

B**CCE RF
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REVISED & UNREVISED**

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

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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, 2020

S. S. L. C. EXAMINATION, MARCH / APRIL, 2020

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 30. 03. 2020]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E**

Date : 30. 03. 2020]

CODE No. : **98-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ – ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC – THEORY

(ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಶಾಲಾ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / Regular Fresh & Regular Repeater)

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಭಾಷಾಂತರ / English Version)

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

[**Max. Marks : 40**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(CARNATIC MUSIC)	
I.	Multiple Choice :	8 × 1 = 8
1.	The 'Gandharva Gaana', which is presently not in use, is (A) Bhakti Sangeetha (B) Maarga Sangeetha (C) Deshi Sangeetha (D) Sugama Sangeetha. Ans. : (B) Maarga Sangeetha	1

RF & RR (B) - 666

[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
2.	<p>The Raga having anyaswara is</p> <p>(A) Upanga raga (B) Sampurna raga</p> <p>(C) Janaka raga (D) Bhashanga raga.</p> <p>Ans. : (D) Bhashanga raga.</p>	1
3.	<p>The swarawali in which swaras come in pairs is</p> <p>(A) Sarale Varase (B) Datu Varase</p> <p>(C) Janti Varase (D) Taggu Sthayi Varase.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Janti Varase</p>	1
4.	<p>A similarity found in both Carnatic and Hindustani system is</p> <p>(A) Saptha swaras (B) Saptha talas</p> <p>(C) Compositions (D) Instruments.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Saptha swaras</p>	1
5.	<p>There are ten aksharas in Mishra Jathi Jhampetala, because its laghu has</p> <p>(A) four aksharas (B) five aksharas</p> <p>(C) seven aksharas (D) nine aksharas.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) seven aksharas</p>	1
6.	<p>A similarity between kruthi and keerthane is</p> <p>(A) Chitteswara (B) Pallavi-anupallavi</p> <p>(C) Dhatu (D) Sangathi.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Pallavi-anupallavi</p>	1
7.	<p>Tyagarajar's compositions are compared to Drakshapaka, because his compositions</p> <p>(A) have more sangatis (B) are simple and contentful</p> <p>(C) are tough (D) are in sanskrit language.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) are simple and contentful</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
8.	<p>Veena is called a thatha instrument because it</p> <p>(A) is made of wood</p> <p>(B) is a main instrument</p> <p>(C) is a Carnatic musical instrument</p> <p>(D) produces musical sound by it's strings.</p> <p>Ans. : (D) produces musical sound by it strings.</p>	1
II.	<p>Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $8 \times 1 = 8$</p>	
9.	<p>How many melakartha ragas are there in Carnatic Music ?</p> <p>Ans. : There are seventy two (72) melakartha ragas in Carnatic music.</p>	1
10.	<p>Which are Prakruthi swaras ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Shadja (Sa) and Panchama (Pa) are the Prakruthi swaras.</p>	1
11.	<p>Write the angas (talanga) of Jhampetala.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The talanga (anga) of Dhruvatala is 1 Laghu 1 Anudhrutha 1 Dhrutha</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IUO</p>	1
12.	<p>Who is the Deity (aradhya daiva) of Shamashastrigal ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>'Bangaru Kamakshi' is the Deity (Aradhya Daiva) of Shamashastrigal.</p>	1
13.	<p>What are avanaddha instruments ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Avanaddha instruments are the musical instruments made by tieing with leather. Rythem instruments are avanadha instruments.</p>	1
14.	<p>How do you recognize the tarasthayi swaras ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Tara Sthayi swaras are recognized by showing (putting) a dot(.) on the swaras.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">S R G M P D N $\dot{S} \dot{R} \dot{G} \dot{M} \dots$</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Tara sthayi swaras</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total						
15.	Mention a difference between Oudava raga and Shadava raga ? Ans. : Oudava raga has 5-5 swaras in its arohana and avarohana (ascending and descending) where as shadava raga has 6-6 swaras.	1						
16.	Mayamalavagowla is a Sampurna raga. Why ? Ans. : Maya malava Gowla Raga has seven swaras (Saptha Swaras) in its arohana and avarohana. So it is called a Sampurna raga.	1						
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : $7 \times 2 = 14$							
17.	Mention two differences between Carnatic music and Hindustani music. Ans. :							
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Carnatic music</th> <th>Hindustani music</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Sixteen swaras are there in one sthayi in this system.</td> <td>1. There are twelve swaras in one sthayi in this system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Janaka and Janya system in classification of Raga is there in this system.</td> <td>2. Raga-Ragini and that systems are there in this system.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Carnatic music	Hindustani music	1. Sixteen swaras are there in one sthayi in this system.	1. There are twelve swaras in one sthayi in this system.	2. Janaka and Janya system in classification of Raga is there in this system.	2. Raga-Ragini and that systems are there in this system.	2
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18.	Write the first Sarale in second and third speed in Swaralipi. Ans. : First Sarale S R G M P D N Ś Ś N D P M G R S in second degree of speed <u>S R G M P D N Ś Ś N D P M G R S </u> in third degree of speed <u>S R G M P D N Ś Ś N D P M G R S </u> <u>S R G M P D N Ś Ś N D P M G R S </u>	2						
19.	What is the reason for Akkamahadevi to leave her husband ? Ans. : Kaushika, the husband of Akkamahadevi broke the conditions of her. So she left her husband.	2						

