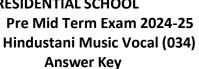


BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL





Class: X Duration: 1 Hour Date: 01.08.24 Max. Marks: 25

- 1. 1
- 2. 3
- 3. 3
- 4. 3
- 5. 2
- 6. 2
- 7. 3
- 8. 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.

9. Raag Bhupali:

Thaat - Kalyan

Vadis war - Ga

Samvadi swar – Dha

Jaati - Audav Audav

Varjit swar - Ma and Ni

Time – 1st quarter of night (7 to 10 pm)

Prakriti - Gambheer

Aaroh - Sa Re Ga Pa Dha Sa

Avroh – Sa Dha Pa Ga Re Sa

Pakad - Pa Ga, Re Ga Sa Re Dha Sa

10. Raag Khamaj:

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

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Samvadi - NI
    Time - 2<sup>nd</sup> 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
11. Raag Brindavani Sarang:
    That - kafi
    Time – Afternoon
    Vadi – Re
    Samvadi - Pa
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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

Pakad - Ni Sa Re, Ma Re, Pa Ma Re Sa

12. Taal Tilwada resembles Taal Teentaal

Matra - 16

Vibhaag - 4

Taali - 1, 5 & 13

Khaali - 9

Usage - Used in Vilambit laya

Playing Tabla Solo in this Taal is not prevalent but it is used as accompaniment in Khayal gayki.

```
Dha Tirakita Dhin |
                        Dha Dha Tin
                                     Tin l
                         2
Х
Ta
    Tirakita Dhin Dhin | Dha Dha Dhin Dhin |
0
                         3
```

13. Taal Chautal resembles

Matra – 12

Vibhaag - 6

Taali – 1, 5, 9, 11

Khaali - 3, 7

Usage - Used in Vilambit laya

Playing Tabla Solo in this Taal is not prevalent but it is used as accompaniment in Khayal gayki.

14. Taal Rupak:

Matra - 7

Vibhaag - 3

Taali - 4, 6

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Khaali - 1
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Tin Tin Na | Dhin Na | Dhin Na | 0 1 2

Dugun:

Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin | Na Tin Tin Na | Dhin Na Dhin Na | 0 1 2

Chaugun:

Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na Tin Tin Na Dhin Na | Dhin Na Tin Tin

0

1

Na Dhin Na Dhin | Na Tin Tin Na Dhin Na Dhin Na |

2

15. Pandit Omkarnath Thakur:

Pandit Omkarnath Thakur was born in 1897. He was associated with the Gwalior Gharana and was born in Jahaja village near Vadodara. His father, Gori Shankar Thakur, passed away when Omkarnath was 14 years old. 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. He was honoured with the title "Sangeet Prabhakar" by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Thakur served as the Head of the Music Department at Banaras Hindu University.

He authored several significant works, including "Pranav Bharti" and "Sangeetanjali," and wrote "Raag Ane Ras" in Gujarati. In recognition of his contributions to Indian classical music, the Indian government awarded him the Padma Shri on Republic Day in 1955. Pandit Omkarnath Thakur passed away in 1967.

16. Tansen:

Tansen, whose real name was Tanna Mishra, was born around 1532. His father was Makarand Pandey. Tansen's birthplace is Behata, located about 7 kilometers from Gwalior. He studied music for ten years under his guru, Swami Haridas.

Tansen married Hussaini, who was a servant of Rani Mrignaini. They had four sons—Suratsen, Sharatsen, Tarangsen, and Vilas Khan—and one daughter, Saraswati.

He authored several notable works, including "Sangeet Saar," "Raagmaala," and "Shree Ganesh Stotra." Tansen created many ragas, such as Miyan ki Todi, Miyan ki Malhar, Darbari Kanada, and Miyan ki Sarang. He invented the instrument Surbahar, drawing inspiration from the veena and sitar, and also developed the rabab based on the veena. Tansen passed away in 1585.