Chapter 3

Chapter 3 Detailed study of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम्

Index

प्रथम अध्याय – स्वराध्याय

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श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम्

प्रथम अध्याय - स्वराध्याय

1. Introduction of the text:

According to the author Pandit Bhatakhande, this treatise was written to make an authentic system for the popular music of the time and present it to the people, so that the knowledge of 'लक्ष्यसंगीत' can be made easily available to the people.

The day and date of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम् is Monday, Chaitra Shukla Pratipada of samvat 1831, that is, March 22, 1909 AD. There are two chapters with an appendix at the end. The first chapter is स्वराध्याय, in which — श्रुति, स्वर, ग्राम, मूर्छना, मेल, राग, वर्ण, अलंकार, तान, etc are described with reference to music treatises. It discusses both — the North Indian music system and the South Indian music system.

In रागाध्याय the मेल and राग are divided as per the North Indian system as जनक(मेल) and जन्य (राग). At the end there are miscellaneous subjects like – the strength and weaknesses of a singer, the signs of a वागोयकार, सुशारीर signs etc, that are described as per the Saṅgīta Ratnākara.

The **appendix** at the end, discusses the $R\bar{a}gas$ and their division and discipline as described in various music treatises.

2. Linguistic perusal:

This treatise is written in the अनुष्ट्रप् meter, in simple verses and easy language. The matters that are given in short here in the form of formulas are discussed in detail by Pandit Bhatkhande in his other treatises.

3. Why did he write it in Sanskrit?

I believe that he wrote in Sanskrit because, Sanskrit treatises are referred to validate any subject matter. Sanskrit treatises are considered to be scientific treatise or Sastras. This may be the reason. The language of this treatise is slightly different from the early music treatises written in Sanskrit. Sometimes there are errors in the meter as well. But overall work is very much nice and not in the form of literature but in the formation of a Sastra or a theoretical treatise which describes the particular art on the basis of rules and regulations.

4. मङ्गलाचरणम्

Almost all the Sanskrit books start with prayers. It is an Indian tradition to begin the work with an invocation of God. Here too Pandit Bhatkhande starts with salutations to the Vighnharta Ganesh, Goddess of learning Sarasvati, and the Guru who removes the darkness of ignorance. He asks for permission of earlier authors and Gurus.

5. Aim of the creation of this text -

Pandit ji says that he has composed this treatise for the cleansing of his inner self. He mentions another aim of his writing this treatise – for the inspiration from the old and new music systems, to remove the confusions and discordance.

6. Introduction given in the text -

The author of this treatise mentions - in the fifth verse. Here the author's selfless approach and the aim of serving the Sanskrit language and music becomes obvious. In most of Sanskrit literature, authors often avoided giving their name to their creations. Panditji says that just as churning of an ocean is extremely difficult, in the same way, describing the Hindustani music system after studying its various aspect, is difficult.

7. The two main systems of music popular in India –

| 7 | संगी त |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| १.उत्तरहिन्दुस्तानी - संगीतपद्धति | २. दक्षिणहिन्दुस्तानी - संगीतपद्धति |

The part of India in the south – Chennai and surrounding areas – the Karnataki system is popular. That means the people who speak Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malyalam follow the Karnataki style, while in the rest of India, Hindustani style is followed.

8.मार्गी and देशी

Singing, playing on instruments, and dancing are all included in Saṅgīta. This definition is given in almost all the ancient and middle age music treatises. Mārgī means discovered or seen – created by Brahmaji, presented to Lord Shankara by Bharatamuni. The melodious music that is popular among local people in various parts of India is called $Deś\bar{\imath}$. Bhatkhande says that the Laksya style, that is, the modern style of singing is known as $Deś\bar{\imath}$. $Ratn\bar{\imath}kara$ adds that the music that the women, children, cowherds, kings, and such others sing spontaneously to entertain themselves is also included in $Deś\bar{\imath}$. Saṅgīta Darpana and Rāgavibodha also say the same thing. Pandit Bhatkhande writes in his treatise – $M\bar{\imath}arg\bar{\imath}$ has been properly disciplined and is classical. $M\bar{\imath}arga$ – that is direction is always regulated by rules. While $Deś\bar{\imath}$ is mainly for entertainment and is a peculiar part of $M\bar{\imath}arg\bar{\imath}$, which is now believed to be extinct.

9. Ancient Treatises

प्राचीनशास्त्रकेऽज्ञाते सङ्गीतपरिवर्तनात् | वस्तुस्थितिरुदाहार्या ग्रन्थकृद्भिरमायया || In the eleventh shloka it is said that among the treatises and scriptures Saṅgīta *Ratnākara* is the best. Besides this, Natyasastra is also an ancient treatise. In all these treatises the importance of Deśī has been accepted. Two divisions – '*Purva Prasiddha*' and '*Adhuna Prasiddha*' have been stated.

10. The duties of the scripturists

Bhatkhande writes about the duties of the authors of the treatises – they should give a realistic description of the arts prevalent in their time, neutrally and without any prejudice. Music is dynamic and keeps changing, so they must not define certain subjects and raise doubts.

There is description of *Mūrchanā*, *Jāti*, *Rāgamela* that have been lost, in Saṅgīta Ratnākara. Panditji writes that the base treatise for the different mata *Hanuman-mata*, *Shivamata*, *Bharatamata*, *Rāgarnava mata* is not known to anybody.

He writes in the 53rd verse that he is proud of the ancient treatises and he has studied them as much as was possible for him. In Shloka 61 to 74, he presents his opinion on the questions that arise in the minds of music lovers after reading *Saṅgīta Ratnākara*

- Where and how to make use of the Jatis?
- Which modern Mela are considered Madhyamgramin?
- What is the relation between the Madhyamagram-geya-Rāga and the Rāgas as presented in the Saṅgīta Ratnākara?
- What are the Rāgas with soft 'Ga' and 'Ni' called in Ratnākara?
- Which are the Rāgas with sharp 'Ma'?
- What are the *Melas* of *Gram Rāgas* as per the modern music?
- Why is the modern description of *Mūrchanā*, *Shuddha-tana*, *Rāga Rāgini* etc. are totally different from the description given in the ancient treatises.

Pandit Bhatkhande has discussed all these questions keeping in view *Saṅgīta Ratnākara* and Simhbhupala and other ancient treatises. Leaving out the difficult to understand portions and discussing the music that is popular at the time was the duty of a scripturist. Bhatkhande writes that the scripturists have done what was best for the music of the time. He describes in the 72nd verse that the scripturists of *Rāgavibodha*, *Caturdanḍī Prakāśikā*, *Kalānidhi*, *Rāgatarangini*, *Rāgamanjari*, *Saṅgīta Pārijata*, *Rāgakaumudi*, *Rāgatattvavibodha*, *Hrudaya Prakasa* and *Hrudaya Kautuka* as among the best scripturists who have done a great job. He gives a special position to *Saṅgīta Ratnākara*. He states very clearly that wherever there is doubt while read in the ancient treatises, one can refer to Śrīmallakṣyasaṅgītam. He writes that if one is unable to understand the ancient treatise properly then referring to this treatise can help solve the problem and reach at a logical conclusion.

He also writes for the best treatise creators 'दुर्बोधांशं परित्यज्य प्रचारमनुसृत्य च | यत्तेषां ग्रन्थनिर्माणं समीचीनं हि मे मते ||७०||'

11. The meaning of Lakshya Sangīta

Bhatkhande describes three styles of music — the music described in scriptures is ग्रन्थग, the one that is popular at the time is लक्ष्यग and the music in the future is भाविग. In the 76th Shloka he says that what is given in this treatise, 'श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम' is about लक्ष्यग.

12.गीतप्रशस्ति

Brahma received music from सामवेद. All the gods and goddesses are connected with music in some form or the other. Even a small baby ignorant of the world becomes happy on listening to music. Animals also

become happy on listening to music. It is also said that the road to salvation also goes through music. Bhatruhari declared that a person without the knowledge of literature and music as an animal without tail and horns. Thus, Panditji praises music in his treatise.

13.नाद

Regular and continuous resonance that is sweet to hear is called 'नाद'. A sound that is useful to create music is नाद. It has three specialities – 1) its being small or big, (volume) 2) its being high or low, 3) the जाति or quality of नाद. Pandit Bhatkhande writes in the second edition of Śrīmallakṣyasaṅgītam -

"Song, musical instruments, and dance all depend on नाद. Song is composed based on नाद. Thus, नाद is important. There are three varieties of नाद— low (मन्द्र), medium (मध्य) and high (तार). Panditji supports his arguments by giving references from other treatises. The place of the low नाद is heart, of the medium is throat and of the high is the head. They are twice higher than one another.

14.श्रुति

श्र्यते इति श्रुति | The नाद that can be heard is called श्रुति. There are 22 Śrutis. प्रतिस्थान समासक्ता श्रुतिः द्वाविंशतिर्मता | The experts consider the gap between two नादs in such a way that the 23rd Śruti is exactly two times higher than the first Śruti and from the 23rd Śruti the next saptak starts. Every श्रुति is नाद, but every नाद is not श्रुति. According to लक्ष्यसंगीत, there are two

characteristics of Śruti – its being worthy of singing (गीतोपयोगिता) and it's being recognizable (अभिज्ञेयता)

* सप्तक - The Divisions of Śrutis

It is practically difficult to use the 22 Śrutis, therefore 22 of them are mainly put in one सप्तक.

