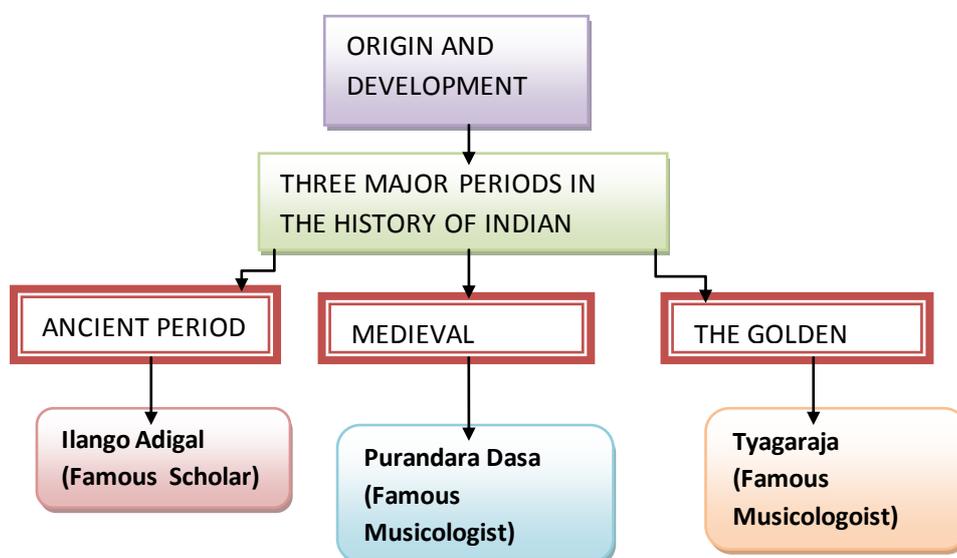


CARNATIC MUSIC (243)

SL. No.	Title of The Lesson	Skill	Activity
1	Origin and Development of Indian Music	Appreciation ability, Creative thinking, Critical thinking, Problem Solving	Visiting Library and study master copy to understand the origin and evaluation of Indian music.

Meaning

Indian classical music has developed over centuries into a nuanced, glorious art form. In Puranas, we can find references of Siva, Krishna and Saraswati, associated with Nada, flute and Veena. All these aspects gave a sacred nature of Indian classical music. The greatness of classical music is that it can easily relate it to all varieties of music, like Art, music, Folk music, Sacred music, Dance music, Opera music, Light music, Katha Kalakshepa music etc. These varieties have also developed side by side along with classical music, complimenting each other.



Sl No.	Periods in History of Indian Music	Important Features of the Periods	Famous Musicologists
1	Ancient Period	Right from early times, Indian music and Musicology show continuous development. The Lakshanas were constantly altered or rewritten to suit the changing trends in	In south, Ilango Adigal was a, famous scholar in the court of Chera Kings, mentions in the silappadi kaaram that the ancient Tamils had developed the basic musical ideas as early as first century AD. Mahendra Verma (7th century) has done yeomen

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		music. There was continuous assimilation and adoption of new features, within the framework of tradition.	service to Carnatic music by mentioning all the contemporary musical facts in Kudumiyamalai inscriptions.	
2	Medieval Period	7th century onwards Bhakti movement in the country brought in its wake hundreds of saint singers and religious teachers. Shaivite and Vaishnavite saints wrote Tevarams and Divya Prabhandas in Tamil region. During this period Raga classifications became clearer, though not specific. Raga is the soul of Indian music and it is an Indian contribution to International music.	Devotional singers like Purandara Dasa. Bhadrachala Ramadasa, Annamacharya, Mira Bai, Surdas, Kabir Das, Tulasidas, Gurunanak and other saint singers composed thousands of simple devotional songs.	
3	18th Century - The Golden Age	During this period there were multifaceted development and musical activity, both in quality and quantity of the musical forms, Ragas, Talas, Musical instruments, musical notation system etc. The scholarly musical forms such as Kritis, Swarajatis, Varna, Pada, Tillana, Jawali, Ragamalikas etc.	Sri Tyagaraya is believed to have composed more than 1000 kritis. Muthuswami Dikshitar was composed a majority of Kritis on Devi. Swati Tirunal Maharaja composed a variety of compositions like Varna, Kriti, Jawali, Tillana, Bhajans in many languages and North Indian musical forms like Dhrupad, Khyal etc.	
Do You Know		Let's Do	Extend Your Horizon	Maximize Your Marks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Western musical instruments such as Mandolin, Saxophone have been adopted in Carnatic music. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visit the library or music learning centers and collect some references about the Origin and Evaluation of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and write more about development of Indian music. Listen the demonstration of theory as well as practical of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and write the definition and explanation of the origin and background of Indian music. Read reference books to know

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now the music teaching system has changed from the traditional Gurukula system to Institutional teaching and personalized private teaching. • Carnatic music continues to grow within its traditional framework with an ever present spiritual undercurrent. 	<p>Indian Music.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listen the development of Indian music from ancient period to the contemporary period from your teacher's voice and learn. 	<p>Carnatic music from musicologists.</p>	<p>about more history and evolution of Carnatic music.</p>
<p>Evaluate Yourself</p>			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write the differences of music teaching method between ancient to the modern period. 2. Name three music composers of the medieval period. 3. What is Gurukula system, write in your own words. 			