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Carnatic music compositions

Carnatic music information.
Carnatic music examples.
Components of carnatic music.
Compositions of carnatic music which are devotional songs.

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "List of Carnatic composers" – news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (December 2016) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Carnatic musicTanjavur-style tambura Concepts Sruti Svara Rāga Tāla Mēlakarta Asampūrṇa Mēlakarta Compositions Gītaṃ Svarajati Varṇaṃ Kṛti Kīrtana Rāgaṃ Tānaṃ Pallavi Tillana Instruments Melody Sarasvatī Viṇā Veṇu Nādasvaram Goṭṭavādyam (Citra Viṇā) Violin Percussion Mṛdaṅgam Ghaṭam Morsing Kanjira Thavil Drone Tambura Shruti box Composers Glossarytte List of composers of Carnatic music, a subgenre of Indian classical music. Chronologically they can be grouped into 4 different Eras: Pre-Trinity Era, Trinity Era, Post Trinity Era and Modern Era. Composers are listed here based on this classification and their birth years are provided to the extent available. Pre-Trinity Era Composers (17th Century and Prior) These are early stage composers that created the rules and foundations of classical music. Allama Prabhu (12th century) Andal (9th century) Arunagirinathar (b.1480) Bhadrachala Raama daasu (1620-1688) Jayadeva, (12th Century) - Composed Gita Govinda Prathama Vaggeyakara(First poet-composer) of Carnatic and Hindustani music forms to compose art music (in contrast to traditional bhakti poems) involving ragas; he is praised for his contributions to dance and music by his contemporary and later musicologists in their musical treatises Kanakadasa (1509-1609) Karaikkal Ammeiyar (7th century) Kshetrayya (1600-1680) Madhwacharya (12th century) Manikkavasagar (10th century) Muthu Thandavar (1525-1625) Naraharitirtha (1250-1333) Narayana Teertha (1650-1725) Padmanabha Tirtha (12th century) Papanasa Mudaliar (1650-1725) Paidala Gurumurthi Sastrī (17th century) - Composed over 1000 geethams purandaradasa (1484-1564) Raghavendra Swami (1595–1671) Sarangapani (1680-1750) Sripadaraya (1404-1502) Sundaramurti (7th century) Thirunavukkarasar (7th century) Tallapaka Annamacharya (1408-1503) Vadirajathirtha (1480-1600) Vijaya Dasa (1682-1755) Vyasaṭirtha (1460-1539) Trinity Era Composers (18th Century) Composers of 18th Century started a new era in the history of Carnatic music with the introduction of new ragas, kritlis and musical forms that are widely adopted and laid foundation for what we know today as Classical music. Trinity are the biggest contributors of this era even though there are a large number of musicians and composers that left their mark during this period. Arunachala Kavi (1711-1788) Ghanam Krishna Iyer (1790-1854) Gopala Dasa (1722-1762) Irayamman Tampi (1762-1856) Jagannatha Dasa (1728-1809) Kaiwara Sri Yogi Nareyana (1730-1840) Krishnarajendra Wodeyar III (1799-1868) Marimutthu Pillai (1717-1787) Muthuswami Dikshitar (1775-1835) Mysore Sadasiva Rao (b. 1790) Oottukkadu Venkata Kavi (1700-1765) Pacchimiriām Adiyappa (early 18th century) Sadasiva Brahmendra (18th century) Thyagaraja Swami (1767-1847) Tiruvaur Ramaswami Pillai (1798-1852) Ramaswami Dikshitar (1735-1817) Syama Sastrī (1762-1827) Post-Trinity Era Composers (19th Century) Ajjada Adibhatla Narayana Dasu (1864-1945) Primary contribution is in the area of Hari katha. Also created several kritlis as part of the hari kathas he authored Ambi Dikshitar (1863-1936) Propagated Muthuswami Dikshitar compositions and helped bring them into modern era Also used the mudra of gurguha for about 10 compositions we have available at this time Anai Ayya brothers Annamalai Reddiyar (1865–1891) Cheyyur Chengalvaraya Sastrī (1810-1900) Chittoṛ Subrahmanya Pillai (1898-1975) Dharmapuri Subbarayaṛ Composed more than 50 Javalis Ennapadam Venkatarama Bhagavatar (1880-1961) Gopalakrishna Bharathi (1811-1896) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar (1919-1974) Kavi Kunjara Bharati (1810-1896) Koteeswara Iyer (1870-1940) Composed