

# Dr MCR HRD Institute

Since 1976



## Classical Music

1<sup>st</sup> Foundation Course MES Probationers



# **GROUP-10**

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# Introduction

- What Is Music and Its Importance
- Brief History and its Evolution
- Elements of Music
- Types of Music
- Various Instruments used in Classical Music
- Some of the Great Musicians

# What is Music ?



- The word music originated from the Greek word (**mousike**), which means "(art) of the Muses".
- Music is created by a flowing composition of melody, harmony, rhythm, pitch, dynamics, tempo, which create an overall structure.
- *According to Classical theory:* 'Sangeet' is a collective term and **harmonious fusion** of vocal music, Instrumental music, and dancing. However in common parlance "sangeet" means vocal music and instrumental music only and dancing is supposed to be depending on vocal music.





# Importance of Music

- Music is academic.
- Music is physical.
- Music is emotional.
- Music is for life.

***“The man that has no music in himself,  
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,  
The notions of his spirits are dull as night,  
Let no such man be trusted.”  
-Shakespeare (Merchant of Venice)***

# Brief History of Classical Music

- Classical music tradition- Hindustani and Carnatic.
- Roots in Vedic Literature and Natya Shastra of Bharat Muni.

(११७) । द्वादश निधनं वैरूपम् ।  
 यथावद्वन्द्वेऽनन्तम् । ए । अन्तर्भूमीकता । स्योवा । ओहहाउहाउ । ओहहाउवा ।  
 ननावाक्लिन्महम्भृत्पूर्वाअन् । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहाऽऽ । हाउवा ।  
 नजातमद्योदमी । ओहहाउहाउ । ओहहाउवा । विश्विभ्रम् । ओहाओहा ।  
 ओहाओहा । ओहाओहाऽऽ । हाउवा । अन्वाशिश्रुमती । ओहहाउहाउ । ओहहाउवा ।  
 सूवा । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहाऽऽ । हाउवा । ज्योतिः । ओहहाउहाउ ।  
 ओहहाउवा । ईडा । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहा । ओहाओहाऽऽ । हाउवा । इद् ।  
 स्थिद्वहा । ओहहाउहाउ । ओहहाउवाऽऽ । होऽऽ । ओऽऽ । ऊऽऽ । ईऽऽऽऽऽऽ ।

(दो. ६८। प. ४२। मा. ३८) ७ (टो।७)



# Brief History of Classical Music (contd.)



- Evidences of Indian music evolution.

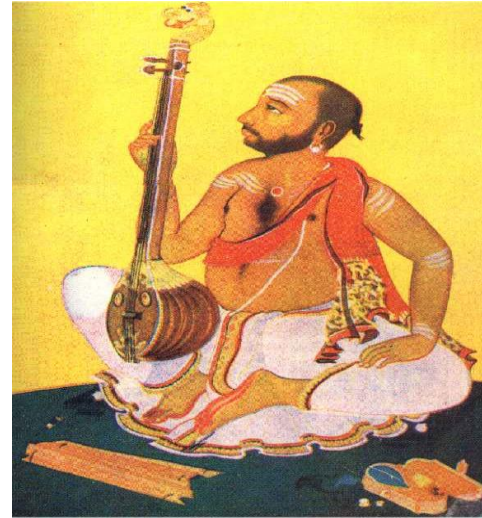
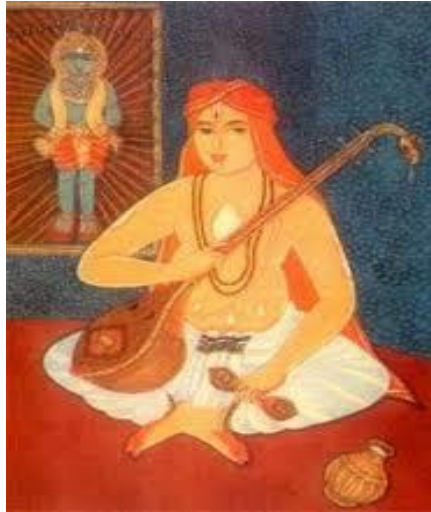


- Main tradition of Indian classical music and its distinction.

# Brief History of Classical Music (contd.)



➤ History of Carnatic music and its evolution.





# Brief History of Classical Music (contd.)



➤ History of Hindustani music and its evolution.





