



**CCE PF  
CCE PR  
NSR & NSPR**

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪ್ರೌಢ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಪರಿಷತ್, 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 )

(ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ & ಪುನರಾವರ್ತಿತ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ / ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಆರ್. & ಎನ್.ಎಸ್.ಪಿ.ಆರ್.)

**(Private Fresh & Private Repeater / NSR & NSPR)**

(ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಸಂಗೀತ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು)

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

[ ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 50

[ **Max. Marks : 50**

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<b>( CARNATIC MUSIC )</b>	
I.	Multiple Choice : 10 × 1 = 10	
1.	Another name for Carnatic music is (A) Uttaradi sangeetha (B) Sugama sangeetha (C) Dakshinadi sangeetha (D) Laghu sangeetha <b>Ans. : (C) Dakshinadi sangeetha</b>	1

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 <b>Ans. :</b> (B) does not go through changes	1
3.	The number of aksharas in one avartha of Tishra jathi Triputa tala is (A) 4 (B) 5 (C) 9 (D) 7 <b>Ans. :</b> (D) 7	1
4.	Mayamalavagowla raga is called a sampoorana 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 <b>Ans. :</b> (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 <b>Ans. :</b> (B) four aksharas	1
6.	The birth place of Basavanna is (A) Baada (B) Bhaagamandala (C) Baagevadi (D) Bankaapura <b>Ans. :</b> (C) Baagevadi	1
7.	'Tambura' is a (A) shruthi instrument (B) rythm instrument (C) ghana instrument (D) sushira instrument <b>Ans. :</b> (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 <b>Ans. :</b> (A) had broken the conditions	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
9.	<p>If Hindusthani music system has twelve swaras in a sthayi, then a sthayi of Carnatic music system has</p> <p>(A) eighteen swaras (B) twelve swaras (C) no swaras (D) sixteen swaras</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b> (D) sixteen swaras</p>	1
10.	<p>The swara, responsible for the difference between Dheera Shankarabharana and Mechakalyani, is</p> <p>(A) Gandhara (B) Madhyama (C) Daivatha (D) Nishada</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b> (B) Madhyama</p>	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $10 \times 1 = 10$	
11.	<p>What is arohana ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>The systematic ascending of swaras is called arohana.</p> <p>Ex. S R G M P D N <math>\dot{S}</math></p>	1
12.	<p>Write the melakartha sankhye of the raga Mechakalyani.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>65</p>	1
13.	<p>By which name is Mohana raga of Carnatic music called in Hindusthani music system ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Bhoop</p>	1
14.	<p>What is the reason for Kambhoji raga to be called a Bhashanga raga ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Kambhoji raga has anya swara (foreign note). So it is called a bhashanga raga.</p> <p>Anya swara : N<sub>3</sub> (Kakali nishada)</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total								
15.	<p>Write any one difference between Dhruvatala and Mathyatala.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Dhruvatala</i></th> <th><i>Mathyatala</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 2 laghu</td> <td>1) Talanga : 1 laghu 1 druta 1 laghu</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Symbol :  O  </td> <td>2) Symbol :  O </td> </tr> <tr> <td>3) It has three laghus</td> <td>3) It has two laghus</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>( Consider any <i>one</i> difference )</p>	<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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16.	<p>What are the names of Kanakadasa's father and mother ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Kanakadasa's Father : Beere Gowda Mother : Bacchamma</p>	1								
17.	<p>How many aksharas are there in one avartha of khanda jathi atatala ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Khanda jathi atatala has fourteen aksharas in its one avartha. Talanga : 2 laghu + 2 druta = 5 + 5 + 2 + 2 = 14</p>	1								
18.	<p>What is the reason for Vasantha raga to be called a vakra raga ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Vasantha raga has vakraswara sanchara in its arohana. So it is a vakraraga. arohana : <math>\underbrace{S M G M D N \dot{S}}</math></p>	1								
19.	<p>Which is the main percussion instrument (talavadya) in Carnatic music system ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>'Mrudanga' is the main percussion in Carnatic music system.</p>	1								