in all 72 melakarta raagas Kothhavaasal Venkatarama Ayyar (1810-1880) Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer (1844-1893) Composed Mela raga maalika Manambuchavadi Venkatasubbayyar Mayuram Viswanatha Sastrī (1893-1958) Muthiah Bhagavatar (1877-1945) Mysore T. Chowdiah (1894-1967) Mysore Vasudevacharya (1865-1961) Neelakanta Sivan (1839-1900) Pallavi Seshayyar (1842-1905) Papanasam Sivan (1890-1973) Patnam Subramania Iyer (1845-1902) Pattabhiramayya (b. 1863) Poochi Srinivasa Iyengar (1860-1919) Rallapalli Anantha Krishna Sharma (1893-1979) Subbarama Dikshitar (1839-1906) Subbaraya Sastrī (1803-1862) Son of Shyama Shastri and First generation disciple of Tyagaraja Mahakavi Subramanya Bharathiyar (1862-1921) Shuddhananda Bharati (1897-1990) Swathi Thirunal || (1813-1846) Thanjavur Quartet (1801-1856) Tiger Varadachariar (1876-1950) Tiruvottiyur Thyagayya (1845-1917) Son of Veena Kuppayya Veena Kuppayya (1798-1860) First generation disciple of Tyagaraja Veene Sheshanna (1852-1926) Modern Era Composers (20th Century and beyond) A. Kanyasulkam Anurajam Krishna (1917-1989) Annavarapu Rama Swamy (b.1926) C. N. Balasubramaniam (1910-1965) Kalyani Varadarajan (1923-2003) Composed in all 72 Melakarta ragas Lalugudi Jayaraman (1930-2013) M.Balamuralikrishna (1930-2016) Composed in all 72 melakarta ragas and created several new ragas including those with fewer than 5 notes M. D. Ramanathan (1923-1984) Maharajapuram Santhanam (1928-1992) N. Ravikiran (b.1967) Composed in all 35 Suladi talas N. S. Ramachandran (b.1908) Nallan Chakravartula Krishnamacharyulu (1924-2006) Samavedam Shanmukha Sarma (b.1967) Composed only lyrics. Music is set by a few contemporary musicians Suguna Purushothaman (1941-2015) Composed navagraha kritthis in Tamil T. V. Gopalakrishnan (1932-Present) T. R. Subramaniam (1929-2013) Pre-Trinity composers (Born in 17th Century or earlier) Composer Years Languages Approx. number of compositions Signature(Insignia) Other Info Naraharitirtha 1250? - 1333) Sanskrit Narahari Composed Dasara Padas Sripadaraya 1404-1502 Kannada, Sanskrit Ranga Vittala Composed Dasara Padas Tallapaka Annamacharya 1408-1503 Telugu, Sanskrit 36,000 compositions were composed, out of which around 12,000 are only available as of today Venkatachala, venkatagiri, venkatadhri, venkatesu Called as Telugu pada-kavita pitamaha; composed in themes srungara (love), adhyatma (bhakti) and philosophical in 100 ragas; also the author of the musical text Sankeertana Lakshana Vadirajathirtha 1480-1600) Kannada, Sanskrit hundreds Hayavadana Composed Dasara Padas in his Ramagadya, Vaikunthavarnane and Lakshmisobanehadu Arunagirinathar 1480- Tamil 760 Composed Tirupugazh Purandara Dasa 1484-1564 Kannada, Sanskrit 475,000, of which only around 2000 have come down to us Purandara Vittala Set the Carnatic music in its present form; composed basic exercises for practice like sarali and janta varisai, and thus known as 'Karnataka Sangeetha Pitamahaha', meaning the Grandfather of Carnatic music. Kanaka Dasa 1509-1609 Kannada 300 Adi Keshava Composed Dasara Padas in native metrical forms such as Suladi and Ugabhoga and wrote 5 classical Kavya epics poems in Shatpadi Muthu Thandavar 1525-1625 Tamil 165 Kshetrayya or Kshetraraja or Varadaya 1600-1680 Telugu 100 Muvgavopala Composed immortal padams which are even popular today in Bharathanatyam & Kuchipudi. Also the oldest composer whose tunes are available Bhadrachala Raama daasu 1620-1688 Telugu 500 Bhadradiṛi Composed devotional songs Narayana Teertha or Tallavajihala Govinda Sastry 1650-1745 Telugu, Sanskrit 200 Vara Naarayana Teertha Composed Krishna leela Tarangini Papanasa Mudaliar 1650-1725 Tamil Sarangapani 1680-1750 Telugu 220 Venugopala Paidala Gurumurthi Sastrī 17th century Telugu, Sanskrit Composed mainly geetams, many of which have since been lost Vijaya Dasa 1682-1755 Kannada 25,000 Vijaya Vittala Composed Dasara Padas in native metrical forms such as Suladi and Ugabhoga Oottukkadu Venkata Kavi 1700-1765 Tamil, Sanskrit 600 Composed in complex talas like Sankeerna Matyam and