



# BK BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS

SENIOR SECONDARY CO-ED DAY CUM BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL

PRE BOARD EXAMINATION I 2024-25

HINDUSTANI MUSIC(034)



Class: X

Answer Key

Max Marks: 30

## Section A: Multiple-Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. A

## Section B: Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

### 9. Define Taan and Meend with examples.

**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

**Meend:** Meend is a technique in Indian music where notes are smoothly connected by sliding from one to another, making the music sound more flowing and emotional.

(OR)

### Contribution of Faiyaz Khan:

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.

## 10. Salient features of Raaga Brindavani Sarang:

**Raag Brindavani Sarang:**

**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**

**Pakad – Ni Sa Re, Ma Re, Pa Ma Re Sa**

**(OR)**

**Identified Raaga:**

**Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa corresponds to Khamaj**

**Aalap:**

**Sa Ga Sa, Sa Ga Ma Pa Ga Ma Ga sa,**

**Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Dha Pa, Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa**

**Sa Ni Dha Pa, Ma Pa Dha Pa, Ma Ga Re Sa**

## 11. Importance of Tanpura:

**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.**

**(OR)**

**Dhamar:**

**Dhamar 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.**

## 12. Forms of Dhrupad:

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.

(OR)

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

Samvadi – NI

Time – 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of the night

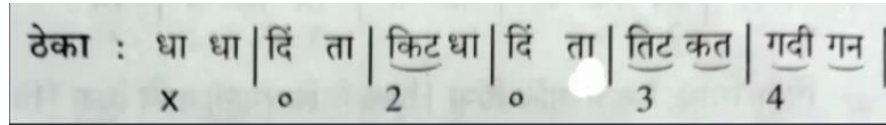
Prakriti – chanchal

Aaroh – Sa Ga Ma Pa Dha Ni Sa

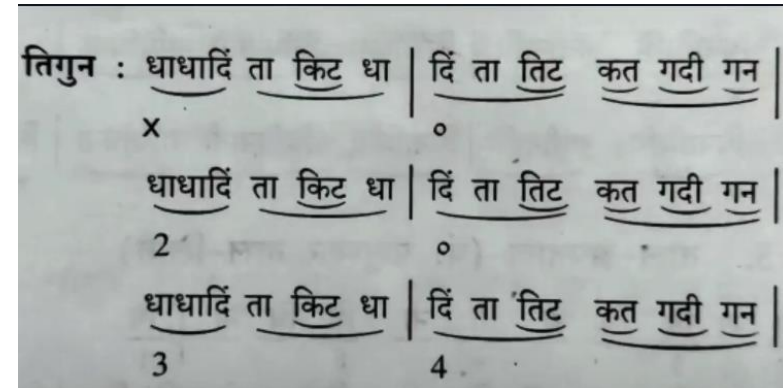
Avroh – Sa Ni Dha Pa Ma Ga Re Sa

Pakad – Ni Dha Ma Pa, Dha Ma Ga

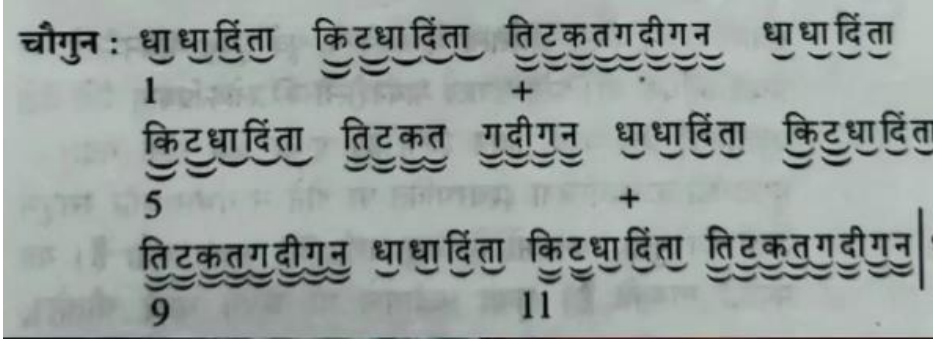
## 13. Taal Chautal



Tigun :



Chaugun:



(OR)

Contribution of Omkar Nath Thakur:

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.

