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**CCE RF
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ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಮಂಡಳಿ, ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು – 560 003

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

ಎಸ್.ಎಸ್.ಎಲ್.ಸಿ. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ, ಮಾರ್ಚ್ / ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್, 2022

S.S.L.C. EXAMINATION, MARCH / APRIL, 2022

ಮಾದರಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳು

MODEL ANSWERS

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 11. 04. 2022]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **98-E**

Date : 11. 04. 2022]

CODE No. : **98-E**

ವಿಷಯ : ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ / ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ – ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : CARNATIC MUSIC / HINDUSTANI MUSIC – THEORY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

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

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

(Candidate has to answer either Carnatic Music or Hindustani Music)

[ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40

[**Max. Marks : 40**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	(CARNATIC MUSIC)	
I.	Multiple Choice : 8 × 1 = 8	
1.	Another name for Carnatic music is (A) Uttaradi sangeetha (B) Sugama sangeetha (C) Dakshinadi sangeetha (D) Laghu sangeetha Ans. : (C) Dakshinadi sangeetha	1

RF/RR (A)-(200)-9056 (MA)

[Turn over

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
2.	'Sa' (shadja) swara is a Prakruthi swara because this swara (A) goes through changes (B) does not go through changes (C) is a anuswara (D) has no sthayi Ans. : (B) does not go through changes	1
3.	The number of aksharas in one avartha of Tishra jathi Tripata tala is (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 9 (D) 7 Ans. : (D) 7	1
4.	Mayamalavagowla raga is called a sampurna raga because the arohana and avarohana of this raga has (A) seven-seven swaras (B) six-six swaras (C) five-five swaras (D) shuddha swaras Ans. : (A) seven-seven swaras	1
5.	Chaturashra jathi Ekatala has four aksharas in its one avartha, because the laghu of this tala has (A) three aksharas (B) four aksharas (C) five aksharas (D) seven aksharas Ans. : (B) four aksharas	1
6.	The birth place of Basavanna is (A) Baada (B) Bhaagamandala (C) Baagevadi (D) Bankaapura Ans. : (C) Baagevadi	1
7.	'Tambura' is a (A) shruthi instrument (B) rythm instrument (C) ghana instrument (D) sushira instrument Ans. : (A) shruthi instrument	1
8.	Akkamahadevi left her husband, because her husband (A) had broken the conditions (B) was angry on her (C) avoided her many times (D) was lazy Ans. : (A) had broken the conditions	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total								
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $8 \times 1 = 8$									
9.	What is arohana ? Ans. : The systematic ascending order of swaras is called arohana. Ex. S R G M P D N \dot{S}	1								
10.	Write the melakartha sankhye of the raga Mechakalyani. Ans. : 65	1								
11.	By which name is Mohana raga of Carnatic music called in Hindusthani music system ? Ans. : Bhoop	1								
12.	What is the reason for Kambhoji raga to be called a Bhashanga raga ? Ans. : Kambhoji raga has anya swara (foreign note). So it is called a bhashanga raga. Anya swara : N_3 (Kakali nishada)	1								
13.	Write any one difference between Dhruvatala and Mathyatala. Ans. : <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1563 1361 1892"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 1563 831 1632"><i>Dhruvatala</i></th> <th data-bbox="831 1563 1361 1632"><i>Mathyatala</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1632 831 1776">1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 2 laghu</td> <td data-bbox="831 1632 1361 1776">1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 1 laghu</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1776 831 1845">2) Symbol : O </td> <td data-bbox="831 1776 1361 1845">2) Symbol : O </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1845 831 1892">3) It has three laghus</td> <td data-bbox="831 1845 1361 1892">3) It has two laghus</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> (Consider any one difference)	<i>Dhruvatala</i>	<i>Mathyatala</i>	1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 2 laghu	1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 1 laghu	2) Symbol : O	2) Symbol : O	3) It has three laghus	3) It has two laghus	1
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total				
14.	What are the names of Kanakadasa's father and mother ? Ans. : Kanakadasa's Father : Beere Gowda Mother : Bacchamma	1				
15.	How many aksharas are there in one avartha of khanda jathi atatala ? Ans. : Khanda jathi atatala has fourteen aksharas in its one avartha. its Talanga : 2 laghu + 2 druta $= 5 + 5 + 2 + 2$ $= 14$	1				
16.	What is the reason for Vasantha raga to be called a vakra raga ? Ans. : Vasantha raga has vakraswara sanchara in its arohana. So it is a vakraraga. arohana : $\underline{S M G M D N \dot{S}}$ avarohana : $\dot{S} N D M G R S$	1				
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : $7 \times 2 = 14$					
17.	Write a difference between Marga and Deshi sangeetha. Ans. : <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1729 1337 1935"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 1729 833 1805"><i>Marga Sangeetha</i></th> <th data-bbox="833 1729 1337 1805"><i>Deshi Sangeetha</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1805 833 1935">The Devagana which is not in practice now.</td> <td data-bbox="833 1805 1337 1935">The music which is being used in their respective countries.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Marga Sangeetha</i>	<i>Deshi Sangeetha</i>	The Devagana which is not in practice now.	The music which is being used in their respective countries.	2
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total												
18.	<p>Write any two differences between Carnatic music system and Hindusthani music system.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 472 1337 1272"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 472 831 533"><i>Carnatic music</i></th> <th data-bbox="831 472 1337 533"><i>Hindusthani music</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 533 831 651">1. There are sixteen swaras in a sthayi.</td> <td data-bbox="831 533 1337 651">1. There are twelve swaras in a sthayi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 651 831 712">2. Suladi saptatalas are used.</td> <td data-bbox="831 651 1337 712">2. Trital, choutal, Jhaptal etc. are used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 712 831 772">3. Tala is shown by hand.</td> <td data-bbox="831 712 1337 772">3. Tala is shown by tabla sathi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 772 831 981">4. Geethe, jathiswara, varna, kriti, pada, javali etc. are Carnatic musical compositions.</td> <td data-bbox="831 772 1337 981">4. Dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, Khyal, tappa, bhajan etc. are Hindusthani musical compositions.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 981 831 1272">5. Veena, flute, nadaswara, mrudanga, ghata etc. are Carnatic musical instruments.</td> <td data-bbox="831 981 1337 1272">5. Sitar, been, sarod, dilruba, sarangi, santhoor, tabla, pakhawaz etc. are Hindusthani musical instruments.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Consider any two differences.</p>	<i>Carnatic music</i>	<i>Hindusthani music</i>	1. There are sixteen swaras in a sthayi.	1. There are twelve swaras in a sthayi.	2. Suladi saptatalas are used.	2. Trital, choutal, Jhaptal etc. are used.	3. Tala is shown by hand.	3. Tala is shown by tabla sathi.	4. Geethe, jathiswara, varna, kriti, pada, javali etc. are Carnatic musical compositions.	4. Dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, Khyal, tappa, bhajan etc. are Hindusthani musical compositions.	5. Veena, flute, nadaswara, mrudanga, ghata etc. are Carnatic musical instruments.	5. Sitar, been, sarod, dilruba, sarangi, santhoor, tabla, pakhawaz etc. are Hindusthani musical instruments.	2
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19.	<p>The number of aksharas in one avartha of mishra jathi jhampetala is 10. Why ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Mishra jathi Jhampetala's laghu has 7 aksharas. So this tala has 10 aksharas in one avartha.</p> <p>Mishra jathi Jhampetala.</p> $= 1 \text{ laghu} + 1 \text{ anudruta} + 1 \text{ druta}$ $= 7 + 1 + 2$ $= 10 \text{ aksharas}$	2												

