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CLASS - 12TH



SECTION - 'C'



ROLL NO. - 43



TOPIC :- INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC



INDIAN CLASSICAL
MUSIC

What is Indian Classical Music?

- ❑ History can be traced back over 3000 years to about 1700bc
- ❑ It has developed into a strong tradition that is still prominent today
- ❑ Usually contains:
 - ✓ A single melody line (based on a raga)
 - ✓ A rhythmic pattern (known as tala)
 - ✓ A drone.

Raga

- A scale of notes used to create a melody.
- There are over 200 different ragas, some of which are associated with different days and seasons
- Ragas are memorised and passed on as part of an oral tradition
- Some notes within a raga are more important than others so will receive more emphasis – they may be repeated more frequently and decorated.

Raga

- As the piece progresses the melodic patterns become more and more complex.
- The following is an example of a raga which shows how the descending notes might differ from the ascending ones.



Tala

- A tala is a cycle of beats that forms the rhythmic basis of a piece of music. There are hundreds of different tala patterns in Indian classical music.
- The first beat of the tala – called the *sam* is the most important one.
- However complex the rhythms are in the tala, all the performers usually come together on the *sam*.

Tala

- Other beats within the tala are weaker or even silent.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing 16 quarter notes. Below the staff, the beats are numbered 1 through 16. The notation indicates the following Tala: 1 (X), 2, 3, 4, 5 (X), 6, 7, 8, 9 (O), 10, 11, 12, 13 (X), 14, 15, 16.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 14/4 time signature, containing 14 quarter notes. Below the staff, the beats are numbered 1 through 14. The notation indicates the following Tala: 1 (X), 2, 3, 4 (X), 5, 6, 7, 8 (O), 9, 10, 11 (X), 12, 13, 14.

A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, containing 16 quarter notes. Below the staff, the beats are numbered 1 through 16. The notation indicates the following Tala: 1 (X), 2, 3, 4 (X), 5, 6 (O), 7, 8 (X), 9, 10, 11 (X), 12, 13 (O), 14, 15, 16.

Drone

- Is a repeated note (or number of notes) heard constantly throughout the music.
- In Indian classical music, the drone usually emphasises the most important note(s) in the raga.

Sections

**A typical performance usually has
Three sections.**

Opening

- The opening scale is introduced on a melody instrument.
- This is followed by some simple improvisation.
- There is no percussion in this section as to give the melody instrument free rhythm.
- The tempo is slow and has no regular beat.
- This would be accompanied by a drone.

Middle Section

- The pace increases and there us a greater sense of meter.
- There is more elaborate improvisation and ornamentation of the raga

Final Section

- The percussion enter giving a rhythmic structure to the music.
- Towards the end the music becomes very fast, with complex rhythmic and melodic ideas.
- Usually contains a call and response section, including some imitation.

