

Notes for TNPSC Group Exams

Group I, II/IIA, IV & VAO



Indian Art & Culture - Music

Indian Art and Culture – part III

Indian Music Forms

India's music tradition, including Classical, folk, pop etc., has a history spanning of millennia and developed over several years.

- Origin of Music :- related with **Samaveda**.
- **Science of music :- Gandharva veda** (an upaveda of samaveda)

Earliest forms of Music contain

Margi sangeeta	Samaveda was chanted in a descending progression. This melody is mainly known as margi sangeeta.
Gandharva sangeeta	Highly grammatised music. It was an upaveda; This form of music seen in Purana, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Buddhist & Jain texts.
Desi sangeeta	The nature of music varied from one regions to regions.

- Origin of folk and tribal music dated back to 5th century AD.

3 Pillars of Indian musical system

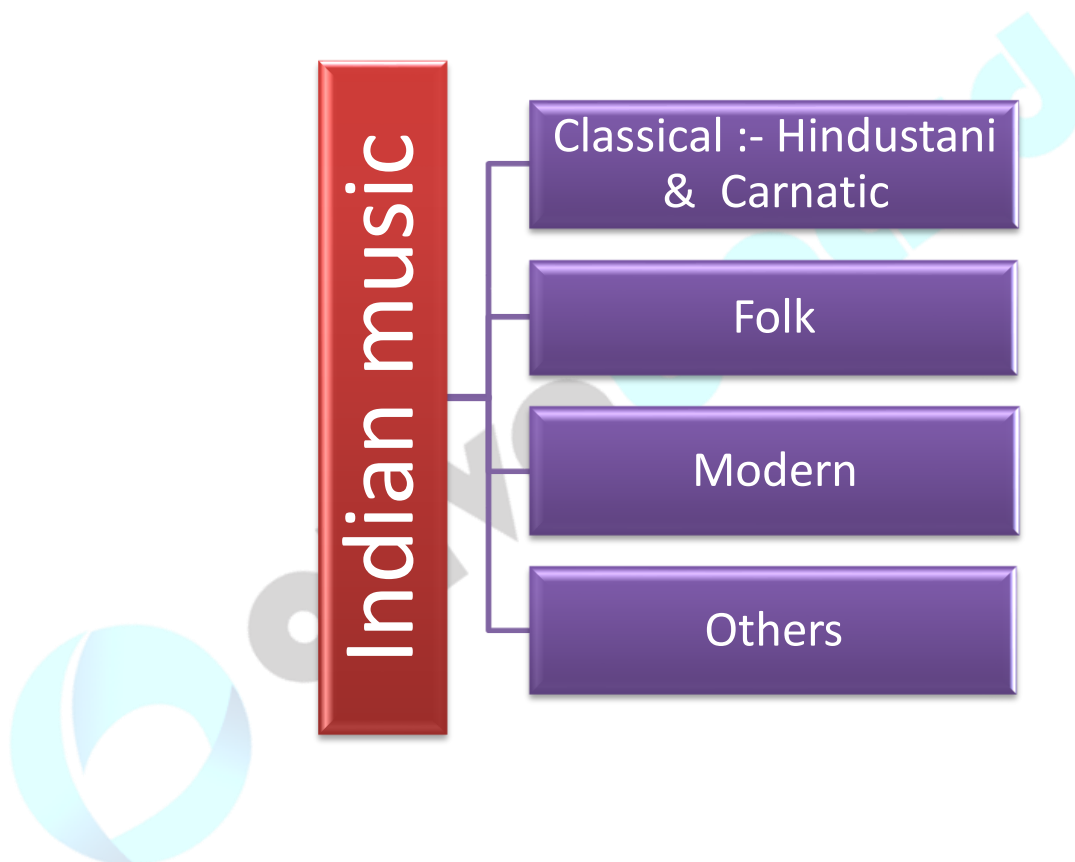
1. Raaga :- It contains specific seasons, time, mood.