Four Śrutis of षड्ज, मध्यम and पञ्चम

Two Śrutis of निषाद and गांधार

Three Śrutis of ऋषभ and धैवत

The above Śrutis can be divided thus –

सा -4 रे-3 ग-2 म-4 प-4 ध-3 नि-2

Names of Śrutis –

| तीव्रा | कुमुद्वती | मन्दा | छन्दोवती |
|---------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| दयावती | रञ्जनी | रक्तिका | रौद्री |
| क्रोधी | वज्रिका | प्रसारिणी | प्रीति |
| मार्जनी | क्षिति | रक्ता | संदिपनी |
| आलापिनि | मदन्ति | रम्या | रोहिणी |
| उग्रा | क्षोभिणि | | |

15.₹**व**₹

The main 12 of the 22 Śrutis are called 'Svara', which are named — षड्ज, ऋषभ, गान्धार, मध्यम, पञ्चम, धैवत, निषाद. To make it practically easy they are called सा, रे, ग, म, प, ध, नि. There are two main kinds of svar — शुद्ध - सा, रे, ग, म, प, ध, नि; and विकृत -रे, ग, ध, नि, म

सा and प are called अचल and all the विकृत स्वरं are called चल. विकृत स्वरं are further divided into कोमल and तीव्र.

- विकृत स्वर The स्वर that is either sung or played on an instrument, higher or lower than its definite place, is called विकृत स्वर. There are कोमल (soft) and and तीव्रा(sharp) kind of विकृत स्वरs.
- ▶ कोमल स्वर when शुद्धस्वर goes down from its definite place, it is called कोमल or soft. Komal स्वरs are shown by underlining them. There are four of them रे, ग, ध, नि
- तीव्र स्वर- When a शुद्धस्वर goes higher than its definite place, it is called तीव्र.
 There is only one तीव म which is shown with a vertical line on it.
- अचल स्वर— The स्वरs that are always शुद्ध and never get विकृत are called अचलस्वर. सा and प are अचलस्वरs.
- ➤ चलस्वर- विकृतस्वरs are called चलस्वरs. There are five of them कोमल रे, ग, ध and नि and तीव्र म.

अर्वाचीनविकृतस्वर -

Modern विकृतस्वर and their indication on the वीणा handle – All the scholars consider that the sign of purity of the seven स्वरs are their श्रुतिs. As per the ancient belief, the place of the seven Svars are, respectively on the 4th, 7th, 9th, 13th, 17th and 20th Śrutis and as per the modern system they are on, respectively, the 1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 18th, and 21st Śrutis.

The place of विकृतस्वरs - The कोमल रे is between षड्ज and ऋषभ, कोमल ग is between ऋषभ and गान्धार, तीव्र म is between शुद्ध मध्यम and पञ्चम. कोमल धैवत is after पञ्चम and before धैवत, कोमल नि is between शुद्ध ध and शुद्ध नि. this means सारेरेगगमपधधनि नि सा

प्राचीनविकृतस्वर

In ancient treatises almost all the authors have mentioned the place of विकृतस्वर but by different names. Pt. Bhatkhande mentioned some of the ancient authors in SLS. He has given the pattern of Svaras on the strings of $V\bar{\imath}n\bar{a}$.

- ➤ In Saṅgīta Ratnākara these places are shown in a very unique way in two श्रुतिs the विकृत 'सा' has two kinds च्युत and अच्युत, which are in षड्ज and काकली. When रे settles at the last श्रुति of षड्ज साधारण and achieves the status of चतुःश्रुति, it is said to have become विकृत. There are two kinds of विकृत ग त्रिश्रुतिक गान्धार in मध्यम साधारण and चतुःश्रुतिक गान्धार in अन्तरसाधारण. Just like षड्ज, in मध्यम also it is च्युत in मध्यमसाधारण and अच्युत in गान्धारअन्तरत्व. 'प' of मध्यमग्राम is त्रिश्रुतिक. When म of कौशिक reaches the last श्रुति, it becomes चतुःश्रुतिक. The चतुःश्रुतिक ध of मध्यमग्राम is विकृत, नि in कौशिकत्व is त्रिश्रुतिक and in काकलित्व it is चतुःश्रुतिक. Thus, there are total 12 विकृत स्वर.
- ➤ Pandit Śāṅgadeva has recognized 12 विकृत स्वरं of which there are 7 विकृत places while 4 of the rest are placed with शुद्ध स्वरं and 1 is placed with another विकृत स्वरं.

Now the question arises why are there two names — त्रिश्रुतिक and कौशिक for one विकृतस्वर to understand it let us understand the names — साधारण is the position where neither it can be said that the earlier स्वर has ended nor the next स्वर can be said not to have arrived. साधारण स्वर is same as अन्तरस्वर. Thus, it is the स्वर that is positioned in the middle. Ratnākara talks about four such साधारणस्वरs.

- अन्तरसाधारण When ग reaches two Śrutis ahead and settles at the second Śruti of म, it is अन्तरगान्धार.
- 2. काकलीसाधारण— When नि reaches the second Śruti of सा, it is काकली नि.
- 3. षड्जसाधारण— Here the first श्रुति of सा is taken by नि and the last श्रुति is taken by रे. The नि here is कौषिक नि and रे becomes a च्युतषड्ज.
- 4. मुख्यसाधारण— Here too the first श्रुति of म is taken by π and the last is taken by π and π comes at its penultimate श्रुति . The 10th श्रुति is π गान्धारसाधारण and the 'ma' at the 12th श्रुति is च्युत म, thus, there are 12 विकृतस्वरs.

 The places of शुद्ध and विकृतस्वरs are given as per the North Indian music style and the South Indian music style to show them with clarity. (SLS 2)

17. ग्राम

There are two kinds of gram popularly known — षड्जग्राम and मध्यमग्राम. When पञ्चमस्वर settles at its 4th श्रुति, it becomes षड्जग्राम and when it settles at its penultimate श्रुति it becomes मध्यमग्राम. धैवत is त्रिश्रुतिक in षड्जग्राम but in मध्यमग्राम it is चतुःश्रुतिक. When ग takes one Śruti each from रे and म and धैवत takes one श्रुति each from प, नि takes one श्रुति each from निषाद and षड्ज then it becomes गान्धारग्राम, which is in the heaven, as said by Maharshi Narada.

According to Bharatmuni's $N\bar{a}tya\dot{s}\bar{a}stra$ — षड्जग्रामो मध्यमग्रामश्च | तत्र वा द्वाविंशित श्रुतयः | There are two $gr\bar{a}mas$ and 22 श्रुतिs in each of them like this — in षड्जग्राम 4, 3, 2, 4, 4, 3, 2 and in षड्जग्राम षड्ज-चतुःश्रुतिक, रे-त्रिश्रुतिक, ग-द्विश्रुतिक, म-चतुःश्रुतिक, प-चतुःश्रुतिक, ध-त्रिश्रुतिक and नि-द्विश्रुतिक. In मध्यमग्राम—म is चतुःश्रुतिक, प is — त्रिश्रुतिक, ध is चतुःश्रुतिक, नि is द्विश्रुतिक, सा is चतुःश्रुतिक, रे is त्रिश्रुतिक, ग is द्विश्रुतिक.

18.मूर्छना

The gradual ascent and descent of the seven स्वरं is called मूर्छना. There are seven मूर्छना in each ग्राम. *Ratnākara* and other treatises talk about the creation of मेल by combining of मूर्छना and जाति. मेल is dependent on मूर्छना and मूर्छना is dependent on ग्राम. ग्राम is made of स्वरं and स्वरं are made of श्रुतिs. The group of स्वरं that make a राग is called मेल. The three kinds of मूर्छना are like that of मेल — ओडव, षाडव, संपूर्ण. With only one मेल many different रागं can be created. From the point of view of the popular music today, the presentation with the गमक etc. of स्वरं are called मूर्छना.

Considering each स्वर of ग्राम as षड्ज and then taking ऋषभ will give different स्वर every time. Various treatises have given different aspects of मूर्छना.

19.मेल -

मेल is that group of स्वर that has the capacity to create रागड. रागड are ओडव, षाडव, and संपूर्ण, therefore the मेलs must be equipped with संपूर्ण स्वर . मेल comes from ग्राम and सप्तक. South Indian scholar Venkatmakhi has stated with the help of मेल-प्रस्तार method that only 72 मेलs can be created from सप्तक. The method of dividing रागड into मेल came into being in the Middle Ages. Shri Vidyaranya (14th century) used the word मेल for the first time. He called the basic 15 रागड as मेल and brought the rest under them. This method of मेलराग, propagated by Vidyaranya, is accepted in both the south Indian and the north Indian music systems. Pandit Bhatakhande stated the method of creating रागड from ten मेलs. लक्ष्यसंगीत also says that सारेगमप धनि – the स्वर group is called मेल, which is a synonym of मुर्छना.

20.पूर्वाङ्ग - उत्तराङ्ग-

The पूर्वाङ्ग (first half) of मेल is made up of सारे गम and उत्तराङ्ग (second half) is made up of पध नि सा. The रे and ग in पूर्वाङ्ग and ध and नि in उत्तराङ्ग are कोमल. In the beginning both the स्वरs are अचल (सा-प, प-सा)

21.मेल-प्रस्तार

Pandit Bhatakhande quotes the श्लोकs from संगीतसारामृत to explain प्रस्तार. The first स्वर of सप्तक is षड्ज, the following four स्वरs are called ऋषभ and गान्धार. Of these four स्वरs the first is not called गान्धार and the fourth स्वर is ऋषभ. The two स्वरs between them are called रे as well as ग. Thus, of these four स्वरs the first three carry the name – रे and starting from the second the next three carry the name- गान्धार. This description from संगीतसारामृत is follows the south Indian music style. In the south Indian style although the स्वरस्थान in सप्तक are twelve as in the north Indian music style, but they have sixteen names for the स्वरs.