# Ragas



- Peculiar Set of Swaras (Notes) arranged with rules and principles so as to produced desired effect/ emotional expression.
- Any composition can be referred to a particular Raga.
- In Hindustani Classical Music, Ragas are further classified into 10 Thaats (Parent Scales)
- Elements: *Aroha, Avaroha, Pakad*
- *Each Ragas is associated with particular mood, time of day and also season.*

Examples:

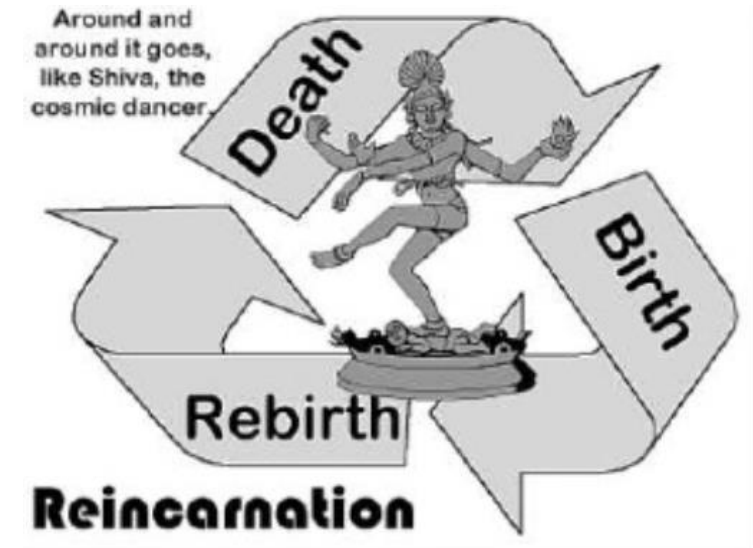
1. **Raga Bhairavi** : Aaroh-Avroh: S r g m P d n S' - S' n d P m g r S  
Bandish: Bhool Gaye Sanwariya Mohe  
Theme: Virah Ras (Blues)
2. **Raga Todi** : Aaroh-Avroh: S r g M P d N S' - S' N d P M g r S  
Bandish: Sancho Tero Naam  
Theme: Bhakti Ras (Devotional)
3. **Raga Desh**: Aaroh-Avroh: S R m P N S' - S' n D P D m G R G ,N S  
Theme: Joy/ Happiness  
Artist: Anoushka Shankar



# Tala

- Tala is rhythmic cycle and is given by percussion instruments eg Tabla, Dholak etc
- Provides Rhythm to the Music
- System of Punctuating the music with beats.
- There are various talas such as teen taal, keharva taal, jhap taal etc.
- The tempo of music is called Laya: No of beats per stroke.

slow tempo (vilambit laya), medium tempo (madhya laya), and lively tempo (drut laya)



# CLASSICAL MUSIC



**YAJNAVALAKYA SMRITI** mentions :

*“वीणावादन तत्त्वज्ञः श्रुतीजातिविशारदः ताळज्ञश्चाप्रयासेन मोक्षमार्गं नियच्छति”*