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total								
20.	<p>Flute is a Sushira instrument. Why ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Flute produces musical sound by wind or air. So it is a Sushira instrument.</p>	2								
21.	<p>How is Mecha Kalyani different from Dheerasankarabharana ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Though Mecha Kalyani resembles Dheera Shankara bharana in swaras, it differs by Madhyama. Mecha Kalyani has prati madhyama where as Dheera Shankarabharana has Shuddha Madhyama.</p>	2								
22.	<p>Classify the following instruments into Thatha, Sushira, Avanaddha and Ghana :</p> <p>(i) Mrudanga (ii) Violin</p> <p>(iii) Ghatam (iv) Harmonium.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Thatha</th> <th>Sushira</th> <th>Avanaddha</th> <th>Ghana</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Voilin</td> <td>Harmonium</td> <td>Mrudangam</td> <td>Ghatam</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Thatha	Sushira	Avanaddha	Ghana	Voilin	Harmonium	Mrudangam	Ghatam	2
Thatha	Sushira	Avanaddha	Ghana							
Voilin	Harmonium	Mrudangam	Ghatam							
23.	<p>Write two differences between Hamsadhwani and Mohana ragas.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Hamsadhwani</i></th> <th><i>Mohana</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) S R G P N Ś Ś N P G R S</td> <td>1) S R G P D Ś Ś D P G R S</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) 29th mela Dheera Shankara Bharana Janya</td> <td>2) 28th mela Harikambhoji Janya.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Hamsadhwani</i>	<i>Mohana</i>	1) S R G P N Ś Ś N P G R S	1) S R G P D Ś Ś D P G R S	2) 29th mela Dheera Shankara Bharana Janya	2) 28th mela Harikambhoji Janya.	2		
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief :	
24.	<p>Design the Alankara of Chaturashra Jathi rupaka tala in swaralipi.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Chaturasha Jathi Rupaka Tala</p> <p>Talanga : 1 Dhrutha 1 Laghu.</p> <p>Symbol : 0 </p> <p>Aksharas : 2 + 4 = 6</p> <p>0 </p> <p>S R S R G M </p> <p>R G R G M P </p> <p>G M G M P D </p> <p>M P M P D N </p> <p>P D P D N Ś </p> <p>Ś N Ś N D P </p> <p>N D N D P M </p> <p>D P D P M G </p> <p>P M P M G R </p> <p>M G M G R S </p>	4
25.	<p>Explain the relationship of the origin of music with the nature.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Nature has a bondage with fine arts. Nature is the first music teacher (Guru) of human being. He found a rythm and a tempo following the melodious sounds of birds, trees, rivers etc. and started singing in his own language with clapping. Thus music has a relationship with nature.</p>	6

