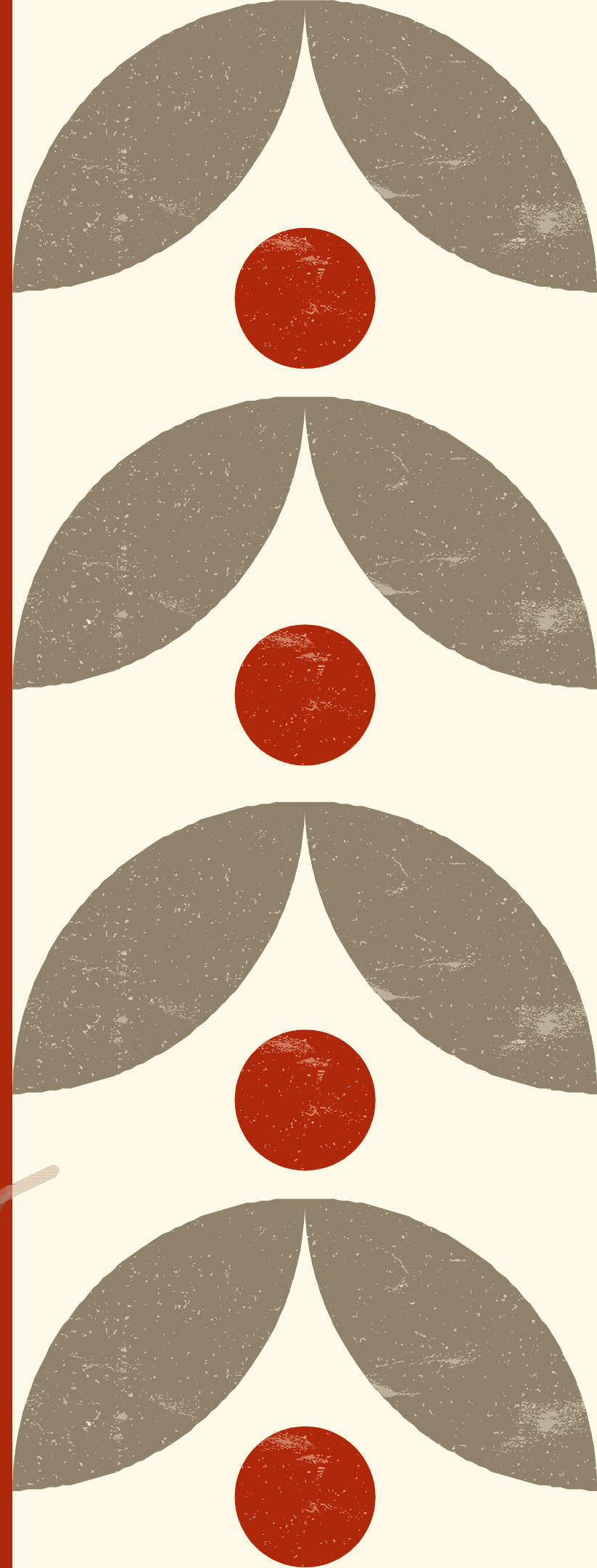
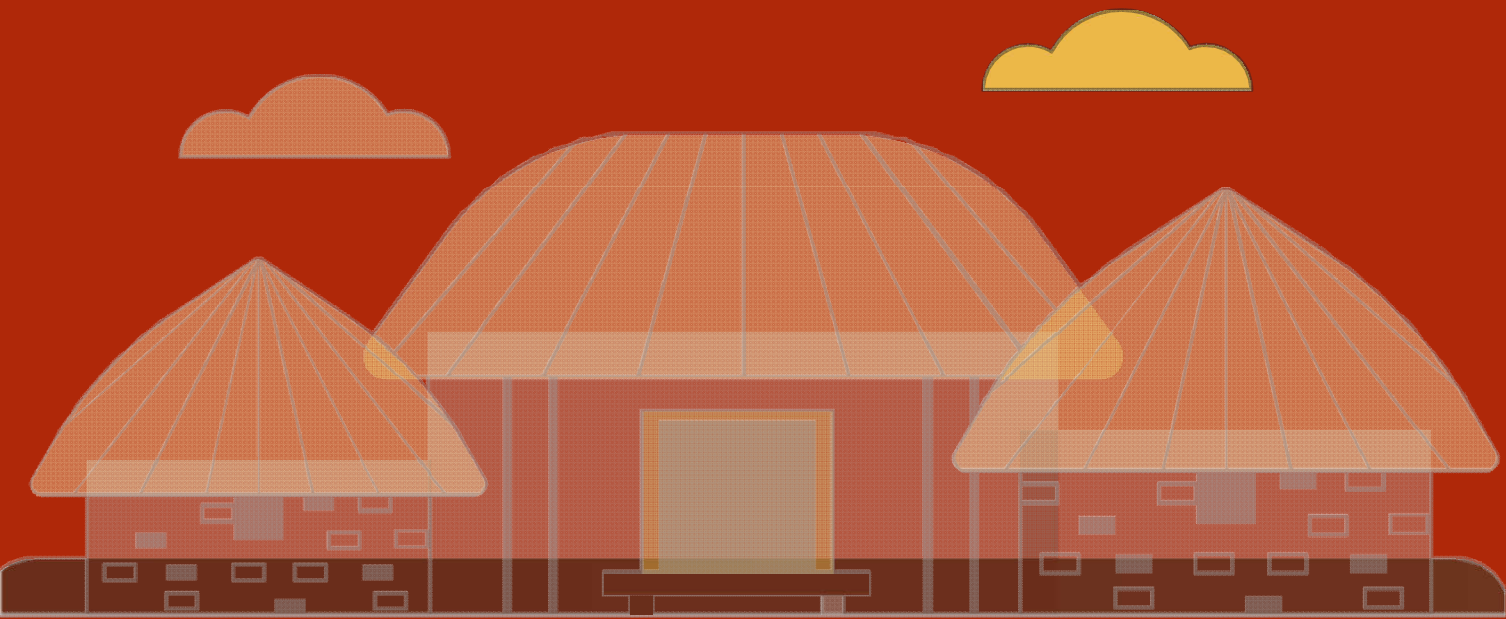




