



# WELCOME

LET'S GO ON A MUSICAL JOURNEY AND  
UNDERSTAND INDIA AND IT'S CHANGING  
TIMES THROUGH IT'S FILMS.



## ACTIVITY 1

India after its independence has always been growing as a nation. There have been a lot of changes every decade, be it economic, social, cultural, industrial or in agriculture. Some of these changes are captured through films.

Listen to the clipping and match the song, decade and description.

Aaj Himalay Ki Choti Se

Watan Ki Raah Mein

Sabarmati Ke Sant Tune

Chhodo Kal Ki Baatein

Mehangai Maar Gai

Chitthi Aayi Hai

Zindagi Maut Na Ban Jaaye

## SONG BITES

1. 'Aaj Himalay ki chotise' from Kismat

Ans:

2. 'Watan ki raah mein' from Shaheed and  
'Sabarmati kesant' from Jagriti ☐

Ans:

3. 'Chhodo kal ki baatein' from Hum Hindustani

Ans:

4. 'Mehangai maar gayi' from  
Roti Kapada aur Makaan

Ans:

5. 'Chitthiaayihai' from Naam

Ans:

6. 'Zindagi maut na ban jaaye' from Sarfarosh

Ans:

## DECADE

1960s ☐

1980s ☐

1970s ☐

1990s ☐

1950s ☐

1940s ☐

## DESCRIPTION

☐ This song called for a renewed dedication to the nation in the face of terrorism and border disputes.

☐ Songs reminded citizens of their debt to martyrs and heroes.

☐ Several film songs of this period resonated with the Quit India Movement..

☐ In this phase, the Indian economy struggled to move forward, ordinary Indians faced the brutal reality of inflation and unemployment, seemingly endless poverty and corruption.

☐ This song tapped into the nostalgia of the growing Indian Diaspora

☐ Songs calling for people to leave the past behind and look ahead to the future with new hope.

## ACTIVITY 2

**Technological developments affect all areas of our lives. Let's see what happened in the music field**

**2.1**



**a.**



**b.**

**Which one of the two is a Phonograph?**

☐

**a.**

☐

**b.**

**How does a gramophone differ from a phonograph? If you do not know, ask your grandparents or elders in the house.**

**Ans:**

2.2



**This is an LP Disc record. How many revolutions per minute does it play?**

Ans:





2.3



Radios were very popular during your grandparents' time. The museum has many of these. Draw any one you like .

Ans:

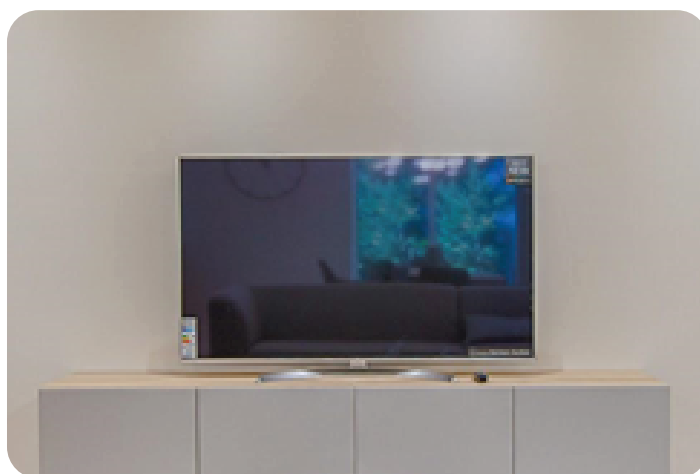
2.4



**What is this? What is used for?**

Ans:

2.5



**How do you think you could see and hear at the same time?**

Ans:

2.6



Have you seen this or used it?  
How old were you?

Ans:

2.7



Where do you think music is stored ?  
How many songs can you listen to?

Ans:

## ACTIVITY 3

# DRAW A GRAMOPHONE

Ans:

## ACTIVITY 4

This is the logo of a very famous company. It is said that the artist Francis Barraud painted Nipper (his dog) in Liverpool. Barraud noticed how Nipper often curiously examined the phonograph (the cylinder - record player) that they had at home. The little dog was puzzled by where the voice came from, and Barraud found it very amusing and painted him. The image was the foundation of the logo for many gramophone and recording brands like HMV, EMI, RCA and Victor Talking Machine Company.



A logo is a symbol made up of text and images that identifies a business. A good logo shows what a company does and what the brand values. A good logo consists of a type, image, colour and context that all come together to define a brand.

**Draw your logo for a music company.**

Ans:



## ACTIVITY 5

### “Music Everywhere”

What are the different ways in which we can listen to music today?

