



Knowledge Organiser Key Stage 3
Subject: Music **Year:** 9
Topic Title: Music of the Indian Subcontinent



Lesson 1

Key Facts from this lesson

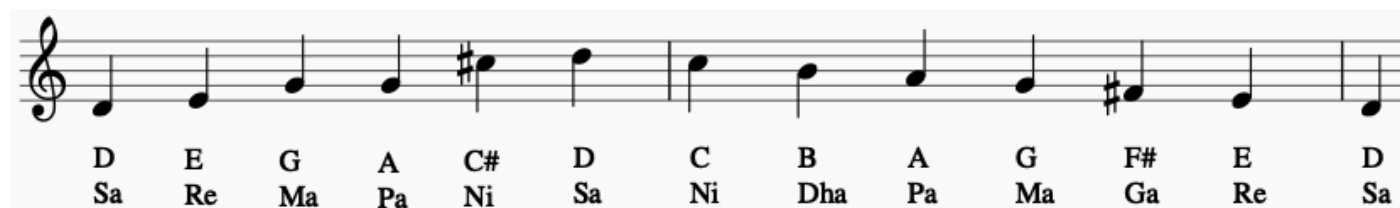
- Indian classical music is the blanket term used to describe all classical music of the Indian subcontinent. It has been around in some way or another at least as long as the history of the region, and has written examples dating back to 1000 BC.
- The central characteristics of the genre are droning, improvisation, and raga, which is a term that describes both the scales and melodies used in the music. While Western music uses a 12-note chromatic scale (think C1 to C2 on a keyboard), Indian music uses microtones, which are notes found between a semitone interval.
- The Indian subcontinent consists of India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Raag** - a scale used as a melodic framework for improvisation in Indian classical music
- ★ **Alap** - the first section in a piece of Indian classical music in which the soloist (usually the sitar player) improvises over a tanpura drone in free time
- ★ **Free time** - a musical feel in which there is no clear pulse
- ★ **Drone** - a long, held note
- ★ **Sitar** - a melodic stringed instrument used in Indian classical music
- ★ **Tanpura** - a droning bass instrument used on Indian classical music
- ★ **Meend** - a pitch glide, known in Western terminology as a portamento or a slide

Diagrams to support learning:

Raag Desh in D:





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Lesson 2

Key facts from this lesson

- Indian Classical Music is not 100% improvised, and regularly features fixed composition (written) sections. The section that features the written tune in Indian Classical Music is known as the *Gat*.
- Rhythm in Indian Classical Music is counted in cycles. The most common rhythm cycle is *tintal*, which is a 16 beat cycle, counted as four groups of four. The first note is emphasised in the first, second and fourth groups of four, and when counting this rhythm cycle, we clap on these emphasised beats. The third group of four does not feature an emphasised note at the start, and when counting we wave on that beat.

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Taal** - the cycles of rhythm used in Indian Classical Music. The most common is *tintal*, a 16 beat cycle
- ★ **Tabla** - the most common percussion instrument used in Indian Classical Music
- ★ **Gat** - the fixed composition (written) section in a piece of Indian Classical Music. It is always based around a set *raag*

Raag Desh – Gat Section

The musical notation shows a Sitar melody in 4/4 time. The first staff begins at measure 49 and the second at measure 53. The melody is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various note values, rests, and accidentals, representing the fixed composition (Gat) section of the Raag Desh.



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Lesson 3

Key facts from this lesson

- The film industry of the Indian subcontinent is a very big deal. Huge budget productions are made each year in countries like India and Pakistan, with the movies enjoying popularity around the world. While most of the countries in the region have their own film industries, the term Bollywood is generally used to describe the style of movies produced in the region. The productions are highly dramatic, and feature beautiful costumes and lots of singing!
- The film and music industries in the Indian Subcontinent are very closely linked, and a huge amount of the most popular songs in the region are all from movies.
- Thanks to freedom of movement and immigration, humans from all around the world are able to create music that combines the music styles of several different cultures to create Fusions, which are combinations of different musical styles. A popular Fusion genre in the UK is Bhangra, which combines Punjabi folk music and European/American electronic and popular music styles.

Key words and definitions from this lesson:

- ★ **Bollywood** – The film industry of India (a portmanteau of “Hollywood” and “Bombay”, the former name of Mumbai). As well as being the name of the film industry, it also describes the style of the movies.
- ★ **Bhangra** – A fusion genre that combines Punjabi folk and European/American pop and electronic music styles.
- ★ **Dhol** – The main type of drum used in Bhangra music
- ★ **Bols** – The rhythms used in Dhol music. The most common bol is called Chaal.

Bol diagrams:

Key X = Open M = Muted

Vocal	Na	Ge	Dha	Ke	Kin
BASS		X	X	M	M
TREBLE	X		X		X

Double Stroke Exercise 1 - Mummy Daddy

BASS			X	X			X	X
TREBLE	X	X			X	X		

Chaal (maintain treble pattern throughout)

BASS	X					X	X	
TREBLE	X	x	X	x	X	x	X	x

Bhangra

BASS	X					X	X	
TREBLE	X			X	X			X



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Jugni

Arif Lohar & Meesha arr. James Stevenson

♩ = 140 Swing

Lead vocal

Em D

Ae way all - ah wa - li - yan di Ae way all - ah

Choir vocal

Ju - g - ni - ji

Ld. vox

C D

wa - li - yan di Ae way all - ah

Chr.

