



Questions & Answers

Q1. What are the 2 types of Indian music?

There are 2 types of Indian music namely North and South Indian music. North Indian music is known as Karnatic music (Sangeetham). Their origin are the same but its approach and styles are different.

Q2. How many notes are there in Indian music?

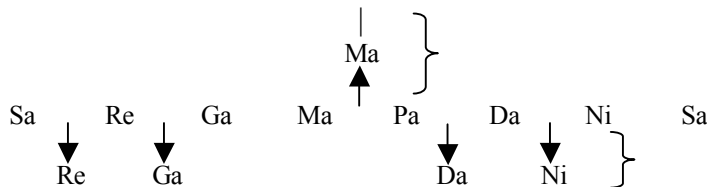
There are 7 natural notes in Indian music. They are as follows: ~

Sa Re Ga Ma Pa Da Ni

Sa (Shadaj) Re (Rishabh) Ga (Gandhar) Ma (Madhyam)

Pa (Pancham) Da (Dhaiwat) Ni (Nishad)

Apart from these 7 natural notes, there are 12 notes in total. They are as follows: ~



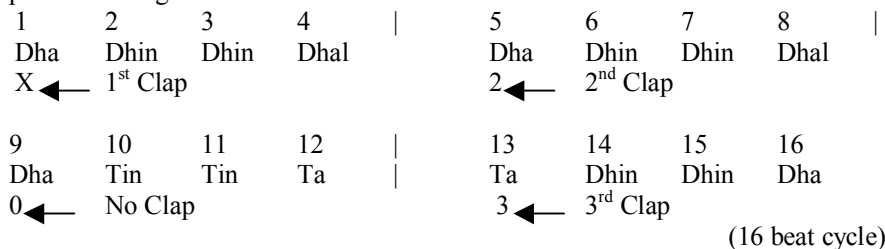
Q3. How many octaves are there and what are they called?

There are 3 types of octaves in Indian music and they are called “Mandra, Madhya and Taar”.



Q4. What is “Teental”?

Teental is a 16 beat cycle in Indian music. “Teen” means 16 and “Tal” which is actually called “Tala” is a particular time measure where rhythm (Laya) is fixed in. In short, Taal is a rhythmic cycle. Teentaal is one of the many types of tals in a Tal System. For example, if a song is written in a 12 beat cycle then the Tal for that particular song is called “Ektal”.



There are about 50 to 60 Tals and some of the popular ones excluding Teental are as follows: ~

- ❖ Dadratal: 6 beats Dha Dhi Na Dha Ti Na
- ❖ Rupaktal: 7 beats Ti Ti Na Dhi Na Dhi Na
- ❖ Keherwatal: 8 beats Dha Ge Na Ti Na K Dhi N
- ❖ Jhaptal: 10 beats Dhi Na Dhi Dhi Na Ti Na Dhi Dhi Na

Q5. How many kinds of singing are there in Indian music?

There are many types of singing in Indian music which can be classified into 2 main categories. They are pure classical songs and semi-classical songs. The most popular ones are as follows: ~

- ❖ Pure Classical
- ❖ Semi-Classical
 - Tarana (words without meaning)
 - Chaiti
 - Thumari
 - Holi
 - Tappa
 - Dadra

Q6. What is Raga?

Raga means “Melody” and it is originated from “Thaat”. A mood can be reflected in a raga when sung or played. There are 3 main types of ragas and they are called “Sampurna (7 notes/jhatis), Shadav (6 notes/jhatis) and Audhav (5 notes/jhatis)”.

From these 3 main types of ragas, we can derive 9 combinations of ragas in total. They are as follows: ~

				Aroh	Avroh
Sampurna	—	Sampurna	→	7 notes	7 notes
Sampurna	—	Shadav	→	7 notes	6 notes
Sampurna	—	Audav	→	7 notes	5 notes
Shadav	—	Sampurna	→	6 notes	7 notes
Shadav	—	Shadav	→	6 notes	6 notes
Shadav	—	Audav	→	6 notes	5 notes
Audav	—	Sampurna	→	5 notes	7 notes
Audav	—	Shadav	→	5 notes	6 notes
Audav	—	Audav	→	5 notes	5 notes

*Jhatis means “notes”

Q7. Show “G, M, P, D” according to the various octaves.

G M P D ~ Mandra (Lower Octaves)
 • • • •

G M P D ~ Madhya (Middle Octaves)

• • • •
 G M P D ~ Taar (Higher Octaves)

For example: ~

•
 G → This is called “Higher octave Ga”

G → This is called “Lower octave Ga”

•
 •
G → This is called “Higher octave flat Ga”

|
 M → This is called “Lower octave sharp Ma”

•
 •
 |
 M → This is called “Higher octave sharp Ma”