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total				
20.	Write the talangas of Aditala. <b>Ans. :</b> Aditala talangas 1 laghu + 2 druta Symbol :  OO	1				
III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : <div style="text-align: right;">9 × 2 = 18</div>					
21.	Write a difference between Marga and Deshi sangeetha. <b>Ans. :</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 792 1337 958" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 792 831 853" style="text-align: center;"><b>Marga Sangeetha</b></th> <th data-bbox="831 792 1337 853" style="text-align: center;"><b>Deshi Sangeetha</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 853 831 958">The Devagana which is not in practice now.</td> <td data-bbox="831 853 1337 958">The music which is being used in the respective countries.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Marga Sangeetha</b>	<b>Deshi Sangeetha</b>	The Devagana which is not in practice now.	The music which is being used in the respective countries.	2
<b>Marga Sangeetha</b>	<b>Deshi Sangeetha</b>					
The Devagana which is not in practice now.	The music which is being used in the respective countries.					
22.	Write any two differences between Carnatic music system and Hindusthani music system. <b>Ans. :</b> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 1122 1337 1883" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 1122 831 1182" style="text-align: center;"><b>Carnatic music</b></th> <th data-bbox="831 1122 1337 1182" style="text-align: center;"><b>Hindusthani music</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1182 831 1883">           1. There are sixteen swaras in a sthayi.            2. Suladi saptatalas are used.            3. Tala is shown by hand.            4. Geethe, jathiswara, varna, kriti, pada, javali etc. are Carnatic musical compositions.            5. Veena, flute, nadaswara, ghata etc. are Carnatic musical instruments.         </td> <td data-bbox="831 1182 1337 1883">           1. There are twelve swaras in a sthayi.            2. Trital, choutal, Jhaptal etc. are used.            3. Tala is shown by tabla sathi.            4. Dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, Khyal, tappa, bhajan etc. are Hindusthani musical compositions.            5. Sitar, been, sarod, dilruba, sarangi, santhoor, tabla, pakhawaz etc. are Hindusthani musical instruments.         </td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="300 1883 1337 1944">Consider any two differences.</p>	<b>Carnatic music</b>	<b>Hindusthani music</b>	1. There are sixteen swaras in a sthayi. 2. Suladi saptatalas are used. 3. Tala is shown by hand. 4. Geethe, jathiswara, varna, kriti, pada, javali etc. are Carnatic musical compositions. 5. Veena, flute, nadaswara, ghata etc. are Carnatic musical instruments.	1. There are twelve swaras in a sthayi. 2. Trital, choutal, Jhaptal etc. are used. 3. Tala is shown by tabla sathi. 4. Dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, Khyal, tappa, bhajan etc. are Hindusthani musical compositions. 5. Sitar, been, sarod, dilruba, sarangi, santhoor, tabla, pakhawaz etc. are Hindusthani musical instruments.	2
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Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
23.	<p>The number of aksharas in one avartha of mishra jathi jhampetala is 10. Why ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></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> $= 1 \text{ laghu} + 1 \text{ anudruta} + 1 \text{ druta}$ $= 7 + 1 + 2$ $= 10$	2
24.	<p>What is the reason for Basavanna to recall 'Kudala Sangama Deva' at the end of his vachanas ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>'Kudala Sangama Deva' was the 'deity' of Basavanna. So he recalls 'Kudala sangama deva' in his vachanas as his ankitha.</p>	2
25.	<p>How do Rishabha swara prabhedas differ from that of Gandhara ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Rishabha swara prabhedas</p> $R_1 = \text{Shuddha rishabha}$ $R_2 = \text{Chatushruti rishabha}$ $R_3 = \text{Shatshruti rishabha}$ <p>Gandhara Swara prabhedas</p> $G_1 = \text{Shuddha gandhara}$ $G_2 = \text{Sadharana gandhara}$ $G_3 = \text{Anthara gandhara}$ <p>Rishabha swara prabhedas are different in this way.</p> <p>They are different in vibrations too.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
26.	<p>Classify the following Ankithas (pennames) with their respective composers' names :</p> <p>Guruguha, Shyamakrishna, Kagineleyadi Keshava, Chennamallikarjuna.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Guruguha — Mutthuswamy Dixitar, Shyamakrishna — Shyamashastry Kagineleyadi Keshava — Kanakadasa, Chennamallikarjuna — Akkamahadevi.</p>	2
27.	<p>How does Oudava raga differ from Shadava raga ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Oudava raga has five swaras and Shadava raga has six swaras in arohana and avarohana.</p>	2
28.	<p>Write a similarity and a difference between the ragas Mayamalavagowla and Kamavardhini.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p><u>Similarity :</u></p> <p>Mayamalavagowla and Kamavardhini are the same ragas except madhyama swara.</p> <p>Difference :</p> <p>Mayamalavagowla has shuddha madhyama and Kamavardhini has prathimadhyama swara.</p> <p>Mayamalavagowla is 15<sup>th</sup> melakartha raga and Kamavardhini is 51<sup>st</sup> melakartha raga.</p>	2

