



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD 2 – 2025 HINDUSTANI MUSIC VOCAL (034) MARKING SCHEME

Class: X
Date: 13/12/2025

Duration: 2 Hrs
Max. Marks: 50

Section A

1. Use of playful words and rhythmic syllables like Deem ta na, nom tom
2. Tuning beads
3. Bhupali
4. 12 beats
5. The basic, slow speed
6. 1-a, 2-d, 3-b, 4-e, 5-c
7. Sadarang
8. Statement 1 is true, but Statement 2 is false.

Section B

9. Tigun is a type of Laya which means 3 times the actual Laya. Similarly Chaugun is a type of Laya which is 4 times the original Laya.

Chautala

Dha Dha | Din Ta | Kita Dha | Din Ta | Tita Kata | Gadi Gana |
z 0 2 0 3 4

Tigun:

DhaDhaDin TaKitaDha | DinTaTita KataGadiGana | DhaDhaDin
x 0 2

TaKitaDha | DinTaTita KataGadiGana | DhaDhaDin TaKitaDha |
0 3

DinTaTita KataGadiGana |
4

Chaugun:

DhaDhaDinTa KitaDhaDinTa | TitaKataGadiGana DhaDhaDinTa |
x 0

KitaDhaDinTa TitaKataGadiGana | DhaDhaDinTa KitaDhaDinTa |
2 0

TitaKataGadiGana DhaDhaDinTa | KitaDhaDinTa TitaKataGadiGana |

OR

Tanpura: The tanpura, or tambura, is an Indian string instrument providing a continuous harmonic drone. It has a long neck, resonating body, usually four to six metal strings, a bone or wood bridge, and tuning pegs. Standard tuning for a four-string tanpura is often:

1. First string: fifth note (Pa)
2. Second string: tonic (Sa)
3. Third string: tonic (Sa, an octave higher)
4. Fourth string: tonic (Sa, same or lower octave).

It supports Indian classical music by offering a consistent harmonic background.

10. Raag Brindavani Sarang:

Pakad – Ni Sa Re, Ma Re, Pa Ma Re Sa

That – kafi

Time – Afternoon

Vadi – Re

Samvadi – Pa

Varjit swar – Ga and Dha

Jaati – Audav Audav

Swar – Shuddh Ni in Aaroh and Komal Ni in Avroh

Prakriti – Shringar ras

Aaroh – Ni Sa Re Ma Pa Ni Sa

Avroh – Sa Ni Pa Ma Re Sa

OR

***Kan*:** Kan refers to the small musical touches and variations that make Indian classical music sound more beautiful and expressive, like gentle pitch changes or delicate vibrations in the notes.

11. Faiyaz Khan (1886-1950) was a legendary Hindustani classical vocalist and one of the

most prominent exponents of the Agra Gharana.

Faiyaz Khan was renowned for his deep, powerful voice and his mastery of khayal, a

form of Indian classical singing. He was a court musician at the Baroda State and earned the title of Aftab-e-Mausiqi (Sun of Music) for his extraordinary contributions to music.

(OR)

That – Khamaj. It is called aashray raag
Varjit swar – in Aaroh, Re is varjit and in Avroh all swaras are there
Jaati – Shadav Sampurna
Swar – in Aaroh shuddh Ni is used and in Avroh komal Ni is used
Vadi – Ga
Samvadi – NI
Time – 2nd quarter of the night
Prakriti – chanchal
Aaroh – Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa
Avroh – Sa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re Sa
Pakad – Ni Dha Ma Pa, Dha Ma Ga

12. Sadarang, whose real name was Niyamat Khan (circa 1670-1748), was a renowned Hindustani classical musician and composer, credited with shaping the modern form of the khayal genre. Born in the court of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah, Sadarang was a highly skilled dhrupad singer and veena player, but his lasting legacy comes from his innovative approach to khayal. Sadarang, along with his nephew Adarang, composed numerous bandishes (musical compositions) in khayal, which infused the traditional dhrupad style with lighter, more lyrical elements. This made khayal more expressive and popular, allowing for greater emotional range and improvisation. Many of his bandishes, written under the pen name ‘Sadarang,’ are still performed today and are integral to the repertoire of Hindustani classical music. His contributions have made him a pivotal figure in the evolution of Indian classical music.

OR

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur was born in 1897. He was associated with the Gwalior Gharana and was born in Jahaja village near Vadodara. Blessed with a melodious voice from a young age, he impressed his teachers with his poetry recitations during his childhood.