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
(HINDUSTANI MUSIC)		
I.	Multiple Choice : 8 × 1 = 8	
1.	<p>Bheem Sen Joshi, who got 'Bharat Ratna', was a great</p> <p>(A) Carnatic musician (B) Folk musician</p> <p>(C) Hindustani classical musician (D) Dramatist.</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Hindustani classical musician</p>	1
2.	<p>Carnatic music is called Dakshinadi Sangeetha because</p> <p>(A) this music is developed in South India</p> <p>(B) this music is developed in Karnataka</p> <p>(C) this music is developed in North India</p> <p>(D) this music is in practice in all South part of the world.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) this music is developed in South India</p>	1
3.	<p>The Janaka Raga which is helpful for the classification of Ragas is</p> <p>(A) Thaata raga (B) Vakra raga</p> <p>(C) Ragini raga (D) Oudava-oudava raga.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Thaata raga</p>	1
4.	<p>The Pakkad swara of Bhoop raga is</p> <p>(A) Ma <u>Ga</u>, Ma <u>Da</u> <u>Ni</u> <u>Da</u> Ma <u>Ga</u> Sa</p> <p>(B) Ga Re, Pa Ga Re, Ga Re Sa <u>Da</u> Sa</p> <p>(C) <u>Da</u> Pa Ga Pa Ga <u>Re</u></p> <p>(D) <u>Ni</u> Pa Ma Re <u>Ni</u> Sa.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Ga Re, Pa Ga Re, Ga Re Sa <u>Da</u> Sa</p>	1
5.	<p>If the Shuddha nishad of the Rag Patdeep becomes Komal Nishad, then the Raga becomes</p> <p>(A) Bheempalas (B) Bhageshree</p> <p>(C) Kapi (D) Brundavani.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Bheempalas</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
6.	<p>A small vertical line is given on Madhyama in Swaralipi. Because it is</p> <p>(A) Shuddha Madhyama (B) Teevra Madhayama</p> <p>(C) Meend swara (D) Kan swara.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Teevra Madhayama</p>	1
7.	<p>Avanaddha instrument means</p> <p>(A) Percussion instrument (B) string instrument</p> <p>(C) wind instrument (D) metal instrument.</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Percussion instrument</p>	1
8.	<p>Music learners should practice swaras for</p> <p>(A) Physical body growth</p> <p>(B) the knowledge of swara and swarasthana</p> <p>(C) supporting their music practices</p> <p>(D) curing mental diseases.</p> <p>Ans. : (B) the knowledge of swara and swarasthana</p>	1
II.	<p>Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $8 \times 1 = 8$</p>	
9.	<p>Name the Shruthi instrument used in both systems of Indian music.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Tamburi is the instrument used as shruthi vadya in both the system of Indian classical music.</p>	1
10.	<p>Shehnai is called a Sushira instrument. Give reason.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Shehnai produces musical sound by wind or air. So it is called a 'Sushira instrument'.</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
11.	<p>What is the reason for Panchakshari Gawai to found Sri Kumareshwara Krupa Poshitha Sangeetha Sahitya Vidyalaya ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Panchakshari Gawai founded Sri Kumareshwara Krupa Poshitha Sangeetha Sahitya Vidyalaya to provide free music education to blind, orphan and poor children.</p>	1
12.	<p>Which Gharanas did Basavaraja Rajguru achieve in ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Basavaraja Rajaguru achieved in Gwalior, Kirana and Patiala gharana.</p>	1
13.	<p>Why is Bhairav called a Uttaranga Pradhana raga ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The vadi swara komal daivatha comes in uttaranga in Bhairav raga. So this raga is called Uttaranga Pradhana raga.</p>	1
14.	<p>What is Chakravaka of Carnatic music called in Hindustani music ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Chakravaka is called as 'Ahir bhairav' in Hindustani music.</p>	1
15.	<p>Malkauns raga is called 'Oudava-Oudava' raga. Give reason.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The arohana and avarohana of Malkauns has 5-5 swaras. So this raga is called 'Oudava-Oudava' raga.</p>	1
16.	<p>Mention a main difference found in arohana and avarohana of the raga Jeevanpuri.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>There is no rishabha in arohana but there are seven swaras in avarohana of the raga Jeevanpuri.</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each :	
	$7 \times 2 = 14$	
17.	Write two similarities found in both Carnatic music and Hindustani music systems.	
	Ans. :	
	a) Tamburi is the Shruthivadya in both the systems.	