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total										
29.	<p>Classify the following musical instruments into Carnatic and Hindusthani musical instruments :</p> <p>Veena, Sitar, Nadaswara, Clarionet, Flute, Sarangi, Santhoor, Harmonium.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 584 1337 909"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 584 831 651"><b>Carnatic instruments</b></th> <th data-bbox="831 584 1337 651"><b>Hindustani instruments</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 651 831 719">Veena</td> <td data-bbox="831 651 1337 719">Sitar</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 719 831 786">Nadaswara</td> <td data-bbox="831 719 1337 786">Sarangi</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 786 831 853">Charionet</td> <td data-bbox="831 786 1337 853">Santhoor</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 853 831 909">Flute</td> <td data-bbox="831 853 1337 909">Harmonium</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Carnatic instruments</b>	<b>Hindustani instruments</b>	Veena	Sitar	Nadaswara	Sarangi	Charionet	Santhoor	Flute	Harmonium	2
<b>Carnatic instruments</b>	<b>Hindustani instruments</b>											
Veena	Sitar											
Nadaswara	Sarangi											
Charionet	Santhoor											
Flute	Harmonium											
IV.	Answer the following questions in brief :											
30.	<p>Explain the classification of musical instruments with an example each.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></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"> <li data-bbox="288 1234 1350 1379">1. <u>Thatha instruments</u> : These are the instruments which produce musical sound by strings. They are also called string instruments. <b>Ex.</b> Veena, Sitar, Guitar, Santhoor, Violin etc.</li> <li data-bbox="288 1402 1350 1547">2. <u>Sushira instruments</u> : They are wind instruments. They produce musical sound by wind or air. <b>Ex.</b> Harmonium, flute, clarionet, Shehnai, Nadaswara etc.</li> <li data-bbox="288 1570 1350 1715">3. <u>Avanddha instruments</u> : Skin or leather instruments are avanaddha instruments. They produce musical sounds by beating on them. They are rhythm instruments. <b>Ex.</b> Tabla, mrudanga, dolak, dolu, nagari etc.</li> <li data-bbox="288 1738 1350 1883">4. <u>Ghana instruments</u> : The instruments made of clay or metal are called ghana instruments. <b>Ex.</b> morching, ghata, bronze tala.</li> </ol>	7										



Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
31	<p>Design and write the alankara of chaturashra jathi Rupaka tala in musical notation (sangeetha swaralipi).</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Chaturashra jathi Rupaka tala</p> <p>Talanga : 1 druta 1 laghu</p> <p>Symbol : O  <sub>4</sub></p> <p>Aksharas : 2 + 4 = 6</p> <p>O  <sub>4</sub></p> <p>   SR   SRGM   </p> <p>   RG   RGM P   </p> <p>   GM   GMPD   </p> <p>   MP   MPDN   </p> <p>   PD   PDNŚ   </p> <p>   ŚN   ŚNDP   </p> <p>   ND   NDP M   </p> <p>   DP   DPM G   </p> <p>   PM   PMGR   </p> <p>   MG   MGRS   </p>	5

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
	<b>( HINDUSTANI MUSIC )</b>	
I.	Multiple Choice : <span style="float: right;">10 × 1 = 10</span>	
1.	<p>The systematic ascending order of swaras is</p> <p>(A) Arohana (B) Avarohana</p> <p>(C) Shruti (D) Naada</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b> (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><b>Ans. :</b> (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><b>Ans. :</b> (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><b>Ans. :</b> (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><b>Ans. :</b> (D) Seven-seven swaras</p>	1
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><b>Ans. :</b> (B) Saptaka</p>	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
7.	A small underline is given under Ga, Dha, Ni swaras of raga Jeevanpuri. Because these are (A) Shuddha swaras (B) Teevra swaras (C) Komal swaras (D) Varja swaras <b>Ans. :</b> (C) Komal swaras	1
8.	Sitar is called a Thatha instrument. Because it (A) is made of wood (B) is a Hindustani music instrument (C) is a metal instrument (D) produces musical sound by its string <b>Ans. :</b> (D) produces musical sound by its string	1
9.	A small dot is given below the swara in lipi system. Because it is (A) Madhya saptaka (middle octave) swara (B) Mandra saptaka (lower octave) swara (C) Tara saptaka (higher octave) swara (D) Anumandra saptaka swara <b>Ans. :</b> (B) Mandra saptaka (lower octave) swara	1
10.	The starting lines of the geetha prakaras like Dhruvad, Khyal, Thumri are (A) Sthayi (B) Antara (C) Sanchari (D) Aabhoga <b>Ans. :</b> (A) Sthayi	1
II.	Answer the following questions in a sentence each : $10 \times 1 = 10$	
11.	How many matras of Jhaptala are there ? <b>Ans. :</b> There are Ten (10) matras (beats) in jhaptaal.	1
12.	Why is Bhairav called Uttaranga Pradhana raga ? <b>Ans. :</b> The vaadi swara that is komal daivat ( <u>Dha</u> ) of raga Bhairav belongs to the uttaranga swara.	1
13.	Define the meaning of Khayal. <b>Ans. :</b> The meaning of Khyal is to think, imagine and enquire.	1

Qn. Nos.	Value Points	Total
14.	<p>Pt. Panchakshari Gawayi is known as 'Ubhayagayanacharya'. Why ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Pandit Panchakshari Gawayi was a scholar in both Carnatic and Hindustani music system.</p>	1
15.	<p>Name two awards given by the Indian government to Pt. Mallikarjuna Mansoor.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>The Indian government awarded Padmashree, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Vibhushan to Pandit Mallikarjuna Mansoor.</p>	1
16.	<p>Durga raga is called Oudava-Oudava raga. Give reason.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Durga raga has five-five notes in its arohana and avarohana respectively.</p>	1
17.	<p>Name the vadi swara of raga Desh.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Vadi swara of Desh raga is shuddha rishabha.</p>	1
18.	<p>Pt. Vishnu Digambar Paluskar became blind. Why ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar lost his eyesight due to the burst of fire crackers.</p>	1
19.	<p>Mention the penname (Ankitanama) of Basavanna.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>The penname ( Ankitanama ) of Basavanna is 'Kudala sangama deva'.</p>	1
20.	<p>What is the difference between 'Taan' and 'Taan swara malika'.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Singing of a set of notes of a particular raga in druta laya is called as swara malika, but we sing the same set of notes in 'Aa' Kar then it is called as taan.</p>	1