HINDUSTANI STYLE

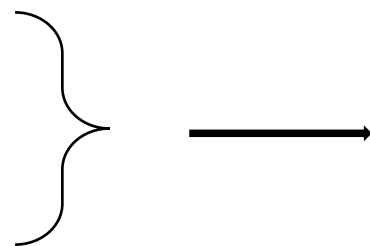


CARNATIC STYLE



# 1) *Hindustani Style*: ( emphasis on improvisation and exploring all aspects of a raga)

- Dhrupad
- Khyal
- Tarana
- Thumri



Major forms of Hindustani Music



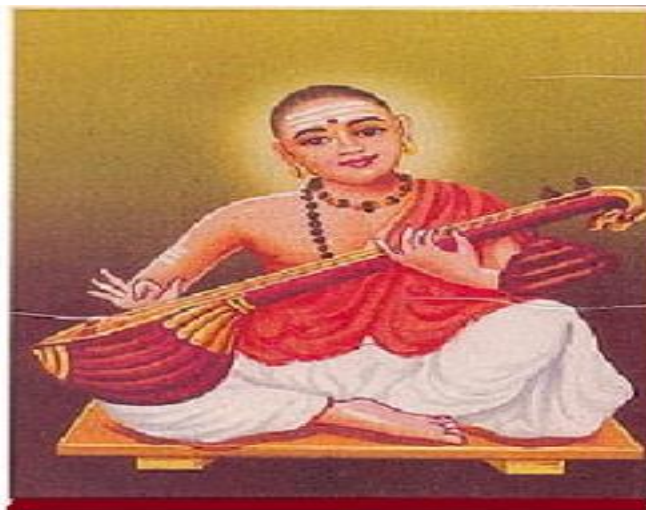


## 2) **Carnatic Style:** (Carnatic music is primarily composition-based)

- Following are the common forms-
  - Varnam – encapsulates main features and requirements of *RAGA*.
  - Kriti
    - Pallavi
    - Anupallavi
    - Charanam



Tyagaraja



Muthuswami Dikshitar



Syama Sastri



# Indian Musical Instruments

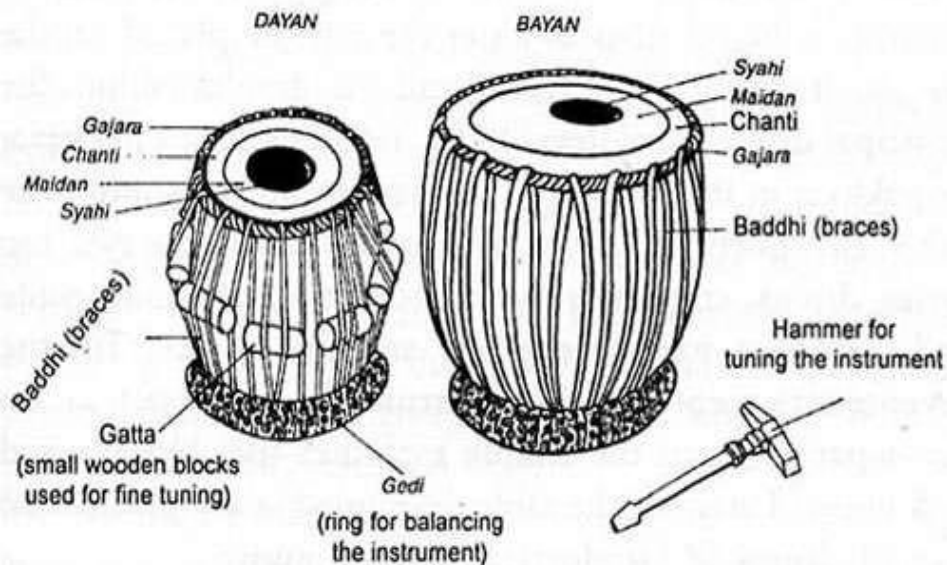
- The following instruments are commonly used in Indian classical music.



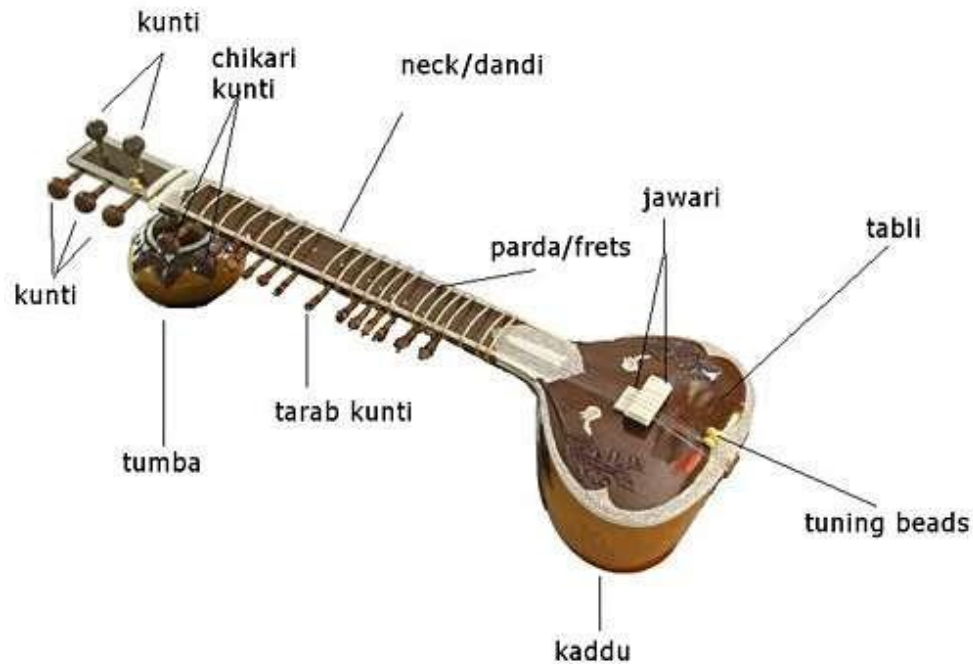


# Tabla

- A pair of single headed drums, one slightly larger than the other
- Played with fingers and palm of the hand
- The drums has a black circle in the centre of the skin from a paste of iron filings. This allows the player to produce a wide variety of sounds.