Tribal Musical Instruments of India

Phase 1

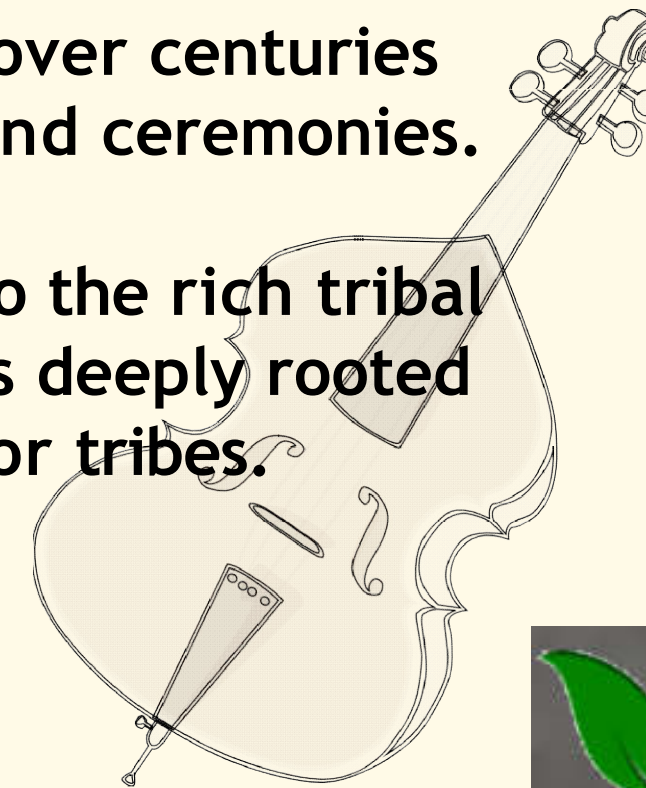
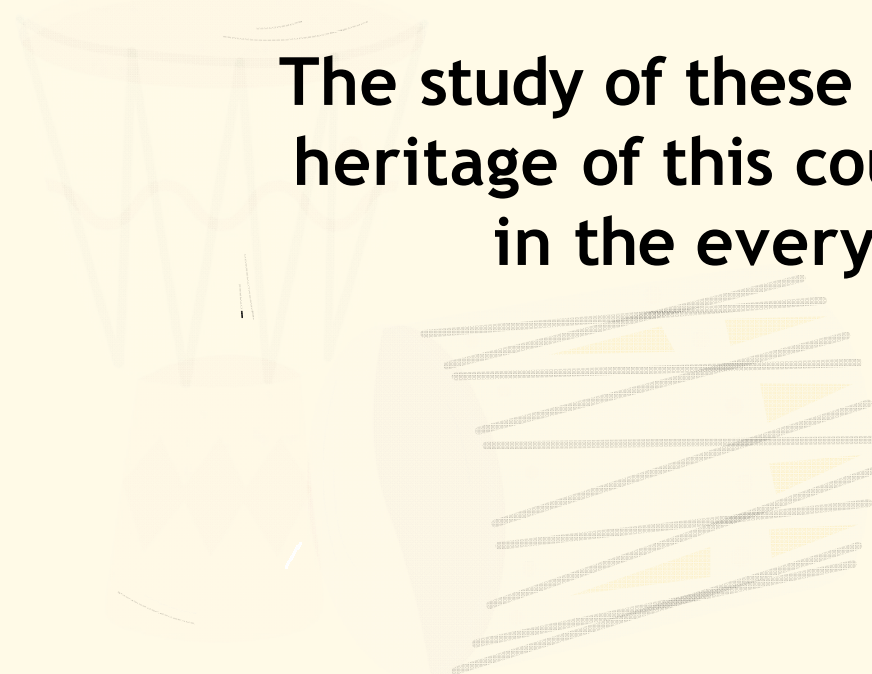