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
20.	<p>What is the reason for Basavanna to recall 'Kudala Sangama Deva' at the end of his vachanas ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>'Kudala Sangama Deva' was the 'deity' of Basavanna. So he recalls 'Kudala sangama deva' in his vachanas as his ankitha.</p>	2
21.	<p>How do Rishabha swara prabhedas differ from that of Gandhara ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Rishabha swara prabhedas</p> <p>R_1 = Shuddha rishabha</p> <p>R_2 = Chatushruti rishabha</p> <p>R_3 = Shatshruti rishabha</p> <p>Gandhara Swara prabhedas</p> <p>G_1 = Shuddha gandhara</p> <p>G_2 = Sadharana gandhara</p> <p>G_3 = Anthara gandhara</p> <p>in this way Rishabha swara prabhedas are different from that of Gandhara. They are different in vibrations too.</p>	2
22.	<p>Classify the following Ankithas (pennames) with their respective composers' names :</p> <p>Guruguha, Shyamakrishna, Kagineleyadi Keshava, Chennamallikarjuna.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Guruguha — Mutthuswamy Dixitar, Shyamakrishna — Shyamashastry Kagineleyadi Keshava — Kanakadasa, Chennamallikarjuna — Akkamahadevi.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
23.	<p>How does Oudava raga differ from Shadava raga ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Oudava raga has five swaras and Shadava raga has six swaras in arohana and avarohana.</p>	2
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief :	
24.	<p>Explain the classification of musical instruments with an example each.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Musical instruments are mainly divided into four kinds. They are (i) Thatha, (ii) Sushira, (iii) Avanaddha and (iv) Ghana.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Thatha instruments</u> : These are the instruments which produce musical sound by strings. They are also called string instruments. Ex. Veena, Sitar, Guitar, Santhoor, Violin etc. 2. <u>Sushira instruments</u> : They are wind instruments. They produce musical sounds by wind or air. Ex. Harmonium, flute, clarionet, Shehnai, Nadaswara etc. 3. <u>Avanddha instruments</u> : Skin or leather instruments are avanaddha instruments. They produce musical sounds by beating on them. They are rhythm instruments. Ex. Tabla, mrudanga, dolak, dolu, nagari etc. 4. <u>Ghana instruments</u> : The instruments made of clay or metal are called ghana instruments. Ex. morching, ghata, bronze tala etc. 	6