Primarily a Khayal singer, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur was also skilled in performing Dhrupad, Dhamar, and Tappa. In recognition of his contributions to Indian classical music, the Indian government awarded him the Padma Shri on Republic Day in 1955.

13. Dhrupad is a style of Indian classical music which is one of the oldest forms of music that focuses on slow and methodical singing or playing of musical notes. There are 4 parts in a Dhrupad; Sthayi, Antara, Sanchari and Abhog. It is performed with a Pakhawaj. Dhrupad is a style of devotional song.

Dhamar on the other hand is a singing style that comes under the Dhrupad ang gayki tradition of Hindustani classical music. Dhamar is a composition having the

text relating Holi and Raas-leela of Gopi and Krishna of Vrindavan usually sung in 14 beat Taal called Dhamar. It is sung with many rhythmic variations.

(OR)

Taan: Taan is like musical acrobatics in classical music, where musicians play fast and tricky sequences of notes in a rhythmic pattern to show their skill and add excitement.

Example – Sapaat taan, Gamak taan, Koot taan

Section C

14. That – Khamaj. It is called aashray raag

Varjit swar – in Aaroh, Re is varjit and in Avroh all swaras are there

Jaati – Shadav Sampurna

Swar – in Aaroh shuddh Ni is used and in Avroh komal Ni is used

Vadi – Ga

Samvadi – NI

Time – 2nd quarter of the night

Prakriti – chanchal

Aaroh – Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

Avroh – Sa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re Sa

Pakad – Ni Dha Ma Pa, Dha Ma Ga

राग खमाज द्रुतख्याल स्वरलिपि तीनताल (16 मात्रा)																
मात्रा	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
स्थाय	x				2				0				3			
ग		म	प	ध	सं	नी	सं	सं	सं	सं	नी	नी	ध	प	म	ग
स		द	गु	रू	च	र	णा	S	सं	सं	गं	मं	गं	गं	S	S
नी		नी	सं	सं	सं	सं	नी	ध	सं	सं	गं	मं	गं	गं	सं	सं
भ		व	नि	स	त	र	णा	S	सं	सं	दु	ख	ह	र	णा	S
अंतरा									ग	म	ध	नी	सं	नी	सं	सं
	नी	नी	सं	सं	सं	सं	नी	ध	शु	S	दु	भा	S	व	ध	र
	अं	S	त	सं	क	र	ना	S	सं	सं	गं	मं	गं	गं	सं	सं
	नी	नी	सं	सं	सं	सं	नी	ध	सु	र	न	र	की	S	न	र
	बं	S	दि	त	च	र	णा	S								

(OR)

Pandit Ravi Shankar:

Pandit Ravishankar was a famous sitar player from India.

He was born on April 7, 1920, in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

He made Indian classical music famous all over the world.

He worked with famous Western musicians like George Harrison from The Beatles.

Ravi Shankar performed at big events like Woodstock and Monterey Pop Festival.

He belonged to the Maihar Gharana, a group of Indian classical musicians.

He was honored with the Bharat Ratna, India's highest award, in 1999.

Ravi Shankar also wrote music for movies and combined Indian and Western music styles.

His daughters, Anoushka Shankar and Norah Jones, are well-known musicians.

He passed away on December 11, 2012, but his music is still loved by many.

15. Dhrupad, a type of Indian classical music, has four main styles, called banis. Each style has its own special feeling and way of being sung:

1. Gauri Bani: This style is gentle and soft. It focuses on making beautiful, smooth sounds that feel peaceful.

It's great for creating a calm, relaxed mood.

The singer uses flowing notes that sound sweet and simple.

2. Khandar Bani: This style is strong and powerful. The music here has a bold beat and sounds very energetic.

It's like music with a lot of energy, almost like a strong heartbeat.

This style makes the music feel exciting and intense.

3. Dagur Bani: This style is a mix of gentle and strong. It has both pretty melodies and strong rhythms, creating a balanced sound.

It brings together the calmness of Gauri Bani and the strength of Khandar Bani.

The music sounds full and rich because it uses both styles.

4. Nauhar Bani: This style is the most complex. It uses tricky rhythms, showing off the singer's skill and creativity.

It's like a musical puzzle with lots of surprising beats.

This style lets the singer experiment and make the music sound unique.

Each of these styles makes Dhrupad music special in its own way!

(OR)

The following phrase is in Raaga Bhupali. The swar vistaar/Aalap is as under,

Sa Re Sa, Sa Re Ga Re Sa,

Sa Re Ga Pa Ga Re Sa,

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

Sa Re Ga Pa Dha, Pa Dha Sa,

Sa Dha Pa, Dha Ga Pa Ga Re Sa