The first स्वर after the षड्ज is ऋषभ and the fourth अन्तरगान्धार, and the two स्वरs between them have two names each.

The second स्वर has two names – शुद्धगान्धार and पञ्चश्रुतिक रे

And the third स्वर also has two names – साधारण गान्धार and षट्श्रुतिक रे re.

Thus, of the four $\overline{\xi}$ and the first, second and the third have the name $-\frac{1}{3}$ and the second, third and fourth are named $\overline{\eta}$.

Thus, of the four स्वरs between सा and म, two स्वरs are taken in such a way that the first of them is रे and the second is ग. In the same way, in the उत्तराङ्ग there is प, शुद्ध ध, शुद्ध नि, पञ्चश्रुति ध, कौशिक नि, षट्श्रुति नि and काकली नि. Of these twelve स्वरs, a group of those used in various रागs is called मेल.

Through the process of प्रस्तार, useful from the point of view of रागs, there are six अर्धमेल in पूर्वाङ्ग and six अर्धमेल in उत्तराङ्ग.

| 1. सारागामा | 1. प धा ना सा |
|-------------|---------------|
| 2. सरागीमा | 2. प धा नि सा |
| 3. सरागुमा | 3. प धा नु सा |
| 4. सरीगीमा | 4. प धी नि सा |
| 5. सरीगुमा | 5. प धी नु सा |
| 6. सरुगुमा | 6. प धा नु सा |

Multiplying the six मेलार्ध of पूर्वाङ्ग and six of उत्तराङ्ग we get 36 मेलs

In the above मेलs if, in the place of मध्यम, we use मी instead of मा. We get 36 more मेलs. मा is शुद्ध मध्यम and मि is तीव्र. This is called वराली or प्रति म in the south Indian music style.

22. द्विसप्ततिमेलसमर्थनम् -

Thus, we get 72 मेलs. Pandit Vyankatmakhi says in support of this that, - it is not possible even for the God himself to make any changes in this count of 72. Scholars do not use all these मेलs in their practice.

23. Production of राग and its characteristics

Here the production of राग from मेल is described. The kind of मेल created by seven शुद्ध and five विकृतस्वरs, रागs are made from them. Sometimes very fine श्रुतिs beyond the twelve can be used. This is also a point of discussion among the scholars.

मूर्छना means the group of स्वरं in their order. In earlier times it was believed that, considering any one of the basic स्वरं of ग्राम as षड्ज, the स्वरं that you get at various distance are called मूर्छना. मेल has seven स्वरं, thus मेल can itself be called मूर्छना.

Just as षाडव मूर्छना and ओडव मूर्छना is made from the seven स्वरमूर्छना, in the same way, an composition with six स्वरs and five स्वरs can be made which is called a variety of मूर्छना, in which संपूर्ण, षाडव and ओडव have 9 varieties.

संपूर्ण —राग in the आरोह and अवरोह of which there are 7 स्वरs.

षाडव —राग in the आरोह and अवरोह there are 6 स्वरs

ओडव -राग in which there are 5 स्वरs.

| No. | Variety | No. of svars in आरोह | No of स्वरs in अवरोह | No of रागs that can be made |
|-----|----------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | संपूर्ण | 7 | 7 | 1 |
| 2 | संपूर्ण- षाडव | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | संपूर्ण -ओडव | 7 | 5 | 15 |
| 4 | षाडव - संपूर्ण | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 5 | षाडव -षाडव | 6 | 6 | 36 |
| 6 | षाडव - ओडव | 6 | 5 | 90 |
| 7 | ओडव - संपूर्ण | 5 | 7 | 15 |
| 8 | ओडव - षाडव | 5 | 6 | 90 |
| 9 | ओडव - ओडव | 5 | 5 | 225 |
| | | | Total | 484 |

Creating 484 रागs from one मेल is based on the number of स्वरs in आरोह and अवरोह. Besides these there are many other ways to create रागs, like —

- By changing the aid and संवादी
- By varying the strength of पूर्वाङ्ग-उत्तराङ्ग
- By using विवादी स्वर
- Sometimes changing the न्यास
- By Leaving out the स्वरs in अवरोह that are taken in आरोह
- By changing the order
- By using a special style called वक्रत्व

24.तान

येन विस्तार्यते रागः स तानः कथ्यते बुधैः | In order to expand the राग, expanding the different स्वरं suitable to the राग is called तान. There is a difference in the तान of ancient times and that of the modern times. In the ancient times the षाडवित and ओडवित kind of शुद्धमूर्छना alone were considered शुद्धतान Where there is a change in the order of स्वरं, it was called कूट-तान. Thus, there are two varieties of तान — शुद्धतान and कूटतान.

According to Saṅgīta Ratnākara, the संपूर्ण and असंपूर्ण. मूर्छनाड that are taken by digressing स्वरं are called कूटतान. Thus, a तान expressing only one राग is called शुद्धतान and that which expresses two रागं or some special स्वरं is called a कूटतान. The लक्ष्य scholar shows the counting in Chaturdandi-prakashika. सा, रे, प, ध, नि – this is मूर्छना which is in the original order, but सा, τ , रे, τ – this is कूटतान, in which τ comes after सा and instead of taking τ after τ , τ is taken. The number of पूर्णकूटतान made from each मूर्छना taken in order is 5040, which is divided according to the number of स्वरं.

There are 720 षाडवकूटतान and 120 ओडवकूटतान, 24 चतुःस्वरीयकूटतानकूटतान, 06 त्रिस्वरीय, 02 द्विस्वरीय and 01 एक्स्वरीयकूटतान.

This description can be presented like this too –

$$7 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 1$$

Now to know the number of स्वरंs in a तान, multiply that number with all the earlier numbers and the result you get is the number of तानs —

एकस्वरीयतान - 1

द्विस्वरीयतान -2X1=2

त्रिस्वरीयतान - 3X2X1 = 6

चतुःस्वरीयतान -4X3X2X1 = 24

ओडवतान -5X4X3X2X1 = 120

षाडवतान -6X5X4X3X2X1 = 720

संपूर्णतान -7X6X5X4X3X2X1 = 5040

Thus, the variety of तानs increases the beauty of the राग.

25.वादी, संवादी, अनुवादी and विवादी स्वर and वर्जितस्वर

वादीस्वर

The most important स्वर of a राग is called the वादीस्वर, which is used frequently in a राग. वदित इति वादी. For example, in राग भूपाली 'ग' is a वादीस्वर. वादीस्वर is the king of the राग. वादी is also called अंश, जीव or प्रधानस्वर. वादी is extremely important. In राग भूपाली and राग देशकार सा, रे, ग, प and ध स्वरs are there but a change in the वादी and संवादीस्वरs both these रागs become totally different. In भूपाली ग and ध are वादी and संवादी respectively, while in देशकार ध and ग are वादी and संवादी respectively.

🌣 To know the singing time of $R\bar{a}ga$ from वादी (संगीतसाधारणलक्षणम्)

वादी indicates the time of the day

It is a rule that if the वादीस्वर in a राग belongs to the first half of the सप्तक, then it should be sung during the time from 12 noon to 12 midnight and if the वादीस्वर in a राग is from the second half of the सप्तक then the time to sing it is from 12 midnight to 12 noon. भैरवराग has ध and रे as वादी and संवादी respectively, and it can be sung from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

संवादीस्वर

The other important स्वर in a राग is संवादी, its use after the वादीस्वर is very important. This स्वर is called a minister, because it assists the वादीस्वर. There is षड्जमध्यम or षड्जपञ्चम between the वादी and संवादीस्वर. वृन्दावनीसारङ्ग has t - v, कल्याण has v - v

अनुवादीस्वर

The स्वरs, besides the वादी and संवादी, used in a राग are called अनुवादी. अनुवादीस्वर are also called अनुचर.

विवादीस्वर

In order to make the राग more effective, some स्वरं that are not part of the राग are used without harming the original form of the राग. Such स्वरं are called विवादीस्वर. Two things are very important here -1. Sweetness 2. Rarity. This स्वर is compared to an enemy. This स्वर must be used rarely, keeping the sweetness intact.

🌣 वर्जितस्वर

The स्वरंs that do not form a part of a राग are called वर्जित. *Rāga Bhupali* does not have म and नि – they are वर्जितस्वरंs in राग भूपाली. When some स्वरंs are वर्जित in a राग, its जाति – ओडव/षाडव/संपूर्ण can be decided by the number of other स्वरंs in the राग.

Besides this, there are many such matters such as - ग्रह, अंश, न्यास, वक्र, खटका, मुरकी, कण, गमक, लय, ताल etc, that are not discussed in the first edition of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम्, although they are there in the second edition. But the commentary on the same treatise — भातखण्डेसंगीतशास्त्र — discusses all of these.

26. खण्डमेरु and its use -

In order to understand नष्टand उद्दिष्ट, खण्डमेरु is used. It is a mathematical process:

First make a table with 7 rows in the first column. Then leaving the first column, start reducing the number of rows by one in each successive column. Write 8 in the first row of the first column and 0 in the first row of all the other columns. Write 1 in the second row of the first column and in the rest of the rows, write the number resulting from the multiplication of the number written in the column and the row number.

| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|---|---|---|----|----|-----|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 120 | 720 |
| | | 4 | 12 | 48 | 240 | 1440 |
| | | | 18 | 72 | 360 | 2160 |
| | | | | 96 | 480 | 2880 |
| | | | | | 600 | 3600 |
| | | | | | | 4320 |

The use — In order to know the tana, arrange as many numbers of कंकर in the column as the स्वरs in the तान and then write the original order and the उदिष्ट below it.