Section C: Long Answer Questions (6 marks each)

14. Notation of a Drut Khayal in Raaga Bhupali with two Tanas:

सां सां ध प | ग रे सा रे | .ध .ध सा रे | ग रे सा ~|

न म न क | र च तु र | शि रि गुरु | च र णा ~|

0 | 3 | × | 2

ग ग प ध | सां ध सां सां | सां प ध प | ग रे सा ~|

त न म न | नि र म ल | क र भ व | त र णा ~|

0 | 3 | × | 2

ग ग प ग | प ~ सां धां सां सां सां | सां रें सां सां |

जो ई जो ई | ध्या ~ व त | शु भ फ ल | पा - व त |

0 | 3 | × | 2

सां सां गं रे | सां सां प ध | सां सां सां सां | ग रे सा ~ |

ज न म मा | र ण दु ख | स ब नि - | स्त र णा ~ |

0 | 3 | × | 2

### राग भूपाली तान – स्थाई [ 8 मात्रा ]

1. सारे ग रे ग रे ग रे | ग प ग रे ग रे सा ~
2. सारे सा.ध सारे ग प | ग प ग रे ग रे सा ~
3. सारे ग प धसां ध प | ग रे सा.ध सारे ग ~
4. सारे रेसा रेग ग रे | सारे रेसा रेध सा ~

### Raag Bhupali Taan – अंतरा [ 8 मात्रा ]

1. सांसां धप ग रे सारे | ग प धसां रेंध सां ~
2. सारें गें सारें सांध | पग पध सारें सां ~

(OR)

Life sketch of Tansen:

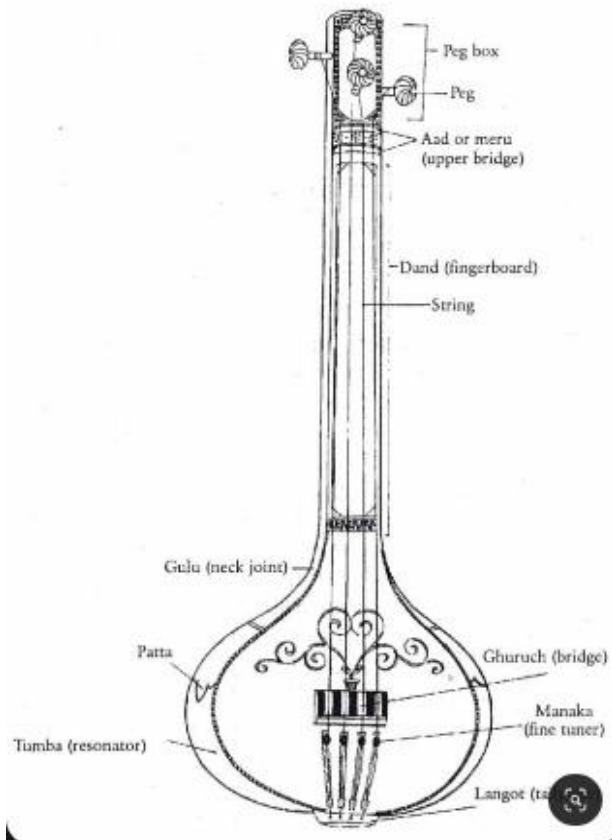
**Tansen, whose real name was Tanna Mishra, was born around 1532. His father was Makarand Pandey. Tansen's birthplace is Behata, located about 7 kilometers from Gwalior. He studied music for ten years under his guru, Swami Haridas.**

**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.**

## 15. Diagram of Tanpura:



The tanpura is a long, hollow instrument with four strings that create a continuous drone.

### Structure

1. Body: Made from a gourd or wood, the body amplifies sound.
2. Neck: A long neck with tuning pegs for each string.
3. Bridge: Lifts the strings, allowing them to vibrate freely.

### Tuning

A common tuning for the four strings is Pa Sa Sa Sa:

First string: Pa (fifth note) or Ma (fourth note).

Second, third, and fourth strings: Sa (main note), supporting the melody by creating a steady drone

(OR)

**Critically analyzing a contemporary Hindustani vocalist:**

### **Kaushiki Chakraborty:**

**Kaushiki Chakraborty is a well-known contemporary Hindustani classical vocalist and a key figure in bringing Indian classical music to modern audiences. Born into**

a family of musicians, she learned music from her father, Pandit Ajoy Chakraborty, who is also a celebrated vocalist. Kaushiki is known for her mastery in the Patiala gharana style, which focuses on intricate vocal techniques and expressive singing.

Kaushiki's voice is rich and powerful, allowing her to perform different styles of Hindustani music, like Khayal, Thumri, and Bhajans. She has a unique ability to blend tradition with a fresh approach, making her music appealing to younger audiences without losing the depth of classical styles. Kaushiki has performed widely in India and abroad, bringing Hindustani music to global stages.

In addition to her live performances, she has collaborated with other artists and is part of the band "Kaushiki's Sakhi," where she explores fusion music. Her efforts have helped many people appreciate Hindustani classical music, making her one of the leading contemporary voices in this field.