



## The Raag

The raag is derived from the Sanskrit word “raaga” which means colour or passion. It is the most important concept in the study of Indian music. The raag is comprised of various characteristics are as follows: ~

- ❖ The 7 swaras or the notes
- ❖ The jhati or the number of notes used in the raag
- ❖ The arohana and the avrohana or the ascending and descending structures
- ❖ The vadi and the samvadi or the levels of significance of notes
- ❖ The modal structure known as “that” in North Indian music and “mela” in South Indian music
- ❖ The characteristic movement to the raag known as the “pakad” or the “swarup”

In addition to the above mentioned characteristics, there is also the characteristic of raag in which it is traditionally attributed to particular times of the day. Below are some examples of the various raags and the times of the day they are sung.

### *Raags*

Malkauns  
Lalit  
Bilakhani  
Bhairavi  
Miyaki Todi  
Sarang

### *A.M.*

12~2  
2~4  
4~6  
6~8  
8~10  
10~12

### *Raags*

Multani  
Patdip  
Puriya  
Behag  
Yaman Kalyan  
Kedar

### *P.M.*

12~2  
2~4  
4~6  
6~8  
8~10  
10~12