

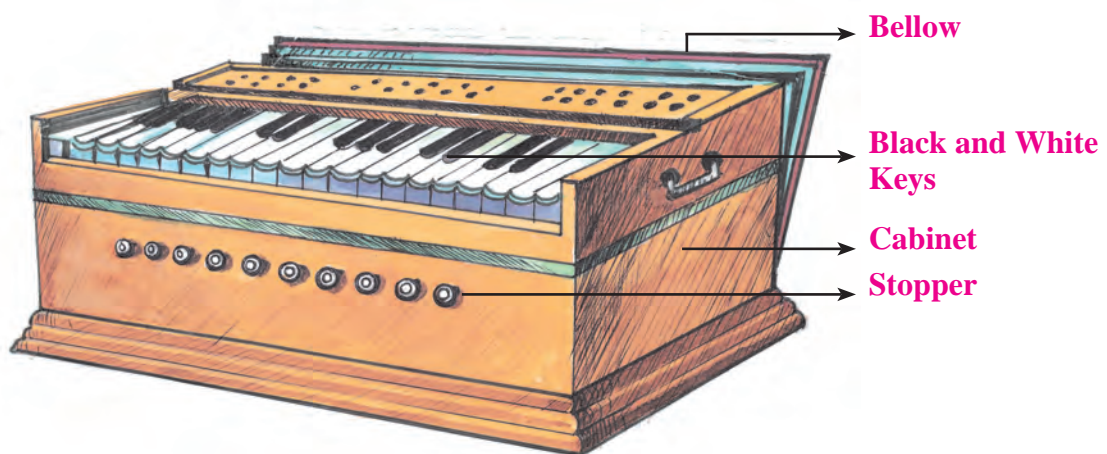
4. Instrumental Music

4.1 Introduction to musical instruments

In the previous Standard we have been introduced to the *Avanadh* or percussion instruments like *Tabla*, *duph*, tambourine (*khanjiri*), *mrudang*, etc. Let's learn about wind instruments (Sushir Vadya) like flute and harmonium this year. The instruments that are played using a column of air are called 'Wind instruments.'

1. Harmonium:

Harmonium is a popular instrument in Hindustani Music. As this instrument is played with the help of wind, it is called wind instrument. It is used to accompany the singer as well as in a solo performance.



2. Flute:

This is one of the important instruments in the category of wind instruments. *Swara* is created by blowing wind through the hollow pipe of a flute. Normally this instrument is made up of a hollow cane or a hollow metal pipe by making holes in them at certain distance. Sometimes the tip of the pipe is narrow. It is called '*Pawa*', it to be blown holding it between the lips. Sometimes it can also be kept horizontal to the lips to blow from above. It is used to accompany the singer in a music performance or can also be used for a solo performance.



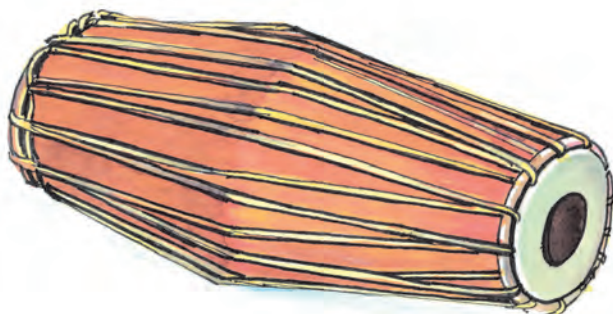
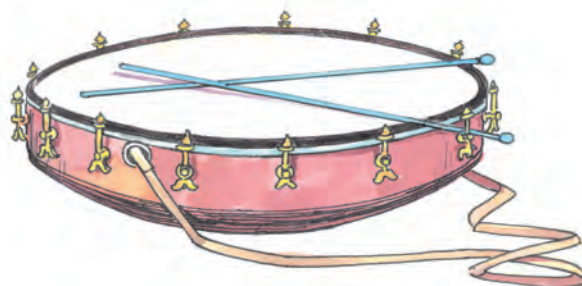
3. Sanai :

It is a wind instrument which is to be played by blowing into it with the mouth. Sanai is even called *Surna* or *Shehnai*. The *Swaras* are created from it by proper use of lips and tongue as well as controlling the pressure of wind with the skillful use of fingers. Sanai is an auspicious instrument which is played in public ceremonies, processions and weddings. The solo performance of this instrument is also very impressive.



4.2 Background Music

Nowadays many instruments are used for background music like flute, sitar, *sarangi*, *tabla*, *dholak*, *taal*, cymbals, violin, guitar, etc.



My Activity

Collect pictures of different wind instruments and paste them in your scrap book.