# Sitar



- The most popular stringed instrument in Northern India.
- It has a long neck with twenty metal frets and six to seven main strings and there are movable frets allowing the correct tuning for the raga.
- It is made of teakwood and seasoned gourd.
- Strings are plucked with a plectrum in one hand while the other presses down on a string or pulls it to one side creating a pitch bend.



# Tanpura



- A drone instrument that is made of jack wood.
- Similar to the sitar but with only four strings tuned to the raga.
- The strings are plucked repeatedly to maintain the drone.
- It is placed on the lap of the instrumentalist.

# Harmonium



- A **harmonium** is also known as a melodeon, reed organ or pump organ.
- It is a keyboard instrument that makes sounds by blowing air through reeds, that are tuned to different pitches, so as to make musical note

# Mridangam



- The classical drum of Southern India.
- Made of clay.
- It is a double-headed drum.
- It is played between the thighs of the drum player

# Veena



- The most distinctive instrument in Southern India.
- Four strings are used to play the melody while the remaining three strings are used to play the drone.

# Bansuri



- The Indian Bamboo Flute also known as bansuri or murali is one of the oldest musical instruments of India, developed independently of the Western flute.
- The flutes made in India are of different kinds and their lengths and number of holes varies.

# Some of the great Musicians in Indian History



## Tansen(1506-1586)

- Considered as the greatest musician in India
- Tansen is credited with the creation of the classical music that dominates the north of India (Hindustani classical music)
- He went on to become one of the Navaratnas (Nine Gems) in the court of Mughal Emperor Akbar.





# Pt Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande (1860 –1936)



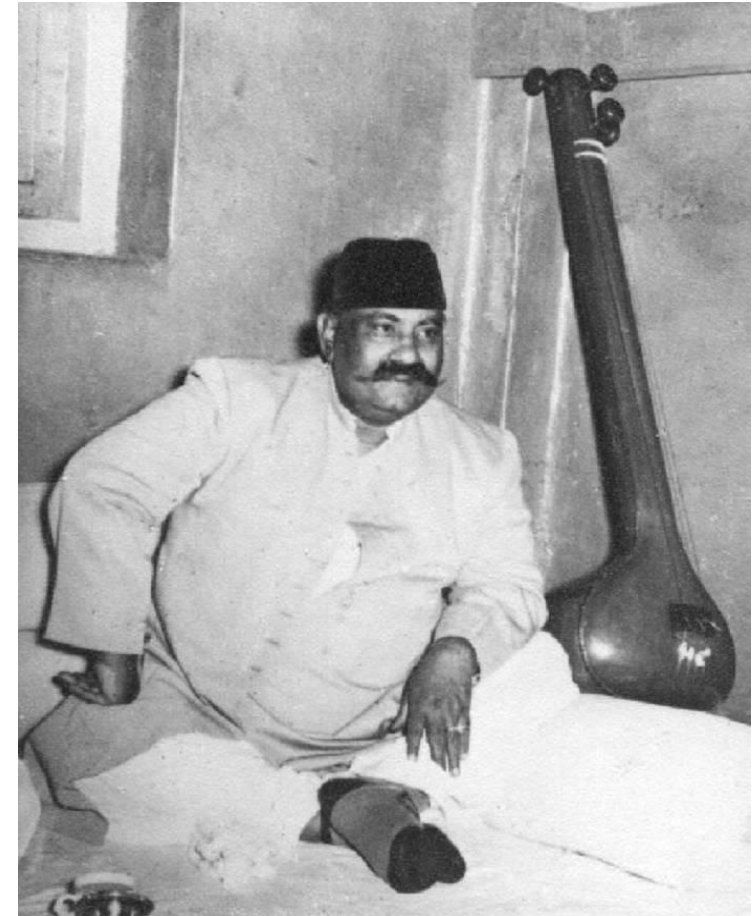
- Wrote the first modern treatise on Hindustani classical music.
- Pt Bhatkhande visited extensively in all India, visited various Gharanas (Music Schools) and classified all Ragas into 10 main Thaats (scales)
- Pt Bhatkhande started schools and colleges in India for systematic teaching of Hindustani music.
- With the support of the Maharaja of Gwalior he helped in the establishment of Madhav Music College, in Gwalior