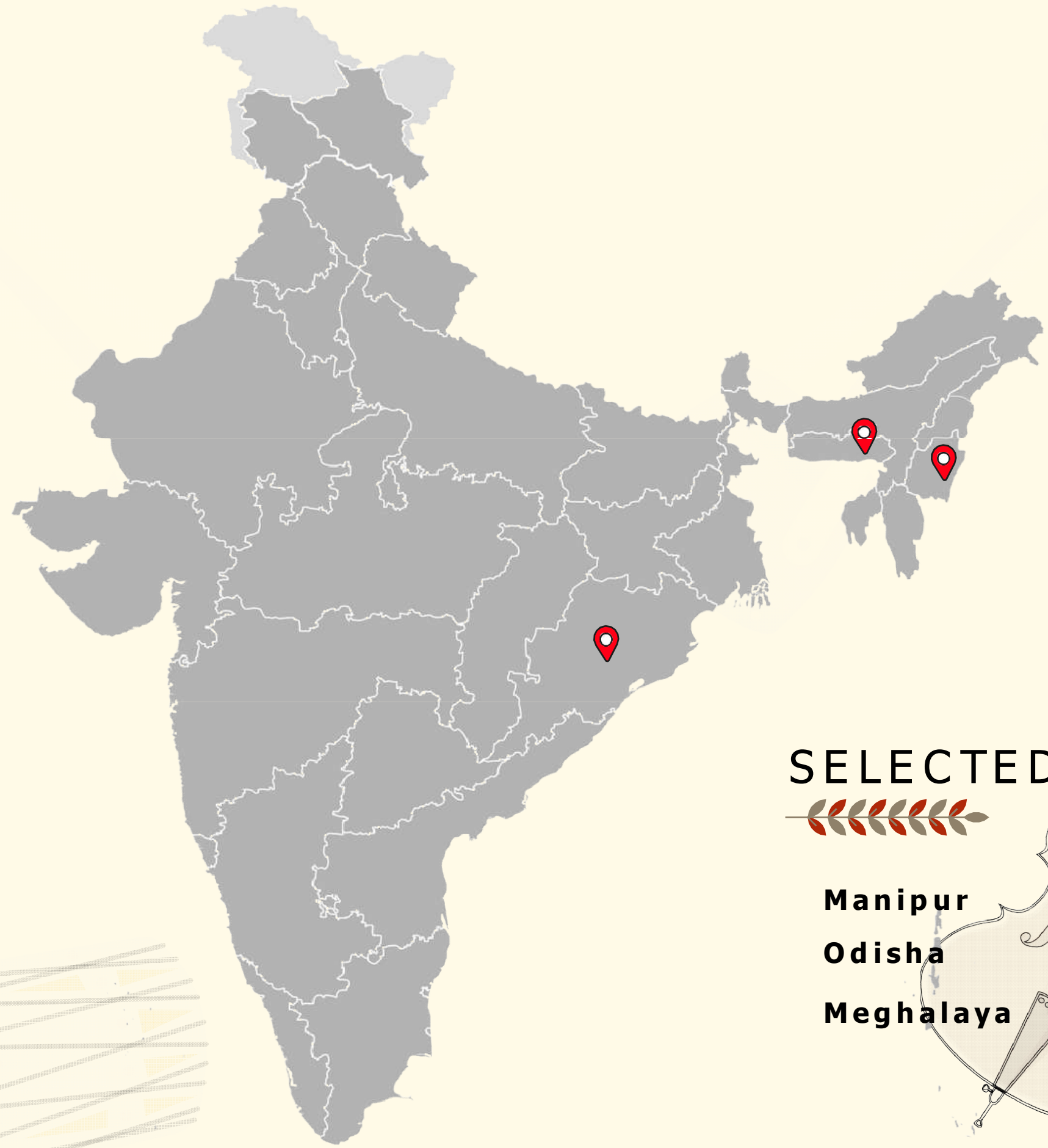
Tribal Musical Instruments



The following presentation will take you to various corners of our country on a unique musical journey. We shall be studying rare musical instruments found in the remote areas of our sub-continent. These musical instruments have existed and evolved over centuries finding their use in various tribal dance forms, rituals and ceremonies.

The study of these musical instruments is a window into the rich tribal heritage of this country. Every instrument on this list is deeply rooted in the everyday lives of its corresponding tribe or tribes.

