

## **Indian music – Answers**

**1537.** (4) Arohana

**1538.** (2) Avarohana

**1539.** (2) Five

**1540.** (2) Sa and Pa

**1541.** (3) Notes arranged with emotional and melodic intention

**1542.** (3) 10

**1543.** (3) Strictly arranged

**1544.** (2) Thata

**1545.** A Raga is a framework or set of rules for organizing notes in Indian classical music, creating a melodic structure with emotional expression.

**1546.** The main purpose of a Raga is to evoke specific emotions and moods through a melodic pattern.

**1547.** A Raga must have at least five notes at minimum.

**1548.** The ascending form of a Raga is called Arohana, and the descending form is called Avarohana.

**1549.** Arohana is the ascending pattern or scale of notes in a Raga.

**1550.** Avarohana is the descending pattern or scale of notes in a Raga.

**1551.** not be omitted together in a Raga.

**1552.** A Raga needs to express emotions and melodic intention.

**1553.** A Thata is the parent scale or basic framework of notes from which Ragas are derived.

**1554.** One rule is that Ma and Pa should not be omitted together in a single Raga.

**1555.** A minimum of five notes are required in a Raga to be valid.

**1556.** For example, the Bilawal Thata and the major scale both have the same ascending and descending patterns.

**1557.** One example of a Thata is Bilawal.

**1558.** The Bilawal Thata is known as the major scale in Western music.

**1559.** There are 10 Thatas in Hindustani music.

**1560.** The Thata for the Raga Yaman is Kalyan.

### **Sitar**

**1561.** (3) Sitar

**1562.** (3) 12

**1563.** (3) Only one main string

**1564.** (3) With a plectrum on the forefinger (Mizrab)

**1565.** (2) Ravi Shankar

**1566.** (3) The Beatles

**1567.** (4) Plucked string

**1568.** The sitar is a plucked string instrument.

**1569.** A sitar usually has 6 or 7 main strings.

**1570.** A sitar usually has 11 to 13 sympathetic strings.

**1571.** Ravi Shankar is a famous sitar player.

**1572.** The strings of a sitar are plucked using a plectrum called a Mizrab.

**1573.** The frets on the sitar are movable.

**1574.** The sitar is used in North Indian classical music.

### **Veena**

**1575.** (4) South

**1576.** (3) 7

**1577.** (3) Fixed metal

**1578.** (3) With a wire plectrum

## **Estraj**

1579. (2) With a bow

1580. (4) 7

1581. (2) It's the only bowed string instrument

## **Thampura**

1582. (3) To maintain pitch

1583. (2) Drone

1584. (2) 4

1585. (2) Sa, Sa, Pa, Pa

1586. (4) No

1587. (3) With the forefinger

## **Thabla**

1588. (3) A pair of drums

1589. (3) With hands and fingers

1590. (2) Dayan and Bhayan

1591. (2) Wooden rings

## **Other instruments**

1592. The Veena has 4 melody strings.

1593. The Veena has 24 frets.

1594. The Veena is used in South Indian music.

1595. The Esraj is bowed like a violin.

1596. The Esraj has 4 main strings.

1597. The purpose of the Thampura is to provide a continuous drone accompaniment.

**1598.** No, the Thampura cannot play melodies.

**1599.** The Thampura has 4 strings.

**1600.** The name of the left-hand drum in the Tabla pair is the Bayan.