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REVISED & UN-REVISED**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಷತ್, ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

**KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD, MALLESWARAM,
BANGALORE – 560 003**

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಜೂನ್, 2018

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, JUNE, 2018

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 25. 06. 2018]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E**

Date : 25. 06. 2018]

CODE No. : **98-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ – ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC – THEORY

(ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ / New Syllabus)

(ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Private Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 50

[**Max. Marks : 50**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(CARNATIC MUSIC)	
I.	Multiple Choice :	10 × 1 = 10
1.	This is a string instrument. (A) Tabla (B) Dolak (C) Veena (D) Mridanga.	
	Ans. : (C) Veena	1

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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
2.	<p>Six swaras are used in arohan-avarohan in Raga</p> <p>(A) Audhav (B) Shadhav</p> <p>(C) Sampoorna (D) Audhav-Sampoorna.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Shadhav</p>	1
3.	<p>In Talanga counts become two swaras</p> <p>(A) First speed (B) Third speed</p> <p>(C) Second speed (D) Fourth speed.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Second speed</p>	1
4.	<p>The poet of Vande Mataram is</p> <p>(A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee</p> <p>(B) Rabindranath Tagore</p> <p>(C) Maithili Sharan Gupta</p> <p>(D) Nirala.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee</p>	1
5.	<p>The 29th Melakarta Raga is</p> <p>(A) Malahari (B) Mayamalavagaula</p> <p>(C) Shankara Bharana (D) Hamsadhwani.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Shankara Bharana</p>	1
6.	<p>Only the single beat of Ghath is</p> <p>(A) Druta (B) Mishra</p> <p>(C) Mishra laghu (D) Anudruta.</p> <p>Ans. : (D) Anudruta</p>	1
7.	<p>The father of Carnatic Music is</p> <p>(A) Kanakadasa (B) Purandara Dasa</p> <p>(C) Gopal Das (D) Vithal Das.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Purandara Dasa</p>	1
8.	<p>Ankita of Muthayya Bhagavat is</p> <p>(A) Hareesh (B) Harikesh</p> <p>(C) Mahesh (D) Ganesh.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Harikesh</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
9.	The tala having fourteen (14) Aksharas is (A) Chaturashra Jati Dhruva Tala (B) Roopak Tala (C) Thriputa Tala (D) Ektala. Ans. : (A) Chaturashra Jati Dhruva Tala	1
10.	The systematic ascending order is (A) Avarohan (B) Arohan (C) Mandra Sthayi (D) Madhya Sthayi. Ans. : (B) Arohan.	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $10 \times 1 = 10$	
11.	Mention the birth place of Purandara Dasa. Ans. : Purandaragada, near Pune.	1
12.	What is Shruti ? Ans. : The musical sound with systematic vibrations is called Shruti.	1
13.	What is Swara ? Ans. : The sound that is pleasing to the ear is called Swara.	1
14.	How many types of Swaras are there ? Ans. : There are two types of Swaras : i) Prakrut swara ii) Vikrit swara.	1
15.	What is Vikrit swara ? Ans. : The swara having varieties is called Vikrit swara.	1
16.	What is fourteen Akshar tala ? Ans. : Chaturashra jati dhruva tala.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
17.	Mention one wind instrument. Ans. : Nadaswara, Shruthi pettige, Mukhaveene, Harmonium.	1
18.	How many colours are there in National Flag ? Ans. : There are three colours in National Flag.	1
19.	Write Arohana of Mohan Raga. Ans. : Arohana : Sa, Re, Ga, Pa, Dha, Sã .	1
20.	How many laghus are there in Tishra Jati ? Ans. : There are three aksharas and tishra laghu in Tishra Jati.	1
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : $10 \times 2 = 20$	
21.	What is Janak Raga ? Ans. : The systematic arrangement of all seven swaras both in arohana and avarohana is called Janaka Raga. It is parental raga. This is also called as Melakarta raga, Mela raga, Raganga raga and Sompoorna raga.	2
22.	What is Bhashanga ? Ans. : The ragas taking the different swaras in addition to the swaras of its Janaka Raga or Parental Raga is called Bhashanga Raga.	2
23.	What is the meaning of Ekswara Vakra Raga ? Ans. : Ragas with disorder in the arrangement of one swara in either Arohana or Avarohana.	2
24.	What is Sarale varase ? Ans. : The simple arrangement of the seven swaras in an orderly way is called Sarale varase.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
25.	<p>What is Sanchari Geet ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>This is a simple form of composing of devotional sahitya. This is also called as Sadharana geeta, Samanya geeta and Lakshageeta.</p>	2
26.	<p>What is Jatiswara ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Swaras which are sung like song and composed with the combination of swaras in different Jatis is called Jati swara.</p>	2
27.	<p>What is Kriti ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Kriti is an important compositional form in Carnatic music. It has three sections namely Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charana.</p>	2
28.	<p>Which is the Pillari Geet ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Malahari geetas which start from Ganapati Stutis is called Pillari Geet.</p>	2
29.	<p>Write the first line of Devaranama.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Dasana madiko yenna swami </p> <p>Sarira namada Venkataramana Pallavi .</p>	2
30.	<p>Name the persons related to Classical Music.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Art is a God given gift to human beings. Who composes it. Nature provides material to arts. Education which refines mind through culture is art.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief : 2 × 5 = 10	
31	<p>What is the use of learning music ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Music is an entertainment which keeps the mind peaceful. Music is closely involved to science and mathematics. Musical sounds are produced naturally, hence described as physics. Vibrations create swara and Sthayi. Musical instruments are based on the principles of physics. Music is like light human culture. As one practices music refinement occurs in him and one becomes a person of good conduct. Music brings unity in diversity. There is no caste, creed, gender, status and linguistic differences in music thus different regional music have developed along with classical music. There is no barrier of region, place, time, age for vocal. Therefore music is honoured as the best among all fine arts.</p>	5
32.	<p>Write in brief the biography of Shyama Shastri.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Sri Shyama Shastri is the eldest Vaggeyakara among the trinities. He was born at Thiruvavoor on April 26th, 1762 in Mesha Rashi & Krittika Nakshatra. Bangaru Kamakshi was his deity. He worshipped her and used to converse with her. He treated her as his mother. His father was Vishwanath Iyer. Venkata Subramany was the name of Shyama Shastri. The child was called as Shyama with affection. This name itself became permanent. Shyama also had his training in Vedha, Veedhanga, Sahitya, Sanskrit, Telugu and Tamil. Sangeeta Swamy, the saint used to visit Vishwanath Iyer's house very often. He agreed to train him in higher music. He even initiated him with 'Shree Vidhyamantra'. Shyama soon became adept in Raga, Tana, Pallavi - branches of Manodharma Sangeeta or Extempore music.</p>	5