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III.	Answer the following questions in <i>two to three</i> sentences each : $9 \times 2 = 18$															
21.	<p>Write a difference between Carnatic music and Hindustani music system.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="300 555 1361 1547"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="300 555 831 611"><b>Carnatic music</b></th> <th data-bbox="831 555 1361 611"><b>Hindustani music</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 611 831 719">1. There are 16 swaras in one sthayi.</td> <td data-bbox="831 611 1361 719">1. There are 12 swaras in one sthayi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 719 831 864">2. Janaka raga and janya raga are the two main raga classifications.</td> <td data-bbox="831 719 1361 864">2. Thaata raga and raga ragini are the raga classifications</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 864 831 1010">3. Suladi sapta talas and chapu talas are in use.</td> <td data-bbox="831 864 1361 1010">3. Trital, chowtala, jhaptala, Druta ektala etc. are the talas in practice.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1010 831 1155">4. Talas are depicted with Kriyas, like laghu, druta etc.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1010 1361 1155">4. Talas are depicted without kriyas but are shown with the help of the tabla sathi.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1155 831 1357">5. Music compositions are geethes, swarajatis, Kritis, keenthanas, javalis, tillanas etc.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1155 1361 1357">5. Music compositions are dhrupad, dhamar, tarana, khyal, thumri, bhajan etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="300 1357 831 1547">6. Veene, violin, flute, Nagaswara, mrudanga dholu, dholak, ghata are the main musical instruments.</td> <td data-bbox="831 1357 1361 1547">6. Sitar, been, sarod, sarangi, santoor, shahanai, bansuri, tabla, pakhawaz are the instruments used.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Carnatic music</b>	<b>Hindustani music</b>	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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22.	<p>Why Shahanai instrument is called a 'Sushira Vadya' ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Shahanai is a sushira instrument. It produces musical sound by wind or air. So it is called a 'Sushira vadya.'</p>	2														
23.	<p>Tuned tanpura produces Ahata naada. How ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>The tuned tamburi produces notes due to systematic vibrations and the tone produced is Ahata naada.</p>	2														

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24.	<p>Why is music called as shravana sadhana vidya (Audio based education) ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></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 is a Shravana Sadhana Vidya. ( Audio based branch of education )</p>	2						
25.	<p>Classify the following instruments into Avanaddha and Ghana :</p> <p>Tabla, Karataal, Jalataranga, Pakhawaz.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Avanddha instruments</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Ghana instruments</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tabla</td> <td>Karataal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pakhawaz</td> <td>Jalataranga</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Avanddha instruments</i>	<i>Ghana instruments</i>	Tabla	Karataal	Pakhawaz	Jalataranga	2
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26.	<p>Lipi (Notation) is necessary for music. Why ?</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></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						
27.	<p>Classify the following talas into Carnatic music and Hindustani music :</p> <p>Dadra, Aaditala, Bhajan theka, Triputa tala.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Carnatic music talas</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Hindustani music talas</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Aadi tala</td> <td>Dadra</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Triputa tala</td> <td>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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Triputa tala	Bhajan theka							
28.	<p>Write two similarities of raga Desh and Brundavani Sarang.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>1) In both ragas vadi swara is shuddha rishabha and samvadi swara is panchama.</p> <p>2) In both ragas we use shuddha nishad and komal nishad.</p>	2						



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31.	<p>Write the swara geethe of raga Brundavani Sarang with swaralipi system.</p> <p><b>Ans. :</b></p> <p>Swarageete of Raga Brundavani Saranga</p> <p><b>Sthayi :</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <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><b>Antrara :</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <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>Ṛe Ni Ṣa Ṣa</td><td>Ni Ṣa Ṛe Ma</td><td>Ṛe Ṣa Ni Ṣa</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ṛe 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	Ṛe Ni Ṣa Ṣa	Ni Ṣa Ṛe Ma	Ṛe Ṣa Ni Ṣa	Ṛe Ṣa Ni Ṣa	<u>Ni</u> Pa Ma Pa			5
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