	b) Saptha swaras are the basic swaras to both the systems.	
	c) Mandra, Madhya and Tara sapthakas are used in both the systems.	2
18.	Lipi (notation) is necessary for music. Why ?	
	Ans. :	
	Music is also a language of different kinds of raga, tala and swaras. There are many different compositions. To recognise, read and understand these compositions, ragas, talas and swaras, we need number, symbol and code of swara, talanga and symbol of tala etc. It is necessary to retain our music to the next generation. Hence Lipi (notation) is necessary for music.	2
19.	Music is a 'Shravana Sadhana Vidya' (audio-based branch of education). Why ?	
	Ans. :	
	The very basic skill of a music learner is listening. We understand musical sounds of notes only through ears. The overall music learning is mainly related to listening. So it is a 'Shravana Sadhana Vidya'. (Audio-based branch of education)	2
20.	String instruments differ from avanaddha instruments. How ?	
	Ans. :	
	Avanaddha instruments are made of leather. These instruments are purely percussions. But string instruments are the instruments which produce musical notes by strings. Thus string instruments differ from avanaddha instruments.	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total																																
IV. 24.	<p>Answer the following questions in brief :</p> <p>Hindustani music is different from Carnatic music. How ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Hindustani music is developed in North India. The bandishes, drupad, Dhamar, Tumri, Tappa, Horigeeth, Tarana, Bhajan, Ghazals used in this system are composed in the languages like Brijj, Hindi, Gujarati, Punjabi and etc.</p> <p>The ten thaats and Raga-Ragini ragas of this system are different from melakartha ragas of Carnatik music system.</p> <p>The 12 swaras of Hindustani system are simpler than the 16 swaras of Carnatic music. This music is a raga Pradhana. Badakhayal and Chotakhayal singing supports the singer to have a command on the raga. Tan, tanswara, gamak, avirbhava, Tirobhava are the supportive compositions to light music and cine music. Thus Hindustani music is different from Carnatic music.</p>	4																																
25.	<p>Write the Swarageethe of raga Durga with swara prasthara.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Swarageethe of the Raga Durga :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1261 1362 1789"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4" data-bbox="300 1261 1362 1317"><i>Sthayi</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1317 564 1379">0</td> <td data-bbox="564 1317 831 1379">3</td> <td data-bbox="831 1317 1098 1379">x</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1317 1362 1379">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1379 564 1442">Dha - Ma Pa</td> <td data-bbox="564 1379 831 1442">Dha Dha Pa Ma</td> <td data-bbox="831 1379 1098 1442">Ma - Re Sa</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1379 1362 1442">Re Dha Sa -</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1442 564 1505">Sa Re Ma Pa</td> <td data-bbox="564 1442 831 1505">Dha Śa Dha Pa</td> <td data-bbox="831 1442 1098 1505">Ma Pa Dha Pa</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1442 1362 1505">Ma Ma Re Sa</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" data-bbox="300 1505 1362 1563">Antara</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1563 564 1626">0</td> <td data-bbox="564 1563 831 1626">3</td> <td data-bbox="831 1563 1098 1626">x</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1563 1362 1626">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1626 564 1688">Dha Ma Pa Dha</td> <td data-bbox="564 1626 831 1688">Śa Dha Śa -</td> <td data-bbox="831 1626 1098 1688">Dha Śa Re Śa</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1626 1362 1688">Dha Pa Ma -</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1688 564 1789">Dha Śa Re Ma</td> <td data-bbox="564 1688 831 1789">Re Śa Dha Śa</td> <td data-bbox="831 1688 1098 1789">Re Śa Dha Śa</td> <td data-bbox="1098 1688 1362 1789">Dha Pa Ma Pa</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Sthayi</i>				0	3	x	2	Dha - Ma Pa	Dha Dha Pa Ma	Ma - Re Sa	Re Dha Sa -	Sa Re Ma Pa	Dha Śa Dha Pa	Ma Pa Dha Pa	Ma Ma Re Sa	Antara				0	3	x	2	Dha Ma Pa Dha	Śa Dha Śa -	Dha Śa Re Śa	Dha Pa Ma -	Dha Śa Re Ma	Re Śa Dha Śa	Re Śa Dha Śa	Dha Pa Ma Pa	6
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