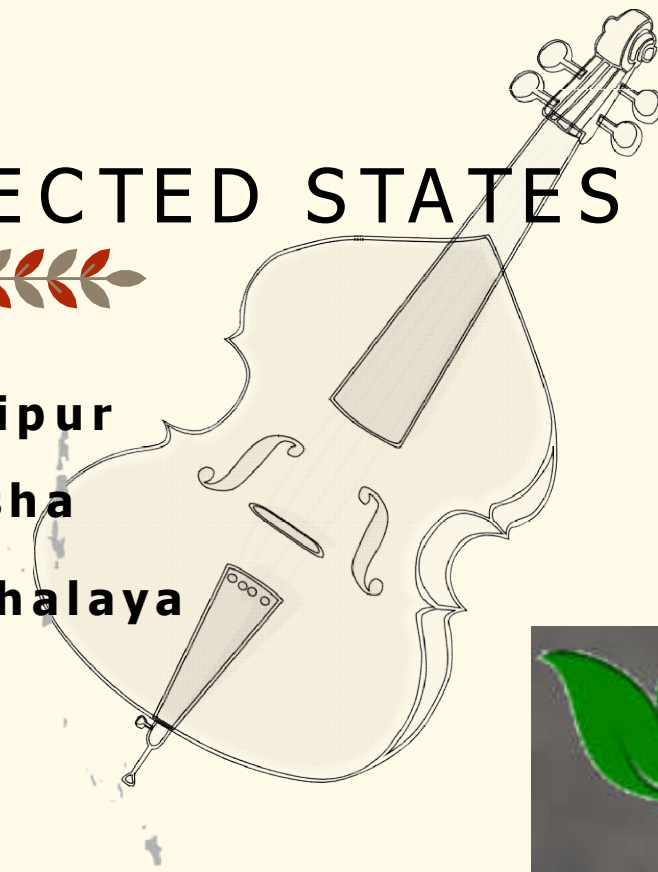


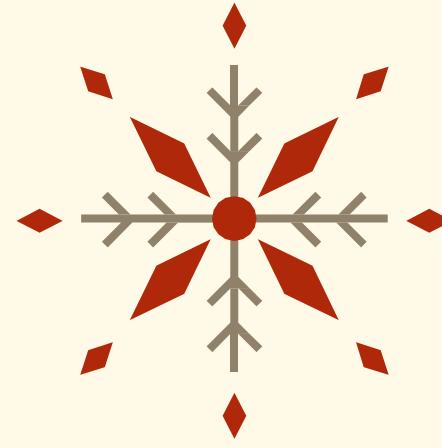


SELECTED STATES



- Manipur**
- Odisha**
- Meghalaya**





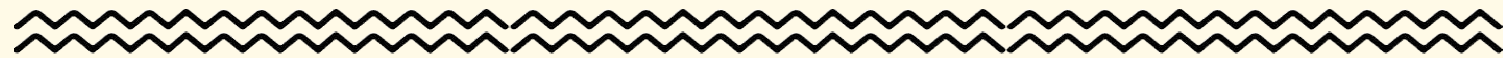
MANIPUR



1. Rosem
2. Pena
3. Lana
4. Yangkhui
5. Naga Drum



ROSEM, Sushir Vadya



Rosem, is an indigenous flute, made from the Um, a traditional water pot. The members of the community, living in different villages, hold inter-village cultural competitions, in which the Rosem is used as a musical accompaniment. It is believed that the Rosem was first used at the Jhum Festival, an agriculture-based celebration, where the king also joins his people in their merry-making. Nowadays, the Rosem is an essential accompaniment in many tribal dance forms.

1. Instrument Category: **Aerophone (Wind)**
2. Material Used: **Wood from Gamai or Garjam tree & bamboo**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long**
4. Type of Sound: **Warm and High Pitched**



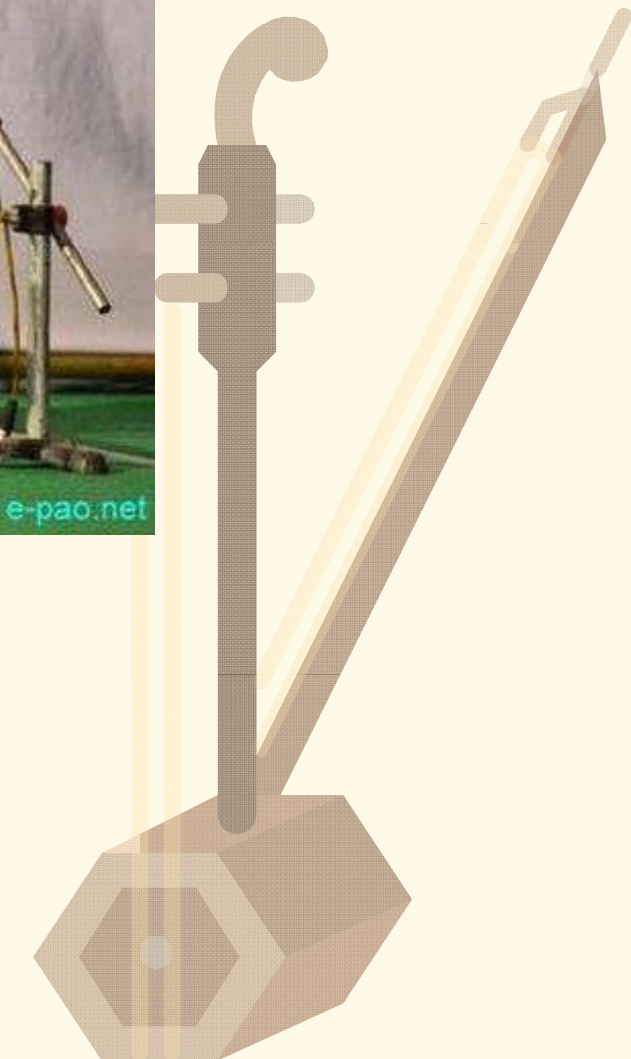
PENA, Tat Vadya



Pena belongs to the category of chordophones and is a bowed mono-string instrument. The main body is called 'Penamasa' in Manipur and is made out of bamboo and the bow is called 'Pena Cheijing.' It is attached to a coconut shell, which is the resonator, and is cut in half. Four holes are drilled on the shell for acoustic purposes, where one is covered by dried animal skin and the other is left open.



1. Instrument Category: **Chordophone (String)**
2. Material Used: **Bamboo, Coconut shell**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Medium**
4. Type of Sound: **Warm, Low pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument is played in all ceremonial events like birthdays, marriages and other occasions across Manipur.**



LANA, Tat Vadya



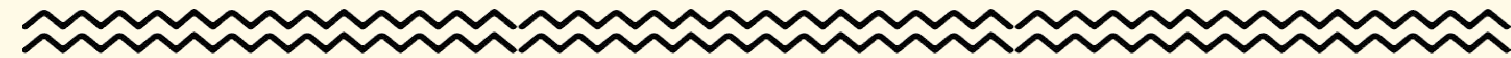
Lana, also known as Lubo, Libuh, Lobvü is a form of folksong sung with a single-stringed traditional musical instrument invented and used by the Nagas since time immemorial. It is popularly used by the Angami Nagas, Chakhesang Nagas, Poumai Nagas and Mao Nagas to sing traditional folk music.

