PEDAGOGY OF MUSIC

B.Ed NOTES



LALA JAGAT NARAYAN EDUCATION
COLLEGE, JALALABAD (WEST)

UNIT-I: Introduction

a) Historical development of Music and Musical instruments from Ancient times to Modern Times;

b) Aims & objectives of teaching of music, importance of Music in daily life.

c) Indian Classical and light Music in educational institutions – Its importance, popularization.

UNIT-II: Methods and Techniques

(a) Methods of teaching music at secondary level

(b) Relationship of music with other Fine arts subjects.

(c) Voice-culture & larynx

PEDAGOGY OF MUSIC

UNIT-I: INTRODUCTION

(A) Historical Development of Music and Musical Instruments from Ancient Times to Modern Times

1. Meaning of Music

Music is an art of expressing human feelings, emotions and ideas through sound. It is created with the help of singing, musical instruments, rhythm, melody and harmony.

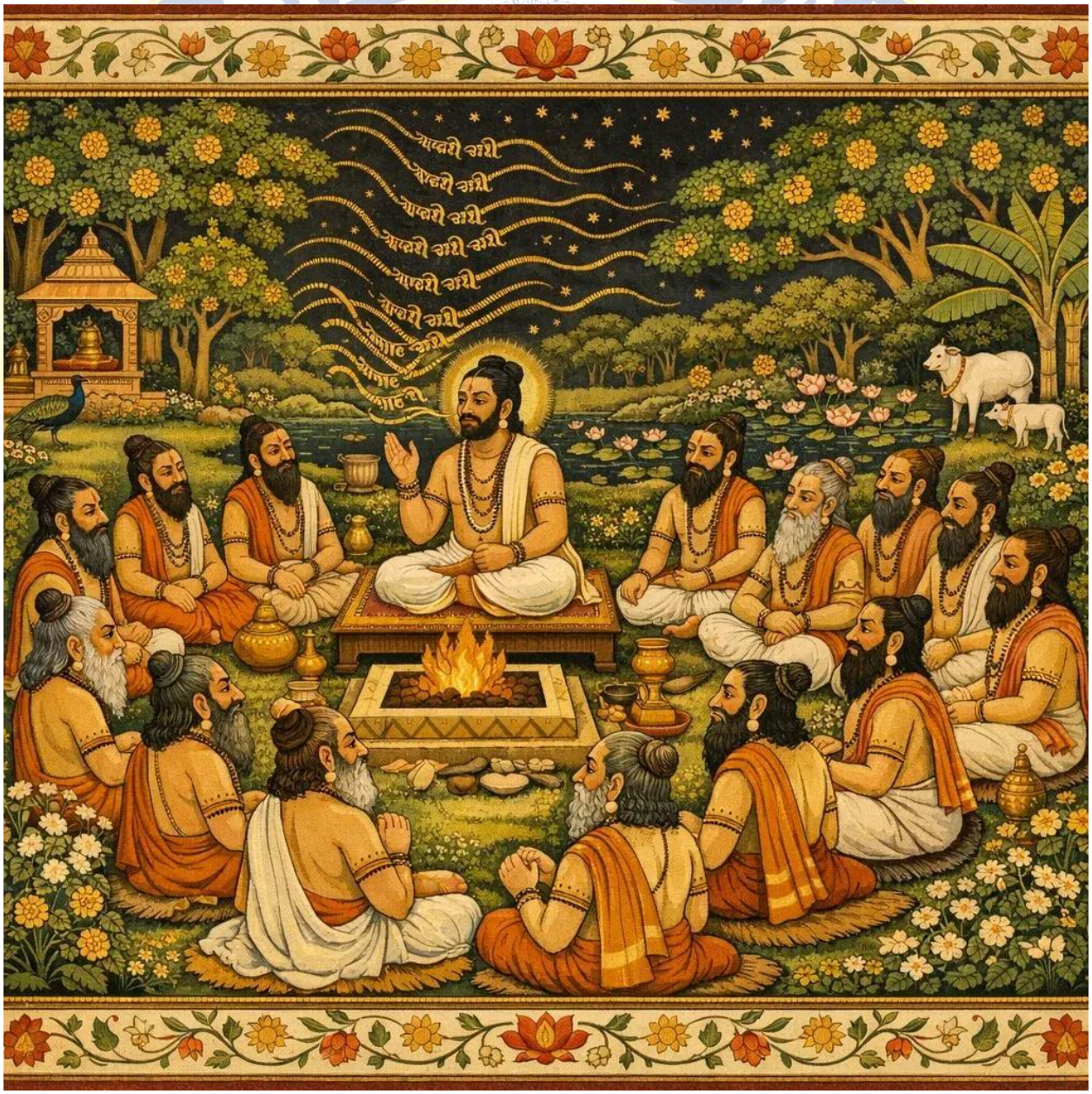
Music is considered a universal language because people from different countries and cultures can understand and enjoy it.

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Example: A devotional song expresses devotion, a patriotic song expresses love for the country, and a classical song expresses artistic beauty.

2. Historical Development of Indian Music

Indian music has a very rich history. It developed gradually through different periods.



1. Ancient Period

- **Music was closely connected with religion and spirituality.**
- **The Vedas were important sources of musical traditions.**
- **Samaveda is particularly associated with musical chanting.**
- **Music was used in religious ceremonies, prayers and rituals.**
- **Instruments like Veena, Flute, Mridangam and Dundubhi were used.**

Example: Vedic hymns were sung during religious ceremonies.

2. Medieval Period

- **Music developed under the influence of different rulers and cultures.**
- **Indian music received encouragement from royal courts.**
- **Two major traditions became prominent: Hindustani music and Carnatic music.**
- **Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri and other forms developed.**
- **Instruments such as Sitar, Tabla and Sarangi became popular.**

Example: Tansen made an important contribution to Hindustani classical music during Akbar's period.

3. Modern Period

- **Music spread through schools, colleges, radio, television and digital platforms.**
- **Music education became an important part of educational institutions.**
- **Recording technology helped preserve musical performances.**
- **Classical, folk, devotional, film and light music became widely popular.**
- **Music competitions and festivals encouraged young artists.**

Example: Students learn classical music through music classes, online lessons and educational videos.

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3. Development of Musical Instruments

Musical instruments are devices used to produce musical sounds.





The development of musical instruments can be understood through four stages:

Period	Important instruments
Ancient	Veena, Flute, Mridangam, Dundubhi
Medieval	Sitar, Tabla, Sarangi, Pakhawaj
Modern	Harmonium, Violin, Guitar, Piano
Contemporary	Keyboard, Synthesizer, Electronic Drum

4. Classification of Indian Musical Instruments

Indian musical instruments are traditionally divided into four categories.

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1. Tata Vadya (String Instruments)

These instruments produce sound through vibrating strings.

Examples:

- **Sitar**
- **Veena**
- **Tanpura**
- **Sarod**
- **Violin**

2. Sushira Vadya (Wind Instruments)

These instruments produce sound through air vibration.

Examples:

- **Flute**
- **Shehnai**
- **Harmonium**
- **Nadaswaram**

3. Avanaddha Vadya (Membrane Instruments)

These instruments produce sound through vibrating stretched membranes.

Examples:

- **Tabla**
- **Dholak**
- **Mridangam**
- **Pakhawaj**

4. Ghana Vadya (Solid Instruments)

These instruments produce sound through the vibration of solid materials.

Examples:

- **Manjira**
- **Jhanjh**
- **Kartal**
- **Ghungroo**

5. Importance of Historical Development of Music

1. **It helps us understand Indian culture and traditions.**
2. **It preserves our cultural heritage.**
3. **It develops respect for great musicians.**

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4. **It provides knowledge about different musical instruments.**
5. **It helps students understand the development of classical and folk music.**
6. **It connects the younger generation with traditional music.**

Mind Map: Historical Development of Music

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF MUSIC

Ancient Period

- **Vedas**
- **Samaveda**
- **Veena**
- **Flute**

Medieval Period

- **Royal courts**
- **Tansen**
- **Dhrupad**
- **Sitar and Tabla**

Modern Period

- **Radio**
- **Television**
- **Music education**
- **Recording**

Contemporary Period

- **Digital music**
- **Synthesizer**
- **Online learning**
- **Music technology**

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(B) Aims and Objectives of Teaching Music and Importance of Music in Daily Life

1. Meaning of Teaching Music

Teaching music is an educational process through which students learn singing, rhythm, melody, musical instruments and appreciation of music.

It helps students develop their physical, mental, emotional, social and creative abilities.

2. Aims of Teaching Music

The main aim of teaching music is the overall development of students through musical activities.

Important aims:

1. Development of Musical Ability: To develop singing, listening and instrumental skills.

2. Emotional Development: To help students express their feelings and emotions through music.

3. Cultural Development: To create awareness about Indian traditions, folk songs and classical music.

4. Creative Development: To encourage students to compose songs and create new musical ideas.

5. Personality Development: To develop confidence, discipline and a positive attitude.

6. Moral Development: To develop values such as cooperation, patience and respect.

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7. Aesthetic Development: To develop the ability to appreciate beauty in music.

8. National Integration: To promote unity through patriotic songs and cultural programmes.

3. Objectives of Teaching Music

Objectives are specific learning outcomes expected from students after teaching.

A. Knowledge Objectives

- **Students should understand the meaning of music.**
- **They should identify different musical instruments.**
- **They should understand Swara, Tala, Raga and Laya.**
- **They should know about famous musicians.**

B. Skill Objectives

- **Students should sing songs correctly.**
- **They should maintain proper rhythm.**
- **They should learn to play simple musical instruments.**
- **They should perform songs confidently.**

C. Attitude Objectives

- **Students should develop interest in music.**
- **They should respect different musical traditions.**
- **They should appreciate the performances of others.**

D. Creative Objectives

- **Students should compose simple tunes.**
- **They should create rhythmic patterns.**
- **They should participate in musical activities.**

4. Importance of Music in Daily Life

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Music plays an important role in our everyday lives.

1. Entertainment: Music provides happiness and entertainment. People listen to songs during their free time.

2. Emotional Expression: Music helps people express happiness, sadness, love and devotion.

3. Mental Relaxation: Soft and peaceful music can help people relax after a busy day.

4. Cultural Preservation: Folk songs and traditional music preserve the history and culture of society.

5. Social Unity: Group singing develops cooperation and a feeling of togetherness.

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6. Religious Importance: Bhajans, Kirtans, Shabads and devotional songs are used in religious activities.

