

CARNATIC MUSIC
Class XII (Vocal)
Marking Scheme – 2020-21

Time Allowed : 2 hrs.

Max Marks : 30

Part – I

15 x 1 = 15

1. Author of LakshanaGranthaBrihaddes is.
c. Matanga
2. Composer of Navaratri Kriti is
c. Svati Tirunal
3. Raga having a anya Svara is known as
d. Bhashanga
4. Composer of DivyanamaKirtanas are
b. Tyagaraja
5. Arudi is a part of which musical form?
d. Pallavi
6. Composer of Nandanar Charitram is
c. Gopala Krishna Bharthi
7. Musical form which is composed as garland of ragas are known as
c. Ragamalika
8. Upanga is related to
b. Raga
9. Identify the famous Trinity from the following composer
c. Tyagaraja
10. Number of branches of Manodharma Sangita is
c. 5
11. Janaka Raga is a
b. Sampurna Raga
12. Number of Svras occurring in Shadava Raga.
b. 6-6
13. Author of Sangita Sampradaya Pradarsini is.
d. Subbara Dikshitar
14. Author of Lakshana Grantha Svramala Kalanidhi is.

- c. Ramamatya
15. Tanam is a branch of
- b. Kalpana Sangita
16. Minimum three ragas occurs in a musical form
- c. Ragamalika
17. How many varieties of Vakra ragas exist.
- c. 3
18. Identify one of the forms composer of varnams from the following.
- b. Patnam Subramanya Iyer
19. Alapana is a branch of.
- a. Sabhna Gana
20. Audava-Shadava means ragas with
- a. 5-6 Svaras
21. Minimum Angas of a Kriti is
- b. 3

Part – B

Answer any 5 questions

5 x 3 = 15

1. Janaka raga is also known as Sampurna raga, Kartha raga and Hela Raga. It means it takes same type of all the seven swaras in the arohana and avarohana – for example:

$s^1 r^1 g^2 m^1 p d^1 n^2 s^1$ - Arohana

$s^1 n^2 d^1 p m^1 g^2 r^1 s$ - Avarohana

Janya raga is derived from Janaka raga and it has varieties. Ragas taking 5 notes in arohana and avarohana is known as Audava raga. Raga taking 6 notes in both arohana & avarohana is known as Shadava raga. Sometimes the janya raga takes its notes either in arohana or avarohana. Following are the varieties of Janya raga.

Audava – Audava = 5-5

Audava – Sampurna = 5-7

Sampurna – Audava = 7-5

Shadava – Shadava = 6-6

Shadava – Sampurna = 6-7

Sampurna – Shadava	=	7-6
Audava – Shadava	=	5-6
Shadava – Audava	=	6-5
Sampurna – Sampurna	=	7-7

In addition to these varieties ragas are classified as Bhashanga & Upanga, Vakra ragas.

2. The five important branches of Manodharma Sangita are

- a. Raga Alpana
- b. Tanam
- c. Kalpana Svaram
- d. Niraval
- e. Pallavi

Raga alpana is a highly creative branch of Manodharma Sangita or Kalpana Sangita. It is sung in many methods alpana for a small kriti, alpana for slow tempo kriti, alpana for Ragan-Tanam-Pallavi and alpana exhibited in slokam singing. Then ragas are also divided with ragas of with maximum scape, Minimum scape, and average scape for alpana. It is abstract without any meaningful syllables or Tala. Ta, Da, ri na tom is used to sing the alpana. Grammar has to be followed strictly varieties of speed is employed in alpana according to the suitability of the mood of the raga and mobility of the singer's voice to sloken singing the words should be appropriately clothed with music.

3. Upanga raga is a raga which takes exactly the same type of svaras takes by its parent raga. It may be a varja raga meaning some notes may be missed either in arohana or avahana or both. For example of upanga ragas.

- a) Raga Hamsadhvani Janya of 29th Mela Dheera Sankarabharanam
- b) Raga Sriranjani and Abhogi Janya of 22nd Melakarta Kharaharapriya.

Bhashanga raga is raga which takes an extra note or phrase which its Janaka raga does not take for example:

- a) Ananda bhairavi Janya of 20th Mela Natabhairavi
- b) Kambhoji Janya of 28th Mela Harikambhoji. In addition to Kaisikri Nishada it also takes Kakali Nishada.

4. **Ragamalika** : Ragamalika means composition made up garland of ragas. Very famous Ragamalika is Svati Tirunal's Bhavayam Raghuramam.

Mathuswamy Dishitar has composed four ragamalikas in addition to variety of Kritis. Ragamalika is also used in Slokan singing other well known ragamalikas are Arabhimanam, Enakkunurupadam, Pannadendra Sayana, Nitya Kalyani etc.

Kriti : Kriti is a most sophisticated musical form existing in Carnatic music. All creative branches are experimented with kriti like singing ragalapana before the composition. Choosing an appropriate line for singing niraval and kalpana Svaram. Musical form kriti was perfected by Tyagaraja when he introduced Sangatis or Variations in the form. He introduced appropriate Sangatis in all angas like Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charana. Other Trinity line Muthuswamy Dishitar and Syama Sastry also introduced decorative angas like Madhyamakala sahitya, Svana sahitya, Ragamadra, Svarakshara, Kshetra Mudra etc. The later composers followed this path shown by Trinity and perfected the kriti form.

5. Musical forms are generally classified as stringed, wind and percussion. Stringed instruments have two varieties. Bowed and Plucked

Example : Bowed – Violin, Sarangi

Plucked – Veena, Sitar, Tanpura

Wind Instruments are those where air is blown in the instrument to emanate sounds. For example : Flute, Nagasvaram, Shehnai. Percussion instruments are those which maintain the rhythmic aspects. It is again has two varieties. Made out of skin and metal.

Skin – Tabla, Mridangam

Metal – Cymbals.

6. Gopala Krishna Bharati was born in India and a Junior Contemporary of Trinity. He has composed many compositions in Tamil which are very popular with singers. In addition composed the Nandanav Charitram who was moving popular composition of

Eppo Varuvaro – Jonpuri

Sabha Patikku – Abhogi

Sevika Venumayya – Andhoba etc.

He passed away in 1896. He is also popularly known as Tamil Tyagaraja. His compositions are mainly upon Lord Shiva.

Svati Tirunal : Svati Tirunal Rama Verma was the Maharaja of Travahcore Kingdom. He was born in the year 1813 and was a Junior Contemporary of Trinity. He is credited with more than 400 classical compositions in both Carnatic and Hindustani Music. He was

composed Varnams, Padams, Tillams in addition to kritis and Hindustani Bhajans. He has used the Mudra Padmanabha and its synonyms. His compositions are very popular with students and singers. He died at a very young age of 32 in the year 1846.

7. Vakra ragas are those where the arohanam or Avarohanam of the raga is in a zig zag manner. There are arohana Vakra ragas and avarohana vakra ragas. There are few ragas where we find both arohana and avarohana are vakra. They are known as Ubhaya Vakra ragas. Examples of all the varieties.

Examples:

- a) Arohana Vakra – Begada, Khamas
- b) Arohana Vakra – Kanada
- c) Ubhaya Vakra raga – Ritigalla, Kannada etc