



## Indian Classical Music and Ravi Shankar

It is Sunday. Riniki is getting ready for her music class. She has been learning Indian classical music for the last two years. Her mother is an ardent lover of music. In fact, she plays the sitar. She always encourages Riniki to practise music. Her devotion to music inspires Riniki very much.

Riniki's mother often tells her about the legendary Indian musical *gurus* like shahnai player Ustad Bismillah Khan, tabla maestro Ustad Allah Rakha and his son Ustad Zakir Hussain, renowned flutist Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, santoor player Pandit Shivkumar Sharma, sarod player Ustad Amjad Ali Khan, violinist N. Rajam etc.

Riniki has learnt from her mother that Indian classical music has a great tradition. It is over 2,000 years old. It has a golden history which continues till now. Her mother has told her the story of Tansen who was a great musician in Emperor Akbar's court. It is said that he could create fire and bring rain by singing 'Ragas'.

Riniki's mother often tells her about Pandit Ravi Shankar, the great musician and a great inspiration for all the sitar players. She also advises Riniki to read his autobiography 'Raga Mala' when she grows up.

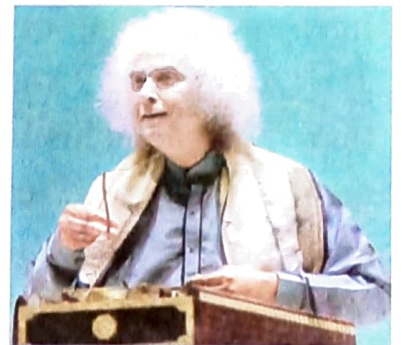
Pandit Ravi Shankar was born into a cultured family in Benares, which is also known as Kashi and Varanashi, on 7 April 1920. His father's name was Shyam Shankar Choudhury and mother's name was Hemangini. In 1930 Ravi Shankar's eldest brother Uday Shankar took him, their mother Hemangini and other members of the family to Paris. Ravi Shankar was admitted to a school in Paris. But Ravi could not continue his study in the school. Along with his well-known dancer brother Uday Shankar, Ravi travelled all over the world performing with the troupe and beginning his



*Bismillah Khan*



*Hariprasad Chaurasia*

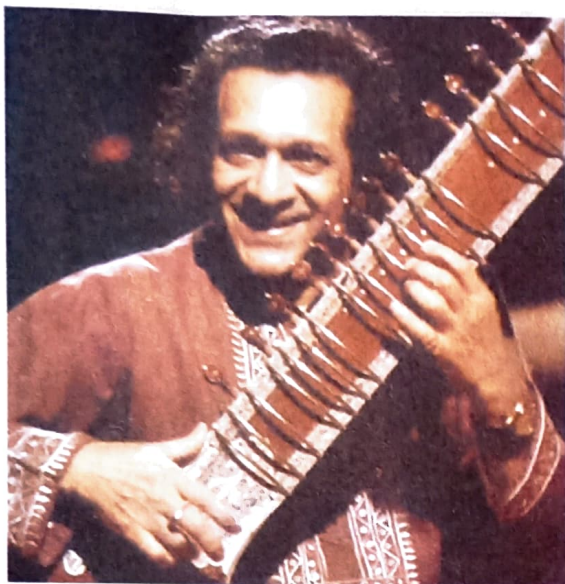


*Shivkumar Sharma*



*Zakir Hussain*





*Ravi Shankar*

career in dance and music. He had a great exposure to music during that time. In 1934, Ravi Shankar met for the first time Ustad Allaiddin Khan, master and pioneer of modern Hindustani instrumental music. Later, Ravi Shankar became his disciple. He used to practise sitar for nearly eighteen hours a day to gain command over this instrument.



*Allah Rakha*



*N. Rajam*

Ravi Shankar has done a lot to make the rest of the world understand Hindustani music. He is the first Indian artist to encourage appreciation of Indian music in Europe and America. His fame has spread all over the world. In 1966 Ravi Shankar met George Harrison, the King of the Beatles, who christened the world famous sitar maestro as 'The Godfather of world music'. With a deep sense of veneration Harrison wrote about Ravi : "Music is his life... He is the music and the music is him". He is also the first Indian musician to receive the highest award of the Berlin Film Festival the 'Silver Bear' for his music in the Indian film 'Kabuliwala'. He was a very talented music director and had composed music for many Indian films. He was honoured with the 'Padma Bhushan' in 1967, 'Padma Vibhushan' in 1981 and 'Bharat Ratna' in 1999. He died on 11 December 2012 in California, USA at the age of 92.