7. Educational Importance: Music makes classroom teaching interesting and supports memory and learning.

8. National Integration: Patriotic songs create feelings of unity, patriotism and national pride.

9. Personality Development: Music develops confidence, discipline and stage performance skills.

10. Physical Coordination: Singing and playing instruments develop coordination between breathing, listening and movement.

5. Examples of Music in Daily Life

Daily activity	Example
Morning	Prayer and devotional songs
School	Morning assembly songs
Festivals	Folk songs and traditional music
National events	Patriotic songs
Entertainment	Film and light music
Cultural programmes	Classical and folk performances

6. Role of a Music Teacher

A music teacher plays an important role in developing musical interest among students.

- **Introduces students to different types of music.**
- **Teaches correct singing techniques.**
- **Organises music competitions.**
- **Encourages participation in cultural programmes.**
- **Identifies students with musical talent.**
- **Promotes discipline and teamwork.**

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Example: A teacher organises a group singing competition on Independence Day. Students learn patriotic songs and develop cooperation and confidence.

Mind Map: Aims and Importance of Music

TEACHING OF MUSIC

Aims

Overall development, creativity, culture

Knowledge

Swara, Tala, Raga, instruments

Skills

Singing, playing, rhythm

Emotions

Expression and relaxation

Social values

Unity and cooperation

Culture

Traditions and heritage

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(C) Indian Classical and Light Music in Educational Institutions – Its Importance and Popularization

1. Meaning of Indian Classical Music

Indian classical music is a traditional and highly developed form of Indian music based on specific rules of Raga, Tala, Swara and Laya.

It requires regular practice, concentration, discipline and knowledge of musical principles.

There are two major systems of Indian classical music:



Hindustani Classical Music

- **Mainly practised in North India.**
- **Includes Khayal, Dhrupad and Thumri.**
- **Instruments include Sitar, Tabla and Sarangi.**

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Carnatic Classical Music

- **Mainly practised in South India.**
- **Includes Kriti, Varnam and Ragam-Tanam-Pallavi.**
- **Instruments include Veena, Mridangam and Violin.**

Example: Raga Yaman is commonly taught in Hindustani classical music. In Carnatic music, Raga Mayamalavagowla is often used for beginners.

2. Meaning of Light Music

Light music is a form of music that is generally easier to understand and enjoy. It does not follow the same strict performance structure as classical music.

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It is popular among people of different age groups.

Types of Light Music:

1. **Film songs**
2. **Folk songs**
3. **Ghazals**
4. **Bhajans**
5. **Patriotic songs**
6. **Pop music**
7. **Devotional songs**
8. **Regional songs**





Example: Punjabi folk songs, Hindi film songs, devotional bhajans and patriotic songs are examples of light music.

3. Importance of Classical Music in Educational Institutions

1. **Develops concentration and patience.**
2. **Improves listening and singing skills.**
3. **Develops knowledge of Indian culture.**
4. **Encourages discipline through regular practice.**
5. **Develops an understanding of Raga and Tala.**
6. **Improves musical appreciation.**
7. **Develops creativity and confidence.**
8. **Provides opportunities for professional development.**

4. Importance of Light Music in Educational Institutions

1. **Makes music learning enjoyable.**
2. **Encourages maximum student participation.**
3. **Develops confidence through group singing.**

4. **Promotes regional languages and culture.**
5. **Creates awareness about national values.**
6. **Helps students express their feelings.**
7. **Makes school functions interesting.**
8. **Encourages students who are beginners in music.**

5. Popularization of Indian Classical and Light Music

Popularization means making music familiar, accessible and interesting to a large number of people.

Methods of Popularization:

- **Organising music competitions in schools and colleges.**
- **Celebrating Music Day and cultural festivals.**
- **Arranging classical music concerts.**
- **Inviting famous musicians to educational institutions.**
- **Providing music rooms and instruments.**
- **Organising inter-school singing competitions.**
- **Using radio, television and digital learning platforms.**
- **Encouraging students to participate in folk and classical performances.**
- **Providing scholarships and opportunities to talented students.**

6. Role of Educational Institutions

Schools and colleges can promote music through:

- **Daily morning assembly.**
- **Music periods in the timetable.**
- **Annual cultural functions.**
- **Inter-college music competitions.**
- **Workshops by professional musicians.**
- **Music clubs and student groups.**
- **Music education through audio-visual aids.**

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Example: A college organises a classical music workshop where an experienced musician teaches students the basics of Raga Yaman and Tala. Students also perform folk and patriotic songs.

Mind Map: Classical and Light Music

INDIAN MUSIC

Classical Music

- **Hindustani**
- **Carnatic**
- **Raga**
- **Tala**

Light Music

- **Folk**
- **Film songs**
- **Ghazal**
- **Bhajan**

Educational Importance

Culture • Creativity • Confidence • Discipline

Popularization

Competitions • Concerts • Workshops • Digital Media

UNIT-II: METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

(A) Methods of Teaching Music at Secondary Level

1. Meaning of Teaching Methods

Teaching methods are the different ways and techniques used by a teacher to make learning easy, effective and interesting.

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At the secondary level, music teaching should develop theoretical knowledge as well as practical musical skills.

Students should learn singing, rhythm, melody, musical instruments and music appreciation through different teaching methods.

2. Important Methods of Teaching Music

1. Lecture Method

In this method, the teacher explains musical concepts verbally to students.

- **The teacher explains the meaning of music.**
- **Students learn about Raga, Tala, Swara and Laya.**
- **Students gain theoretical knowledge about famous musicians.**
- **Charts, pictures and examples can be used.**

Example: A music teacher explains the seven basic Swaras: Sa, Re, Ga, Ma, Pa, Dha and Ni.

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Advantages:

- **Useful for theoretical knowledge.**
- **Saves teaching time.**
- **Suitable for large classrooms.**
- **Helps students understand historical information.**

Limitations:

- **Students may become passive listeners.**
- **Practical skills cannot be developed through explanation alone.**

2. Demonstration Method

In this method, the teacher demonstrates a musical activity and students observe and follow it.

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- **The teacher sings a song.**
- **Students listen carefully.**
- **The teacher demonstrates the correct rhythm and tune.**
- **Students repeat the song.**

Example: The teacher demonstrates how to sing a simple prayer song with correct pitch and rhythm.



Advantages:

- **Makes learning practical.**
- **Develops observation skills.**
- **Helps students learn correct techniques.**
- **Makes difficult musical concepts easier.**

3. Imitation Method

In this method, students learn music by copying the teacher's singing, rhythm or instrumental performance.

- **The teacher sings a line.**
- **Students repeat the same line.**

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- **The teacher corrects mistakes.**
- **Students practise until they become confident.**

Example: The teacher sings Sa Re Ga Ma, and students repeat the same sequence.

Advantages:

- **Useful for beginners.**
- **Develops listening skills.**
- **Improves pitch and rhythm.**
- **Makes learning easy through repetition.**

4. Practice and Drill Method

This method is based on repeated practice of musical exercises.

Students practise regularly to improve their musical abilities.

Activities include:

- **Singing Swaras repeatedly.**
- **Practising different Alankars.**
- **Repeating rhythmic patterns.**
- **Practising simple songs.**
- **Maintaining proper Tala.**

Example: Students practise Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa daily to improve their understanding of musical notes.

Advantages:

- **Develops accuracy.**
- **Improves memory.**
- **Builds confidence.**
- **Develops discipline and regularity.**

5. Learning by Doing Method

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In this method, students learn music through active participation.

The teacher provides opportunities to sing, play instruments and perform musical activities.

Example: Students are divided into groups. One group sings a song, another maintains rhythm with Manjira, and the third group plays the harmonium.



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Advantages:

- **Develops practical skills.**
- **Encourages participation.**
- **Develops teamwork.**
- **Makes learning interesting.**

6. Project Method

In this method, students learn music by completing a specific project.

The teacher gives a project related to music, and students collect information and prepare their work.

Examples:

- **Prepare a project on famous Indian classical musicians.**
- **Collect pictures of different musical instruments.**
- **Study the folk songs of Punjab.**
- **Prepare a chart on the four categories of musical instruments.**

Advantages:

- **Develops research skills.**
- **Encourages independent learning.**
- **Develops creativity.**
- **Connects music with real-life experiences.**

7. Discussion Method

In this method, the teacher and students exchange ideas about musical topics.

Students express their views and ask questions.

Example: The teacher organises a discussion on the differences between Hindustani classical music and Carnatic classical music.

Advantages:

- **Develops communication skills.**
- **Encourages critical thinking.**
- **Increases classroom participation.**
- **Develops confidence.**

8. Audio-Visual Method

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This method uses audio and visual materials to teach music.

Teaching aids include:

- **Audio recordings.**
- **Videos of classical singers.**
- **Pictures of musical instruments.**
- **Music charts.**
- **Projectors and smart boards.**
- **Digital music applications.**

Example: The teacher plays a recording of Raga Bhairav and asks students to listen carefully to the melody and identify its musical features.



Advantages:

- **Makes teaching interesting.**
- **Provides real musical examples.**

- **Improves listening and observation.**
- **Helps students understand different musical styles.**

3. Principles of Effective Music Teaching at Secondary Level

1. Principle of Interest: Music should be taught according to students' interests.

2. Principle of Activity: Students should actively participate in musical activities.

3. Principle of Practice: Regular practice should be encouraged.

4. Principle of Individual Differences: Every student has different musical abilities and learning speeds.

5. Principle of Simple to Complex: Teaching should begin with basic Swaras and gradually move towards difficult musical concepts.

