

RAJASTHAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, AJMER

SYLLABUS OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN MUSIC - VIOLIN COLLEGE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PAPER-I

Unit-I: Musical Terminology-

1. Naad, Varna, Alankar, Gram, Moorchana, Sthay, Ragaalap, Rupkaalap, Aalapti, Swasthan-Niyam, Geeti, Mel/Thaat, Vadi-Samvadi- Anuvadi-Vivadi, Aavirbhav – Tirobhav, Alpatva-Bahutva, Kan, Meend, Andolan, Khatka, Murki, Jamjama, Krintan, Soot, Ghasit, Alap, Kattar & Thok Jhala, Types of Taan-Toda & Gamak, Gat-Masitkhani, Razakhani and based on Gayki ang.
2. Study of technical terms for string Instruments used in Natyashastra- Aatody, Kutap, Types of Dhatu-vistar, Karan, Aaviddh, Vyanjan. Nirgit or Bahirgeet.
3. Taal, Laya, Matra, Theka, Sam, Khali, Bhari, Aavartan, Tihai, Uthan, Mukhda, Mohra, Navhakka, Peshkar, Qayda, Rela, Paran, Laggi, Ladi, Tihai, Chakkradar-tihai. Practice of layakaris- Dugun, Tigun, Chaugun, Aad, Kuaad, Biaad.

Unit-II: Specific Technique of Violin-

1. Historical Evolution and Development of Violin. Structure, Technique, Tuning, Importance of wood, Bowing, Fingering, Playing & Sitting Styles of Violin. Number of Strings used in Violin by artists. Contribution and innovative experiments of Indian musicians in the shape and design of violin.
2. Difference in Hindustani, Carnatic and Western Playing style of Violin. Relation of vocal and Violin in reference to Hindustani & Carnatic Music. Difference between Tantrkari and Gayki ang.
3. Study, Characteristics & uses of the Instruments of Violin family- Viola, Cello, Double bass, Octobass.

Unit-III: Gharana & Study of Bow Played Instruments-

1. Historical Study of Bow played Instruments in India (Since Vedic to Modern period)- Pinaki, Nishank, Sarangi, Sur sagar, Violin, Israj & Dilruba.
2. Study of Bow played Instruments in Folk Music of India- Ravanhatta, Kamaycha, Sarinda, Pena, Banam, Villadivadyam, villu kottu, Various types of Sarangis.

3. Study of Various Gharana of Instrumental Music.
4. Types of strokes (Vyapar) on veena (right-handed, left-handed and both handed Vyapar), Ten types of veena playing, Vrittiyan- Chitra, Vartik (Vritti), Dakshina. Geetanug Vaady: Tattv-Anugat-Oogh according to Sangeet Ratnakar.

Unit-IV: Study of Instruments in Different Aspects -

1. Classification and Importance of Instruments. Historical evolution of Sitar, Sarangi, Violin, Israj/ Dilruba, Sarod, Santoor, Flute, Tabla and Pakhawaj & various types of Veena. Structural, technical and comparative study of:
a) Sitar-Surbahar-Israj-Dilruba b) Rabab-Sursingar-Sarod, c) RudrVeena, VichitrVeena, SaraswatiVeena & Gottuvadyam
2. General idea of the Instruments of Vedic Period. Folk Instruments of Rajasthan. Main musical instruments of Carnatic Music.
3. Vaadak ke Gun-Dosh, Vaggeyakar Lakshan according to Sangeet-Ratnakar.

Unit-V: Historical Study of Music in Various Perspective -

1. Origin and development of Indian Music during Ancient, Medieval and Modern period. Evolution and development of Indian and Western Notation System.
2. Raga, Rag Jati, Rag- Lakshan, Classification of Raga, Time-Theory of Raga, Raag & Rasa theory.
3. Technique, presentation and new trends in Orchestra 'Vrinda-Vaadan' & Fusion Music. Symbolic and aesthetic uses of instruments.

Note: - Pattern of Question Paper

1. Objective type paper
2. Maximum Marks: 75
3. Number of Questions: 150
4. Duration of Paper: Three Hours
5. All questions carry equal marks.
6. There will be Negative Marking.
7. Medium of Competitive Exam: Bilingual in English & Hindi.