खण्डमेरु is use to know the नष्ट and उदिष्ट . उदिष्ट means the given 'तान-form', which means that if तान form is given and it is asked, what would be the number of a तान with a particular number of स्वरs, the answer is the उदिष्ट.

'नष्ट' means — lost. If the number of तान is known but the स्वर-form is not known, it is known as नष्ट Thus, one can know the तान —form from उद्दिष्ट and the स्वरs can be known from the नष्ट. For example —

Set the खण्डमेरु as per the number of स्वरं in the tan, like गरे म सा. Now to know at which number in the चतुःस्वरीयतान it is, the number of स्वरं is 4, then take the मेरुखण्ड with म. The original order is — सारे ग म

The उदिष्ट order is - गरे म सा

The last स्वर in उदिष्ट is सा, while in the original order it is म, which is the fourth in the original.

| •1 | •0 | •0 | •0 |
|----|----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 4 | 12 |
| | | | 18 |

| •1 | •0 | •0 | 0 |
|----|----|----|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 4 | 12 |
| | | | •18 |

Now remove सा from both the original and the उदिष्ट order

Now the last स्वर in both the original and the उदिष्ट is π , therefore it will not change its position. Now remove π from both the orders.

Original
$$-$$
 रे ग उद्दिष्ट $-$ गरे

The last स्वर in the उद्दिष्ट is रे which is the second from the last of the original. So now shift the third कंकर in the second column

| •1 | 0 | •0 | 0 |
|----|----|----|-----|
| | •1 | 2 | 6 |
| | | 4 | 12 |
| | | | •18 |

In the end remove even \(\dagger

Both are similar, therefore there would be no change as per the rule. Thus, in whichever column the कंकर are their numbers are -1, 1, 0, 18, the total is 20

Result – the उद्दिष्ट type 'ग, रे, म, सा' is the 20^{th} in the चतुःस्वरीयतान.

Now let us understand what is 'नष्ट'. If the number of the तान is given and you want to know the form of the तान, make a similar खण्डमेर. Put one column in each row. Now do not do anything with the first 'कंकर' and write the other three in the columns below in such a way that the total of the number in the last column comes to 13. Now let us see the original order and the target order –

Now the कंकर of d is equal to the last स्वर म. And d will come in the third column.

Now y will be in the place of the last स्वर म of the original order, and now the remaining original order will be सा, ग and the नष्ट order is a b. Now b will also be

as it is. And $b = \eta$, $a = \pi$. Thus, in the चतुःस्वरीयतान the 13^{th} type is सा η म. This is the counting given for तान.

Note — The description of metre and figures of speech is given in the second edition of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम्. Here the chapter named स्वराध्याय in the first edition comes to an end. The description of वर्ण and अलंकार are given in the 4th chapter of this thesis.

द्वितीय अध्याय - रागाध्याय

Here in the first verse itself the intelligent scholar gives the second chapter of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम् - it is noted thus.

1. Introduction and meaning of 'राग' –

A special kind of sound arrangement embellished with स्वर and वर्ण – sound and letter- is called 'राग'. It entertains people. Entertaining, enjoyable and sweet – these are the special features of a 'राग'. राग is a combination of sound forms that are received traditionally and which the scriptures have approved.

रागलक्षण – Characteristics of राग

The ten characteristics of a vii that entertains people are –

- 1. ग्रह
- 2. अंश
- 3. मन्द्र
- 4. तार
- 5. न्यास
- 6. अपन्यास

- संन्यास
- 8. विन्यास
- 9. बहुत्व
- 10. अल्पत्व

- 1. ग्रह The स्वर with which the राग is started is called the ग्रहस्वर.
- 2. अंश The स्वर that is frequently used is called the अंशस्वर. It is also called जीवस्वर
- 3. मन्द्र the स्वर that is used in the place of मन्द्र is called मन्द्रस्वर.
- 4. तार the स्वर that is used in the place of तार .
- न्यास The स्वर at which the singing ends or a pause is taken that is called nyas.
- 6. अपन्यास In the middle of the singing, the स्वर that indicates the end of some part is called अपन्यास.
- 7. **संन्यास** The स्वर at which the first part of the song ends is called संन्यास.
- 8. विन्यास The स्वर at which some part of the first part of the song ends is called विन्यास
- 9. बहुत्व There are two kinds of बहुत्व अलंघनजन्य and अभ्यासजन्य. Not touching the स्वर is लंघन and when the स्वर is touched completely it is अलंघन, and stopping at the same स्वर again and again is called अभ्यास.
- 10.अल्पत्व There are two kinds of this too अभ्यासजन्य and लंघनजन्य. When there is lack of practice it is अनभ्यासअल्पत्व. The absence of अलंघन is लंघन.

दशविधरागाः

Caturdanḍī Prakāśikā mentions ten रागड stated by Bharat — प्रामराग, उपराग, राग, भाषाराग, विभाषाराग, अन्तरभाषाराग, रागाङ्गराग, भाषाङ्गरा, क्रियाङ्गराग, and उपाङ्गराग. The first four of them are मार्गी and the rest are देशी. Further Ratnākara gives मूर्छना, जाति etc, which were popular at the time but the later scripturists could not do justice to them. The treatises written by Pandit Damodar, Somanath, Pandit Ahobal, Pandit Vyankatmukhi, Ramamatya, Tulajadhipa, Pundarik Vitthala, Bhavbhatta, Lochana, Hridaynarayandev etc. are also mentioned. The disappearance of मुर्छना and जाति

singing styles, the gradual changes occurring in the singing of the various rags, Islamic influence, and the division in two distinct styles has been described very effectively.

रागजनकमेलसंकेत

द्विसप्ततिमेलकेषु त्यक्त्वा ताननवश्यकान् | दिङमात्रानेव स्वीकुर्मो लक्ष्यमार्गोपयोगिनः ॥

The author of श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम् has stated ten numbers from the 72 मेलs. Learned scholars believe that the modern music is all contained within these ten मेलs. From the point of view of language थाट means मेल. श्रीमल्लक्ष्यसंगीतम् states the method of these ten 'थाट' as follows –

दशमेलवर्णनम्

As per the ancient authors, राग बिलावल, काफी, भैरवी, कल्याण, खमाज and आशावरी can be made with the शुद्धस्वरs — सा, रे, ग, म, प, ध considering each one as सा. According to them, no मेल can be made considering शुद्ध नि as सा, because then the same स्वरs are created. Other थाट can be made by changing this scheme a little. These six main रागs have been divided by the scholars into पुरुषराग — रागपरिवार — रागरागिणी.

दशमेलग्रन्थसंजा -

वेलावली 'थाट' is made up of शुद्धस्वरs. If we make 'म' तीव्र, we get कल्याणमेल. There is 'नि' कोमल and others शुद्धस्वs in खमाज. In भैरव, रे and ध are कोमल and the rest are शुद्ध. पूर्वी is with रे and ध कोमल and म तीव्र. If ध becomes शुद्ध in पूर्वी, it becomes मारवा. ग-नि कोमल and the rest शुद्ध make काफी. ग, ध and नि कोमलस्वर make आशावरी. भैरवी has रे ग ध and नि कोमल and if we make म and नि शुद्ध, we get तोडीमेल.

6.थाट/मेलनामनिर्देश -

| उत्तर हिन्दुस्तानी नाम | दाक्षिणात्य नाम |
|------------------------|-----------------|
| कल्याण | कल्याणी |
| बिलावल | शङ्कराभरण |
| खमाज | काम्भोजि |
| भैरव | मालवगौड |
| भैरवी | तोडी |
| आसावरी | नटभैरवी |
| तोडिका | पन्तुवराळी |
| पूर्वी | कामवर्धनी |
| मारवा | गमनश्रम |
| काफी | खरहरप्रिया |

| | 1. कल्याण | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------|------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| क्रमां कः | रागः | जातिः | वा दी | संवा दी | समयः | स्वर- विशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः | | |
| 1 | यमन | संपूर्ण | ग | नि | रात्रि - १ | तीव्र म, अन्य शुद्ध | - | निरेगमधनिसा सांनिधप,मगरेसा निरेगरे,परे,निरेसा | | |
| 2 | शुद्धकल्या ण | ओडव षाडव | ग/ रे | ध/ प | सायंकाल | शुद्ध | आरोहे म,नि अवरोहे म | सारेगपधसा सानिधप,पग,रेसा सारेगरेसारेगऽपरेसा,निधनिधप | | |
| 3 | भूपाली | ओडव | ग | ध | रात्रि -१ | शुद्ध | म, नि | सारेगपधसा साधपगरेसा पग,रेग,सारे,धसा | | |
| 4 | हमीर | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ग (ध) | Ч | सायंकाल | दोनो म अन्य शुद्ध | - | सा रे सा, गमपमप, गमध 5 निध सा सा निधप, मपधप, गम्रे सा सा रे सा गमध नि | | |
| 5 | केदार | ओडव षाडव | Ħ | सा | रात्रि - १ | दोनो म | आरोहे रे ग, अवरोहे ग | सा म, म प, ध प, नि ध सा सा नि ध प, म प ध प म, रे सा सा म, म प, म प ध प म, रे सा | | |
| 6 | छायानट | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | रे | Ч | सायंकाल | दोनो म | - | सा,रेगमप, निधसा सा निधप, म्पधप, गम्रेसा परेऽरेगऽगमऽमपऽ | | |
| 7 | कामोद | वक्र संपूर्ण | Ч | रे | रात्रि – १ | ध | | सा, गमरेसा, रेऽप, मप, धपनिधसा सा निधप, मपधप, गमप, गमरेसा रेपमप, धप, गमपगमरेसा | | |
| 8 | श्यामः | ओडव संपूर्ण | सा | म | रात्रि - १ | दोनो म | आरोहे ग ध | सारे मप, नि नि सा सा नि धप मप, मरे, गमरे, नि सा रे मप, धप मप, गमरे, नि सा | | |

