

RAJASTHANI MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS



Kamaycha is a popular bow and string instrument, used by the folk artists belonging to the Manganiyar community of Rajasthan. This instrument is known for its deep booming sound. The Kamaycha contains a large sized circular resonator, the source of the booming sound. There are 3 strings, made of gut, used for producing the melody. Two strings made of brass gives the drone. Additionally, there are 15 sympathetic strings made of steel. The Kamaycha is held vertically while playing.



The **Sindhi Sarangi** used by the Langas, is made up of four main wires, with more than twenty vibrating sympathetic strings which help to create its distinctive haunting tones. The bowing of these instruments is a skilful exercise, often supported by the sound of the 'ghungroos' or ankle bells that are tied to the bow to make the beat more prominent. The word 'Manganiyar' means those who asks for alms. On different occasions they would go to patron's house and sing appropriate songs and in turn would be rewarded.



RAWAN HATHA The **ravanahatha's sound box** may be a [gourd](#), a halved [coconut](#) shell or hollowed-out cylinder of wood, with a membrane of stretched [goat](#) or other hide. A neck of wood or [bamboo](#) is attached, carrying between one and four or more pegged strings of gut, hair or steel, strung over a [bridge](#); some examples may have several [sympathetic strings](#). The bow is usually of horsehair; examples vary in length.



Veena (Tandura)



Dholak is a classical North Indian, Pakistani and Nepalese hand drum. A dholak may have traditional lacing or turnbuckle tuning. The dholak has a simple membrane and a handle on the right hand side. The left hand membrane has a special coating on the inner surface. This coating is a mixture of tar, clay and sand (dholak masala) which lowers the pitch and provides a well defined tone. The wood used for the membrane is usually made of teak wood, also known as "sheesham" wood.



Khartaal, The word mean Khar and Taal. Khar means hand and Taal means Rhythm. Rhythm of Hands. Khartaal is a kind of castanets, made of teak wood, and the artistes hold them in both hands and perform with tremendous ease. A young man's Karthal play holding it in his hands was a thrill to watch for the way he created complex percussion sounds, while his partner was playing the dholak.



Morchang is the most favourite instrument for Langa community of Rajasthan, a wrought iron instrument, much akin to the Jews harp, which produces twanging sounds.



Alghoza is a pair of woodwind instruments used by Baloch, Sindhi, Kutchi, Rajasthani and Punjabi folk musicians. It is also called Mattiyan, Jörhi, Pāwā Jörhī, Do Nālī, Donāl, Girāw, Satārā or Nagōze.^[1] It consists of two joined [beak flutes](#).



BEEN (MURLI) An aerophonic double reed Instrument "**MURALI**" is made by bamboo pipe and gourd shell. It is also called Murala and Been. Two reeds of "kangore" are fixed in two bamboo pipes called "nadoti" with honey bee wax to gourd shell. This instrument is mainly played by Surnaiya Langa musicians but in this video clip a Manganiyar musician Acharkhan is playing Murali.



Shahnai (surnai) The Rajasthani musical instruments are essential in making the traditional music more melodious. Simple instruments are used with the songs and they are played with such expertise that the songs sound incomplete without them. Some of these instruments are self-sufficient.