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
(HINDUSTANI MUSIC)		
I.	Multiple Choice : 10 × 1 = 10	
1.	<p>The second important Swara in Raga is</p> <p>(A) Vadi swara (B) Samvadi swara</p> <p>(C) Vivadi swara (D) Anuvadi swara.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Samvadi swara</p>	1
2.	<p>Re, Ga, Dha, Ni swaras are</p> <p>(A) Komala swaras (B) Teevra swaras</p> <p>(C) Tar Saptak swaras (D) Mandra Saptak swaras.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Komala swaras</p>	1
3.	<p>The number of total swaras is</p> <p>(A) six (B) seven</p> <p>(C) four (D) eight.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) seven</p>	1
4.	<p>Thaat of Raga Jeevanpuri is</p> <p>(A) Kalyan (B) Khamaj</p> <p>(C) Asavari (D) Kafi.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Asavari</p>	1
5.	<p>The Varjit swara of Raga Sarang are</p> <p>(A) Ga, Dha (B) Ma, Ni</p> <p>(C) Sa, Re (D) Pa, Dha.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Ga, Dha</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
6.	<p>Six swaras are used in aroha-avaroha of Raga</p> <p>(A) Shadhav (B) Audhav</p> <p>(C) Saptak (D) Sampoorna.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Shadhav</p>	1
7.	<p>The types of Vikrit swaras are</p> <p>(A) two (B) four</p> <p>(C) six (D) eight.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) two</p>	1
8.	<p>The deleted swara in Raga is</p> <p>(A) Komal swara (B) Mandra swara</p> <p>(C) Madhya swara (D) Varjya swara.</p> <p>Ans. : (D) Varjya swara</p>	1
9.	<p>The total thaats of Hindustani Music is</p> <p>(A) ten (B) eight</p> <p>(C) six (D) twelve.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) ten</p>	1
10.	<p>The total divisions of Tritala are</p> <p>(A) three (B) two</p> <p>(C) four (D) ten.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) four.</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $10 \times 1 = 10$	
11.	What is the symbol of 'Sam' in talas according to Pandit V.N. Bhatkande ? Ans. : According to Pandit V.N. Bhatkande, Sam Symbol is 'x'.	1
12.	How many types of Swaras are there ? Ans. : There are two types in swaras.	1
13.	How many Husis of Jhaptala are there ? Ans. : One Husi is in Jhaptala.	1
14.	What is the descent of swaras ? Ans. : Avaroha is used to define the descending melody in music.	1
15.	What is Teevra swara ? Ans. : Shuddha swaras which are modified in highest Pitch, known as teevra swara.	1
16.	What are Sa, Pa, swaras ? Ans. : Prakruthi swaras are Sa and Pa.	1
17.	What is Shuddha swara ? Ans. : The pure and natural notes or swaras are known as Shuddha swaras.	1
18.	What is Saptak ? Ans. : The set of seven swaras is called Saptak.	1
19.	What is Husi or Khali ? Ans. : Silence or no sound (clap) in talas is called Husi or Khali.	1
20.	How many matras are there in Ektala ? Ans. : There are twelve matras in Ektala.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : $10 \times 2 = 20$	
21.	Write the aroha-avaroha and Vadi, Samvadi swaras of Raga Bheempalas. Ans. : Raga : Bheempalas. <u>Aroha</u> : <u>Ni</u> , Sa, <u>Ga</u> , Ma, Pa, <u>Ni</u> , Sȧ <u>Avaroha</u> : Sȧ <u>Ni</u> , Dha, Pa, Ma, <u>Ga</u> , Re. Sa <u>Vadi swara</u> : Ma <u>Samvadi swara</u> : Sa.	2
22.	What is Raga ? Ans. : Raga is basic organization of the musical notes in a composition, as per specific rules.	2
23.	Write Lakshan Geet of Raga Durga. Ans. : <u>Raga</u> : <u>Durga</u> , <u>Lakshan geet</u> . <u>Sthayi</u> . Raga suras durga Ragini Ga ni Varjit swaras Sa, Re, Ma, Pa, Dha, Sȧ, Dh Antara Vadi – Dhaivat, Re Samvadi Jati Audhavada Veera Rasadali	2
24.	What is Sthayi-Antara ? Ans. : The first half of geete is called Sthayi. The second half of geete is called Antara.	2
25.	How many types of Laya are there ? What are they ? Ans. : There are three types in Laya : i) Vilambit laya ii) Madhya laya iii) Drut laya.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total												
26.	<p>Write the ten Thaats of Hindustani Music.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Ten Thaats of Hindustani Music :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">i) Kalyan</td> <td style="width: 50%;">vi) Marva</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Bilaval</td> <td>vii) Todi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Khamaj</td> <td>viii) Asavari</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) Bhairav</td> <td>ix) Kafi</td> </tr> <tr> <td>v) Poorvi</td> <td>x) Bhairavi.</td> </tr> </table>	i) Kalyan	vi) Marva	ii) Bilaval	vii) Todi	iii) Khamaj	viii) Asavari	iv) Bhairav	ix) Kafi	v) Poorvi	x) Bhairavi.	2		
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iv) Bhairav	ix) Kafi													
v) Poorvi	x) Bhairavi.													
27.	<p>What is Alankar Swara ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The variety in the arrangement of swaras is called Alankar swara. It will be in a sequence Aroha and Avaroha.</p>	2												
28.	<p>How many types of instruments are there ? What are they ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>There are four types in instruments :</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">i) Thatha instruments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Sushira instruments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) Ghana instruments</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iv) Avanaddha instruments.</td> </tr> </table>	i) Thatha instruments	ii) Sushira instruments	iii) Ghana instruments	iv) Avanaddha instruments.	2								
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29.	<p>Write the Bol or Theka of Dadra tala.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p><i>Dadra Thal :</i></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>1,</td> <td>2,</td> <td>3,</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">4,</td> <td>5,</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dha,</td> <td>Dhi,</td> <td>Na,</td> <td style="border-left: 1px solid black;">Dha,</td> <td>Thu,</td> <td>Na</td> </tr> </table>	1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6	Dha,	Dhi,	Na,	Dha,	Thu,	Na	2
1,	2,	3,	4,	5,	6									
Dha,	Dhi,	Na,	Dha,	Thu,	Na									
30.	<p>Write the Thaats and Gayana Samay of Raga Jeevanpuri.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Jeevapuri Raga's Thaats is Asavari.</p> <p>Singing time is between 9.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.</p>	2												