| 9 | हिन्दोल | ओडव | ग/ | ध | प्रातःकाल | तीव्र म | रेप | सा ग, म ध नि ध, सा, नि ध, म ग, सा |
|----|--------------|------------|----|----|-----------|------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | 10.41(1 | ओडव ओडव | ម | ٦ | / | | | साधमधसा |
| | | आडव | વ | | | अन्य शुद्ध | | सा व म व सा |
| | | | | | सायंकाल | | | |
| 10 | गौडसार | संपूर्ण | ग | ध | मध्याने | वक्र | - | सा, गरे म ग, प म ध प, नि ध सा |
| | ङ्ग | | | | | | | साधनिप,धमप,गरेमग, |
| | | | | | | | | प ऽ रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा, गरेमग, प ऽरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | , , , |
| 11 | मालश्री | ओडव | Ч | सा | सायंकाल | षाट | रे ध | सागमप निसा |
| 11 | नारात्रा | जाडप | ٩ | सा | सायकारा | शुद्ध | 1 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि प म ग सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा ग प, नि प ग प सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | यमनी | संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | प्रातःकाल | दोनो म | - | नि, रेग, मरेगप, मप, धनिसा |
| | | • • | | | | शेष शुद्ध | | सा नि ध, नि ध प, म प, |
| | | | | | | 9 | | ग म रे ग, रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | पमप, गमगरेग ऽरेसा, |
| | | | | | | | | निधनिरेग |
| | | | | | | 0 | | |
| 13 | चन्द्रकान्ता | षाडव | ग | नि | सायंकाल | तीव्र म | आरोहे म | सारेगपधनिसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | | | सा निधपमगरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | सा, निरेसा, निध निप,धपसा,रेसा |

| | 2. बिलावलः | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|---------|--------|------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|
| क्रमा | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः | | | | |
| ङ्कः | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | बिलावली | षाडव संपूर्ण | ध | ग | प्रातःकाल | आरोहे शुद्ध अवरोहे कोमल नि | आरोहे म | सा,गरेगप, धनिसा सानिधप, धनिधप, मगमरे, सा गरेऽगप, मगमरे, गपधनिध प | | | | |
| 2 | बिहाग | ओडव संपूर्ण | ग | नि | रात्रि १/२ | तीव्र म शेष शुद्ध | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा ग, म प नि सा सा नि, ध प, म प ग म ग, रे सा नि सा ग म प, म प ग म ग, रे सा | | | | |
| 3 | शंकरा | ओडव षाडव | Ч | सा | रात्रि – २ | शुद्ध | आरोहे रे म अवरोहे म | सा ग, प, नि ध सा सा नि प, नि ध, सा नि प, ग, रे सा नि ध सा नि ऽ प, ग प ग सा | | | | |
| 4 | देशीकारः | ओडव ओडव | ध | ग | प्रातःकाल | शुद्ध | म नि | सा, रेगप, ध सा सा, ध, प, गप, धप, गरे सा गप, धपध | | | | |
| 5 | पहाडिका | ओडव | सा | प | सर्वकालिक | शुद्ध | म नि | सारेगपधसा साधपगरेसा | | | | |
| 6 | माड | वक्र संपूर्ण | सा | Ч | सर्वकालिक | अवरोह वक्र | - | सा ग रे म ग प म ध प नि ध सा सा ध नि प ध म प ग म सा | | | | |
| 7 | देवगिरी | वक्र संपूर्ण | सा | ч | दिन - १ | शुद्ध | - | सा, रेग, मरे, गप, निध, निसा सा, निध, निप, मगमरेग, रेसा सारेगरेसा, निधनिधपग, मरे ग, रेसा | | | | |
| 8 | नट्ट | संपूर्ण ओडव | म | सा | रात्रि – २ | शुद्ध | अवरोहे ग ध | सा रे ग म प ध नि सा सा नि प म रे सा ग म प नि सा ऽ नि सा, नि प सा | | | | |
| 9 | शुक्ला | संपूर्ण | शुद्ध म | सा | प्रातःकाल | दोनो नि | - | सा ग म, रे प, ध नि सासा नि ध नि ध प, म ग म रे सा सा ग म प म ग, म ग म रे सा | | | | |
| 10 | नटबिलावली | षाडव संपूर्ण | म | सा | दिन – २ | - | आरोहे ध | सा ग म, रे ग म प, नि सा सा नि ध प, प ध नि ध प, ध म ग, ग रे सा ग म प नि सा ऽ नि सा, नि ध प सा | | | | |
| 11 | मलुहाकेदारः | ओडव संपूर्ण | सा | н | रात्रि – १ | शुद्ध | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा, ग म प, नि सा सा रे सा, नि ध प, ग म प, ग म् रे सा ग म प, ग म रे सा ध प म, म प नि सा | | | | |
| 12 | गुणकेली | - | सा | प | दिन - १ | _ | - | - | | | | |

| 13 | ककुभ: | संपूर्ण | н | सा | प्रातःकाल | दोनो नि | - | सारेग सा, रेम प, ध नि ध सा सा नि ध नि ध प, म प म ग, म रे सा सा प म ग रे ग, सा रे सा, रेम प, म ग रे सा |
|----|-----------|----------------|--------|----|------------|---------|---------|---|
| 14 | दुर्गा | ओडव ओडव | म | सा | रात्रि - १ | शुद्ध | ग नि | सारेमपधसा साधपमरेसा ध,मरेऽप,पधमऽरे,सारेध सा |
| 15 | हंसध्वनि | ओडव | तार सा | Ч | रात्रि १ | शुद्ध | मध | सारेगरे,गप, निसा रेसानिप,गरे,सा गपनिप,गरेसा |
| 16 | हेमकल्याण | ओडव संपूर्ण | सा | Ч | रात्रि १ | शुद्ध | आरोहे ध | सारेगमपनिसा सानिधपमगरेसा सारेगरेसा,गरेगप,गरेसा |
| 17 | सर्पर्दा | संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | प्रातःकाल | दोनो नि | - | सारेगमधपधनिसा सानिधप, निधप, धप, मगम रे, सा सा, रेसारेगमधप, निधप, रेग मरे, सारेसा |
| 18 | लच्छाशाखः | संपूर्ण | ध | ग | प्रातःकाल | दोनो नि | - | सा,ग, रेगमप, धनिसा सा निधप, मपध, मगमरे, सा गरेऽगप, मगमरे, गपधनिध प |

| | | | | | | 3. खमाज | ा ः | |
|-------|-----------|---------|--------|--------|------------|---------------|------------|--|
| क्रमा | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वर-विशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| ङ्कः | | | | | | | | ů . |
| 1 | झिंझूटी | संपूर्ण | ग | नि | रात्रि १ | नि कोमल | - | सारेगमपधनिसा |
| | • | संपूर्ण | | | | | | सा नि ध प म ग रे सा, सा रे ग रे सा, नि ध प |
| 2 | खमाज | षाडव | ग | नि | रात्रि – | आरोहे शुद्धनि | आरोहे रे | सा ग म प ध नि सा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | 2 | अवरोहे | | सा नि ध प म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | कोमलिन | | नि ध, म प ध ऽ म ग प म ग रे सा |
| 3 | तिलंग | ओडव | ग | नि | रात्रि – | आरोहे शुद्ध | रे ध | सा, ग, म प, नि सा |
| | | ओडव | | | ? | अवरोहे | | सा, नि प, म ग सा |
| | | | | | | कोमळ नि | | निप, गमगसा |
| 4 | खंबावती | वक्र- | म | सा | रात्रि – | नि कोमल | अवरोहे | सारेमपधनिऽधसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | 2 | | रे | रे सा नि ध प, ध म् प ग म सा |
| | | षाडव | | | | | | रेमपधसा, निधप, धमपगमसा |
| 5 | दुर्गा | ओडव | ध | रे | रात्रि – | शुद्ध | ग नि | सारेमपधसा |
| | | ओडव | | | 2 | | | सा ध प म रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | म प ध म रे, ध सा |
| 6 | रागेश्वरी | ओडव | सा / ग | नि | रात्रि – | कोमळ नि | आरोहे | सा ग म ध नि सा |
| | | षाडव | | | 2 | | रेप | सा नि ध, म ग, रे सा |
| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | ध नि सा ग, म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | Ч | |
| 7 | सोरटी | ओडव | रे | ध | रात्रि – | अवरोहे नि | आरोहे | सा रे, म प नि, सा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | ? | कोमळ | रे ध | सा रे नि ध, म प ध, म रे, नि सा |
| | | | | | | | | निसा, मरे, मपधमरे, निसरेसा |
| 8 | तिलक्का | ओडव | सा | प | रात्रि – | शुद्ध | आरोहे | सारेग सा,रेम प ध म प, नि सा |
| | मोद | षाडव | | | ? | | ग ध | सा प, ध म ग, सा रे ग ऽ सा नि |
| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | सा प ध म ग, सा रे ग सा नि ऽ प नि सा रे ग |
| | | | | | | | रे | सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | जयावंती | संपूर्ण | रे | प | रात्रि - २ | दोनो ग नि | | सा, ध निरे, रेगमप, निसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | | | सा निधप, धगमरे गरे सा |
| | | | | | | | | रेगरेसा, निसाधनिरे |
| 10 | गौडमल्हार | संपूर्ण | म | सा | रात्रि २ | शुद्ध- अवरोहे | - | स, रेगरेमगरेसा, रेमप, धनिसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | कोमल नि | | सा, ध नि प म, ग म रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | रेगरेमगरेसा,रेपमपधसाधपम |
| 11 | गारा | संपूर्ण | ग | ध | सार्वका | दोनो ग नि | - | सा नि ध प, म प ध नि सा, रे ग रेग म प, ध नि |
| | | | | | लिक | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा निध निध पमग, रेगरे सा निध प |
| | | | | | | | | निधप, मप, मनिधनिसा |
| 12 | बडहंस | ओडव | प/म | सा | दिन – २ | आरोहे | ग, ध | सारेम,रेमप, निसा |
| | | | | | | शुद्धअवरोहे | | सा नि प म, ध प म रे नि सा |
| | | | | | | कोमल नि | | |