### Word Note :

Raga Mala : the autobiography of Ravi Shankar Edited and Introduced by George Harrison

Beatles : the Beatles were an English rock band formed in 1960. George Harrison was one of the members of this band.

veneration : respect

christened : named

Godfather : one that founds, supports or inspires

### Remember the Words

classical encourages ardent maestro inspires devotion  
legendary tradition troupe exposure disciple command  
instrument talented composed honoured pioneer

### For the teacher only

The students are expected to learn the rules of voice change and the use of phrasal verbs

### Comprehension :

- Answer the following questions in complete sentences.
  - Who has been learning Indian classical music for the last two years?
  - Which instrument does Riniki's mother play?
  - Write the name of the musician in Akbar's court?
  - Who is the son of Ustad Allah Rakha?
  - When and where was Ravi Shankar born?
- What was Ravi Shankar honoured with?
- Match the names in column A with the instruments in column B

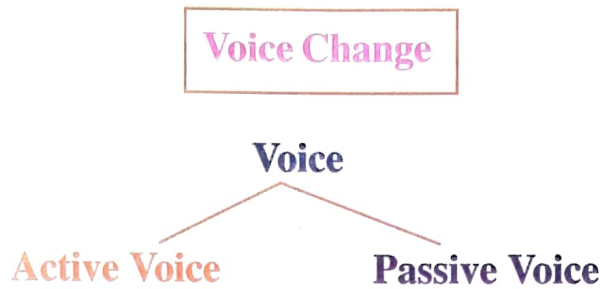
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A	B
Ustad Bismillah Khan	Sarod
Ustad Zakir Hussain	Santoor
Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia	Shahnai
Ustad Amjad Ali Khan	Tabla
Pandit Shivkumar Sharma	Violin
N. Rajam	Flute



## Grammar and Usage :

A.



Look at the following sentences :

- i) **The boy broke the glass.**
- ii) **The glass was broken by the boy.**

In the first sentence “**The boy broke the glass**”, ‘The boy’ is the subject (doer) and ‘the glass’ is the object. In other words, ‘The boy’ is the doer of the action and ‘the glass’ is the receiver of the action. The verb is therefore said to be in the **Active Voice**. The subject of the verb is the doer of the action in **Active Voice**.

In the second sentence “The glass was broken by the boy”, the subject ‘The glass’ is the receiver of the action. In other words the subject of the verb does not perform the action and so it is passive. The verb in this sentence is therefore, said to be in the **Passive Voice**. The subject of the verb is the receiver of the action in **Passive Voice**. Only transitive verbs can be used in the **Passive Voice**.

**Active : The boy plays football.**

Subject	Object
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**Passive : Football is played by the boy.**

Subject	Object
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1. When a sentence is changed from the Active form to the Passive, the object of the Active Verb becomes the Subject of the Passive Verb.
2. The Subject of the verb in the Active Voice becomes the Object in the Passive Voice, generally preceded by the preposition ‘by’.
3. The main verb is changed into the Past Participle form in Passive Voice.

The changes that take place during Voice Change :

	Active	Passive
Verbs	eat/eats	am/is/are eaten
	ate	was/were eaten
	will/shall eat	will/shall be eaten
	must eat	must be eaten
	can eat	can be eaten
Pronouns	I	me
	she	her
	he	him
	we	us
	they	them

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Examples:

i) **Active : I see a peacock.**

Passive : A peacock is seen by me.

ii) **Active : She wears sweaters in winter.**

Passive : Sweaters are worn by her in winter.

iii) **Active : The policeman caught a thief.**

Passive : A thief was caught by the policeman.

iv) **Active : He threw stones at the monkeys.**

Passive : The monkeys were thrown stones by him.

v) **Active : Jhunuka will buy a car.**

Passive : A car will be bought by Jhunuka.

vi) **Active : We should love our country.**

Passive : Our country should be loved by us.

vii) **Active : You can do this.**

Passive : This can be done by you.

viii) **Active : Riti must do this.**

Passive : This must be done by Riti.

ix) **Active : They ate the mangoes.**

Passive : The mangoes were eaten by them.

- x) **Active** : Barnil reads novels.  
**Passive** : Novels are read by Barnil.

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### Activity 1

Change the voice of the following.

- i) Mr. Baruah teaches English.
- ii) My mother told an interesting story.
- iii) Dhruba rides a bicycle.
- iv) The chowkidar rang the bell.
- v) I shall not help her.
- vi) Jim Corbett killed the tiger.
- vii) The boy cuts the trees.
- viii) Dimpri stole a watch.
- ix) Ruman did the work.
- x) The women must sing the song.
- xi) They can solve the problem.
- xii) We shall write the letter.