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
25.	<p>Design and write the alankara of chaturashra jathi Rupaka tala in musical notation (sangeetha swaralipi).</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Chaturashra jathi Rupaka tala</p> <p>Talanga : 1 druta 1 laghu</p> <p>Symbol : O ₄</p> <p>Aksharas : 2 + 4 = 6</p> <p>O ₄</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 Ṥ </p> <p> Ṥ N Ṥ 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

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
(HINDUSTANI MUSIC)		
I.	Multiple Choice :	$8 \times 1 = 8$
1.	<p>The systematic ascending order of swaras is</p> <p>(A) Arohana (B) Avarohana</p> <p>(C) Shruti (D) Naada</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Arohana</p>	1
2.	<p>The birth place of Pt. Basavaraja rajaguru is</p> <p>(A) Mansoor (B) Yalivala</p> <p>(C) Kurandavada (D) Purandaragada</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Yalivala</p>	1
3.	<p>Hindustani music is called 'Uttaradi sangeetha', because this music is developed in</p> <p>(A) South India (B) North India</p> <p>(C) Karnataka (D) All South part of world</p> <p>Ans. : (B) North India</p>	1
4.	<p>The art that is called as Gandharva veda is</p> <p>(A) Music (B) Drama</p> <p>(C) Sculpture (D) Drawing</p> <p>Ans. : (A) Music</p>	1
5.	<p>Raga Bhairavi is called as 'Sampoorna raga' because this raga is of</p> <p>(A) Five-five swaras (B) Five-seven swaras</p> <p>(C) Six-seven swaras (D) Seven-seven swaras</p> <p>Ans. : (D) Seven-seven swaras</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
6.	<p>The group of seven notes (swaras) is called</p> <p>(A) Mukhyanga (B) Saptaka</p> <p>(C) Vadi swara (D) Poorvanga swara</p> <p>Ans. : (B) Saptaka</p>	1
7.	<p>A small underline is given under Ga, Dha, Ni swaras of raga Jeevanpuri. Because these are</p> <p>(A) Shuddha swaras (B) Teevra swaras</p> <p>(C) Komal swaras (D) Varja swaras</p> <p>Ans. : (C) Komal swaras</p>	1
8.	<p>Sitar is called a Thatha instrument. Because it</p> <p>(A) is made of wood</p> <p>(B) is a Hindustani music instrument</p> <p>(C) is a metal instrument</p> <p>(D) produces musical sound by its string</p> <p>Ans. : (D) produces musical sound by its string</p>	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each :	$8 \times 1 = 8$
9.	<p>How many matras of Jhaptala are there ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>There are Ten (10) matras (beats) in jhaptaal.</p>	1
10.	<p>Why is Bhairav called Uttaranga Pradhana raga ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>The vaadi swara that is komal dhavai (Dha) of raga Bhairav belongs to the uttaranga swara.</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
11.	Define the meaning of Khayal. Ans. : The meaning of Khyal is to think, imagine and enquire.	1
12.	Pt. Panchakshari Gawayi is known as 'Ubhayagayanacharya'. Why ? Ans. : Pandit Panchakshari Gawayi was a scholar in both Carnatic and Hindustani music system.	1
13.	Name two awards given by the Indian government to Pt. Mallikarjun Mansoor. Ans. : The Indian government awarded Padmashree, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan to Pandit Mallikarjun Mansoor.	1
14.	Durga raga is called Oudava-Oudava raga. Give reason. Ans. : Durga raga has five-five notes in its arohana and avarohana respectively.	1
15.	Name the vadi swara of raga Desh. Ans. : Vadi swara of Desh raga is shuddha rishabha.	1
16.	Pt. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar became blind. Why ? Ans. : Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar lost his eyesight due to the burst of fire crackers.	1