| 13 | नारायणी | ओडव षाडव | रे | प | रात्रि — २ | अवरोहे कोमळ नि | आरोहे ग नि अवरोहे ग | सारे, मपधसा सानिधप, मरेसा निधप, मरे, रेधसा |
|----|-----------------|-------------|----------|---|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| 14 | प्रताप वराळी | ओडव षाडव | t | ч | रात्रि – २ | कोमळ नि | आरोहे ग नि अवरोहे नि | सा गरे गमपध निसा सा निधपमगरे सा गमप निधसा निधपमगमगरे गगरे सा धध निसा |
| 15 | नाग स्वरावलि | ओडव | सा | म | रात्रि — २ | रे नि | रे नि | सा ग म प ध सा सा ध प म ग सा ग म प नि सा नि ध ध रे नि सा रे सा नि सा नि ध ध नि सा सा |

| | | | | | 4. भैरवः | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------|--------|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| 1 | भैरव | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ध | रे | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | - | सारेगमपधनि सा सानिधपमगरे सा गमधऽधऽप,ग मरेऽरेसा |
| 2 | मेघरंजनी | ओडव | म | सा | रात्रि – १ | रे कोमल | प ध | सारेगमनिसा सानिमगरेसा सारेगम,गमरेऽ रेसानिसारेसा |
| 3 | गुणक्रि | ओडव | ध | रे | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमल | ग नि | सारेमपधसा साधपमरेसा सारेसा,धधसा, धपम,साधसा |
| 4 | जोगिया | ओडव षाडव | ਸ | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | आरोहे ग नि अवरोहे ग | सारे मपधसा सानिधप,धमरे सा सारेमप,मप,ध पधम,रेमरेसा, निधधसा |
| 5 | प्रभात | संपूर्ण | म | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | - | सारेगमपधनि सा सानिधपमगरे सा गमधमऽधऽप, मग,म,रेऽरेसा |
| 6 | कलिंग | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | रात्रि -४/ प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | - | सारेग, मप, धनि सा सानिधप, मपध पंमग, रेसा धप, गमग, रेसा |
| 7 | सौराष्ट्र | संपूर्ण | н | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे कोमळ दोनो ध | - | सारेसा, गमपध प, गमधनिसा सानिधम, गमध धप, गमपगमरे रेसा गमधधप, गमरे रेसा |

| 8 | रामकेली | षाडव | <u></u> ਬ | रि | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | आरोहे रे | सा ग, म प, ध नि |
|----|-----------|--------------|-----------|----|------------|------------|----------|-----------------------|
| 0 | रामकरा। | संपूर्ण | ч | | 31(1.97)(1 | दोनो नि | 911(10 (| सा |
| | | सपूरा | | | | दोना म | | सा निधप, मप, ध |
| | | | | | | दाना म | | |
| | | | | | | | | निधप,गमरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | प, म प ध नि ध प, |
| | | | | | | | | ग मे रे रे सा |
| 9 | विभास | ओडव | ध | रे | दिन १ | रे ध कोमळ | म नि | सारेगपधसा |
| | | ओडव | | | | अन्य शुद्ध | | साधप,गपधप |
| | | | | | | | | गरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | धधप,गपगरेसा |
| | 30 | - > | | | • | | | |
| 10 | गौरी | ओडव | रे | प | सायंकाल | रे ध कोमळ | आरोहे ध | सारेगरेमपनिसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | अन्य शुद्ध | ग | सा निधपम, धप |
| | | | | | | | | म ग, ग रे सा नि सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि नि सा, रे ग, रे |
| | | | | | | | | सा रे नि, नि ध नि |
| | | | | | | | | नि सा |
| 11 | ललितपञ्चम | षाडव | म | सा | रात्रि ३ | रे ध कोमल | आरोहे प | सारेगमधनिसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | दोनो म | | सा नि ध प, म प ग, |
| | | | | | | | | म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | निसाम, पममग, |
| | | | | | | | | म ग रे सा |
| 12 | सावेरी | ओडव | प | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमल | आरोहे ग | सारेम प ध सा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | | नि | सा नि ध प म ग रे |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | ध सारे म प ध ध |
| | | | | | | | | सारेगरेरे सासा |
| 13 | बंगाल | षाडव | ध | रे | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमळ | नि | सारेगमपधसा |
| | | | | | | | | साधपमगमरे |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | गमप,गमधध |
| | | | | | | | | सा, ध ध प, ग म रे |
| | | | | | | | | रे सा |
| 14 | शिवभैरव | वक्र संपूर्ण | ध | ŧ | प्रातःकाल | दोनो ग नि, | - | सारेगमपधनि |
| | | 6 | | | | कोमळ रे ध | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि ध प, नि ध प |
| | | | | | | | | म ग म रे सा, नि स |
| | | | | | | | | गरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | सा,रेरेसामगमरे |
| | | | | | | | | सा, निधप, मप, |
| | | | | | | | | धधनिसा |
| | | | | | | | | प प । ग सा |

| 15 | आनंदभैरव | संपूर्ण | म | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे कोमल | - | सारेगमपधनि |
|----|----------|---------|---|----|-----------|--------------|----|----------------------|
| | | | | | | अन्य शुद्ध | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि ध प, म ग म |
| | | | | | | | | रे ऽ रेसा |
| | | | | | | | | ग म रे रे सा, नि ध प |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| 16 | हिजेज | षाडव | म | सा | सायंकाल | दोनो ध | नि | सारेगमपधसा |
| | | | | | | (आरोहे | | साधपमगरेसा |
| | | | | | | शुद्ध अवरोहे | | |
| | | | | | | कोमल) | | |
| 17 | आहीरभैरव | संपूर्ण | म | सा | प्रातःकाल | रे नि कोमल | - | सारेगमप,धनि |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि ध प, म ग म |
| | | | | | | | | रे ऽ रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | गमरेऽरेसा, निध |
| | | | | | | | | निरे ऽरे सा |

| | | | | | 5. | भैरवी | | |
|-----------|------------|---------|------|--------|------------|------------|---------|---|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| 1 | भैरवी | संपूर्ण | म | सा | प्रातःकाल | रेगधनि | | सारेगमपधनिसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | कोमळ | | सा नि ध प म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | मगरेग, सारेसा, धनिसा |
| 2 | मालकोशः | ओडव | म | सा | रात्रि – २ | ग ध नि | रेप | सा ग म् ध नि सा |
| | | | | | | कोमळ | | सा नि ध म ग सा |
| | | | | | | | | ध नि सा म, ग म् ग सा |
| 3 | भूपालः | ओडव | ध | ग | प्रातः | रे ग ध | म नि | सारेगपधसा |
| | | | | | काल | कोमल | | सा ध प ग रे सा ध रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा ध सा, ध रे रे सा,ग रे रे, सा रे ग रे |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| 4 | आसावरी | षाडव | म | ध | दिन -२ | रे ग ध नि | आरोहे | सारेमपधसा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | कोमल | ग नि | सा नि ध प म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा म प , म प ध म प, ग रे सा |
| 5 | धनाश्री, | ओडव | सा | प | दिन ३ | रेगधनि | आरोहे | सा ग म प नि सा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | कोमल | रे ध | सा निधपमगरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | रे निधप, मग, मरेगरे सा |
| 6 | झीलफ, | | | | प्रातः | रेगधनि | | |
| | जंगूल | | | | काल | कोमल | | |
| 7 | मोटकी | ओडव | म | सा | | | आरोहे | सा ग म प ध नि सा |
| | | षाडव | | | | | रे ध | सा नि प म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | |
| | | | | | | | ध | |
| 8 | शुद्धसामंत | ओडव | म | सा | प्रातः | रेगधनि | आरोहे | सारेमपधसा |
| | | षाडव | | | काल | कोमल | ग नि | सा ध प म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | |
| | | | | | | | नि | |
| 9 | वसंतमुखारी | संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | दिन २ | रे ध नि | - | सारेगमपधनिसा |
| | | | | | | कोमल | | सा नि ध प अम ग रे सा नि सा |
| | | | | | | | | सारेगपमगम,गरेसा,गमरेसा |