### B.

#### Phrasal Verbs

**Bring up** : He was **brought up** by his grandmother.

**Call on** : Buli **called on** me yesterday.

**Break out** : Cholera has **broken out** in this village.

**Call in** : Please **call in** a doctor.

**Give up** : **Give up** your bad habits.



**Look after :** He has none to **look after** him.

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**Give away :** The chief guest **gave away** the prizes.

**Put on :** Hridika **put on** a beautiful frock.

**See off :** I went to the station to **see** my friend **off**.

**Put out :** **Put out** the fire before it spreads.

**Writing Activity :**

### **Essay Writing (Narrative)**

#### **A journey by train**

Last summer vacation I went to Dibrugarh by the Rajdhani Express from Guwahati. I went there with my parents to attend the marriage ceremony of my cousin. My father had booked three tickets one week in advance. We packed the necessary things for the journey one day ahead of our journey.

On the day of our journey we reached the station in time by a taxi. The Rajdhani Express was standing at the platform. We got into our compartment and took our reserved seats. Father met one of his old friends in the compartment and introduced mother and me to that gentleman. He was also going to Dibrugarh. I was very excited because it was my first train journey.

The train whistled and started on time. I looked outside through the window. The train was moving at a high speed; so everything seemed to run in the opposite direction. The green paddy fields, tea gardens, houses, shops everything passed before my eyes.

The train did not stop at every station. At the Lumding junction, we had our tea and tiffin. I enjoyed every moment of the journey. At last the train reached the Dibrugarh station. We got down with our luggage. My uncle was waiting for us at the station. We all became happy to see one another. We went to our uncle's place by his car. The memory of this train journey will remain evergreen in my mind.

Write an essay on a bus journey with the help of the following words given in the box.

remember	got down	sitting	tall trees	Brahmaputra	stopped
excited	Kharupetia	vacation	potato	historical	journey
bought	magazines	chocolates	started	Saraighat	enjoyed
passing	engaged	tea	paddy fields	directly	first

### A journey by bus

During last Rongali Bihu ----- I went to Tezpur with my parents and sister. We went there to see the ----- places by a bus. We started our ----- from Guwahati at 6 a.m. My parents were sitting on one side and me and my sister were sitting on the other side of the bus. Before our journey began, our father ----- two newspapers and two monthly ----- for me. Mother bought some sweets, ----- and a big packet of ----- chips for us. When the journey began, I started reading a newspaper and my sister ----- eating chocolates. To cross the ----- bridge was a nice experience for us. I ----- reading the newspaper when we were on the bridge and I fully ----- the beautiful scenery of the mighty river ----- . A train was also passing when we were crossing the bridge. My sister was very ----- to see the passing of a train through the Saraighat bridge. After crossing the bridge I again ----- myself in reading a magazine. I like to read magazines while journeying on a bus. At ----- our bus stopped. Four of us ----- from the bus and had ----- and snacks there. Again we started our journey. We were very happy to see the ----- and ----- on both sides of the road. It took about six hours to reach Tezpur. After getting down from the bus, we ----- went by a taxi to book a room in a hotel. I will always ----- this bus journey because it was my ----- journey to Tezpur by a bus.

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## Build Up Your Vocabulary (Collocation)

**Collocation** : Collocation is the way words combine in a language to produce natural-sounding speech and writing. For example, in English we say 'strong wind' but 'heavy rain'. It would not be normal to say 'heavy wind' or 'strong rain'.

1. **big** decision/ surprise/ mistake
2. **great** fun/ excitement/ enjoyment/ happiness/ joy
3. **large** amount/ population/ number
4. **deep** sleep/ thought/ feeling
5. **heavy** rain/ traffic/ snow
6. **strong** wind/ smell/ taste/ feeling
7. **deeply**/ **greatly**/ **sincerely**/ **truly** regret
8. **freely**/ **really**/ **truly** appreciate
9. **honestly**/ **firmly**/ **completely**/ **foolishly** believe
10. **positively**/ **greatly**/ **highly**/ **strongly** encourage
11. **high**/ **cold**/ **low**/ **moderate**/ **normal** temperature
12. **rich**/ **early**/ **recent**/ **modern** history
13. **have** a headache/ an idea/ bath/ a haircut
14. **take** medicine/ pride in/ a break
15. **pay** attention/ your respect/ homage/ tribute
16. **do** hair/ the dishes/ the cooking/ your homework
17. **break** a promise/ a record/ the law/ the rules
18. **save** energy/ money/ electricity/ time
19. **make** a mistake/ a noise/ progress
20. **keep** a secret/ a promise/ in touch/ quiet
21. **get** angry/ frightened/ married/ ready
22. **ancient**/ **modern**/ **human**/ **foreign** culture

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