

**Syllabus for the Recruitment Test for the post of  
Assistant Professor (College Cadre) in the subject of  
Music (I)**

**1. Technical – Terminology**

Nada, Shruti, Swara, Grama – Moorchana, Jati, Raga, Tala, Tan, Gamak, Gandharva – Gaan, Marga – Deshi, Giti, Gaan, Varna, Alankar, Melody, Harmony, Musical Scales, Musical intervals, Consonance – Dissonance, Harmonics. Western and South Indian terminology and their explanation, Drone, Alpatva – Bahutva, Abirbhav – Tirobhav, Uthan, Peshkar, Kay da, Relu, Rang, Laggi, Ladi, Farshbandi, Tala, Laya, Matra, Avartan, Vibhag, Sashabda Kriya, Nishabda Kriya, Theka, Saral Gat, Adi Gat, Chakradar Gat. Farmaishi Gat and other variety of Gats and Kayadas, Upanga, Bhashanga, Gita, Kriti, Kirtana, Jatiswara, Pada, Swarjati, Ragmalika, Tillana, Nyasa, Amsa, Prasa, Yati, Anuprasa, Alapana, Neraval, Sangati and other terms, Gitinatya, Nritya – Natya, Baitalik, Varsha – Mangal, Basantotsav, Gita – Bitana, Swara – Bitana, Akarmatrik notation, Masitkhani and Rajakhani Gat.

**2. Applied Theory**

Detailed and critical study of Ragas, classification of Ragas, i.e., Grama Raga vargikaran, Mela Raga Vargikaran, Raga – Ragini Vargikaran, Thata Raga Vargikaran, and Raganga Vargikaran, time – theory of Ragas, Application of melody and harmony in Indian Music, Placement of Shuddha and Vikrit Swaras on Shruties in ancient, medieval and modern period.

Detailed knowledge of prevalent talas of Hindustani music, knowledge of tala Dashpranas and Marga and Deshi talas of ancient period, the original principles of making Tihai, Chakradar Gat, Chakradar Paran, comparative study of Hindustani and Karnatak tala system with special reference to ten pranams of tala, detailed study of different layakaris viz, Dugun, Tigun, Chaugun, Ada, Kuada, Viyada and method to apply them in compositions.

Tagore's treatment of Hindustani ragas and raginis, elements of Hindustani classical music, Karnatak music, Western Music, Music from other provinces, folk music and Kirtan of Bengal and their influence on Tagore's treatment of ragas.

Interdisciplinary studies in Music such as Music & Philosophy, Music and religion, Music and culture, Music and social sciences, Music & Science.

### **3. Compositional Forms and their Evolution**

Prabandha, Dhrupad, Khyal, Dhamar, Thumri, Tappa, Tarana, Chaturang, Trivat, Vrindagana, Vrinda Vadan, Javeli, Kriti, Tillana, Alap, Varnam (Pad Varnam and Tana Varnam), Padam, Ragam, Tanam, Pallavi, Gita, Varna, Swarajati, Kalpita, Sangita, Ragamalika, Narvallu, Swara Kalpana (Manodharma Sangeet), Tevaram, Divyaprabandham, Tiruppugazh.

Main Forms of Rabindra Sangeet.

Akarmatrik Notation System. Knowledge of Devanagari Script.

History of Music of Bengal.

### **4. Gharanas and Gayaki**

Origin and Development of Gharanas in Hindustani Music and their contribution in preserving and promoting traditional Hindustani Classical Music. Merits and demerits of Gharana System.

Origin and Development of Gharanas in Instrumental music and Percussion and their contribution in promoting traditional Indian Classical Music, merits and demerits of Gharana system.

Study of the traditions and specialities of different gharanas in vocal, instrumental and percussion group. Desirability and possibility of gharanas in contemporary music.

Guru Shishya parampara and different styles of singing and playing in Karnataka Music.

An overall survey of Rabindra Nath Tagore's musical creativity, tonal and rhythmic varieties of Tagore's musical compositions including his own experimental variations. Periods and phases of Tagore's musical compositions. ( Chronological order may be maintained ).

The Cultural atmosphere of Tagore's family ( Pathuriaghata and Jorasanko, Calcutta ) Thematic variations of Tagore's Music : ( Puja, Swadesh, Prem, Prakriti, Vichitra, Anusthanik ).