| | | | | | (| 5. आसा | वरी | |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|------------|---|
| क्र मा ङ्क | | जातिः | वादी | सं वा दी | समयः | स्वर- विशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| 1 | आसावरी | ओडव संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन- २ | ग ध नि कोमळ | आरोहे ग नि | सा रे म प ध सा सा नि ध प, म प ध म प ग ऽ रे सा म प ध म प ग, रे सा |
| 2 | जौनपूरी | षाडव संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन- २ | ग ध नि कोमळ | आरोहे ग | सा रे म प ध नि सा सा नि ध प, म ग रे सा म प, नि ध प, ध म प ग ऽ रे म प |
| 3 | देव गांधार | ओडव संपूर्ण | सा / ध | प / ग | दिन- २ | ध नि कोमळ दोनो ग | आरोहे रेध | सारेम प, ध ऽ नि सा सा नि ध ऽ प, ध म प ग ऽ रे सा, रे ग म प ग रे सा ध म प ग ऽ रे सा, रे नि सा रे ग म |
| 4 | सिंध भैरवी | संपूर्ण | ध | म/ ग | दिन- २ | अवरोहे विकल्पे रे कोमल | - | निध प ध सा रे ग, म प ध नि ध सा सा नि ध प म ग रे सा नि ध प म प ध सा रे ग रे सा |
| 5 | देशी | (षाडव) वक्रसंपूर्ण | प/ सा | रे∕ म | दिन २ | दोनो ध नि ग कोमळ | आरोहे ग | सा रे ग सा रे नि नि सा, रे म प, ध म प, नि सा सा प, ध म प रे ग सा रे नि नि सा रे ग सा रे नि नि सा |
| 6 | दरबारीकानडा | वक्र संपूर्ण | रे | ч / म | मध्य रात्रि | ग ध नि कोमळ | - | सारेग 5 मरेसा, म प, ध निसा सा, ध 5 नि प, म प ग म रेसा सारे ग 5 ग 5 (म) रेसा ध निरेसा |
| 7 | अड्डाण | षाडव संपूर्ण | तार सा | Ч | रात्रि ३ | ग ध कोमळ दोनो नि | आरोहे ग | सारेमप, धनिसा साधनिप, मपगमरेसा मपधनिसा, धनिप, मपगमरेसा |
| 8 | कौशिक | वक्र संपूर्ण | ч | सा | प्रातः काल | दोनो ध नि कोमळ ग | - | रे नि सा ग, म प,ध नि सा रे सा नि ध प, म प, ग म रे सा रे नि सा. ग ध नि प नि प ग म रे सा |
| 9 | खट | संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन २ | कोमल रे ध | | सारेऽरेगमपधऽध निसा सानिधऽधपमगरेऽरेसा |
| 1 0 | झीलफ | संपूर्ण | ध | ग | प्रातः काल | कोमल रे ध | | सा रे ग म प ध नि सा सा नि ध प म ग रे सा |

| | | | | | 7. तो | डी | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|--|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| 1 | तोडी | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ध | ग | प्रातःकाल | रे ग ध कोमळ म तीव्र | - | सरेग, मपध, निसा सानिध, पमग, रेसा धनिसारेग, मरेग, रेसा |
| 2 | गुर्जरीतोडी | षाडव षाडव | ध | रे | दिन – २ | रे ग ध कोमळ म तीव्र | Ч | सारेग, मधनिसा, सानिध, मधमग, रेगरेसा निधमगरे, गरेसा |
| 2 | मीयांतोडी | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन २ | रे ग ध कोमळ म तीव्र | | सारेग, मध ऽप, मध निसा सानिधप, मग, रेगरेसा धपमग ऽरेगरेसा |
| 3 | दरबारीतोडी | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन २ | रे ग ध कोमळ म तीव्र | - | सारेगमपधनिसा सानिधपमगरेसा धनिसारेगरेगरेसा |
| 4 | मूलतानीतोडी | ओडव संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | दिन – ३ | रे ग ध कोमळ म तीव्र | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा म ग म प, नि सा सा नि ध प, म ग, रे सा नि सा, म ग ऽ म प, म ग म ऽ ग रे सा (प म ग म ग रे सा मीण्ड) |

| | | | | | 8. | पूर्वी | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः |
| 1 | पूर्वी | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ग | नि | सायं संधि प्रकाश | कोमल रे ध, दोनो म | - | नि सारेगमप, मधनि सा, रेनिधप, मपगमगरेसा निसरेग, रेगरेमग, मगरेसा |
| 2 | श्रीरागः | ओडव संपूर्ण | कोमल रे | ч | दिन ४ | रे ध कोमल म तीव्र | आरोहे ग ध | सा, रेरेम प, निसा सा, निध प, मगरे ऽरेसा सा, रेरेसा, रेप, मगरेरेसा |
| 3 | गौरी | ओडव संपूर्ण | ₹ | ч | सायंकाल | रे ध कोमल | आरोहे ग ध | सारेम निसा सानिध अप, मग, रेसा सारेग, रेगरे, ममप, धधप, मरेगरेसा |
| 4 | दीपकः | संपूर्ण | सा | Ч | दिन ४ | रे ध कोमल | - | निरेसागप,गपधसानिसा सानिधपमगरेसा निरेसागपध,पगप,गरेसा |
| 5 | रेवा | ओडव | t | ध | सायं काल | रे ध कोमल | म नि | सारेगपधसा साधपगरेसा गपधधप,सा,गरेरेसा |
| 6 | विभास(भैरव) | ओडव | ध | रे | प्रातःकाल | रे ध कोमल | म नि | सारेगपधसा साधपगरेसा पधपगप,सागपगपसा |
| 7 | मालवी | षाडव | t | Ч | सायंकाल | रे ध कोमल | आरोहे नि अवरोहे ध दुर्बल | सारेगमपमधसा सानिपमगरेसा |
| 8 | त्रिवेणी | षाडव | ŧ | ч | सायंकाल | रे ध कोमल | म | सा, रेसा गपरे 5 सा, रेपधप, निधसा सा, निधप, गप, गरेसा सा निरेगरेसा गरेगरेसा |
| 9 | टंकिरा | षाडव | Ч | सा | सायंकाल | कोमल रे ध तीव्र म | म | सारेगपधनिसा सानिधपगरेसा |

| 10 | जेतश्री | ओडव संपूर्ण | ग | नि | सायंकाल | कोमल रे ध तीव्र म | आरोहे रे ध | सा ग म प नि सा सा,रे नि ध प, म ग, म ग रे सा सा ग प, ध म प, सा रे नि ध प, म ग म ग रे सा |
|----|----------------|--------------------|-----------|----|----------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| 11 | पूरियाधनाश्रीः | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | ч | सा | सायंकाल | रे ध कोमल तीव्र म | - | निरेगमपम्धनिसा रेनिधप,मग,मरेगरेसा निरेगमप,धप,मगमरेग,रे सा |
| 12 | परज | षाडव संपूर्ण | तार सा | ч | रात्रि ४ | रे ध कोमल दोनो म | आरोहे रे | नि सा ग, म प ध प, म ध नि सा सा नि ध प, म प ध प, ग म ग, म ग रे सा सा, नि ध प, म प ध प, ग म ग |
| 13 | वसंत | ओडव संपूर्ण | तार सा | प | रात्रि ४ | दोनो म रे ध कोमळ | आरोहे रे प | सा ग, म ध रे सा नि सा रे नि ध प, म ग म ऽ ग, म ध ग म ग, रे सा म ध रे सा, नि ध प, म ग म ऽ ग |

| | 9. मारवा | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------------|----------|--------|------------|---------------------|---------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः | | | | | |
| 1 | मारुवा | षाडव षाडव | कोमल रे | ध | दिन -४ | रे कोमल म तीव्र | ч | निरे, गमध, निरे, सा रे, निध, मगरे, सा निरेगमध, मगरे | | | | | |
| 2 | पूरिया | षाडव षाडव | ग | नि | सायंकाल | रे कोमल म तीव्र | Ч | सा, निरेग, म् ध निरेसा रे नि, म ध ग म् ग, रेसा ग म् ग ध ग म ग, म् रे ग, रेसा, नि ध नि ऽ रेसा | | | | | |
| 3 | वराटी | संपूर्ण | ग | ध | दिन ४ | ध कोमल | - | सारेगमपधनिसा सानिधपमगरेसा | | | | | |
| 4 | ललिता | षाडव षाडव | शुद्ध म | सा | दिन १ | ध रे कोमल दोनो म | ч | निरेगम, ममग, मधनिसा रेनिध, मधममग, रेसा निरेगम, ममग, मधममग, गऽ मगरेसा | | | | | |
| 5 | जेत | ओडव ओडव | Ч | सा | सायंकाल | कोमळ रे | म नि | सारेगप, धपसा साप, धगपगरेसा सा,रेरेसा, पगरेसा, पधपसारे सा | | | | | |
| 6 | भट्टिहार | संपूर्ण | н | सा | रातेइ ४ | दोनो म | - | सारेगमपधनिसा सानिधपमगरेसा सापग,सामगमध,गरेसा | | | | | |
| 7 | भंखार | वक्र संपूर्ण | ч | सा | रात्रि ३ | कोमल रे दोनो म | - | सारेग, मपग, मधसा सा, निरेनिध, प, मधमग, पगरे सा सारेग, पग, मधसा | | | | | |
| 8 | पञ्चम | संपूर्ण | शुद्ध म | सा | रात्रि – ४ | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | सोहनी | ओडव षाडव | ध | ग | रात्रि – ४ | रे कोमल म तीव्र | आरोहे रे प | सा ग म नि सा | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | अवरोहे प | सारेसा, निध, मग 5 मध गमग, रेसा सा, निध निध 5 मग, मध निसारे सा |
|----|----------|---------|---|----|---------|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| 10 | विभास | संपूर्ण | ध | ग | दिन १ | रे कोमल म तीव्र | - | सारेगमगपधनिधसा सानिध,मधमगरेसा रेगरेगमपधसाधपगरेसा |
| 11 | मालीगौरा | संपूर्ण | ग | ध | सायंकाल | रे कोमल तीव्र म दोनो ध | - | निरेग, मप, मधप, मधसा, निरे सा सा निध, निरेनिध, प, मधमग, रे सा मधप, मधमग, रेसा निरेसा |
| 12 | साजगीरी | संपूर्ण | ग | नि | सायंकाल | रे कोमल दोनो म ध | - | निरेग, मगमप, धपसा सा, निध, मधमग, पगरेसा मनिधसा, निरेनिधप, पधग, म गरेसा |

