L.No.	Title of The	Skill	Activity	
	Lesson			
6	Brief Study of Music in Veda	Appreciation ability, Creative thinking,	Visiting the library and music studio to study and	
	with Special Reference to Sama Veda	Critical thinking, Problem Solving	understand about the Music in Veda.	

Meaning

According to 'Upanishad', 'Sama' has been derived from 'Sa' + 'amah'. 'Sa' denotes richa and 'amah' demotes Alap, i.e., singing of richas along with Alap. Therefore the singing of Vedic Mantras with melody and rhythm is called Sama Gana. During the Vedic period, music was the medium for prayer in religious ceremonies as well as entertainment and social occasions.

The Origin of Music, Sama Veda Sama Veda has been call the origin of Indian music and has been considered foremost among the four Vedas.	Sama Gana Iled In the beginning, or Svaras were used for Gana, viz – Udatta, and Svarita. Udatta high, Anudatta low Svarita was medium which there was a	In the beginning, only three Svaras were used for Sama Gana, viz – Udatta, Anudatta and Svarita. Udatta denoted high, Anudatta low and Svarita was medium, in		Four types of instruments have been mentioned during Vedic period – (1) Stringed instruments (2) Wind instruments (3) Leather instruments (4) Metallic instruments. These four types of instruments were later called Tata, Sushir, Avanadya and Ghana instruments.	
In the Vedic period, Laukik and classical, both forms of music have been mentioned During the Vedic period, music had a respectful place in society. Indian culture of the Vedic era consisted of four Vedas – Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and	• Visit the library or music centers and collect some references	• Try you sim diff Lau and sva • Visi and orig	end Your forizon to write treelf the dilarities and ferences of takik svaras I classical ras. It the library I read the ginal notes the din the lic period.	Maximize Your Marks • Try to read and write the definition and explanation of sama gana.	