6. Principle of Learning by Doing: Students should learn by singing and playing instruments.

7. Principle of Motivation: Teachers should encourage students through appreciation and positive feedback.

4. Role of a Music Teacher at Secondary Level

- **To create an interesting music-learning environment.**
- **To teach theoretical and practical aspects of music.**
- **To organise group singing activities.**
- **To identify students' musical talents.**
- **To provide opportunities for stage performances.**
- **To develop confidence and discipline.**
- **To encourage respect for Indian musical traditions.**

5. Example of a Music Teaching Activity

Topic: Seven Basic Swaras

Class: Secondary Level

Teaching Method: Demonstration and Imitation

Teaching Process:

1. **The teacher introduces the seven Swaras.**
2. **The teacher sings each Swara clearly.**
3. **Students listen carefully.**
4. **Students repeat the Swaras.**
5. **The teacher corrects their mistakes.**
6. **Students practise the Swaras in groups.**

Expected Learning Outcomes:

- **Students identify seven Swaras.**
- **Students sing the Swaras correctly.**
- **Students develop listening skills.**
- **Students improve their musical confidence.**

Mind Map: Methods of Teaching Music

METHODS OF TEACHING MUSIC

Lecture

Explanation of concepts

Demonstration

Teacher shows musical skills

Imitation

Learning by copying

Practice

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Repeated musical exercises

Learning by Doing

Active participation

Project

Music-related activities

Discussion

Exchange of ideas

Audio-Visual

Videos, recordings and charts

Aim: Effective Musical Learning

(B) Relationship of Music with Other Fine Arts Subjects

1. Meaning of Fine Arts

Fine arts are creative activities through which human beings express their thoughts, feelings, imagination and emotions.

The main forms of fine arts include:

1. **Music**
2. **Dance**
3. **Painting**
4. **Sculpture**
5. **Drama and Theatre**

Music is closely related to other fine arts because all these subjects involve creativity, imagination, emotions and artistic expression.

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2. Relationship Between Music and Dance

Music and dance are closely connected with each other.

- **Music provides rhythm and melody for dance.**
- **Dance expresses emotions through body movements.**
- **Both require timing and coordination.**
- **Classical dance forms are based on musical compositions.**
- **Dance performances become more meaningful with music.**

Example: Bharatanatyam and Kathak performances use classical music and rhythmic patterns.



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3. Relationship Between Music and Painting

Music and painting are different art forms, but both express human emotions and imagination.

- **Music expresses emotions through sound.**

- **Painting expresses emotions through colours and shapes.**
- **Both develop creativity.**
- **Music can inspire artists to create paintings.**
- **Paintings can represent musical themes and performances.**

Example: An artist paints a picture of Lord Krishna playing the flute. The painting represents the relationship between visual art and music.



4. Relationship Between Music and Drama

Music plays an important role in drama and theatre.

- **Music creates the atmosphere of a dramatic performance.**
- **Background music expresses emotions.**
- **Songs make stage performances attractive.**
- **Music helps communicate the message of drama.**
- **It creates suspense, happiness and seriousness.**

Example: In a historical drama, patriotic background music creates feelings of courage and national pride.



5. Relationship Between Music and Sculpture

Sculpture is a visual art in which artists create three-dimensional figures using materials such as stone, wood, metal and clay.

Relationship with music:

- **Sculptures represent musicians and musical instruments.**
- **Musical themes inspire sculptors.**
- **Historical sculptures provide information about ancient musical traditions.**
- **Both preserve cultural heritage.**

Example: Ancient Indian temple sculptures show musicians playing Veena, Flute and other instruments.



6. Relationship Between Music and Literature

Literature includes poems, stories, novels and other forms of written expression.

- **Poetry provides words for songs.**
- **Music gives melody to poetic compositions.**
- **Both express emotions and ideas.**
- **Bhajans, Ghazals and folk songs combine literature and music.**
- **Great poets have contributed to Indian musical traditions.**

Example: Rabindranath Tagore's literary compositions were developed into songs known as Rabindra Sangeet.

7. Relationship Between Music and Other Subjects

Music is also connected with different academic subjects.

Subject	Relationship with music	Example
Mathematics	Counting, patterns and rhythm	Counting beats in Tala
History	Development of music and culture	History of Tansen
Geography	Regional musical traditions	Punjabi folk music
Science	Sound and vibration	Production of sound by strings
Language	Lyrics and pronunciation	Singing poems
Physical Education	Coordination and movement	Music with rhythmic exercises

8. Importance of Integrating Music with Other Fine Arts

1. **Develops creativity and imagination.**
2. **Encourages artistic expression.**
3. **Develops confidence.**
4. **Promotes cultural understanding.**

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5. **Makes teaching and learning enjoyable.**
6. **Develops coordination and teamwork.**
7. **Provides opportunities for interdisciplinary learning.**
8. **Helps students appreciate different art forms.**

Example of Integrated Classroom Activity:

A teacher organises a cultural programme in which:

- **Students sing a folk song.**
- **Some students perform a traditional dance.**
- **Other students prepare paintings related to the song.**
- **A group presents a short drama based on the same cultural theme.**

Through this activity, students learn music, dance, painting and drama together.

Mind Map: Relationship of Music with Fine Arts

MUSIC AND FINE ARTS

Dance

Rhythm and movement

Painting

Colours and emotions

Drama

Songs and background music

Sculpture

Musical figures and instruments

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Literature

Poetry and lyrics

Mathematics

Beats and patterns

Common Elements: Creativity • Imagination • Expression

(C) Voice Culture and Larynx

1. Meaning of Voice Culture

Voice culture refers to the systematic training and development of the human voice to make singing clear, pleasant, controlled and effective.

It includes proper breathing, correct pronunciation, pitch control, voice quality and regular vocal practice.

Voice culture is very important for music students because a trained voice helps them sing with clarity and confidence.

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2. Objectives of Voice Culture

1. **To develop a clear and pleasant voice.**
2. **To improve breathing techniques.**
3. **To develop control over pitch and notes.**
4. **To improve pronunciation and articulation.**
5. **To develop the ability to sing different musical notes.**
6. **To improve vocal flexibility.**
7. **To develop confidence in singing.**
8. **To encourage healthy voice habits.**

3. Important Elements of Voice Culture

1. Proper Breathing

Breathing is essential for singing because it provides the air required for sound production.

- **Students should learn relaxed breathing.**

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- **They should avoid unnecessary tension.**
- **Breathing should be coordinated with musical phrases.**

Example: A student takes a comfortable breath before singing a long musical line.

2. Pitch Control

Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of a musical sound.

A singer should be able to sing notes accurately.

Example: Singing Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa in the correct pitch.

3. Voice Quality

Voice quality refers to the nature or character of a person's voice.

A singer should aim for a clear, comfortable and natural voice.

4. Pronunciation

Correct pronunciation is important for communicating the meaning of songs.

Students should pronounce words clearly.

Example: While singing a patriotic song, every word should be understandable to the audience.

5. Rhythm and Timing

A singer should maintain proper rhythm and timing while singing.

Example: Singing a song in Keharva Tala requires maintaining its eight-beat rhythmic cycle.

6. Voice Flexibility

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Voice flexibility means the ability to move comfortably between different musical notes.

Example: Practising simple Alankars helps students develop flexibility.

7. Voice Projection

Voice projection means producing a clear and audible voice without unnecessary strain.

It helps singers perform confidently before an audience.

4. Vocal Exercises for Students

The following activities can be included in regular music practice:

- **Gentle humming.**
- **Singing basic Swaras.**
- **Practising simple Alankars.**
- **Singing short musical phrases.**
- **Practising clear pronunciation.**
- **Maintaining comfortable posture.**
- **Taking appropriate rest between practice sessions.**

Example: Students begin their music lesson with gentle humming and then practise Sa Re Ga Ma in a comfortable pitch.

5. Importance of Voice Culture

1. **Improves singing ability.**
2. **Develops confidence.**
3. **Improves musical expression.**
4. **Develops accurate pitch.**
5. **Helps in clear pronunciation.**
6. **Improves control over breathing.**
7. **Encourages healthy vocal habits.**

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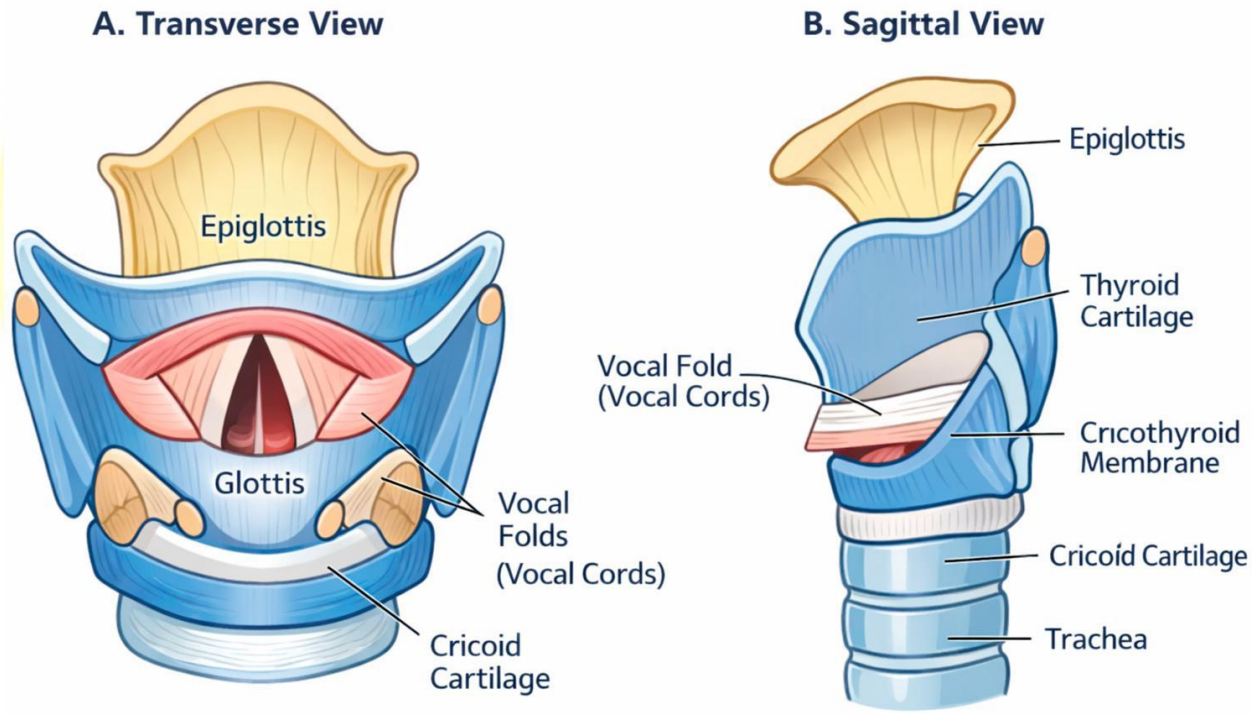
8. **Helps students perform better in music competitions.**

6. Meaning of Larynx

The larynx is a part of the human respiratory system, commonly known as the voice box.