1. Instrument Category: **Chordophone (String)**
2. Material Used: **Bamboo, String**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long**
4. Type of Sound: **Shrill and High Pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument is played by the different Naga Tribes during festivals, ceremonies and dance.**



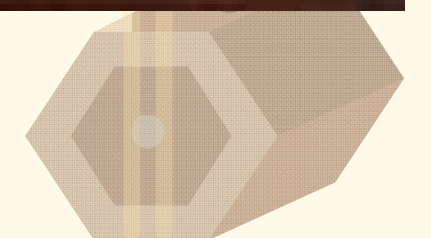
YANGKHUI,

Sushir Vadya



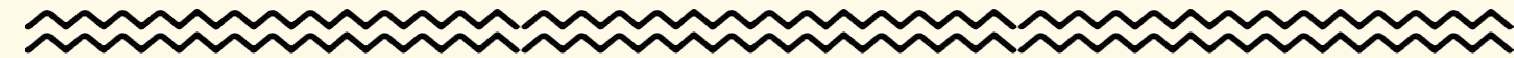
The 4-hole yangkahui flute is found only with the Tangkhul Naga Tribe of Manipur. This is a 3ft long flute and is an extreme rarity. The only known player of this instrument today is Guru Rewben Mashangva who is also known as the Bob Dylan of the Nagas.

1. Instrument Category: **Aerophone (Wind)**
2. Material Used: **Bamboo**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long (3ft)**
4. Type of Sound: **Warm and High Pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **This extremely rare instrument finds its origin with the Tangkhul Naga Tribe.**



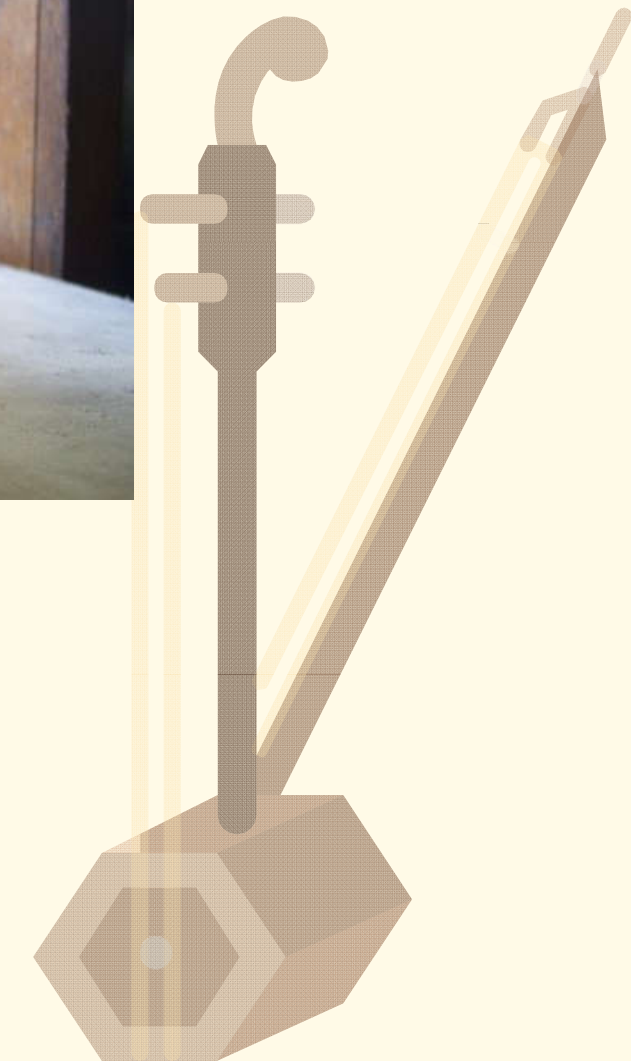
NAGA DRUM,

Avanaddha Vadya



A fat bodied cylindrical drum. A leather strap is woven around the parched faces as hoops, and interlaces them with the help of holes. Suspended from the shoulder or neck while playing. Used for rhythmic accompaniment in group dance and music. Also used in festivities.

1. Instrument Category: **Membranophone (Membrane Percussion)**
2. Material Used: **Wood, Leather, Animal skin**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Big**
4. Type of Sound: **Boomy, Warm, Low pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **Used by various Naga Tribes of Nagaland and Manipur**