Raaga	Season	time	Mood
• <u>Hindol raga</u>	spring	dawn	sweetness of young couples
• Bhairavi raga	Autumn	Morning	Devotional & peace
• Megha raga	Rainy	Afternoon/ midday	Courage
• Shree raga	Winter	Evening	Gladness
• Deepak raga	Summer	Nights	Compassion
• Malkauns raga	Winter	Midnight	Youthful love

2. Jati :- Precursors of ragas and **Amsa** was the important note in jati.

3. Tala :- Rhythmic arrangement of beats in a cyclic manner.

<u>Carnatic Tala</u>	<u>Hindustani Tala</u>
Adi Tala, Jhampa tala, Roopaka Tala, Misra Champu Tala, Khanda Chapu tala	Keharuva, Dadra, Deepchandi, Chautal (used in dhrupad and dhamar), Dhamar , Roopak, Jhaptal, Ektal, Jhumr, Trital, Tilvada



Classical Music

Hindustani Music

- Mainly prevailed in Northern India.
- A large number of ancient and medieval music treatises deals with Hindustani music it dated back to Vedic times.
- We can see the influence of Persian, Afghan, & Arab .
- Hindustani music is **Raga based**, mostly improvised

Sub styles of Hindustani Music

Dhrupad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mother of all styles.• Also known as temple music (Devadasis used to dance)• It is one of the oldest style that are still surviving. Older one is known as Dhruva prabandhas.• Great patrons of Dhrupad:- Akbar & Raja Mansingh Tomar.• The style deals with masculinity in nature.• Primary instrument used in dhrupad :- Rudra veena• Dhamar (approach and technique is same) is associated with dhrupad.• Exponents of Dhrupad :- Svami Haridas & Tansen (He is credited with new ragas such as Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Todi, Darbari Kanada,.And wrote 3 books: Sangeet Sar Sri Ganesh-stotra, and Raga mala. Pt. Jasraj (died on Aug 17, 2020) was the greatest exponent of this style.
Khayal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Persian word Khayal means :- Imagination.• Inventor of Khayal:- Amir Khushru.• Most popular form of vocal music in north India.• Khayal can be divided into two :- asthayi (sthayi) and antara.• It is romantic and delicate. The technique and structure gave a certain freedom (that not found in the dhrupad).• Patrons :- Sultan Mohammad Sharqui, Sadarang Nyamat Khan.• Different gharanas are Gwalior(Oldest one & mother of all gharanas), Agra (Haji sujan Khan; Special attention to Raagas), Jaipur, Kirana(Place in Rajasthan),
Thumri	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thumri was popular in 19th century with its centre at Lucknow.• Inspired by Bhakti movement.• Also known as the lyric of classical music• This form is associated with Radha Krishna bhakti cult.• Types of thumri are :- Purvi thumri(slow), Punjab Thumri (fast)• Famous composer of thumri:- Wajjid Ali Shah• Patiala Gharana (Founder:- Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan: more focus on emotions),
Tappa	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Origin from the singing of camel drivers in north west India.• Romantic one with very quick phrases.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ragas are lighter style like Bhairavi, kafi etc.
Tarana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rhythm plays a very important role.• It is a form which has no meaningful word.• Generally accepted syllables like nadir, tome etc., are mnemonics of tabala and sitar strokes.

Carnatic Music

- It is mainly known as South Indian music.
- The word Carnatic coined by:- Vidyaranya (in 5th century; he was served as prime minister in vijayanagar empire).
- Structure of Carnatic music contain:- Kriti, Kirtanam, Varnam, Padam, Javali.
- **Stalwarts of Carnatic music :-**
 - -Trinity of Carnatic music, Thyagaraja, Syama Sastrya and Muthuswami Dikshita.
 - Jalapakkam Annamacharya of Andhra Pradesh (Composer of Kriti consists of pallavi, anupalavi & charanam).
 - Purandardasa of Maharashtra(developed the Kriti, which has just been introduced by Jallapakkam & composed the lakana gita).
 - Others are Patnam Subramani Lyer, Veena Dhanam, Triukodikaval Krishna lyer (violin), Subrama Diksatar (musicologist and Vainikar), Konerirajapuram Vaidyanatha lyer,etc..

Hindustani V/s Carnatic Music

Hindustani

- Popular in North India.
- Non-indigenous (Persian Influence)
- Freedom of improvisation
- Substyles (like Gharanas) are prevailing.
- Instruments and vocal are equally important.
- mainly six ragas
- Specific time, season, mood for ragas
- Instruments used are Tabla, santoor, sarangi, sitar.