### **5. Contribution of Scholars to Indian Music and their textual tradition**

Narad, Bharat, Dattil, Matanga, Sharangadeva, Nanyadeva and others. Lochan, Ramamatya, Pundarik Vitthal, Somnath, Damodar Mishra, Ahobal, Hridaya Narain Deva, Vynkatmakhi, Srinivas, Pt. Bhatkhande, Pt. V. D. Paluskar, Pt. Omkarnath Thakur, K. C. D. Brahaspati, Dr. Premlata Sharma and others.

Study of ancient, medieval and modern treatises in Percussion instruments like Bharat Natyashastra, Sangeet Samaysar, Radha Govind Sangit Sar, Madrul Mosiqui, Bhartiya Vadyon Ka Itihas, Sangeet Shastra, Bhartiya Sangeet Mei Taal aur Roop, Abhinav Tala Manjari, Bhartiya Sangeet Vadya, and other treatises.

Contribution of various Scholars to percussion instruments like Kudau Singh, Bhagwan Das, Raja Chatrapati Singh, Anokhe Lai, Ahmadjan thirakwa, Shamta Prasad, Kishan Maharaj and others in ancient, medieval and modern period.

Tagore's Musical dramas (gitinatyas) and dance – dramas ( nrityanatyas ); e.g., Valmiki Pratibha, Kalmrigaya, Mayar Khela, Chitrangada, Chandalika, Shyama and other dramas full of various songs, i.e., dramas like Prayaschitta, Visarjan, Saradotsava, Raja, Phalguni, Taser Desh, Vasanta etc. Tagore's musical creativity in Gitabitan, Part I, II, III, Swarabitan ( notation books ) Part 1 – 63, Sangeet – Chinta ( Vishva – Bharti ).

Contribution of prominent Karnatak Scholars, composers and performers and their medieval and modern period like, work such as.Ramamatya, Vyankatmakhi, Tyagraja, Muttu-Swami Dikshitar, Shyama Sastri, Gopal Krishna Bharati, Prof. Sambhamoorti, Papanasam Shivan, Vasantha Kumari, Subbulakshmi, Ramari, T. N. Krishnari and others.

## **6. Historical Perspective of Music**

A study of the historical development of Hindustani music (Vocal, Instrumental, Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet in ancient, medieval and modern period.

Contribution of Western Scholars to Indian Music.

## **7. Aesthetics**

Its origin, Expression and Appreciation : Principle of aesthetics and its relation to Indian Music.

Rasa theory and its application to Indian Music.

Relationship of Musical aesthetics and Rasa to Hindustani Music ( Vocal, Instrumental and Percussion ), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Interrelationship of Fine Arts with special reference to Rag – Ragini Paintings, Dhyana of Ragas and others.

Bibliography of Rabindra Nath Tagore.

## **8. Instruments / Dance**

Origin, evolution, structure of various instruments and their well – known exponents of Hindustani (Vocal, Instruments and Percussion), Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet. Importance of Tanpura and its Harmonics.

Classification of Instruments of Hindustani, Karnatak Music in ancient, medieval and modern period. Popular instruments used in Rabindra Sangeet.

Elementary knowledge of Indian dances like Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali etc.

## **9. Folk Music**

Influence of folk music on Indian Classical Music. Stylisation of folk melodies into ragas.

Popular folk tunes and folk dances of Hindustani, Karnatak and Rabindra Sangeet, such as Baul, Bhatiyali, Lavani, Garba, Kajri, Chaity, Maand, Bhangra, Gidda, Jhoomar, Swang, Pandawani, Amar – Praner Manush Acchhe Prane, Amar Sonar Bangla, Kirtan, Sari, Rai Beshe, Jhumur, Karakattam, Kavadi Attam, Villuppattu, Maiyandi Melam and other prominent folk forms.

Analysis of the elements of Hindustani folk music, Karnatak folk music or South Indian folk music and Rabindra folk Sangeet or folk music of Bengal and the elements regarding their interrelationship.

General Study of the Folk Music of various regions of India like Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Bengal and South India.

Music Festivals and Temple Music

## **10. Music Teaching and Research Technologies**

Guru Shishya Parampara, Sangeet – Sampradaya Pradarsini and the institutional system of music teaching with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak Music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Utility of teaching aids like electronic equipments in music education with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

The methodologies of music research, preparing synopsis, data collection, field work, writing project reports, finding bibliography, reference material etc. with reference to Hindustani, Karnatak music and Rabindra Sangeet.

Study of interrelation between textual and oral tradition.