Ju - g - ni - Ji

Ae way nabbi pak di (jugni ji)
Ae way nabbi pak di (jugni ji)
Ae way maula ali wali (jugni ji)
Ae way maula ali wali (jugni ji)
Ae way meray pir di (jugni ji)
Ae way meray pir di (jugni ji)
Ae way saray sabaz di (jugni ji)
Ae way saray sabaz di (jugni ji)

Em		D		C	
Guitar	Keys	Guitar	Keys	Guitar	Keys
Bass First string, open		Bass Second string Fifth fret		Bass Second string, third fret	



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Lesson 4

Key facts from this lesson

- Contemporary Punjabi music takes influence from Bollywood, Bhangra and Indian Classical, using many of the techniques and concepts we have learned about in previous lessons, but is essentially pop music.
- For the final two lessons, we will be learning two contemporary Punjabi tunes, one by Imran Khan, a Dutch-Pakistani vocalist and songwriter, and one by Zack Knight, a British-Pakistani singer/songwriter.

Imran Khan - Bewafa chords:

[Intro]

Em D C D Em (x2)

[Verse 1]

Em / / /

Gal Sun Mere tu mutiyare

D / / /

Ki samjhe apne aap nu?

C / / /

Mere magaro tu Ki ki kardi

D / / /

Ae gal bus tu hi jandi

Em / / /

Menu sufayan pesh na kar

Bm / / /

Rab kolo thora jeha durr!

C / D /

Sikh ja ke pyar karne de val

Bm / C /

Jhooote sang sade ik ik pal

[Chorus]

Em / / / D / / /

Bewafaaaa bewafaaa

C /

Bewafa nikli hai tu

D / Bm /

Ni jhootha pyar jhootha pyar

C /

Jhoota pyar kita hai tu

Em / / / D / /

Bewafaaaa bewafaaa



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C /

Bewafa nikli hai tu

D /

Bm /

Ni jhootha pyar, jhootha pyar

C /

Em / / /

Jhootha pyar kita hai tu!

[Repeat intro]

[Verse 2 - same chords as verse 1]

Jado nere mere kol tu hove

Yaadaan vichh door tu khove

Sanu sadnihaie naa oda leke

Tenu pende ode bhulekhe

Menu kuch kehndi na hun lor

Mera dil torke tu na hun tor

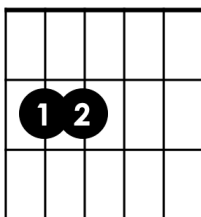
Pyaar tera chaida na hor

Saade pyar di nishaniyat tu mor

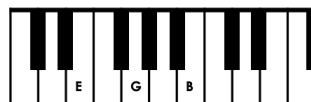
[Repeat chorus]

Em

Guitar



Keys

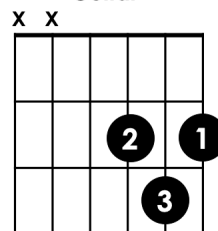


Bass

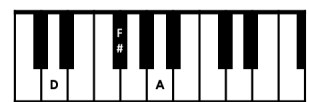
First string, open

D

Guitar



Keys



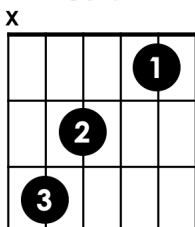
Bass

Second string

Fifth fret

C

Guitar



Keys

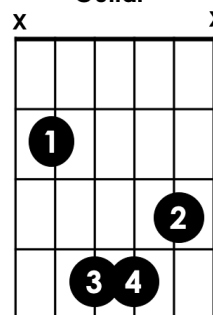


Bass

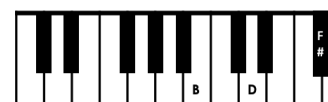
Second string, third fret

Bm

Guitar



Keys



Bass

Second string, second fret



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Lesson 5

Zack Knight – Enemy chords:

[Intro]

C#m A A B

C#m A A B

[Verse 1]

E A

Kivein bhul jaan va dass de

A B

Tere naal jo ghuzre din

E A

Hunn te nahiyo langh diyan rattan

A B

Chain nu hun tere bin

C#m A A

Ik vaari aaja sajna

B

Ghar tera paa ja

C#m A A

Bin tere mar na jawaan

B

Mukh te dikhlaja

[Pre-Chorus]

B A B

Bin tere ruk jaa tere saath

[Chorus]

C#m A A

Yaariyan go ahead and leave

B

It won't make a difference

C#m A A

Yaariyan! Coz I can't wait for you to see

B

With me and you its different

C#m A

Yaariyan coz I wanna know know know

A B

Know know know know



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A A

Was it for real?

A

Was it just me?

B

In love with the enemy

C#m A A B

In love with the enemy

[Verse 2]

Ankhiyan tenu labh diyan ne

Kinnu dil da haal sunaawan

Lag ja mere sinne naal

Tenu main kol bulaawan

Dil takda ae teriyan raahwan

Denda ae sadawan

Dil takda ae teriyan raahwan

Denda ae sadawan

[Pre-chorus]

Zehar hijar da main ta pita

Tu mere naal changa nai keeta.

[Chorus]

Yaariyan go ahead and leave

It won't make a difference

Yaariyan! coz I can't wait for you to see

With me and you its different

Yaariyan coz I wanna know know know

Was it for real?

Was it just me?

In love with the enemy



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C#m

Guitar

X X

3rd Fret

Keys

Bass

Second string, fourth fret

Guitar

X

A

Keys

Bass

Second string

Open

B

Guitar

X X

Keys

Bass

Second string, second fret

Guitar

E

Keys

Bass

First string

Open