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17.	Write a difference between Carnatic music and Hindustani music system. Ans. : <table border="1" data-bbox="300 562 1361 1547"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 562 831 622">Carnatic music</th> <th data-bbox="831 562 1361 622">Hindustani music</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 622 831 723">1. There are 16 swaras in one sthayi.</td> <td data-bbox="831 622 1361 723">1. There are 12 swaras in one sthayi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 723 831 869">2. Janaka raga and janya raga are the two main raga classifications.</td> <td data-bbox="831 723 1361 869">2. Thaata raga and raga ragini are the raga classifications.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 869 831 1014">3. Suladi sapta talas and chapu talas are in use.</td> <td data-bbox="831 869 1361 1014">3. Trital, chowtala, jhaptala, Druta ektala etc. are the talas in practice.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1014 831 1160">4. Talas are depicted with Kriyas, like laghu, druta etc.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1014 1361 1160">4. Talas are depicted without kriyas but are shown with the help of the tabla sathi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1160 831 1361">5. Music compositions are geethes, swarajatis, Kritis, keenthanas, javalis, tillanas etc.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1160 1361 1361">5. Music compositions are dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, khyal, thumri, bhajan etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1361 831 1547">6. Veene, violin, flute, Nagaswara, mrudanga dholu, dholak, ghata are the main musical instruments.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1361 1361 1547">6. Sitar, been, sarod, sarangi, santoor, shahanai, bansuri, tabla, pakhawaz are the instruments used.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Carnatic music	Hindustani music	1. There are 16 swaras in one sthayi.	1. There are 12 swaras in one sthayi.	2. Janaka raga and janya raga are the two main raga classifications.	2. Thaata raga and raga ragini are the raga classifications.	3. Suladi sapta talas and chapu talas are in use.	3. Trital, chowtala, jhaptala, Druta ektala etc. are the talas in practice.	4. Talas are depicted with Kriyas, like laghu, druta etc.	4. Talas are depicted without kriyas but are shown with the help of the tabla sathi.	5. Music compositions are geethes, swarajatis, Kritis, keenthanas, javalis, tillanas etc.	5. Music compositions are dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, khyal, thumri, bhajan etc.	6. Veene, violin, flute, Nagaswara, mrudanga dholu, dholak, ghata are the main musical instruments.	6. Sitar, been, sarod, sarangi, santoor, shahanai, bansuri, tabla, pakhawaz are the instruments used.	2
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18.	Why Shahanai instrument is called a 'Sushira Vadya' ? Ans. : Shahanai is a sushira instrument. It produces musical sound by wind or air. So it is called a 'Sushira vadya.'	2														
19.	Tuned tanpura produces Ahata naada. How ? Ans. : The tuned tamburi produces notes due to systematic vibrations and the tone produced is Ahata naada.	2														

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total						
20.	<p>Why is music called as shravana sadhana vidya (Audio based education) ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>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)</p>	2						
21.	<p>Classify the following instruments into Avanaddha and Ghana :</p> <p>Tabla, Karataal, Jalataranga, Pakhawaz.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 904 1362 1102"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 904 831 972"><i>Avanaddha instruments</i></th> <th data-bbox="831 904 1362 972"><i>Ghana instruments</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 972 831 1039">Tabla</td> <td data-bbox="831 972 1362 1039">Karataal</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1039 831 1102">Pakhawaz</td> <td data-bbox="831 1039 1362 1102">Jalataranga</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Avanaddha instruments</i>	<i>Ghana instruments</i>	Tabla	Karataal	Pakhawaz	Jalataranga	2
<i>Avanaddha instruments</i>	<i>Ghana instruments</i>							
Tabla	Karataal							
Pakhawaz	Jalataranga							
22.	<p>Lipi (Notation) is necessary for music. Why ?</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>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 swaras and symbol of talas. etc. It is necessary to retain our music to the next generation. Hence lipi (notation) is necessary for music.</p>	2						
23.	<p>Classify the following talas into Carnatic music and Hindustani music :</p> <p>Dadra, Aaditala, Bhajan theka, Triputa tala.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1762 1362 1957"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 1762 831 1830"><i>Carnatic music talas</i></th> <th data-bbox="831 1762 1362 1830"><i>Hindustani music talas</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1830 831 1897">Aadi tala</td> <td data-bbox="831 1830 1362 1897">Dadra</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1897 831 1957">Triputa tala</td> <td data-bbox="831 1897 1362 1957">Bhajan theka</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Carnatic music talas</i>	<i>Hindustani music talas</i>	Aadi tala	Dadra	Triputa tala	Bhajan theka	2
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Aadi tala	Dadra							
Triputa tala	Bhajan theka							