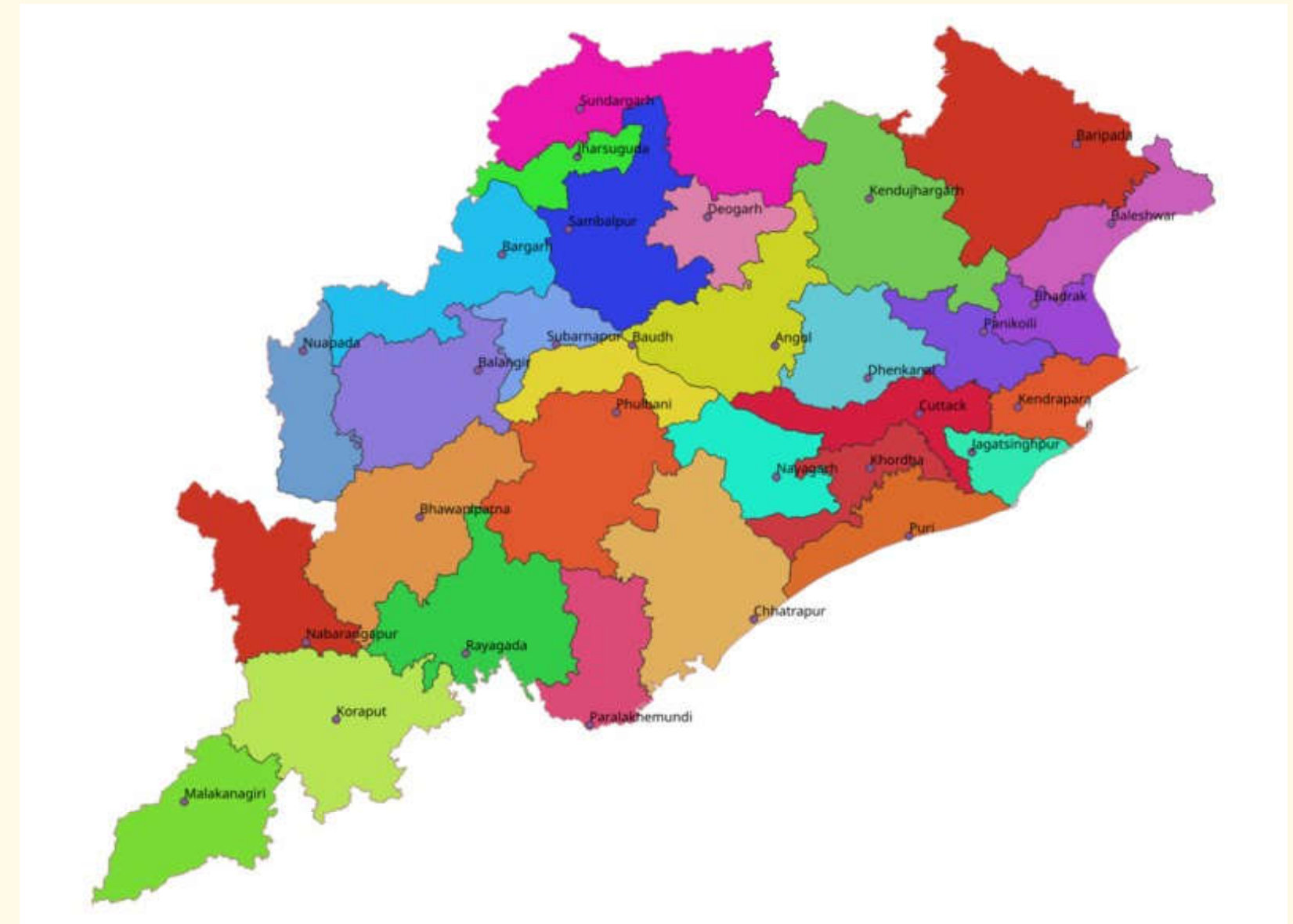




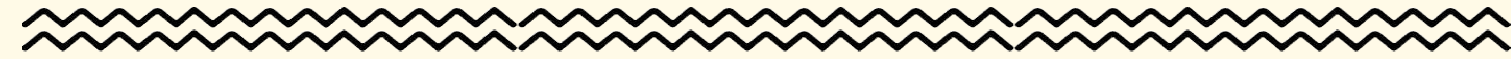
ODISHA



1. Tudam
2. Kendra
3. Das-Kathi
4. Changu



TUDAM, Avanaddha Vadya



The Tudam, another interesting folk instrument in the musical tradition of the state, is an earthen pot covered with cowhide. They are made by the artistes themselves as a family tradition. The Tudum can be mainly heard when there is a death in the village and when the prayer services for the dead are held. The Tudumis also played on other occasions.