It is situated in the neck, above the trachea (windpipe) and below the pharynx.

The larynx plays an important role in producing the human voice.



7. Structure of the Larynx

The larynx consists of different cartilages, muscles, ligaments and vocal folds.

Its important parts include:

1. Thyroid Cartilage

- **It is the largest cartilage of the larynx.**
- **It protects the internal structures of the voice box.**
- **It forms the front prominence of the neck.**

2. Cricoid Cartilage

- **It is situated below the thyroid cartilage.**
- **It forms a supporting structure for the larynx.**

3. Arytenoid Cartilages

- **These are paired cartilages.**
- **They help in the movement and positioning of vocal folds.**
- **They play an important role in voice production.**

4. Epiglottis

- **It is a leaf-shaped structure.**
- **It helps prevent food and liquid from entering the airway during swallowing.**

5. Vocal Folds (Vocal Cords)

- **These are two flexible tissue folds inside the larynx.**
- **Air passing through them causes vibration.**
- **This vibration produces the basic sound of the human voice.**

6. Glottis

The glottis is the space between the vocal folds. Its opening and closing help regulate airflow and voice production.

8. Functions of the Larynx

1. Voice Production: The vocal folds vibrate when air passes through them, producing sound.

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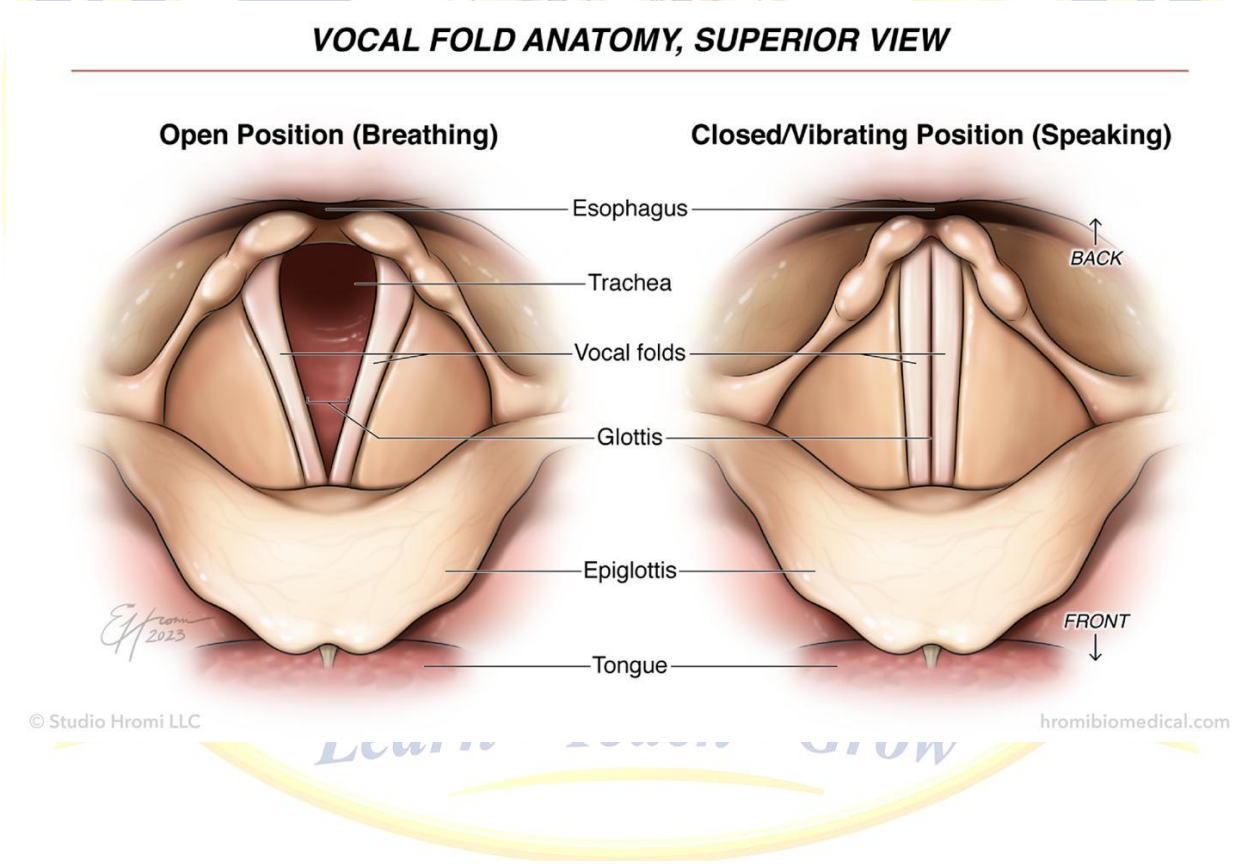
2. Breathing: The larynx provides a passage for air to move towards the trachea.

3. Protection: It helps protect the lower respiratory tract during swallowing.

4. Regulation of Airflow: It helps control the movement of air through the respiratory system.

5. Speech: It helps produce sounds required for speaking and singing.

9. How Does the Larynx Produce Sound?



The process of voice production takes place in the following steps:

1. **Air enters the lungs during breathing.**
2. **During exhalation, air moves upwards through the trachea.**

3. **Air passes through the larynx.**
4. **The vocal folds come together for voiced sound production.**
5. **Airflow causes the vocal folds to vibrate.**
6. **These vibrations produce sound.**
7. **The throat, mouth and nasal cavities help modify and shape the sound into speech and singing.**

Example: When a student sings the word "Sa", the vocal folds vibrate and produce sound, which is shaped by the vocal tract.

10. Relationship Between Voice Culture and Larynx

Voice culture and the larynx are closely related because the larynx is the main organ involved in voice production.

Voice Culture	Larynx
It is a process of voice training.	It is an organ of the body.
Improves singing ability.	Produces the basic voice sound.
Includes breathing and pitch exercises.	Contains vocal folds.
Develops vocal control.	Controls vocal fold movement and airflow.
Encourages healthy voice habits.	Helps in breathing, speaking and singing.

11. Precautions for Maintaining a Healthy Voice

1. **Drink sufficient water.**
2. **Avoid shouting unnecessarily.**
3. **Avoid forcing high or low notes.**
4. **Take appropriate rest after prolonged singing.**
5. **Practise singing at a comfortable pitch.**
6. **Maintain proper posture.**
7. **Avoid singing when the voice feels strained.**

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8. **Consult a qualified healthcare professional if persistent hoarseness occurs.**

Example of Voice Culture in a School Music Class

Topic: Voice Culture and Basic Swaras

Class: Secondary Level

Teaching Method: Demonstration and Practice

Teaching Activities:

1. **The teacher explains the importance of voice culture.**
2. **Students learn about the larynx with the help of a diagram.**
3. **The teacher explains how vocal folds produce sound.**
4. **Students perform gentle humming.**
5. **Students practise basic Swaras.**
6. **The teacher guides students to maintain comfortable pitch and clear pronunciation.**

Learning Outcomes:

- **Students understand voice culture.**
- **Students identify the larynx and its functions.**
- **Students understand the basic process of voice production.**
- **Students learn healthy singing habits.**

Mind Map: Voice Culture and Larynx

VOICE CULTURE AND LARYNX

Voice Culture

- **Breathing**
- **Pitch**
- **Pronunciation**
- **Voice quality**

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- **Flexibility**

Larynx

- **Thyroid cartilage**
- **Cricoid cartilage**
- **Arytenoids**
- **Epiglottis**
- **Vocal folds**

Functions

Voice production • Breathing • Protection • Speech

Result: Clear, Controlled and Healthy Voice

Quick Revision Chart – UNIT-I and UNIT-II

Topic	Important points to remember
Historical Development	Ancient, Medieval, Modern and Contemporary periods
Musical Instruments	Tata, Sushira, Avanaddha, Ghana
Aims of Music	Creativity, culture, confidence and personality
Importance of Music	Entertainment, education, relaxation and unity
Classical Music	Hindustani and Carnatic
Light Music	Folk, Film, Ghazal, Bhajan and Pop
Teaching Methods	Lecture, Demonstration, Imitation, Practice, Project
Music and Fine Arts	Dance, Painting, Drama, Sculpture and Literature
Voice Culture	Breathing, Pitch, Pronunciation and Voice Quality
Larynx	Voice box, Vocal Folds, Glottis and Epiglottis

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Important Questions for B.Ed. Examination

1. **Explain the historical development of Indian music and musical instruments.**
2. **Discuss the aims and objectives of teaching music.**
3. **Explain the importance of music in daily life.**
4. **Differentiate between Indian classical music and light music.**
5. **Discuss the importance of music in educational institutions.**
6. **Explain different methods of teaching music at secondary level.**
7. **Describe the relationship of music with other fine arts.**
8. **What is voice culture? Explain its objectives and importance.**
9. **What is the larynx? Explain its structure and functions with a diagram.**
10. **Explain the relationship between voice culture and the larynx.**

Examination Tip: Prepare the mind maps, definitions, examples and labelled diagrams of musical instruments and the larynx. These will make your B.Ed. answers more organised and effective.

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UNIT-III: Curriculum and Planning

(a) Music Curriculum construction

(b) Writing a lesson plan, unit plan –concept, procedure, importance.
(c) Evaluation in Music: Theory and Practical

UNIT-IV:

(a) Knowledge of following Talas- Ekgun & Dugun of Dadra, Rupak, Keharva, Jhaptal, Ektal, Chartal and Teental.

(b) Knowledge of different parts of instruments Tanpura/Sitar/Tabla.
(c) Knowledge of following raga- Bhairav, Bhairavi, Eman Kalyan, Bhupali or Malkawns

PEDAGOGY OF MUSIC

UNIT-III: CURRICULUM AND PLANNING

(A) Music Curriculum Construction

1. Meaning of Music Curriculum

A music curriculum is a planned programme of teaching and learning music in educational institutions. It includes musical knowledge, singing, instrumental music, practical activities, rhythm, theory and evaluation.

It helps students develop musical knowledge, creativity, confidence and appreciation of Indian culture.