Carnatic

- Mainly in south India
- Indigenous one
- No freedom for improvisation and can see a rigidity
- No substyles
- More importance to vocal music
- 72 ragas
- No specific season, time, mood.
- Veena, Mridungam, Mandolin are the main instruments used.

Indian Classical musicians

Refer:-<https://download.oliveboard.in/pdf/Ebook-Indian-Classical-Musicians.pdf>

Folk Music

- It is known as the Music of people.
- Dance oriented music with diverse themes.

Music	State/UT	Feature
Baul music	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origin from Hinduism & Sufism. - It deals with philosophical enlightenment and divinity.
Bhagawati	Karnataka & Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to ghazals. - Emotional songs. - Theme deals with love, nature, philosophy.
Bhatiali	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song of boatmen - Song related with nature.
Bihugeet	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associated with the Bihu festival, - Performed by group of girls and boys.
Dandiya	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song sung during navarati festival. - Related with garba.
Dulpod	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian & western mix. - Deals with the life of goanese people.
Ja-jin-Ja	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sung during marriage ceremony.
Hereileu	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War song.
Kajari	Bihar & UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originated in mirzapur - It also contain a classical touch.
Koli	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song of fisherman - Related with sea, fishing. - Dance based music.
Khongjom Parba	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Musical narration (Khongjom battle between British & Manipuri's in 1891)
Lavani	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dance format associated with lavani is called Tamasa. - Dholak (a drum like) instrument used.
Maand	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mix of classical and

		folk.
Naatupura pattu	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mix of Village music and city music. - Instrument mainly used is Shehnai.
Ovi	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wedding songs by women.
Pandavani	Chattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with pandavani folk dance (Tamburu used). - Based on Mahabharata.
Paani Hari	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theme of the music :- water. - Song is about the scarcity of water in the village.
Powada	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ballads sung for heroes & their deeds(like praising Shivaji).
Sohar	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with childbirth.
Uttarakhandi folk music	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with nature. - Main languages are Kumaon & Garhwali. - Dhol,turri,daur, thali etc are the instruments used.
Wanawan folk music	Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with wedding ceremonies.
Zeliang	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dance performed by Zeliang tribes. - Primitive style of music.

Modern

Blues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Origin from African American work songs.- Simple lyrics sung in simple tune.- Dallas blue is the first blue song published.
Jazz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Origin from black community of US.- It is the classical version of blues
Reggae	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jamaican popular music- Bob Marley and his group famous for this genre.
Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mix of black & white community- Term rock is used to describe a large variety of musical style.- Instrument used for rock is electric guitar.
Trance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Electronic dance developed in Germany.- It include techno, pop, chill-out, classical, and film.

Others

Light classical music

- **Bhajan:-** -most popular form of devotional music among Hindus
- Exponents are Tulasidas, Kabir etc.
- **Gazal :-** - Persian origin
- its theme revolves around love
- Exponents are Master nadan, Begam Akhtar, Mehadi Hassan gulamali etc.
- **Keertan:-** -Singing related with Vashnavaita cult (in Bengal)
- It is a form of **Baul music** (in Bengal region of India and Bangladesh)
- famous exponent was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- **Qawwali:-** - devotional song (it's a solo voice against a chorus)
- Developed by Amir Khusru (for his teacher Hazrat Nizamuddin)
- Exponents are Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Rahat Fateh Ali, Sabri & Wadali brothers.
- **Rabindra Sangeet:-** - Rabindranath Tagore used Indian ragas & talas from Indian classical music and also influenced the western music (creation deals with mixing of music).
- Bhairava-Bhairavi, Darbari Todi-Bhairavi and created new talas such as Navami & Roopaka.
- **Soofiana Kalam :-** - This form is very popular in North west India.
- Most famous kalams are written in Punjabi
- **Heer** is most famous Kalam (written by sufi saint Waris)

Shah), Bulle shah's Kafis are still sung by sufis.

Musical instruments

Percussion Instruments	String Instruments	wind Instruments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mridungam• Tabla• Drum• Dholak• Bells• Xylophone• Ghatam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Violin• Sitar• Guitar• Sarod• Sarangi• Veena• Mandolin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flute• Shehnai• Saxophone• Piano• Trumpet• Harmonium

Famous Players of Musical instruments

Refer:-

https://download.oliveboard.in/pdf/Musical_Instruments_and_Persons_Associated.pdf