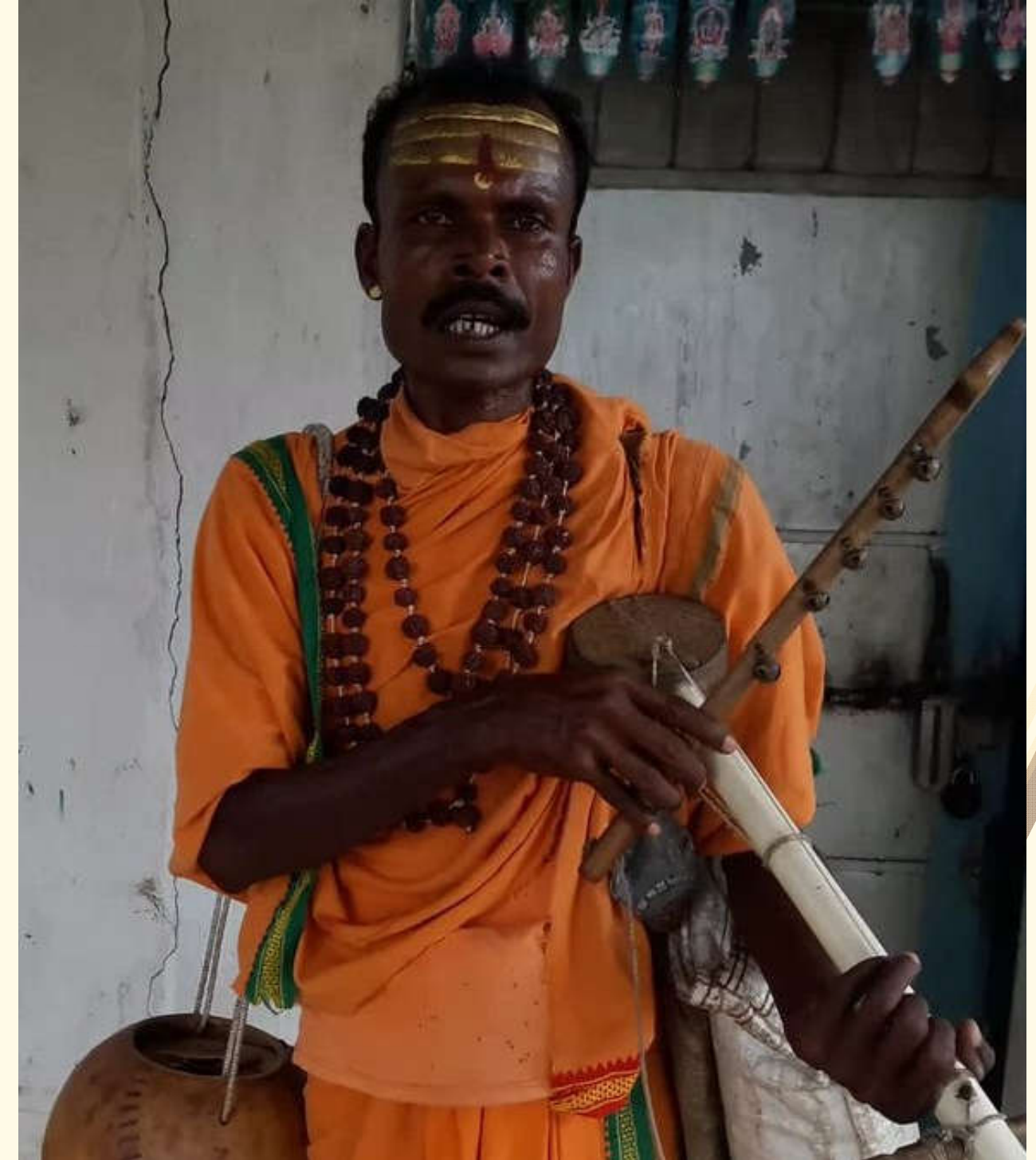
- 1.Instrument Category: **Membranophone (Membrane Percussion)**
- 2.Material Used: **Earthen pot, Animal skin**
- 3.Size of the Instrument: **Medium**
- 4.Type of Sound: **Boomy, Warm, Low pitched**
- 5.Cultural Significance: **The instrument is accompanied with dances and religious ceremonies.**

KENDRA, Tat Vadya

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A large section of the Kond population lives in the Khandamal district of Odisha. They use a simple musical instrument called the Kendera, a stringed instrument made from bamboo and snake skin, as an accompaniment to their songs. The Kendera is simple to make and is made by the musicians themselves. Playing the Kendera too is not a specialized art. Most of the Kendera musicians are self taught, having learnt to play the instrument by watching the elders of the community.

1. Instrument Category: **Chordophone (String)**
2. Material Used: **Bamboo, String**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long**
4. Type of Sound: **Shrill and High Pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument is played by the members of the Kond tribe but has also been adopted by wandering minstrels and holy men.**



# DAS-KATHI, Ghana Vadya

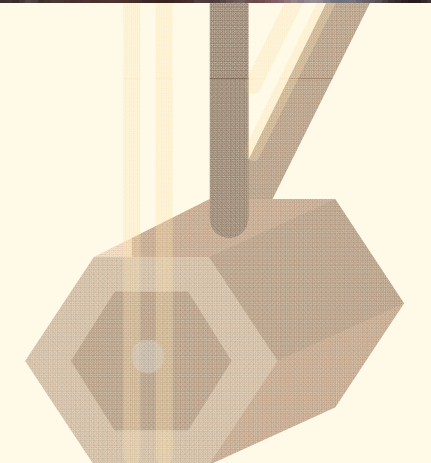
ODISHA

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A pair of hard wood pieces held in the right hand and clashed together in a skilled manner. Used in a folk form of Orissa known as 'Das Kathia'. Dasakathia is a traditional Odia folk art. It is a performing art widely performed by local or travelling performers within the state of Odisha. It used to be one of the most important forms of entertainment in Odia culture. In the performance, the performers use a pair of wooden instruments to create music. The performance is usually done by two person group. One person who leads is called Gahana/Gayaka and one performer follows, called Palia. The performance is usually a form of ballad singing. Gayakratna Baidyanath Sharma is one of the notable performers in recent times. The music used in Dasakathia is based on traditional Odissi music.



1. Instrument Category: **Idiophone (Solid Percussion)**
2. Material Used: **2 pieces of wood**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Small, Handheld**
4. Type of Sound: **Woody & clapping**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument has incredible significance in the Dashkathia traditions of Odisha.**



CHANGU, Avanaddha Vadya



An oval shaped frame constructed by joining four semi bent, wooden pieces. Covered by skin on one side. While playing it is suspended from the shoulder and played with two sticks. Used in folk and traditional music among 'Jaungs' of Jaipur district of Orissa.

1. Instrument Category: **Membranophone (Membrane Percussion)**
2. Material Used: **Wooden pieces, Animal skin**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Small and Handheld**
4. Type of Sound: **Boomy & High pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument is accompanied by dances and religious ceremonies of the Juang Tribe of Jajpur Dist.**





MEGHALAYA



1. Ksing Shyrang
2. Tangmuri
3. Dama



AUROMIRA



KSING SHYNRANG,

Avanaddha Vadya

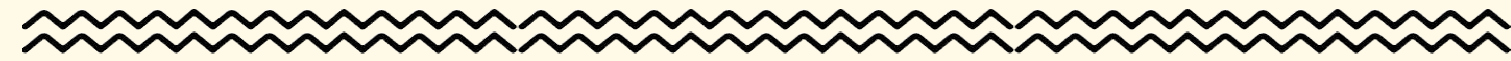
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A wooden bifacial cylindrical body covered with parchment and laced to the body by leather straps. Iron rings are inserted in the straps for tuning the drum. Right face smaller than left face. Small face played with stick and left face the bigger one, played by hand. It is used in religious dance festivals called “Ka Shad Nongkrem” of the Khasi community of Jaintia hills.