Example: A school music curriculum may include:

- **Knowledge of Indian classical music.**
- **Practice of Sargam and Alankars.**
- **Learning different Ragas and Talas.**

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- **Singing patriotic and devotional songs.**
- **Playing instruments like Tabla, Harmonium and Tanpura.**

2. Objectives of Music Curriculum

1. **To develop interest and love for music.**
2. **To develop singing and instrumental skills.**
3. **To provide knowledge of Indian classical music.**
4. **To develop creativity and self-expression.**
5. **To improve concentration and listening skills.**
6. **To develop knowledge of rhythm, melody and harmony.**
7. **To preserve Indian musical traditions and culture.**
8. **To develop confidence through musical performances.**

3. Principles of Music Curriculum Construction

1. Principle of Child-Centredness: The curriculum should be according to the age, ability and interest of students.

2. Principle of Activity: Students should learn through singing, playing instruments and practical activities.

3. Principle of Flexibility: The curriculum should allow changes according to students' needs.

4. Principle of Continuity: Musical learning should progress from simple to difficult concepts.

5. Principle of Correlation: Music should be connected with other subjects such as History, Literature, Dance and Fine Arts.

6. Principle of Practical Knowledge: Equal importance should be given to theoretical and practical music.

7. Principle of Cultural Values: The curriculum should introduce students to Indian traditions, folk songs and classical music.

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4. Steps in Construction of Music Curriculum



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1. **Determination of aims: Decide what students should learn.**
2. **Selection of content: Select Ragas, Talas, songs and musical instruments.**
3. **Organization of content: Arrange topics from simple to difficult.**

4. **Selection of teaching methods: Use demonstration, lecture, practice and discussion.**
5. **Selection of learning activities: Organize group singing, individual singing and instrumental practice.**
6. **Use of teaching aids: Use musical instruments, charts, audio and video recordings.**
7. **Evaluation: Check students' theoretical and practical knowledge.**
8. **Improvement: Modify the curriculum according to learning outcomes.**

5. Importance of Music Curriculum

- **Provides systematic musical education.**
- **Develops artistic abilities.**
- **Encourages teamwork and cooperation.**
- **Preserves Indian cultural heritage.**
- **Develops discipline and concentration.**
- **Provides opportunities for performances.**
- **Helps students understand different forms of music.**

Example: When students learn Raag Bhairav, they study its theory, listen to its performance and practise singing it. This develops both theoretical and practical knowledge.

(B) Lesson Plan and Unit Plan

1. Lesson Plan: Meaning

A lesson plan is a teacher's written plan for teaching a particular topic in a fixed period.

It explains what the teacher will teach, how the teacher will teach and how students' learning will be evaluated.

Example: A 40-minute lesson on Raag Bhupali.

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2. Objectives of a Lesson Plan

1. To make teaching systematic.
2. To save time.
3. To achieve learning objectives.
4. To maintain students' interest.
5. To provide proper learning activities.
6. To evaluate students' understanding.

3. Steps/Procedure of Writing a Music Lesson Plan



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1. General Information: Class, subject, date, duration and topic.
2. General Objectives: Develop interest and appreciation of music.
3. Specific Objectives: Students will identify the notes of Raag Bhupali.

4. **Teaching Aids: Harmonium, Tabla, Tanpura and blackboard.**
5. **Previous Knowledge: Ask students about Sargam and musical notes.**
6. **Introduction: Introduce the topic through questions or a short musical demonstration.**
7. **Presentation: Explain the topic step by step.**
8. **Student Activities: Ask students to sing the notes and practise the composition.**
9. **Recapitulation: Ask questions about the topic.**
10. **Home Assignment: Practise the Aroh and Avroh of Raag Bhupali.**

4. Example of a Music Lesson Plan

Particulars	Details
Subject	**Music**
Class	**B.Ed.**
Topic	**Raag Bhupali**
Duration	**40 minutes**
Teaching aids	**Harmonium, Tabla, Tanpura**
Previous knowledge	**Knowledge of Sargam**
Teaching method	**Demonstration and practice**
Evaluation	**Oral and practical questions**

Teaching-learning activity:

- **Teacher introduces Raag Bhupali.**
- **Teacher explains its Aroh and Avroh.**
- **Teacher demonstrates the notes on Harmonium.**
- **Students repeat the notes.**
- **Students practise a simple composition.**

5. Unit Plan: Meaning

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A unit plan is a systematic arrangement of several related lessons under one major topic. It covers a larger portion of the syllabus over several teaching periods.

Example: A unit on Indian Classical Music may include:

1. **Meaning and history of Indian music.**
2. **Introduction to Ragas.**
3. **Introduction to Talas.**
4. **Knowledge of musical instruments.**
5. **Practical singing and performance.**
6. **Evaluation.**

6. Steps of Writing a Unit Plan

1. **Selection of the unit.**
2. **Determination of objectives.**
3. **Division of the unit into sub-topics.**
4. **Selection of teaching methods.**
5. **Selection of teaching aids.**
6. **Planning of teaching periods.**
7. **Organization of practical activities.**
8. **Evaluation of learning outcomes.**

7. Importance of Unit Plan

- **Provides complete knowledge of a topic.**
- **Helps in systematic teaching.**
- **Maintains continuity between lessons.**
- **Saves time and energy.**
- **Helps teachers complete the syllabus.**
- **Provides opportunities for revision and evaluation.**

8. Difference Between Lesson Plan and Unit Plan

Lesson Plan	Unit Plan

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Covers one lesson.	**Covers a complete unit.**
Usually for one period.	**Covers several periods.**
Limited objectives.	**Broad objectives.**
Short-term planning.	**Long-term planning.**
Deals with one topic.	**Deals with related sub-topics.**

(C) Evaluation in Music: Theory and Practical

1. Meaning of Evaluation

Evaluation is the process of measuring students' knowledge, understanding, skills and progress in music.

It helps teachers understand whether students have achieved the learning objectives.

2. Objectives of Evaluation in Music

1. **To measure musical knowledge.**
2. **To test singing and instrumental skills.**
3. **To identify students' strengths and weaknesses.**
4. **To improve teaching methods.**
5. **To develop confidence.**
6. **To provide feedback to students.**

3. Evaluation of Theoretical Music

Theoretical evaluation checks students' knowledge of musical concepts.

Important areas:

- **History of Indian music.**
- **Meaning of Raga and Tala.**
- **Knowledge of Sargam.**
- **Aroh and Avroh.**

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- **Vadi and Samvadi.**
- **Thaat and Jati.**
- **Knowledge of musical instruments.**
- **Definitions of musical terms.**

Example questions:

1. **Define Raga.**
2. **What is Tala?**
3. **Write the Aroh and Avroh of Raag Bhupali.**
4. **Explain the importance of Tanpura.**

4. Evaluation of Practical Music

Practical evaluation checks the actual musical performance of students.



Important areas:

- **Correct pronunciation of musical notes.**
- **Voice quality and control.**
- **Knowledge of Ragas.**
- **Singing of Alankars.**
- **Maintaining rhythm and Tala.**
- **Performance of compositions.**
- **Playing musical instruments.**
- **Stage confidence and presentation.**

5. Methods of Evaluation

1. **Oral Test: Asking questions about Ragas and Talas.**
2. **Written Test: Testing theoretical knowledge.**
3. **Practical Test: Testing singing and instrumental performance.**
4. **Observation: Observing students during practice.**
5. **Performance Test: Organizing individual and group performances.**
6. **Continuous Assessment: Evaluating students regularly.**

6. Difference Between Theoretical and Practical Evaluation

Theoretical Evaluation	Practical Evaluation
Tests musical knowledge.	Tests musical performance.
Written and oral tests.	Singing and instrumental tests.
Definitions and explanations.	Rhythm, melody and voice control.
Tests understanding.	Tests practical skills.

UNIT-IV: CONTENT

(A) Knowledge of Different Talas – Ekgun and Dugun

1. Meaning of Tala

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Tala is a system of rhythm in Indian classical music. It is a fixed arrangement of beats (Matras) that provides rhythmic structure to singing and instrumental music.

Important terms of Tala:

- **Matra: One beat of a Tala.**
- **Vibhag: A division of Tala into sections.**
- **Sam: The first and most important beat of a Tala.**
- **Tali: A clap indicating an important division.**
- **Khali: A wave of the hand indicating an empty division.**
- **Avartan: One complete cycle of a Tala.**
- **Ekgun: Playing or singing one musical unit against each beat.**
- **Dugun: Performing twice as many musical units in the same time.**

2. Dadra Tala



Total Matras: 6

Vibhag: 2 (3 + 3)

Tali: 1 (Sam)

Khali: 1

Theka (Basic Bol):

`Dha Dhi Na | Dha Tu Na`

Ekgun Dugun
Dha Dhi Na Dha Dhi Na Dha Dhi Na
Dha Tu Na Dha Tu Na Dha Tu Na

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Khali: 4th beat.**
- **Commonly used in light music, Thumri, Dadra and folk-influenced songs.**

Example: A light classical song performed in Dadra Tala.

3. Rupak Tala

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Total Matras: 7

Vibhag: 3 (3 + 2 + 2)

Tali: 2

Khali: 1 (first beat)

Theka:

`Tin Tin Na | Dhin Na | Dhin Na`

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Ekgun Dugun
Tin Tin Na Tin Tin Na Tin Tin Na
Dhin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na
Dhin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na

- **Sam: 1st beat (Khali).**

- **Tali: 4th and 6th beats.**
- **Used in Indian classical vocal and instrumental music.**

4. Keharva Tala



Total Matras: 8

Vibhag: 2 (4 + 4)

Tali: 1

Khali: 1

Theka:

`Dha Ge Na Ti | Na Ka Dhi Na`

Ekgun Dugun

Dha Ge Na Ti Dha Ge Na Ti Dha Ge Na Ti

Na Ka Dhi Na Na Ka Dhi Na Na Ka Dhi Na

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Khali: 5th beat.**
- **Commonly used in folk songs, Bhajans, film songs and light music.**

Example: Many Punjabi folk songs use an eight-beat rhythmic pattern.

