



**HINDUSTANI
MUSIC AND
CARNATIC MUSIC**



INDIAN MUSIC

There are two main sub genres of indian music .

**HINDUSTANI MUSIC & CARNATIC
MUSIC**

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

Is associated with North India and is deeply influenced by Persian and Islamic music system.



CARNATIC MUSIC

Is a system of music associated with the SOUTHERN PART of Indian Sub Continent. (Andhra pardesh , Karnataka , Kerala, Tamil Nadu)



Hindustani music

- Music that originated from Vedic ritual chants (Indian traditions.)
- Hindustani music focuses on the vocal performance and less on the instrumental but there is still some instrumental Hindustani music.

CARNATIC MUSIC

A woman with dark hair is shown from the chest up, playing a violin. She is looking down at the instrument with a focused expression. The background is dark with numerous out-of-focus, circular bokeh lights in shades of yellow, orange, and white, creating a warm and artistic atmosphere.

- *Evolved from ancient Hindu Traditions, it is one of the two sub genre on Indian music.*
- *Carnatic music is performed in an ensemble where Hindustani music is performed solo, vocal and drums.*

THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC:

DHRUPAD

KHAYAL

TARANA

TAPPA

THUMRI

GAZAL

SIMILARITIES

The basic elements of swara , raga & tala as foundation of both music are same.

Both the styles give prime importance to **MELODY**

Both have **one dominant swara** in each Raga.

Both are having great association with religion.

Both the music evolved with sanskrit language script in itself & through vedic tradition

SOME SIMILAR RAGA WITH DIFFERENT NAMES

HINDUSTANI

1. Bilawal
2. Bhopali
3. Yaman or Kalyan
4. Khamaj
5. Bhairavi
6. Asavari
7. Alhaiya bilawal
8. Malkauns

CARNATIC

- Dheer Shankarabharnam
- Mohanam
- Mech Kalyani
- Harikambhoji
- Todi
- Natbhairavi
- Billahari
- Hindolam

Some Basic Difference

Areas of differences	Hindustani music	Carnatic music
Origin	North Vedic Tradition	South Bhakti tradition
Raga	6 principal ragas 10 thaats	Scales of 7 notes containing semi notes and 72 modes
Style	More than one singing style known as Gharana singing style.	More vocal style even when played by instrument.
Compositions or kriti forms	Khayal, dhrupad ,tarana, Thumri, Dhamar,	Varnam, Kriti divided into two parts like- Pallavi , Anupallavi & Charnam

Areas of differences	Hindustani music	Carnatic music
Composers	Stalwarts from many “Gharana” or schools in diff regions of northern India	Saint Purnadardas , tyag Raja , Dikshitar & Shyama shastri
instruments	Tabla, Sarangi , Sitar & Santoor	Veena , Mridangam & Mandolin
Rendition	Improvisation given more importance.	Composition given more importance

Difference in Swara or Notes

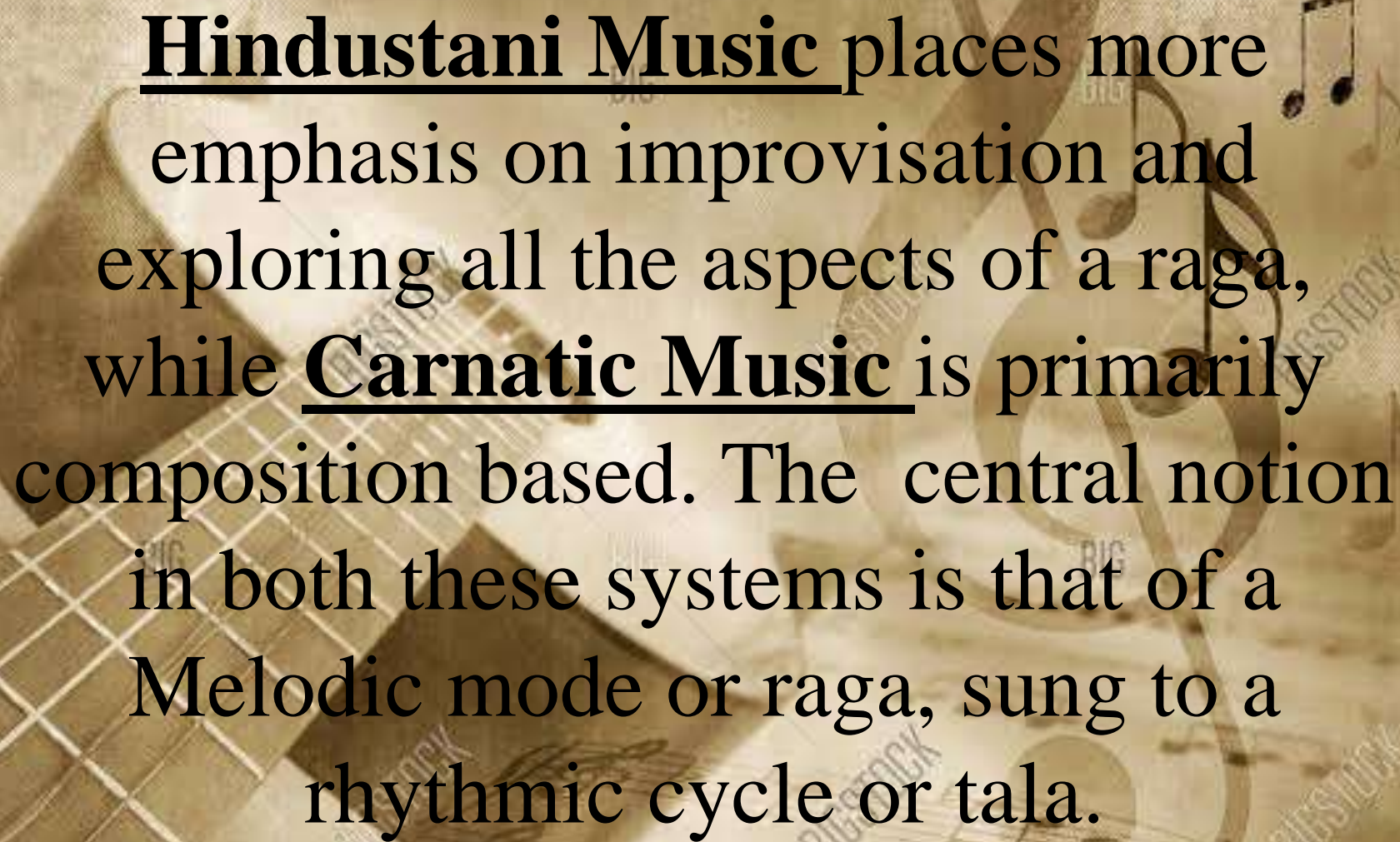
<i>HINDUSTANI SWARA</i>	<i>CARNATIC SWARA</i>
Shadja	Shadja
Komal Rishab	Shud Rishab
Shud Rishab	Shud Gandhar
Komal Gandhar	Sadharn gandhar
Shud Gandhar	Antr Gandhar
Shud Madhyam	Shud Madhyam
Tivra Madhyam	Prati Madhyam
Pancham	Pancham
Komal Dhivat	Shud Dhaivat
Komal Nishad	Kaishki Nishad

DEMONSTRATION OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC



DEMONSTRATION OF CARNATIC MUSIC





Hindustani Music places more emphasis on improvisation and exploring all the aspects of a raga, while **Carnatic Music** is primarily composition based. The central notion in both these systems is that of a Melodic mode or raga, sung to a rhythmic cycle or tala.



**THANK
YOU**