1. Instrument Category: **Membranophone (Membrane Percussion)**
2. Material Used: **Wood, Animal Skin, Parchment and leather**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Big**
4. Type of Sound: **Boomy, Warm, Low pitched**
5. Cultural Significance : **The instrument is deeply connected with the Khasi community of Jantia Hills and is key component in their music.**

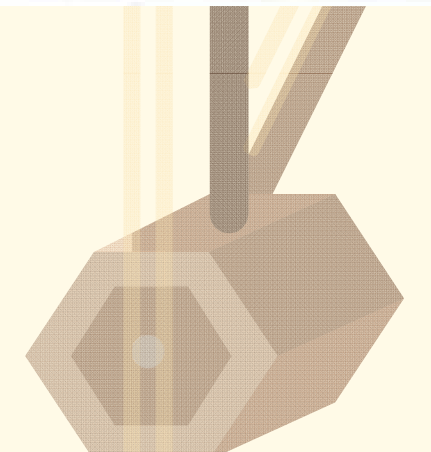


# TANGMURI, Sushir Vadya

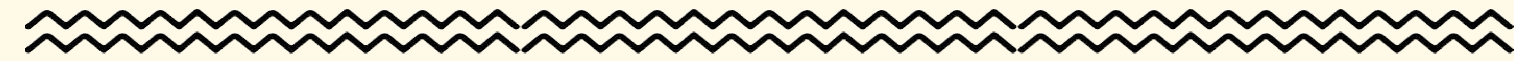


The instrument is made in three parts: wooden tube having seven holes, a cone shaped bell made of a single piece of wood and a mouthpiece having reeds of locally available grass. The narrower end of reed is fitted into a small thin metal staple and inserted into main wooden tube. Held with both hands and blown through the reed. Used in religious dance called “Ka Shad NongKrem” among Khasis of Jaintia hills and neighbouring regions.

1. Instrument Category: **Aerophone (Wind)**
2. Material Used: **Wood and Metal**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long**
4. Type of Sound: **Warm and High Pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **Tangmuri is used by the Khasi community during the 'Ka Shad NongKrem' festival.**

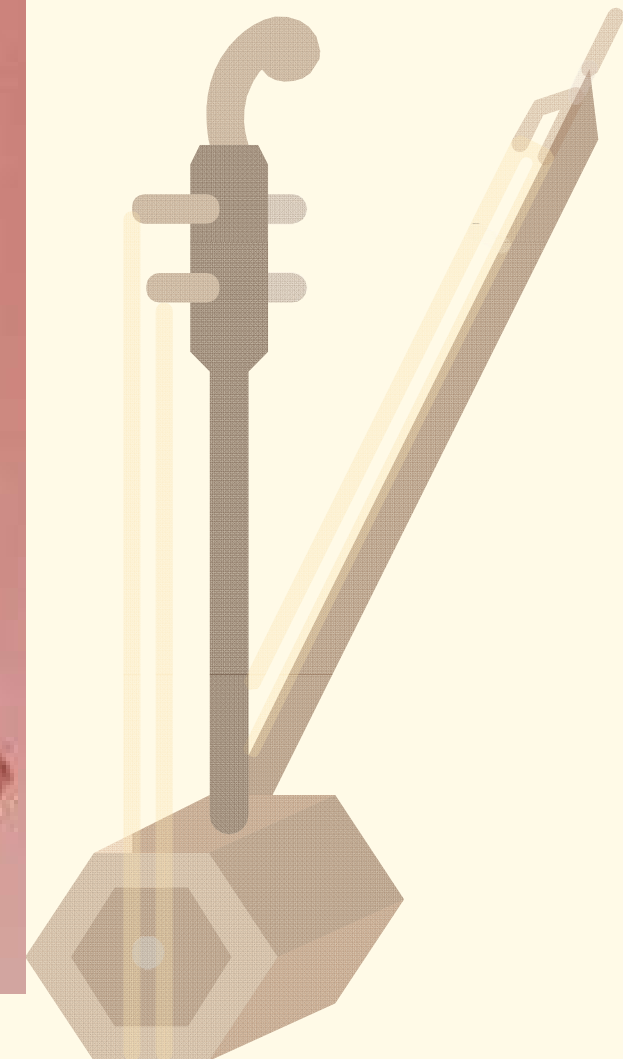


# DAMA, Avanaddha Vadya



A cylindrical bifacial drum, made of soft wood. Both faces covered with skin, laced by red straps. Coloured with golden and red paints. Suspended from the neck horizontally and played by both hands. Used by the tribal communities of hilly areas of Meghalaya.

1. Instrument Category: **Membranophone (Membrane Percussion)**
2. Material Used: **Wood, Animal skin and Leather**
3. Size of the Instrument: **Long**
4. Type of Sound: **Boomy, Warm, Low pitched**
5. Cultural Significance: **The instrument is used by various tribal communities of Meghalaya.**



# Hands For Help



Hands for Help Palbani, Nicco  
Railway Line, Wo 25–Baripada,  
District Mayurbhanj,  
Odisha

97769 27614