5. Jhaptal

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Total Matras: 10

Vibhag: 4 (2 + 3 + 2 + 3)

Tali: 3

Khali: 1

Theka:

Dhi Na | Dhi Dhi Na | Ti Na | Dhi Dhi Na

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Ekgun	Dugun
Dhi Na	Dhi Na Dhi Na
Dhi Dhi Na	Dhi Dhi Na Dhi Dhi Na
Ti Na	Ti Na Ti Na
Dhi Dhi Na	Dhi Dhi Na Dhi Dhi Na

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Tali: 1st, 3rd and 8th beats.**
- **Khali: 6th beat.**
- **Used in classical vocal and instrumental music.**

7. Ektal



Total Matras: 12

Vibhag: 6 (2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2)

Tali: 4

Khali: 2

Theka:

```
Dhin Dhin | DhaGe Tirakita | Tu Na | Kat Ta |
DhaGe Tirakita | Dhin Na
```

Ekgun	Dugun
Dhin Dhin	Dhin Dhin Dhin Dhin
DhaGe Tirakita	DhaGe Tirakita DhaGe Tirakita
Tu Na	Tu Na Tu Na
Kat Ta	Kat Ta Kat Ta
DhaGe Tirakita	DhaGe Tirakita DhaGe Tirakita
Dhin Na	Dhin Na Dhin Na

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Tali: 1st, 5th, 9th and 11th beats.**
- **Khali: 3rd and 7th beats.**
- **Used in Dhrupad and other classical music forms.**

7. Chautal (Chartal)

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Total Matras: 12

Vibhag: 6 (2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2)

Tali: 4

Khali: 2

Theka:

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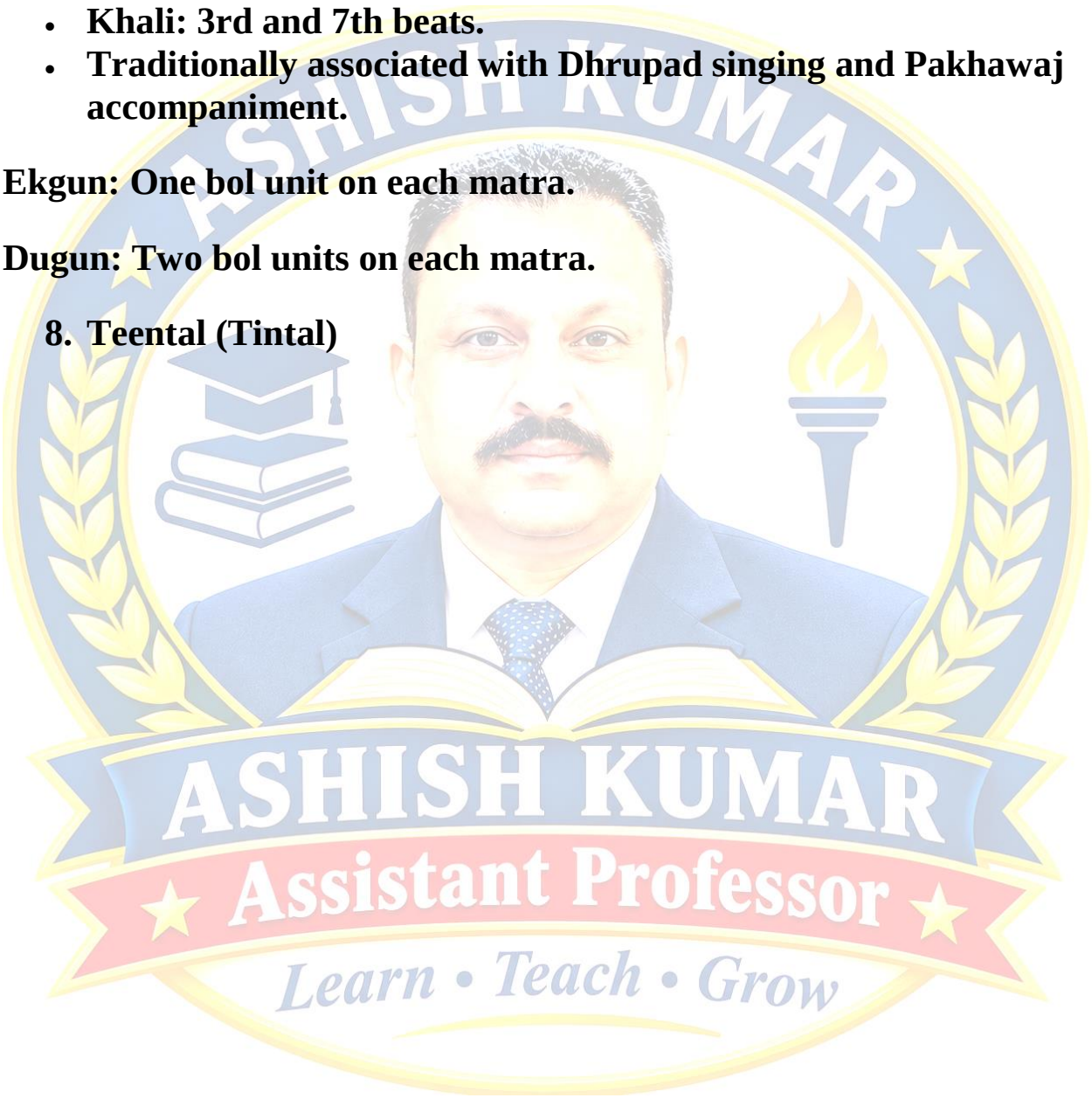
Dha Dha | Dhin Ta | Kit Dha | Dhin Ta | Tita Kata | Gadi Gana

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Tali: 1st, 5th, 9th and 11th beats.**
- **Khali: 3rd and 7th beats.**
- **Traditionally associated with Dhrupad singing and Pakhawaj accompaniment.**

Ekgun: One bol unit on each matra.

Dugun: Two bol units on each matra.

8. **Teental (Tintal)**





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Total Matras: 16

Vibhag: 4 (4 + 4 + 4 + 4)

Tali: 3

Khali: 1

Theka:

Dha Dhin Dhin Dha | Dha Dhin Dhin Dha | Dha Tin Tin Ta | Ta Dhin Dhin Dha

Ekgun	Dugun
Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha
Dha Dhin Dhin Dha	Dha Dhin Dhin Dha Dha Dhin Dhin Dha
Dha Tin Tin Ta	Dha Tin Tin Ta Dha Tin Tin Ta
Ta Dhin Dhin Dha	Ta Dhin Dhin Dha Ta Dhin Dhin Dha

- **Sam: 1st beat.**
- **Tali: 1st, 5th and 13th beats.**
- **Khali: 9th beat.**
- **It is one of the most popular Talas in Hindustani classical music.**

9. Comparison of All Talas

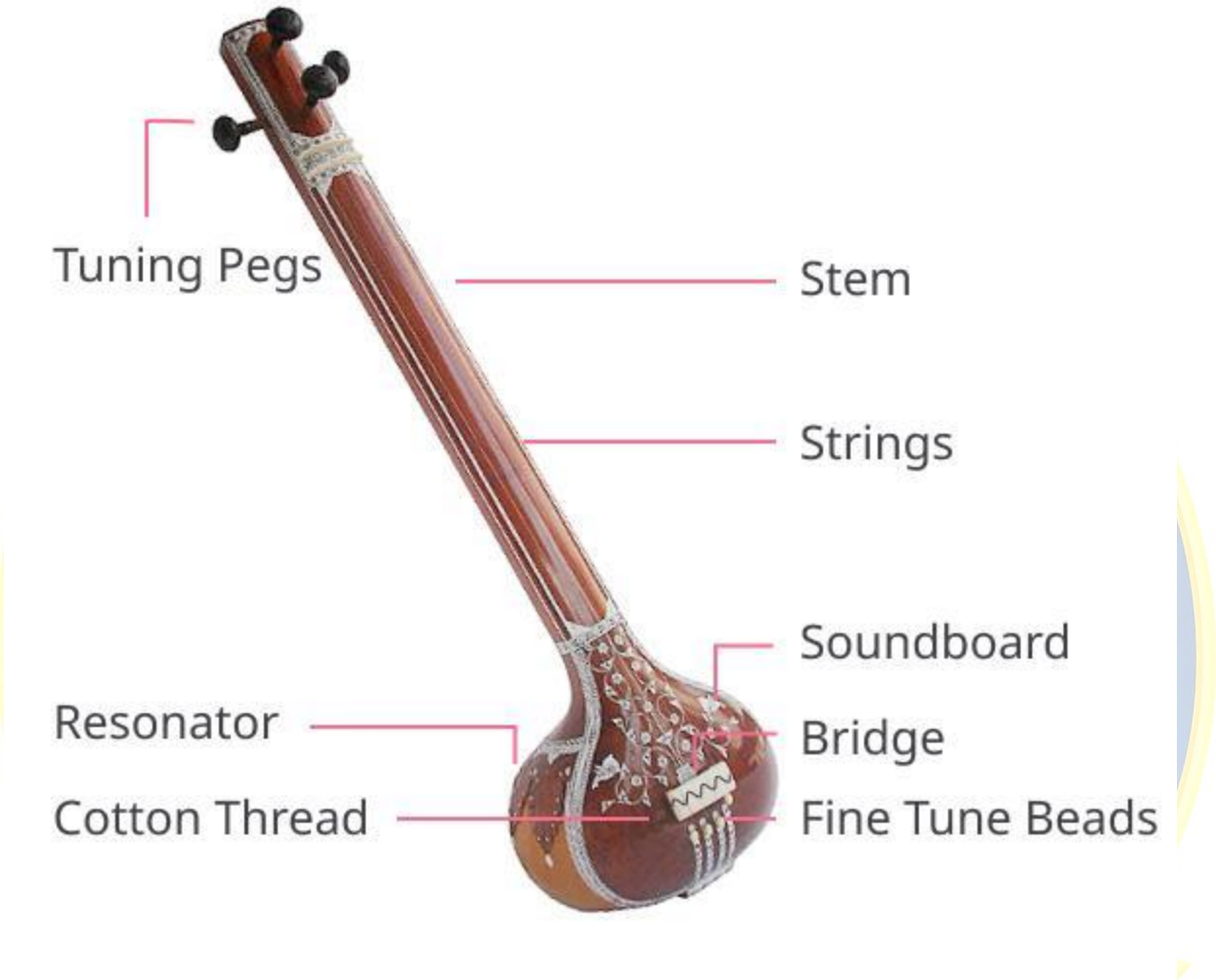
Tala	Matras	Vibhag
Dadra	6	3 + 3
Rupak	7	3 + 2 + 2
Keharva	8	4 + 4
Jhaptal	10	2 + 3 + 2 + 3
Ektal	12	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2
Chautal	12	2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 2
Teental	16	4 + 4 + 4 + 4

Important examination point: Ektal and Chautal both contain 12 Matras, but their thekas and traditional musical applications are different.

