

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OF WANDERING MINSTRELS ON INDIAN STAMPS

Wandering minstrels are performers who travel from place to place performing musical acts. They have been an integral part of musical traditions of India.



ALGOZA: It belongs to aerophone category. It has two equal sized bamboo, beaked flutes with five finger holes

and a flipple hole on each flute. It is used by Meo community of Alwar Rajasthan, as an accompaniment to folk songs.



SURANDO
It is an ancient folk instrument of the chordophone category, traditionally used by Fakihrami

Jat community of KUTCH region. It is a stringed musical instrument played with bow called ghaza. The body is made up of wood to make precise shape & perfect melody.

KAMAICHA: It belongs to chordophone category is a bowed instrument with big bowl shaped



skin covered resonator, a rectangular finger board and sound peg box. Three main gut strings and eight drone steel strings attached to

a metal hook, passed over a bridge and tied to the pegs. It is played through the bow made of Shisham wood and horse hair

BURRAKATHA: It is an oral story telling technique in the 'Jangam Katha' tradition



performed in villages of Telangana & Andhra Pradesh. Burra Katha dalki is a pitcher shaped brass vessel with

short neck and round belly. It belongs to membranophone category. The wider ends is covered with skin with cotton cord, through hoops & iron ring.

RAVANAHATHA: - It comes under chordophone category comprises



a resonator made up of coconut shell and a long bamboo finger board fixed to it. The main playing string is made up of horse hair

where as other strings are made up of steel. It is played with bow made up of curved wooden stick & horse hair.

EKTARA: It comprises a cylindrical



wooden resonator with base covered with skin attached to split bamboo & a single steel string plucked rhythmically by the

index finger. It belongs to chordophone category. The split bamboo is manipulated to produce variations in tone.