

CCE-III-RR/PR/PF/NSR/NSPR(A)/111/7130

A

ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 2024 ರ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ-3
AUGUST 2024 EXAMINATION-3

ಒಟ್ಟು ಮುದ್ರಿತ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 8]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 8]

ಒಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : 25]

Total No. of Questions : 25]

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ : **28-E**

Code No. : **28-E**

**CCE RR/PR/PF/
NSR/NSPR
FULL SYLLABUS**

Question Paper Serial No.

ಸಂಕೇತ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

ವಿಷಯ : ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನಿ ಸಂಗೀತ — ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಭಾಗ

Subject : HINDUSTANI MUSIC — THEORY

(ಇಂಗ್ಲಿಷ್ ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ / English Medium)

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

(Regular Repeater / Private Repeater / Private Fresh / NSR / NSPR)

ದಿನಾಂಕ : 05. 08. 2024]

[Date : 05. 08. 2024

ಸಮಯ : ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ 2-00 ರಿಂದ ಸಂಜೆ 3-45 ರವರೆಗೆ]

[Time : 2-00 P.M. to 3-45 P.M.

ಗರಿಷ್ಠ ಅಂಕಗಳು : 40]

[Max. Marks : 40

General Instructions to the Candidate :

Cut here/ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕತ್ತರಿಸಿ

1. This Question Paper consists of 25 questions.
2. This question paper has been sealed by reverse jacket. **You have to cut on the right side to open the paper** at the time of commencement of the examination (**Follow the arrow**). **Do not cut the left side to open the paper.** Check whether all the pages of the question paper are intact.
3. Follow the instructions given against the questions.
4. Figures in the right hand margin indicate maximum marks for the question.
5. The maximum time to answer the paper is given at the top of the question paper. It includes 15 minutes for reading the question paper.
6. Ensure that, the Version of the question paper distributed to you and the Version printed on your admission ticket is the same.



05. 08. 2024

TEAR HERE TO OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER

Tear here

- I. **Four alternatives are given for each of the following questions / incomplete statements. Only one of them is correct or most appropriate. Choose the correct alternative and write the complete answer along with its alphabet.**

 $8 \times 1 = 8$

1. The art of Gandharva Veda is called as
 - (A) Drawing
 - (B) Dance
 - (C) Music
 - (D) Sculpture

2. Hindustani music is called as 'Uttaradi music', because this music form is
 - (A) developed in North India
 - (B) developed in South India
 - (C) developed all over India
 - (D) developed in Karnataka only

3. Sitar instrument is called as string instrument, because in this instrument sound is produced by
 - (A) plucking the string
 - (B) the help of wind
 - (C) using the skin
 - (D) help of metal



4. The father of Carnatic music is

(A) Tansen



(B) Kanakadasaru

(C) Swami Haridasaru

(D) Purandaradasaru

5. The expanded raag which is sung as small composition in dhruth
laya is called as



(A) Dhruvad

(B) Dhamar

(C) Chhota Khayal

(D) Bada Khayal

6. The important swara difference in Arohana and Avarohana of raag
Brundavani Sarang is

(A) Change in Nishad

(B) Change in Madhyam

(C) Change is Rishabha



(D) Change in Pancham



7. In swaralipi system, we write small vertical line on swara Ma,

because it indicates



- (A) Shuddha swara
- (B) Komala swara
- (C) Varja swara
- (D) Teevra swara

8. The group of swaras which reflects the nature of raag is



- (A) Poorvanga
- (B) Uttaranga
- (C) Mukhyanga
- (D) Meend swara



II. Answer the following questions in a sentence each :

8 × 1 = 8

9. What is Shruti ?



10. Raag Jaunpuri is called as Shadava-Sampoorna ? Give the reason.



11. Music learners should practise swaras. Why ?

12. Name the swaralipi systems of Hindustani music.

13. Write one important difference between raag Patdeep and Bhipalās.



14. Name the award received by Mallikarjuna Mansoor by the Government of India.

15. Shravana Jnana (Aural knowledge) is necessary for the musicians. Why ?



16. Write the singing time (Gayana Samaya) of raag Bhairavi.



III. Answer the following questions in two to three sentences each :

7 × 2 = 14

17. The singing of Pandit Basavaraja Rajaguru is very effective. How ?

Explain.

18. Explain the difference between Arohana and Avarohana in music with an example.

19. How did Hindustani music route in Karnataka ? Explain.

20. Write any two differences between Carnatic music and Hindustani music.



21. Explain the differences between Vadi swara and Samvadi swara with an example.

22. Write the similarities between raag Bhiarav and raag Bibhas.

23. Classify and write the following raags which belong to Thaata

Khamaj and Thaata Bilawal :

Durga, Desh, Bihag, Tilang.



IV. Answer the following questions in brief :



24. Explain the hard work of Pandit Panchakshari Gawayi for the development of music.

6

25. Write the swarageethe of raag Bhoopali with swaralipi system.



4



DO NOT WRITE ANYTHING HERE