collaboration solutions are already in place at many companies. Making campaigns like this work requires plenty of coordination between central marketing staff, local teams and external creative talent. Yet many executives sense they should be getting more value from these tools. According to a Forrester Research report, 64 percent of executives surveyed said their companies were realizing only a subset of potential benefits from collaboration technologies. Why have these solutions advanced only to silver-medal status instead of the gold? One sticking point is that they need to do more than just make it easier for employees to share knowledge and communicate; collaboration technologies must help shape how work is performed and enable teamwork that leads to better results, greater innovation and higher productivity. Three strategies can help companies achieve the large gains in productivity, decision making and innovation they seek from these technologies. Embed collaboration technologies within business processes New collaboration technologies do more than just digitize old ways of doing things; they make new ways of doing things possible. This is accomplished in part by embedding the technologies into the way work is performed so that using them becomes a natural and accepted part of the job. By more readily sharing documents and quickly locating experts to answer questions, sales teams at GE Aviation were able to complete in minutes work that had previously taken more than one week. Collaboration technologies can also provide guidance about how particular processes can be optimally performed to improve quality and increase productivity. Team members can then use the platform to hand off work, conduct discussions, share updates, review checklists and obtain approvals. Executives can then use workstream analytics to study how effectively processes are being performed and where they can be improved, and also how well teams are collaborating. Shape the collaborative behaviors that drive results Simply making collaboration technologies available is not enough. Equally important is engaging in the change management activities that shape, encourage and incentivize desired collaborative behaviors. Early approaches to incentivizing participation in knowledge sharing often focused on quantity of postings, not quality. Looking for a better way to encourage the use of collaboration tools, EMC Corp. Employees win points for completing tasks, answering questions or doing other work on the social network. Unleash the full power of enterprise talent Effective collaboration technologies support not only how people work today but how they will need to work in the future. Increasingly, companies are embracing new operating models in which multiple organizations—the company, its vendors, its outsourcers, its partners and others—work together toward a unified goal. Such an operating model will be successful only if people from the different organizations collaborate effectively. A

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related trend has to do with how talent is sourced and deployed. Consider how crowdsourcing and the social web are already enabling firms to hand off some tasks to workers outside the enterprise. The platform tracks performance and rewards high performers with recognition, more work and better pay. One advantage of this approach: It allows organizations to scale their customer contact needs quickly to respond to sudden spikes in demand. In the future, these same concepts and technologies are likely to be applied to more kinds of knowledge work. Take, for example, an automotive engineer in Germany who needs help creating engineering drawings. A retired engineer in Michigan or a young engineer in Europe could offer to assist, and receive not just pay but a reputation-enhancing public review for completing the job well. Mechanisms like these could help companies quickly and seamlessly plug their skills gaps. Adding social networking and crowdsourcing to collaborative tools provides new potential to improve organizational agility, increase productivity, aid decision making and spark idea generation. Rather than accept just modest improvements from these technologies, executives should aim high and pursue the greater gains that can come by embedding collaboration into specific processes, incentivizing collaborative behaviors and thinking more strategically about these important technologies. We feature original content devoted to these topics as well as a selection of unique insights offered by professionals throughout Accenture.

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Chapter 3 : The Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process | Sheila Kerrigan

The Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process (Illustrations from the book are below.) Do you work with a group and wonder if there's a better way?

What Is Collaborative Law? Collaboration is essentially the same as Cooperation. Couples traditionally retained lawyers who are trained to use an adversarial approach to win at any cost. They went to war on behalf of their client and the casualties are the children, as well as the divorcing parents. This is hugely expensive and emotionally devastating. Some lawyers offer a collaborative process where they pledge to work as a group. The two lawyers and the divorcing couple all work together to negotiate a reasonable, fair and equitable solution without the warfare, the games and the extremely high costs of court trials. The process uses informal discussions and conferences to settle all issues. Confrontation is set aside and the process works through cooperation and negotiation. The divorcing couple provide the facts, the financial information and suggest solutions they can live with. The lawyers work with what the couple gives them. Both spouses and both collaborative lawyers sign a contract agreeing not to go to court. They may not get everything they want, but collaborative law will probably will get the best settlement for both parties. This is preferable to letting a stranger, such as a judge, who knows nothing about you, determine how your children will be raised, your assets divided and in a real sense how you will live the rest of your life. That judge has nothing but some documents before him to make decisions affecting the rest of your life. Collaborative Law costs will be a tiny fraction of that amount Emotional Cost: You will carry fewer emotional scars if you collaborate with your spouse instead of going to war in the usual divorce nightmare. The process takes much less time than a protracted court battle. Both parties will have skilled legal advisors who understand how to reach a reasonable and appropriate settlement. You are not alone. Your collaborative lawyer will work with you throughout explaining, coaching and guiding you to the optimum settlement through mutual participation and agreement. All parties agree in advance to work only toward a settlement acceptable to both clients. Litigation is not permitted and all parties contract up front not to go court. You and your spouse will not be permitted to play games or take advantage of each other. All parties have a huge financial incentive to make the Collaborative Family Law Process work. The collaborative lawyers are "out of a job" if the process breaks down. Clients and collaborative lawyers work together seeking a settlement rather than working against each other as "opposing parties" Collaborative lawyers usually have training in ADR, Mediation, Negotiation and the Collaborative Family Law Process.

Chapter 4 : The Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process by Sheila Kerrigan

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A Guide to Child Performance Licensing In North America, a sideshow is an extra, secondary production associated with a circus, carnival, fair, or.

Chapter 6 : The Performer's Guide to the Collaborative Process - Collaborative Creativity

The performing arts are collaborative by nature, and more and more groups of performers want to create together, as an ensemble. This book demystifies the collaborative creative process and gives performers and directors practical tools and information to work happily and efficiently in the creation of original work.

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Chapter 7 : Devised theatre - Wikipedia

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Chapter 8 : About Divorce Is the Collaborative Family Law Process Right for You? Family Law

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