

INDIAN MUSIC (HINDUSTANI) PAPER 1
(THEORY)

Maximum Marks: 70

Time Allowed: Three hours

*(Candidates are allowed **additional 15 minutes** for **only** reading the paper.
They must **NOT** start writing during this time).*

*Answer all questions in **Section A**, **Section B** and **Section C** from
Instrumental or Vocal or Tabla.*

***Section A** consists of **objective / very short** type questions.*

***Section B** consists of **short** answer questions.*

***Section C** consists of **long** answer questions.*

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

INSTRUMENTAL
SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Pandit Ravi Shankar was a _____ player. [1]
- (ii) There are _____ types of musical instruments. [1]
- (iii) There are _____ types of classical music in India. [1]
- (iv) The number of qualities in sound is _____. [1]
- (v) The number of Khaalis in Ektaal is _____. [1]
- (vi) Todi is the name of a _____. [1]
- (vii) State whether the following statements are True or False: [4]
- (a) Sa, Ma and Pa have three shrutis each.
- (b) Dugun, Tigun, Chaugun are Layakaris.
- (c) Bageshri is an uttarangvadi raga.
- (d) Kan is the most important swar in the raga.
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- (viii) Naad is a type of: [1]
- (a) sound.
 - (b) taal.
 - (c) drum.
 - (d) alaap.
- (ix) The number of swars in Hindustani Music is: [1]
- (a) 22
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 7
- (x) The taal which has khali on its sam is: [1]
- (a) Ektaal
 - (b) Rupak
 - (c) Kaharwa
 - (d) Chartaal
- (xi) Chartaal is played on: [1]
- (a) Tabla and Pakhawaj
 - (b) Dholak and Tabla
 - (c) Mridang and Dholak
 - (d) Pakhawaj and Mridang

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Briefly explain sushir-vadya with the help of two examples.

Question 3 [4]

How are the swars of Hindustani Music placed on the shrutis?

Question 4 [4]

(i) Give a brief description of Carnatic Music.

OR

(ii) Mention the names of *any two* Ashray ragas. Why are they called Ashray ragas?

Question 5 [4]

Write the theka of chartaal with dugun.

Question 6 [4]

(i) Write the aroha, avaroha and pakad of *any four* ragas.

OR

(ii) Write the theka of *any two* taals with their description.

Question 7 [4]

Write the notation of antara of a razakhani gat.

Question 8 [4]

Briefly explain why thaats do not have avarohis.

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9 [7]

Write the ten thaats with their swars.

Question 10 [7]

(i) Discuss *any two* qualities of sound.

OR

- (ii) Draw any instrument and label it. Briefly explain the usage of its parts.

Question 11

[7]

A famous instrumentalist was born in India in 1920. He became the world's best-known exponent of Hindustani Music and inspired many musicians in India and abroad.

- (i) Give a short introduction of this instrumentalist's *guru*.
- (ii) State *any two* achievements of this instrumentalist in the domain of Indian music.

Question 12

[7]

The experts of Indian music believed that one could become an expert in music only by learning music from a guru. Give your opinion on this statement with *seven* valid points.

VOCAL
SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) Pandit Ravi Shankar was a _____ player. [1]
- (ii) There are _____ types of musical instruments. [1]
- (iii) There are _____ types of classical music in India. [1]
- (iv) The number of qualities in sound is _____. [1]
- (v) The number of Khaalis in Ektaal is _____. [1]
- (vi) Todi is the name of a _____. [1]
- (vii) State whether the following statements are True or False: [4]
- (a) Sa, Ma and Pa have three shrutis each.
 - (b) Dugun, Tigun, Chaugun are Layakaris.
 - (c) Bageshri is an uttarangvadi raga.
 - (d) Kan is the most important swar in the raga.
- (viii) Naad is a type of: [1]
- (a) sound.
 - (b) taal.
 - (c) drum.
 - (d) alaap.
- (ix) The number of swars in Hindustani Music is: [1]
- (a) 22
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 7

- (x) The taal which has khali on its sam is: [1]
- (a) Ektaal
 - (b) Rupak
 - (c) Kaharwa
 - (d) Chartaal
- (xi) Chartaal is played on: [1]
- (a) Tabla and Pakhawaj
 - (b) Dholak and Tabla
 - (c) Mridang and Dholak
 - (d) Pakhawaj and Mridang

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Briefly explain sushir-vadya with the help of two examples.

