* **ALAP (Also, ALAPANA):** The opening, freely rhythmic period of improvisation of raga performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **ANUDRUTAM:** The first element of the tala in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **ANUPALLAVI:** The second section of a kriti vocal performance from South India. (Chapter 5)
* **ARADHANA:** A South Indian festival. (Chapter 5)
* **BANSRI (Also, BANSURI):** A transverse flute from North India. (Chapter 5)
* **BAULS:** A group of itinerant musicians from India, especially noted for their poetry. (Chapter 5)
* **BAYA:** A small bowl-shaped drum of the tabla pair of drums from North India. (Chapter 5)
* **BHAJAN:** Devotional songs from India. (Chapter 5)
* Bhangra
* **BIN:** A fretted plucked lute considered the origin of other popular lutes in India, such as the sitar. (Chapter 5)
* **BOLLYWOOD:** An informal name for India's film industry combining "Bombay" and
"Hollywood." (Chapter 5)
* **BOLS:** Mnemonic syllables corresponding to drums strokes in Indian drumming traditions. (Chapter 5)
* **CARANAM:** The final section of a kriti vocal performance from India. (Chapter 5)
* **CARNATIC (Also, KARNATAK):** A term referring to the cultural traditions of South
India. (Chapter 5)
* **CASTE SYSTEM:** A system of social organization based on hereditary status found in India. (Chapter 5)
* **CHIZ:** The composed section of vocal performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **DHRUPAD:** A category of vocal music from India. (Chapter 5)
* **DILRUBA:** A bowed lute from India. (Chapter 5)
* **DRUTAM:** The second element of the tala in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **EKTARA:** See GOPIYANTRA. (Chapter 5)
* **FILMI (Also, FILMI GIT):** Popular music taken from films in India. (Chapter 5)
* **GAT** (pronounced gaht):The composed section of instrumental performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **GHUNUR:** A string of bells worn around the ankle, commonly associated with the Bauls of South Asia. (Chapter 5)
* **GOPIYANTRA (Also, EKTARA):** A single-stringed chordophone with a membrane base found in India and often associated with the Bauls. (Chapter 5)
* **Gospel: Good News, Jesus Died for my sins and was resurrected.**
* **GURU:** A teacher or spiritual guide, primarily associated with Hindu traditions from India. (Chapter 5)
* **HANUMAN:** The "monkey-hero" in the Indian epic, Ramayana. (Chapter 5)
* **HARMONIUM:** A free-reed pump organ. (Chapter 5)
* **HINDUSTANI:** A term referring to the cultural traditions of northern India. (Chapter 5)
* **JALTARANG:** An instrument from India, consisting of a series of small china bowls each filled/tuned with a different level of water and struck with a small beater. (Chapter 5)
* **JATI:** The final section of the tala in Indian classical music where the number of beats in the cycle varies. (Chapter 5)
* **JHALA:** Refers to a set of drone strings on Indian chordophones. Also, a reference to the
climactic end of the alap section of raga performance in India. (Chapter 5)
* **JOR:** A regularizing of the beat in the opening section of raga performance in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **KARTAL:** Indian percussion instrument consisting of a steel rod struck by a horseshoe-shaped beater. (Chapter 5)
* **Kathakali:** is a highly stylized classical [Indian](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) [dance](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dance)-[drama](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drama) noted for the attractive make-up of characters, elaborate costumes, detailed gestures and well-defined body movements presented in tune with the anchor playback music and complementary percussion
* **KHYAL:** A category of vocal music from India. (Chapter 5)
* **KRITI:** A genre of devotional Hindu poetry from South India. (Chapter 5)
* **LAGHU:** The final element of the tala in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **LATA MANGESHKAR:** Famous filmi singer from India. (Chapter 5)
* **MODE:** A set of rules or guidelines used to compose or improvise music in a particular
tradition. (Chapter 5)
* **MRIDANGAM:** A barrel-shaped drum from India. (Chapter 5)
* **NAGASVARAM:** A double-reed aerophone from India. (Chapter 5)
* **PALLAVI:** The first section of a kriti vocal performance from India. (Chapter 5)
* **QAWWALI (Also, KAWWALI):** Sufi Muslim devotional songs. (Chapter 5)
* **RAGA:** A mode or system of rules and expectations for composition and improvisation in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **RAMA:** The central figure of the Hindu Indian epic Ramayana. (Chapter 5)
* **RASA:** The mood or sentiment of an artistic expression in India. (Chapter 5)
* **RAVANA:** The villain in the Indian epic Ramayana. (Chapter 5)
* **RAVI SHANKAR:** A famous musician and composer from India. (Chapter 5)
* **SARANGI:** A bowed lute from India. (Chapter 5)
* **SAROD:** A fretless plucked lute from India. (Chapter 5)
* **SITA** (pronounced see-tah):The wife of the Hindu God Rama in the Indian epic Ramayana. (Chapter 5)
* **SITAR:** A fretted plucked lute from India. (Chapter 5)
* **SOLFEGE:** Mnemonic syllables corresponding to individual pitches in a scale. (Chapter 5)
* **SYMPATHETIC STRINGS:** A set of strings most commonly found on Hindustani Indian chordophones that vibrate "in sympathy" with the vibrations of other strings on the instrument. (Chapter 5)
* **TABLA:** A pair of drums found in Hindustani music from India. (Chapter 5)
* **TALA:** Rhythmic framework found in raga performance in India. (Chapter 5)
* **TAMBURA:** A round-bodied lute used to provide the "drone" element in Indian classical music. (Chapter 5)
* **TAVIL:** A pair of drums from India, often used to accompany the nagasvaram. (Chapter 5)
* **THEKA (**pronounced teh-kah):The entire pattern or set of words (bols) for a given tala in classical Indian music. (Chapter 5)
* **VENU:** A transverse flute from South India. (Chapter 5)

**VINA:** A plucked lute from South India, often associated with the Hindu goddess Saraswati. (Chapter 5)