# Bade Ghulam Ali Khan (1902-1968)



- One name that truly epitomizes the Hindustani classical music of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is that of Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan. Often touted as Tansen of the 20<sup>th</sup> century
- **Awards:** Padma Bhushan, Sangeet Natak Akademi Award





# Bhimsen Joshi(1922-2011)

- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi is a legend who had not just earned the respect and admiration of his fans but that of his critics as well
- Famous for perfecting the Khayal, a form of Hindustani classical, Bhimsen Joshi was also known for his presentation of devotional music.
- **Awards:** Bharat Ratna, Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship, Lifetime achievement award



# Ustad Amjad Ali Khan

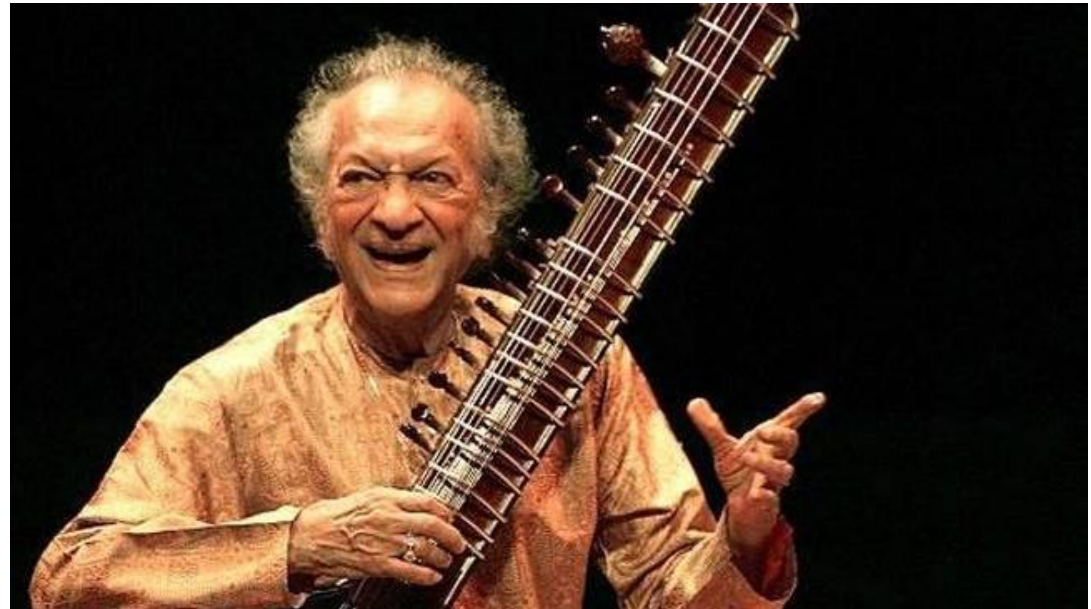


- Ustad Amjad Ali Khan Bangash is an eminent Indian Sarod player.
- For his great achievements in taking the Sarod places, he is popularly known as the 'Sarod Samrat'
- **Awards:** Padma Vibhushan, Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship, Banga Bibhushan Samman



# Pt Ravi Shankar (1920-2012)

- Best known for popularizing the Indian classical instrument Sitar all over the world.
- In 1956, Pt Shankar visited Europe and the America, playing Indian classical music and increased its popularity there in the 1960s through teaching and performance
- His influence helped popularize the use of Indian instruments in pop music in the latter half of the 1960s in all over the World.
- Pt Shankar was awarded India's highest civilian honour, the Bharat Ratna in 1999.



# Zakir Hussain



- Popularly known as the Tabla Maestro, Ustad Zakir Hussain is arguably the most famous Tabla player of our country in the post-independence era
- He is often credited for taking the Tabla to the world stage,
- **Awards:** Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, Padma Shri, Padma Bhushan



Thank You!

*Music is Life...*