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total																														
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief :																															
24.	<p>How do Teentala and Chowtala differ from each other ? Write the information of these talas with their thekas.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Teentala is a 'band baz' tala. It is used for vilambit khyal and chhota khayal; will be sung in Dhruta laya. In modern time this tala is used in sugam sangeet, light music, devotional music and film music. But chowtala is 'Khulla baz' tala. This tala is used for dhrupad singing only. That is why this tala is called as 'dhrupad' also. From all these points we come to know that teentala and chowtala are different from each other.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The classical information of Teentala</p> <p>Matras – 16 Division – 4, (4, 4, 4, 4) Pettu – 03 (On the matras of 1, 5, 13) Husi – 01 (On the matra of 9th)</p> <p>Theka</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="292 1223 1355 1379"> <tr> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>0</td> <td>×</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 2 3 4</td> <td>5 6 7 8</td> <td>9 10 11 12</td> <td>13 14 15 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dha <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha</td> <td>Dha <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha</td> <td>Dha <u>Tin</u> <u>Tin</u> Ta</td> <td><u>Traka</u> <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">The classical information of Chowtala</p> <p>Matras – 12 Division – 06 (2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2) Pettu – 04 (on the matras of 1, 5, 9, 11) Husi – 02 (on the matras of 3 & 7)</p> <p>Theka :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="301 1733 1227 1930"> <tr> <td>×</td> <td>0</td> <td>×</td> <td>0</td> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 2</td> <td>3 4</td> <td>5 6</td> <td>7 8</td> <td>9 10</td> <td>11 12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dha Dha</td> <td><u>Dhin</u> Dha</td> <td><u>Kita</u> Dha</td> <td><u>Dhin</u> Dha</td> <td><u>Titi</u> <u>Kata</u></td> <td><u>Gadi</u> <u>Gana</u></td> </tr> </table>	×	×	0	×	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16	Dha <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha	Dha <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha	Dha <u>Tin</u> <u>Tin</u> Ta	<u>Traka</u> <u>Dhin</u> <u>Dhin</u> Dha	×	0	×	0	×	×	1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	9 10	11 12	Dha Dha	<u>Dhin</u> Dha	<u>Kita</u> Dha	<u>Dhin</u> Dha	<u>Titi</u> <u>Kata</u>	<u>Gadi</u> <u>Gana</u>	6
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25.	<p>Write the swara geethe of raga Brundavani Sarang with swaralipi system.</p> <p>Ans. :</p> <p>Swarageete of Raga Brundavani Saranga</p> <p>Sthayi :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 622 1299 880"> <tr> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>0</td> <td>×</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 2 3 4</td> <td>5 6 7 8</td> <td>9 10 11 12</td> <td>13 14 15 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ṣa Ṣa <u>Ni</u> Pa</td> <td>Ma Re <u>Ṇi</u> Sa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re Re Ma Ma</td> <td>Pa Pa <u>Ni</u> Pa</td> <td><u>Ṇi</u> Sa Re Ma</td> <td>Re Sa <u>Ṇi</u> Sa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re Ma Pa <u>Ni</u></td> <td>Pa Ma Pa Ni</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Antrara :</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="304 949 1299 1207"> <tr> <td>×</td> <td>×</td> <td>0</td> <td>×</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 2 3 4</td> <td>5 6 7 8</td> <td>9 10 11 12</td> <td>13 14 15 16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Ma Ma Re Ma</td> <td>Pa Pa <u>Ni</u> Pa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ma Pa Ni Ṣa</td> <td>Ṣa Ni Ṣa Ṣa</td> <td>Ni Ṣa Re Ma</td> <td>Re Ṣa Ni Ṣa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Re Ṣa Ni Ṣa</td> <td><u>Ni</u> Pa Ma Pa</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	×	×	0	×	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16			Ṣa Ṣa <u>Ni</u> Pa	Ma Re <u>Ṇi</u> Sa	Re Re Ma Ma	Pa Pa <u>Ni</u> Pa	<u>Ṇi</u> Sa Re Ma	Re Sa <u>Ṇi</u> Sa	Re Ma Pa <u>Ni</u>	Pa Ma Pa Ni			×	×	0	×	1 2 3 4	5 6 7 8	9 10 11 12	13 14 15 16			Ma Ma Re Ma	Pa Pa <u>Ni</u> Pa	Ma Pa Ni Ṣa	Ṣa Ni Ṣa Ṣa	Ni Ṣa Re Ma	Re Ṣa Ni Ṣa	Re Ṣa Ni Ṣa	<u>Ni</u> Pa Ma Pa			4
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