(B) Different Parts of Musical Instruments

1. Tanpura

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Meaning: Tanpura is a traditional Indian string instrument used to provide a continuous background drone (Swar support) for singers and instrumentalists.

Main Parts of Tanpura:

1. **Tumba: The hollow resonating body, traditionally made from a dried gourd.**

2. **Dandi: The long wooden neck of the instrument.**
3. **Tar (Strings): Generally four or five strings that produce continuous musical sounds.**
4. **Kunti (Pegs): Used to tighten or loosen strings for tuning.**
5. **Jawari: The curved bridge that helps produce the characteristic resonant sound.**
6. **Meru: The upper supporting area of the strings near the neck.**
7. **Manaka (Beads): Small beads used for fine adjustment of string tension.**

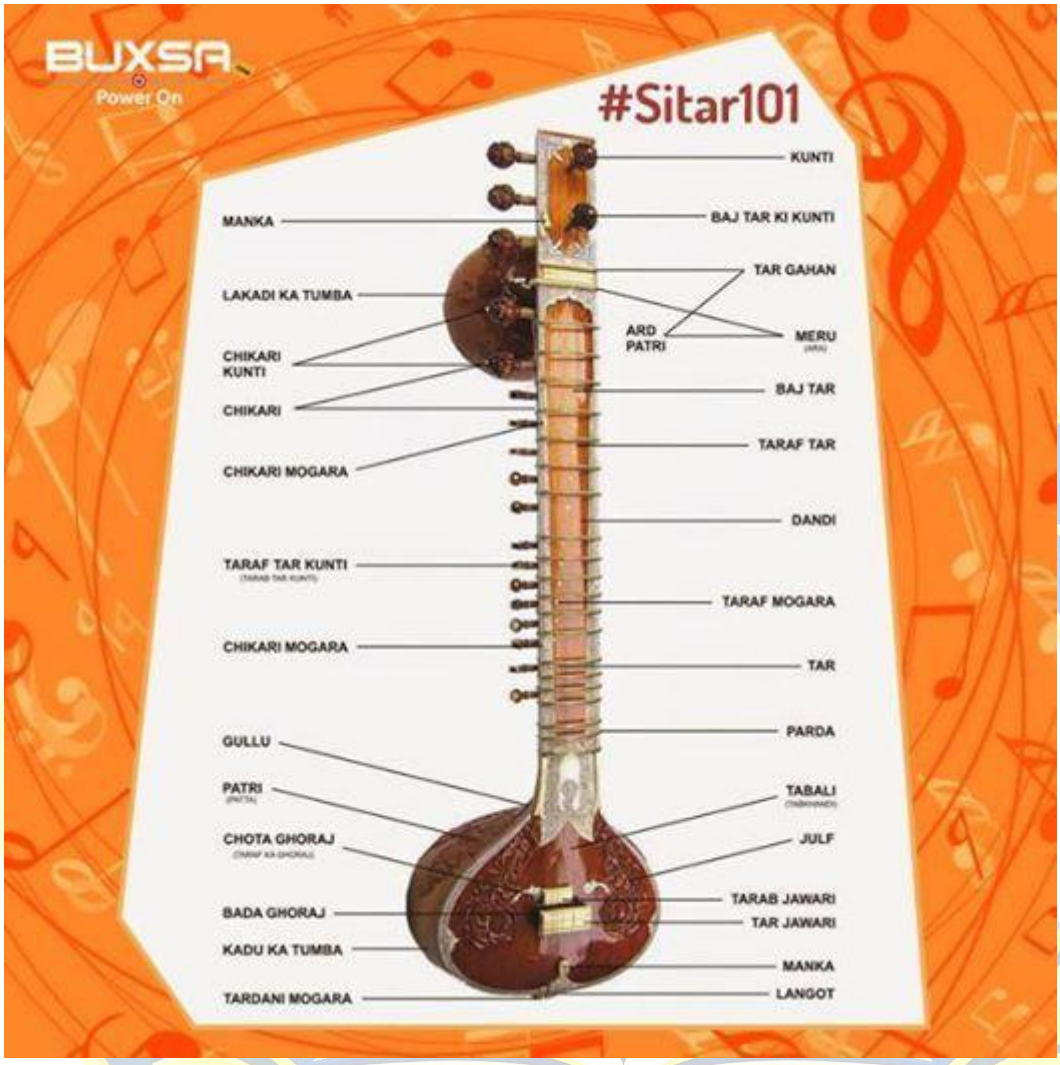
Functions of Tanpura:

- **Provides a continuous drone.**
- **Helps singers maintain correct pitch.**
- **Supports classical vocal practice.**
- **Develops listening and tuning skills.**
- **Creates a musical atmosphere.**

Example: A singer performing Raag Yaman uses Tanpura to maintain the Sa and Pa or other suitable drone notes.

2. Sitar

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Meaning: Sitar is a popular Indian classical string instrument. It produces sound through plucking its strings and is widely used in Hindustani instrumental music.

Main Parts of Sitar:

1. **Tumba: The resonating gourd body.**
2. **Dandi: The long wooden neck.**
3. **Tar (Strings): Strings used to produce musical notes.**
4. **Parda (Frets): Metal frets that help produce different musical notes.**

5. **Kunti (Tuning Pegs): Used to tune the strings.**
6. **Jawari: Bridge responsible for the characteristic sound.**
7. **Tarab Strings: Sympathetic strings that vibrate along with the main strings.**
8. **Chikari Strings: Strings used to create rhythmic emphasis.**
9. **Gul (Bridge): A supporting bridge for the strings.**
10. **Langot: The lower string attachment area.**

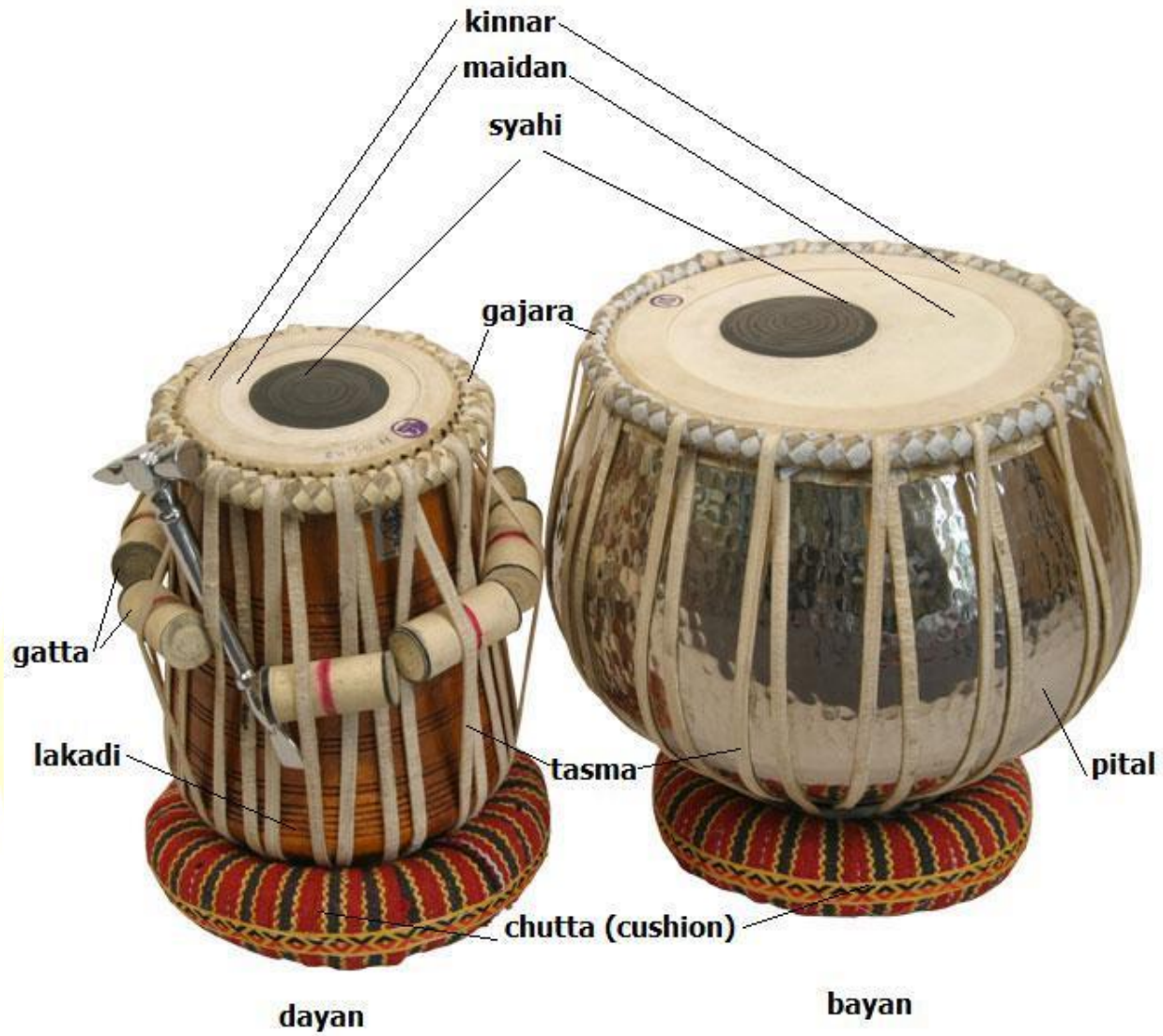
Functions of Sitar:

- **Used for playing Indian classical Ragas.**
- **Produces melodic and rhythmic sounds.**
- **Develops instrumental skills.**
- **Helps students understand Swaras and musical expression.**

Example: A sitar player performs Raag Bhupali through different Alap, Jod and Gat sections.

3. Tabla

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Meaning: Tabla is a pair of Indian percussion drums used to produce rhythmic patterns in classical, light and folk music.

