

Class 9 - Arts

Madhurima

Raga and Tala

CBSE NOTES

Raga and Tala - Revision Guide

Revise faster with structured summaries, key points, and important ideas.



Personal AI Tutor for CBSE Classes 6-12 & NCERT Help

edzy is a personal AI tutor for CBSE and State Board students, with curriculum-aligned guidance, practice, revision, and study plans that adapt to each learner.

1. Understand Nāda: the essence of musical sound.

Nāda is the sound produced in music, representing the fundamental basis of melody.

2. Define Śhruti: distinct sound perception.

Śhruti refers to a distinct sound that can be recognized, crucial for identifying musical notes.

3. Identify seven Svaras in Indian music.

The seven Svaras are S, R, G, M, P, D, N used to create melodies across Ragas.

4. Explore Saptak: the octave system.

Saptak or sthāyī divides the musical range into Mandra, Madhya, and Tāra, guiding performance.

5. Differentiate between Achala and Chala Svaras.

Achala-svaras (S and P) do not vary, while Chala-svaras (R, G, M, D, N) have higher/lower variants.

6. Total note positions: 12 in an octave.

Including both variants of Chala-svaras, the total number of note positions amounts to 12.



7. Learn Rāga: melodic framework in music.

Rāga serves as a foundational structure for improvisation and performance in classical music.

8. Classification based on Rāga-jāti.

Rāgas are classified by the number of notes in their ascending/descending scales: Saṁpurna, Śhāḍava, Auḍava.

9. Example of Saṁpurna Rāga.

Alhaiyā Bilāval is a Saṁpurna Rāga using all seven notes in both directions.

10. Understand the Thāt system in Hindustani music.

Developed by Bhatkhande, the Thāt system groups Rāgas into ten musical scales based on Svaras.

11. Carnatic's 72 Meḷakartā system.

The 72 Meḷakartā system combines svaras systematically to form various Rāgas in Carnatic music.

12. Know the role of Janaka and Janya Rāgas.

Janaka Rāgas are parent scales; many Janya Rāgas derive from them by altering or eliminating notes.



13. Explore Tāla: rhythmic cycle in music.

Tāla organizes beats into cycles, essential for maintaining rhythm in performance.

14. Define components of Tāla: Mātrā and Vibhāg.

Mātrā is a basic beat; Vibhāg is a division of beats within the Tāla framework.

15. Understanding Ādi Tāla in Carnatic music.

Ādi Tāla has 8 beats and serves as a foundational rhythmic cycle in many compositions.

16. Teen Tāla in Hindustani music.

Teen Tāla features 16 mātrās divided into 4 vibhāgs, crucial for composing and performing.

17. Learn famous compositions from Śhaṅkarābharaṇam.

Compositions like 'Enduku Peddala' highlight the key features of this important Rāga.

18. Explore Rāga Haṁsadhvani in Carnatic music.

Haṁsadhvani is a popular Auḍava Rāga recognized for its distinct five-note scale.



19. Tānsen and Rāga Dīpaka myth.

Tānsen's story illustrates the profound cultural significance and power attributed to music.

20. Distinguish between Jatisvaram and Svarajati.

Jatisvaram is instrumental without lyrics; Svarajati combines svaras with poetry for melody.



Study smart, not hard - with Edzy!

For Students

- Practice past papers to get exam-ready
- Study with a timer to stay focused
- Revise regularly to build long-term memory

For Teachers

- Use Edzy to share quizzes instantly with students
- Save time with ready-made teaching aids
- Simplify test prep with structured resources

Before You Sleep:

Quickly review important notes - it helps memory consolidation.

Download Edzy App

Discover why we're called India's largest learning platform.



Personal AI Tutor for CBSE Classes 6-12 & NCERT Help

edzy is a personal AI tutor for CBSE and State Board students, with curriculum-aligned guidance, practice, revision, and study plans that adapt to each learner.