| | 10. काफी | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|------|--------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| क्रमाङ्कः | रागः | जातिः | वादी | संवादी | समयः | स्वरविशेषः | वर्जितः | आरोहः – अवरोहः – मुख्यअङ्गः | | | |
| 1 | काफी | संपूर्ण संपूर्ण | प | Ì | मध्य रात्रि | ग नि कोमळ | - | सारेगमपधनिसा सानिधपमगरेसा रेपमपगरे,ममपऽ | | | |
| 2 | धानी | ओडव ओडव | ग | नि | सर्वकालिके | ग नि कोमल | रे ध | सा ग म प नि सा सा नि प म ग सा सा नि सा, म प नि सा, नि प म ग, सा ग, म ग सा | | | |
| 3 | सेंधवी | ओडव संपूर्ण | सा | प | रात्रि २ | ग नि कोमल | आरोहे ग नि | सारेमपधसा सानिधपमगरेसा रेगरेमगरेसा,सानिधप,ग गरेसा | | | |
| 4 | धनाश्री | ओडव संपूर्ण | ч | सा | दिन ३ | ग नि कोमल | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा ग म प नि सा सा नि ध प म ग रे सा नि सा ग म प, म प ग, म ग रे सा | | | |
| 5 | भीम पलासिकाः | ओडव संपूर्ण | म | सा | दिन- ३ | ग नि कोमळ | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा ग म्, प नि सा सा नि ध प, म प ग म, ग रे सा नि सा म, प ग म, ग रे सा | | | |
| 6 | हंसकंकणी | ओडव संपूर्ण | ч | सा | दिन – ३ | दोनो ग नि | आरोहे रे ध | नि सा, ग म प नि सा सा नि ध प, म प, ग रे सा नि सा ग म प ग ऽ रे सा | | | |
| 7 | पटमंजरी | संपूर्ण | सा | Ч | दिन ३ | ग नि कोमल | - | सारे म प नि सा सा नि ध प म ग रे सा सा, नि सा, सा रे नि सा, ध प, म प ध प ग रे सा | | | |
| 8 | प्रदीप | ओडवसंपूर्ण | म | सा | दिन ३ | ग नि कोमल | आरोहे रेध | नि सा ग म प नि सा सा नि ध प म ग रे सा नि सा ग म ग रे सा, म प म, ग म प म ग रे सा | | | |
| 9 | बहार | षाडव षाडव | म | सा | मध्य रात्रि | ग कोमळ दोनो नि | आरोहे रे | सा म, म प ग म, ध नि सा सा नि प, म प, ग म रे सा | | | |

| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | सा म, म प ग म, नि ध नि सा |
|----|-----------------|--------------|-----|-----|-------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | | | | | ध ध | साम, मपगम, गपगम सा |
| 10 | <u>नीलांबरी</u> | 1 | | TT. | रात्रि १ | ग नि कोमल | ्य अवरोहे | सा ग म प नि सा |
| 10 | नालाषरा | संपूर्ण | प | ग | रात्र र | ग ।न कामल | | सा नि प ध नि प म ग रे म ग रे ग |
| | | | | | | | ध | |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा ग म, प ध नि ध प, म ग रे म |
| | | | | | | | | गरेगसा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | पीलु | षाडव संपूर्ण | ग | नि | सर्व | शुद्ध एवं | आरोहे | प नि सारे गरे सा नि सा ग म प, |
| | | | | | कालिक | कोमल ग | धग | नि सा |
| | | | | | | नि | | सा निधप, मपधपगरे सा नि |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | प नि सा रे ग ऽ रे सा नि ऽ ध प |
| | | | | | | | | म प नि सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | बागेश्री | ओडव | म | सा | रात्रि-२ | ग नि कोमळ | रेप | नि सा ग म, ध नि सा |
| | | संपूर्ण | | | | | | सा नि ध, म प ध ग ऽ म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | ध नि सा म ,ध नि ध म, |
| | | | | | | | | म प ध ग, म ग रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | अड्डाण | संपूर्ण | तार | | मध्यारात्रि | | | |
| | | 6 | सा | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | सहाना | संपूर्ण | Ч | सा | रात्रि – ३ | ग नि कोमळ | आरोहे | निसा, रेमरेसा, गऽ मधनि |
| | | . 6 | | | ,, | | ध | प, म प सा |
| | | | | | | | , | सा रे सा नि सा ध नि प, म प ग |
| | | | | | | | | मरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | नि सा रे सा, ग म रे सा, ध नि प, |
| | | | | | | | | गमरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | 1.17 ((1) |
| 15 | हुसेनी | | | | | | | |
| 13 | ુલગા | | | | | | | |
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| 16 | тагА | | TT | TIT | 1162111211 | क्रोगल ग | ет |) |
| 16 | नायकी | षाडव | म | सा | मध्यरात्री | कोमल ग | ध | रेप, ग ८ म, म प, नि प, सा |
| | कानड | षाडव | | | | नि | | स नि सा, नि प, नि म् प, ग ऽ ग |
| | | | | | | | | मरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | सारेप, निप, गऽगमऽरेसा |
| | | | | | | | | रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | |

| 1.7 | कौशिको | 2 | - | T | मध्यरात्री | 1 - 1 | 1 | |
|-----|-------------|------------|--------|------|-------------|------------------|--------|---|
| 17 | | संपूर्ण | म | सा | मध्यरात्रा | कोमल ग | - | निसागम्धनिसा |
| | कानड | | | | | ध नि | | सा निधम्, पग ऽमरे सा |
| | | | | | | | | गमधनिसा, निधम, पगमरे |
| | | | | | | | | सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | सुहा | ओडव | म | सा | दिन २ | ग नि कोमळ | आरोहे | नि सा, ग ऽ म प, नि प सा |
| | | षाडव | | | | | रे ध | सा, निप, मप, मपग उमरे |
| | | | | | | | अवरोहे | सा |
| | | | | | | | ម | निसागमप, निप, गमरेसा |
| | | | | | | |] ~ | 14 (1 4 4, 14 4, 4 4 (11 |
| 19 | सुघराई | ओडव | Ч | सा | दिन २ | नि कोमल | आरोहे | |
| | 3 (| संपूर्ण | | | , | | ध | |
| | | (1,0) | | | | |] ~ | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 20 | देशाख्या | षाडव | Ч | सा | दिन २ | दोनो ग नि | ध | |
| 20 | पराग्डिया | संपूर्ण | 1 | XII | 19.1 \ | 911111111 | ~ | |
| | | रायुग | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | मेघमल्लार | षाडव | ਸ ਸ | सा | रात्रि २ | नि कोमल | आरोहे | सा, रे म, रे प, म प नि सा |
| 21 | मथमल्लार | पाडव | 4 | सा | रात्र र | ।न कामल | | |
| | | | | | | | ग | सा नि प म, रे ऽ सा |
| | | | | | | | | सा नि नि सा म रे, |
| | | | | | | | | प म रे नि नि सा |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | सूरमल्लार | ओडव | म | सा | मध्याह्न | आरोहे शुद्ध | आरोहे | सारेम, पनिसा |
| | | षाडव | | | | अवरोहे | ग ध | सा नि प, म प नि ध प, म ऽ रे |
| | | | | | | कोमळ नि | अवरोहे | नि सा |
| | | | | | | | ग | सारेपम, निमप, निधप, मऽ |
| | | | | | | | | रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ |
| 23 | मीयांमल्लार | संपूर्ण | सा/म | प/सा | मध्य रात्रि | ग कोमल | अवरोहे | सारे ऽपगमरेसा, मरेप, नि |
| | | षाडव | | | | दोनो नि | ध | ऽधनि ऽसा |
| | | | | | | ,,,,,,, | , | सा नि प म प, ग म रे सा |
| | | | | | | | | रे प, ग ऽगमरे सा, नि नि ऽध |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | नि ऽ सा |
| 24 | मध्यमादि:- | ओडव | रे | Ч | मध्याहन | | ग ध | |
| 2 1 | मध्यमावती | आडव ओडव | | ' | 1-1101 | | | |
| | नञ्जनायसा | जा७५ | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | सारंगः | ओडव | रे | Ч | दिन – २ | आरोहे शुद्ध | ग ध | नि सा रे, म प, नि सा |
| | | ओडव | ` | ` | | 3.00 | | सा नि प, म रे, सा |
| | | VIII 94 | | | | | | Sir 11 1, 11 2, 511 |

| | | | अवरोहे | नि सा रे, म रे, प म रे, नि सा |
|--|--|--|---------|-------------------------------|
| | | | कोमल नि | |

Conclusion:

Thus, in this Chapter 3 the definitions and explanations with detailed notes are given. The text is the treatise which is providing the Sanskrit verses and the opinions of the main topics. The main topics are covered here with detailed notes.