It consists of two drums:

- **Dayan: The smaller wooden drum, generally played with the right hand.**
- **Bayan: The larger metal or clay drum, generally played with the left hand.**

Main Parts of Tabla:

1. **Syahi: The black circular loading on the drumhead that helps produce a clear tonal sound.**
2. **Maidan: The playing area around the Syahi.**
3. **Kinar: The outer ring of the drumhead.**
4. **Pudi: The stretched drum skin.**
5. **Gatta: Wooden blocks used to adjust the tuning of the Dayan.**
6. **Baddhi: Leather straps used to hold the drumhead.**
7. **Gajara: The woven outer ring that supports the drumhead.**
8. **Gudri: The bottom supporting ring.**

Functions of Tabla:

- **Provides rhythm to vocal music.**
- **Accompanies instrumental music.**
- **Maintains Tala and Laya.**
- **Develops rhythmic understanding.**
- **Supports classical and folk performances.**

Example: Tabla accompanies a singer performing Raag Bhairav in Teental.

4. Difference Between Tanpura, Sitar and Tabla

Instrument	Category	Main Function
Tanpura	String instrument	Provides drone
Sitar	String instrument	Produces melody
Tabla	Percussion instrument	Provides rhythm

(C) Knowledge of Different Ragas

1. Meaning of Raga

A Raga is a combination of musical notes arranged according to specific rules to create a particular musical mood and aesthetic experience.

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Every Raga has its own identity, characteristic notes, Aroh, Avroh, Vadi, Samvadi and traditional performance time.

Important terms:

- **Aroh: Ascending order of musical notes.**
- **Avroh: Descending order of musical notes.**
- **Vadi: The most important note of a Raga.**
- **Samvadi: The second most important note.**
- **Jati: Classification of a Raga according to the number of notes used.**
- **Pakad: A characteristic musical phrase that identifies a Raga.**
- **Thaat: A basic scale used for classifying Ragas.**
- **Samay: Traditional time of performing a Raga.**

2. Raag Bhairav



Introduction: Raag Bhairav is an important Hindustani classical Raga. It creates a serious, peaceful and devotional atmosphere. It is traditionally performed in the early morning.

Particulars	Details
Thaat	Bhairav
Jati	Sampurna-Sampurna
Time	Early morning
Vadi	Dha
Samvadi	Re
Komal Swaras	Re and Dha

Aroh:

`Sa Re(k) Ga Ma Pa Dha(k) Ni Sa`

Avroh:

`Sa Ni Dha(k) Pa Ma Ga Re(k) Sa`

Pakad:

`Ga Ma Re(k) Sa, Dha(k) Ni Dha(k) Pa`

Characteristics:

- **Both Re and Dha are Komal.**
- **It uses all seven notes.**
- **It has a serious and devotional mood.**
- **It is suitable for morning practice.**

Example: Morning devotional classical compositions are often performed in Raag Bhairav.

3. Raag Bhairavi

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Introduction: Raag Bhairavi is a popular Hindustani classical Raga. It is associated with devotion, peace and emotional expression. It is traditionally performed in the morning and frequently used as a concluding Raga in concerts.

Particulars	Details
Thaat	Bhairavi
Jati	Sampurna-Sampurna
Time	Morning
Vadi	Ma
Samvadi	Sa
Komal Swaras	Re, Ga, Dha and Ni

Aroh:

`Sa Re(k) Ga(k) Ma Pa Dha(k) Ni(k) Sa`

Avroh:

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Sa Ni(k) Dha(k) Pa Ma Ga(k) Re(k) Sa

Pakad:

Ma Pa Ga(k) Ma, Re(k) Sa

Characteristics:

- **It uses four Komal Swaras.**
- **It generally creates a devotional and emotional mood.**
- **It is popular in Bhajans, Thumri and light classical music.**
- **In Mishra Bhairavi, other notes may also be used.**

Example: Bhajans and devotional compositions can be performed in Raag Bhairavi.

4. Raag Yaman Kalyan (Eman Kalyan)



Introduction: Raag Yaman Kalyan is a very popular Hindustani classical Raga. It is known for its sweet, peaceful and romantic musical expression. It is traditionally performed in the evening.

Particulars	Details
Thaat	Kalyan
Jati	Sampurna-Sampurna
Time	Evening
Vadi	Ga
Samvadi	Ni
Special Swara	Tivra Ma

Aroh:

`Ni Re Ga Ma(tivra) Pa Dha Ni Sa`

Avroh:

`Sa Ni Dha Pa Ma(tivra) Ga Re Sa`

Pakad:

`Ni Re Ga, Re Ni, Pa Ma(tivra) Ga, Re Sa`

Characteristics:

- **Tivra Ma is used.**
- **All other notes are Shuddha.**
- **It creates a peaceful and pleasant atmosphere.**
- **It is commonly taught to beginners in Indian classical music.**

Example: Students can practise simple Sargam and compositions in Raag Yaman.

5. Raag Bhupali (Bhupali)

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Introduction: Raag Bhupali is a beautiful and popular Raga of Hindustani classical music. It creates a peaceful, devotional and pleasant mood.

Particulars	Details
Thaat	Kalyan
Jati	Audav-Audav
Time	Evening
Vadi	Ga
Samvadi	Dha
Notes Used	Sa Re Ga Pa Dha

Aroh:

`Sa Re Ga Pa Dha Sa`

Avroh:

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Sa Dha Pa Ga Re Sa

Pakad:

Ga Re Sa, Dha Sa, Pa Ga, Re Sa

Characteristics:

- **It contains only five notes.**
- **Ma and Ni are not used.**
- **All five notes are Shuddha.**
- **It creates a peaceful and devotional mood.**

Example: A student can sing a simple composition using only Sa, Re, Ga, Pa and Dha.

6. Raag Malkauns (Malkawns)



Introduction: Raag Malkauns is a popular and important Hindustani classical Raga. It creates a serious, deep, peaceful and meditative atmosphere. It is traditionally performed at night.

Particulars	Details
Thaat	Bhairavi
Jati	Audav-Audav
Time	Late night
Vadi	Ma
Samvadi	Sa
Komal Swaras	Ga, Dha and Ni

Aroh:

Sa Ga(k) Ma Dha(k) Ni(k) Sa

Avroh:

Sa Ni(k) Dha(k) Ma Ga(k) Sa

Pakad:

Ma Ga(k) Ma, Dha(k) Ni(k) Dha(k) Ma, Ga(k) Sa

Characteristics:

- **It uses five musical notes.**
- **Re and Pa are not used.**
- **Ga, Dha and Ni are Komal.**
- **It produces a deep and meditative mood.**

Example: Instrumental compositions on Sitar and Bansuri can be performed in Raag Malkauns.

7. Comparison of All Ragas

Raga	Thaat	Jati	Vadi	Samvadi	Time
Bhairav	Bhairav	Sampurna	Dha	Re	Morning
Bhairavi	Bhairavi	Sampurna	Ma	Sa	Morning

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Yaman	**Kalyan**	**Kalyan**	**Sampurna**	**Ga Ni**	**Evening**
Bhupali		**Kalyan**	**Audav**	**Ga Dha**	**Evening**
Malkauns		**Bhairavi**	**Audav**	**Ma Sa**	**Late night**

Note: Raga classifications and performance traditions may have variations between musical schools and gharanas.

MIND MAPPING – UNIT-III AND UNIT-IV

Mind maps help students remember the complete syllabus quickly during examination preparation.

Mind Map 1: Music Curriculum and Planning

MUSIC CURRICULUM AND PLANNING

1. Curriculum

- **Meaning**
- **Objectives**
- **Principles**
- **Construction**
- **Importance**

2. Lesson Plan

- **Meaning**
- **Objectives**
- **Procedure**
- **Teaching aids**
- **Evaluation**

3. Unit Plan

- **Selection**
- **Organization**
- **Teaching methods**

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- **Activities**
- **Assessment**

4. Evaluation

- **Theory**
- **Practical**
- **Oral test**
- **Written test**
- **Performance**

Mind Map 2: Different Talas

INDIAN CLASSICAL TALAS

Dadra

6 Matras

3 + 3

Rupak

7 Matras

3 + 2 + 2

Keharva

8 Matras

4 + 4

Jhaptal

10 Matras

2 + 3 + 2 + 3

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Ektal

12 Matras

Six divisions

Chautal

12 Matras

Six divisions

Teental

16 Matras

4 + 4 + 4 + 4

Two forms of Laya

- **Ekgun – One unit per beat.**
- **Dugun – Two units per beat.**

Mind Map 3: Musical Instruments

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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Tanpura

Drone

Tumba, Dandi, Tar, Kunti, Jawari

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Sitar

Melody

Tumba, Dandi, Parda, Tarab, Kunti



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Tabla

Rhythm

Syahi, Maidan, Kinar, Pudi, Gatta

Mind Map 4: Different Ragas

INDIAN CLASSICAL RAGAS

Morning Ragas

- **Bhairav – Komal Re and Dha.**
- **Bhairavi – Komal Re, Ga, Dha and Ni.**

Evening Ragas

- **Yaman Kalyan – Tivra Ma.**
- **Bhupali – Five Shuddha notes.**

Late Night Raga

- Malkauns – Komal Ga, Dha and Ni.

Important elements of every Raga

Aroh

Avroh

Vadi

Samvadi

Thaat

Jati

Pakad

Samay

Important Questions for B.Ed Examination

1. **Define Music Curriculum. Explain the principles and steps of Music Curriculum Construction.**
2. **Explain the meaning, procedure and importance of a Lesson Plan.**
3. **Differentiate between Lesson Plan and Unit Plan.**

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4. **Explain the importance of theoretical and practical evaluation in Music.**
5. **Define Tala and explain Ekgun and Dugun with examples.**
6. **Explain Dadra, Rupak, Keharva and Teental with their Thekas.**
7. **Describe the different parts of Tanpura, Sitar and Tabla with diagrams.**
8. **Explain the characteristics of Raag Bhairav and Bhairavi.**
9. **Write the Aroh, Avroh, Vadi, Samvadi and Pakad of Raag Yaman Kalyan.**
10. **Explain the characteristics of Raag Bhupali and Malkauns.**

Quick Revision Tips

- **Remember the number of Matras in all seven Talas.**
- **Practise the Thekas by speaking the Bols aloud.**
- **Learn the instrument parts with diagrams.**
- **Memorize Aroh, Avroh, Vadi and Samvadi of every Raga.**
- **Understand the difference between Ekgun and Dugun.**
- **Prepare both theoretical answers and practical demonstrations.**

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