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total																				
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief : $2 \times 5 = 10$																					
31.	<p>Write the classical information of Raga Brindavani Sarang, with aroha-avaroha.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Raga : Brindavani Sarang</p> <p>Thaat : Kafi</p> <p>Jati : Sampoorna</p> <p>Vadi : Rishabha</p> <p>Samvadi : Pancham</p> <p>Rasa : Veer</p> <p><i>Aaroha</i> : Sa, Re, Ma, Pa, Ni, Sâ </p> <p><i>Avaroha</i> : Sâ, <u>Ni</u>, Pa, Ma, Re, Sa </p>	5																				
32.	<p>Write the full classical information of Jhaptala with symbol, Matra, Bol and divisions.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p><i>Taal</i> : <i>Jhaptala</i></p> <p>Matras – 10</p> <p>Pettu – 3</p> <p>Husi – 1</p> <p>Parts – 4</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Symbol</td> <td>×</td> <td>2</td> <td>0</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Matra</td> <td>1 , 2</td> <td>3 , 4 , 5</td> <td>6 , 7</td> <td>8 , 9 , 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bol</td> <td>Dhim, Na</td> <td>Dhim, Dhim, Na</td> <td>Theem, Na</td> <td>Dhim, Dhim, Na</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Part</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Symbol	×	2	0	3	Matra	1 , 2	3 , 4 , 5	6 , 7	8 , 9 , 10	Bol	Dhim, Na	Dhim, Dhim, Na	Theem, Na	Dhim, Dhim, Na	Part	1	2	3	4	5
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