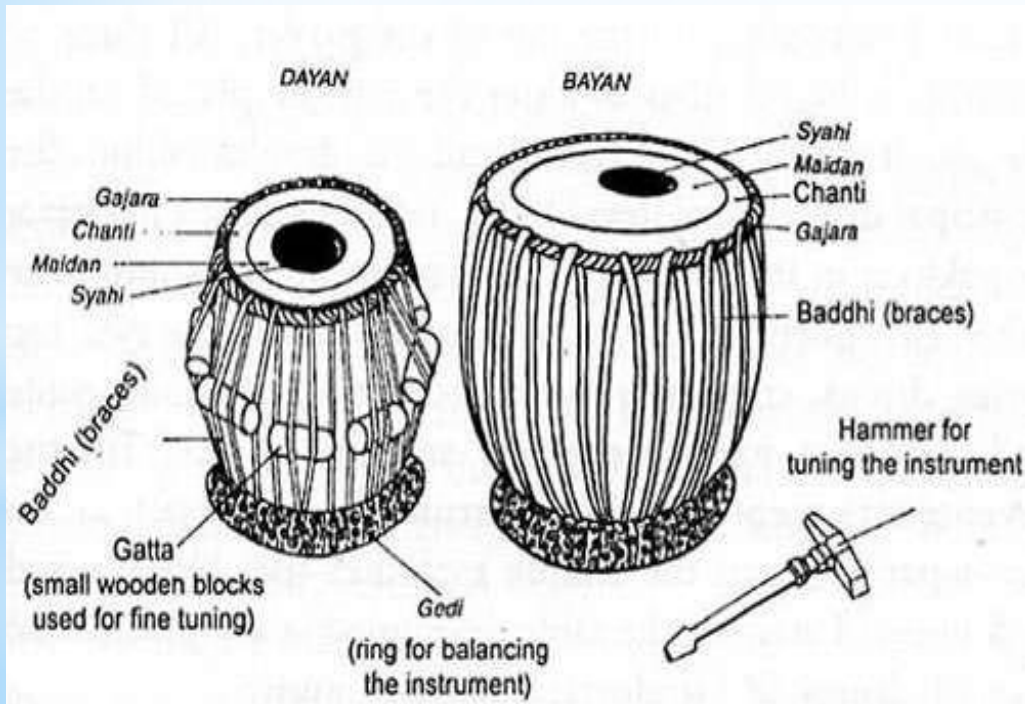
Instruments

The following instruments are commonly used in Indian classical music.

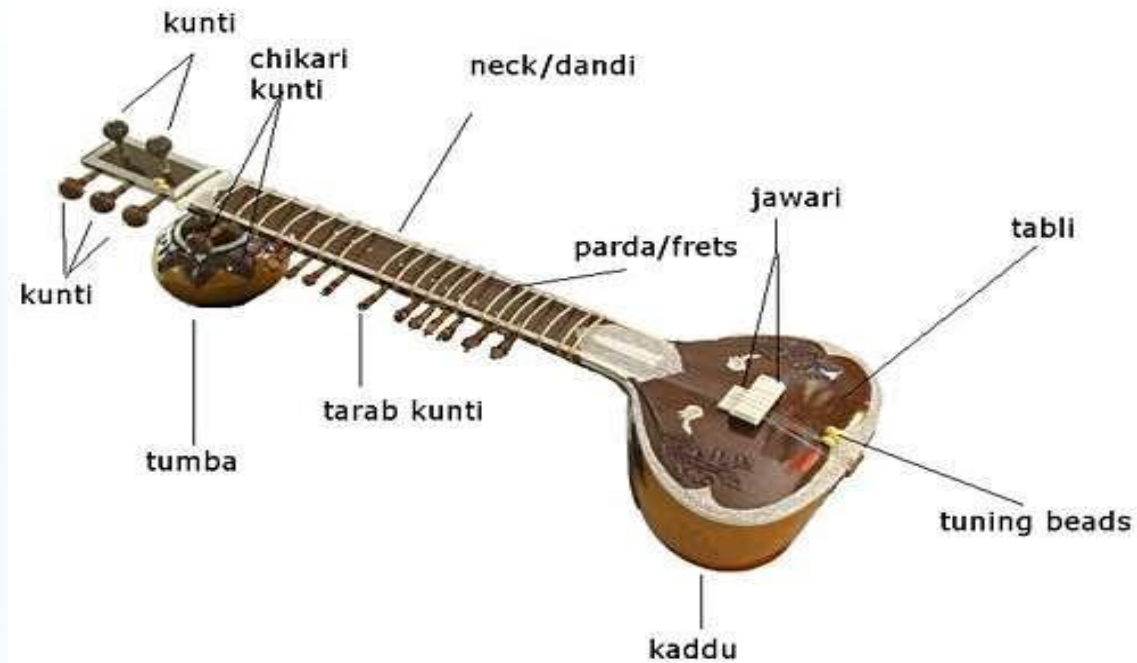


Tabla

- 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



- A plucked string instrument with over 20 strings, only four of them will play the melody.
- The other strings vibrate with Sympathy to create a distinctive shimmering sound.
- There are movable frets allowing the correct tuning for the raga
- 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



- For the drone
- Similar to the sitar but with only four strings tuned to the raga
- The strings are plucked repeatedly to maintain the drone

Thank You