Question 3 [4]

How are the swars of Hindustani Music placed on the shrutis?

Question 4 [4]

(i) Give a brief description of Carnatic Music.

OR

(ii) Give the names of at least two Ashray ragas. Why are they called Ashray ragas?

Question 5 [4]

Write the theka of chartaal with dugun.

Question 6 [4]

(i) Write the aroha, avaroha and pakad of *any four* ragas.

OR

(ii) Write the theka of *any two* taals with their description.

Question 7 [4]

Write the notation of antara of a Chhota khayal.

Question 8 [4]

Briefly explain why thaats do not have avarohis.

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9 [7]

Write the ten thaats with their swars.

Question 10 [7]

(i) Explain *any two* qualities of sound.

OR

(ii) Draw any instrument and label it. Briefly explain the usage of its parts.

Question 11 [7]

A famous instrumentalist was born in India in 1920. He became the world's best-known exponent of Hindustani Music and inspired many musicians in India and the world.

(i) Give a short introduction of this instrumentalist's *guru*.

(ii) State *any two* achievements of this instrumentalist in the domain of Indian music.

Question 12

[7]

The experts of Indian music believed that one could become an expert in music only by learning music from a guru. Give your opinion on this statement with *seven* valid points.

TABLA
SECTION A – 14 MARKS

Question 1

- (i) There are _____ prans of taal. [1]
- (ii) There are _____ types of musical instruments. [1]
- (iii) Dhamar taal is always played in _____ laya. [1]
- (iv) There are _____ types of Tihai. [1]
- (v) Teentaal has _____ khali(s). [1]
- (vi) Tabla is tuned with the help of a _____. [1]
- (vii) State whether the following statements are True or False: [4]
- (a) The origin of tabla is pakhawaj.
- (b) A taal can be played without laya.
- (c) Usually, a learner of tabla begins by learning Kayada.
- (d) Jhaptaal and Dadrataal have the same number of vibhags.
- (viii) Jaati of a taal is related to: [1]
- (a) the number of matras.
- (b) the taal being used for classical music or folk music.
- (c) type of instrument (tabla/ pakhawaj) used for playing the taal.
- (d) the taal is being played for vocal / instrumental music or dance performance.
- (ix) Tabla falls in the category of: [1]
- (a) Tat-Vitat.
- (b) Sushir.
- (c) Avanadh.
- (d) Ghan.

- (x) Which one of the following taals has fourteen matras? [1]
- (a) Jhaptaal
 - (b) Dhamar
 - (c) Teentaal
 - (d) Kaharwa
- (xi) A taal can have: [1]
- (a) 2 sams
 - (b) 3 sams
 - (c) 1 sam
 - (d) No Sam

SECTION B – 28 MARKS

Question 2 [4]

Which taal is played on pakhawaj? Why?

Question 3 [4]

State the difference between *ekal* and *sangat* playing of tabla.

Question 4 [4]

(i) Briefly trace the history of tabla.

OR

(ii) With reference to vocal and dance, what are the type of compositions in which Dhamar taal is used?

Question 5 [4]

Write the theka of teentaal with dugun.

Question 6 [4]

(i) Give a brief explanation of graha and its types.

OR

(ii) State the differences between *lehra (Nagma)* and *theka*.

Question 7 [4]

Write *one* bedam tihai and *one* damdar tihai.

Question 8 [4]

What is a *chakkardar tukda*? Explain with an example.

SECTION C – 28 MARKS

Question 9 [7]

Explain *laya* and its variations by giving examples of different types of layas.

Question 10 [7]

(i) Write the theka of Jhaptaal and Kaharwa taal with dugun , tigung and chougun.

OR

(ii) Draw the sketches of Tabla and Bayan and label them. Briefly explain usage of their various parts.

Question 11

Pandit Kishan Maharaj is considered the doyen of tabla in the modern era. He was born into a famous family of musicians. He could play pakhawaj, mridangam, dhol and many other instruments. He was multi-talented as he could sing and dance as well.

(i) What was the place, date of birth and date of death of Pandit Kishan Maharaj? [3]

(ii) State *any four* achievements of Pandit Kishan Maharaj. [4]

Question 12

[7]

Tabla is considered the backbone of music and dance. Give your opinion on this statement with *seven* valid points.