Misra Ata. Also an early composer of Navavarana kritlis. He was the pioneer of the Madhyama Kala Prayoga. Had knowledge of ancient Tamil tags system too. His Sapta Ratnas were the precursors to Thyagaraja's pancharatnas. His kritlis often used complicated madhyamakala systems. Arunachala Kavi 1711-1788 Tamil 320 Marimutthu Pillai 1717-1787 Tamil 42 Gopala Dasa 1722-1762 Kannada 10,000 Gopala Vittala Composed Dasara Padas in native metrical forms such as Suladi and Ugabhoga Pacchimiriām Adiyappa early 18th century Telugu Composed the immortal Viriboni bhairavi ata tala varnam Sadasiva Brahmendra 18th century Sanskrit 95 Jagannatha Dasa 1728-1809 Kannada 260 Jagannatha Vittala Composed Dasara Padas, and the Kavya poems Hari kathamritsara in the native shatpadi and Tattva suvalli in the native tripadi meters Kaiwara Sri Yogi Nareyana 1730-1840 Kannada & Telugu 172 Amaranareyana Composed 20 Kannada Keerthanam and 152 Telugu Padas, and the Kavya poems on various gods Ramaswami Dikshitar 1735 - 1817 Telugu, Sanskrit Thyageshwara Composed many varnams, padams, and kirtanas; popularly considered the inventor of Hamsadwhani Trinity-Age composers (Born in 18th century) These composers lived during the time of the Trinity and there are recorded instances of their interaction with the Trinity. Composer Years Languages Signature(Insignia) Approx. Number of Compositions Other Info Syama Sastrī 1762-1827 Telugu, Sanskrit Shyama Krishna 400 Eldest of the trinity. He came from a family of priests at the Bangaru Kamakshi temple in Thanjavur, he composed on many devi temples in the region. He is famous for his use of chitta swara sahiyam and complicated talams, as well as modernizing Ananda Bhairavi raga Thyagaraja Swami 1767-1847 Telugu, Sanskrit Thyagaraja 24000 of which only 700 are available today Most famous of the trinity, composed many kritlis on lord Rama, and also a few group kritlis at temples for Shiva and Parvati. He composed the famous ghanaraga pancharatha kritlis, and was famous for the use of ragas such as Kharaharapriya and Ritugowla. Muthuswami Dikshitar 1775-1835 Sanskrit Gurguha 400 Youngest of the trinity, famous for his use of madhyamakala sahiyams, raga mudra, and Sanskrit rhyming. He composed multiple group kritlis. Irayimman Tampi 1782-1856 Malayalam, Sanskrit Padmanabha 40 Ghanam Krishna Iyer 1790-1854 Tamil Muthu Kumara 85 Tiruvaur Ramaswami Pillai 1798-1852 Tamil Vedapura Thanjavur Quartet 1801-1856 Telugu, Tamil, Sanskrit Kavi Kunjara Bharati 1810-1896 Tamil Kavi Kunjaran 200 Cheyyur Chengalvaraya Sastrī 1810-1900 Sanskrit, Telugu Chengalvarayadasa 1000 Swathi Thirunal 1813-1846 Sanskrit, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada, Telugu, Hindi, Braj Bhasha Padmanabha, Sarasinabha, etc. 300+ 19th century Composers Composer Years Languages Approx. Number of Compositions Signature(Insignia) Other Info Mahakavi Subramanya Bharathiyar 1882-1921 Tamil 230 Annamalai Reddiyar 1865-1891 Tamil 40 Anai Ayya brothers 19th century Telugu, Tamil 20 Umadasa Dharmapuri Subbarayar 19th century Telugu 50 Dharmapuri Composed many javalis Ennapadam Venkatarama Bhagavatar 1880-1961 Venkataramana [1] Gopalakrishna Bharathi 1811-1896 Tamil 395 Balakrishnan Koteeswara Iyer 1870-1940 Tamil, Sanskrit 200 Kavikunjaradasan Composed in all 72 Melakarta raagas Krishnarajendra Wodeyar III 1799-1868 Sanskrit Jayachamaraja Wodeyar 1919-1974 Sanskrit 70 Srividya Maha Vaidyanatha Iyer 1844-1893 Sanskrit, Tamil 100 Guhadasa Composed 72-Melakarta raaga maalika Manambuchavadi Venkatasubbayyar 19th century Telugu, Tamil 50 Venkatesa Cousin and disciple of Thyagaraja Mayuram Viswanatha Sastrī 1893-1958 Tamil, Sanskrit 160 Vishwam, Vedapuri Muthiah Bhagavatar 1877-1945 Tamil, Kannada Sanskrit 390 Harikesha Composed many famous songs, including a set of 108 songs on goddess Chamundeshwari at the besht of the kings of Mysore Mysore Sadasiva Rao b. 1790 Telugu, Sanskrit 100 Sadasiva Mysore Vasudevacharya 1865-1961 Telugu, Sanskrit 250 Vasudeva Neelakanta Sivan 1839-1900 Tamil 300 Nilakantha Pallavi Seshayyar 1842-1905 Telugu 75 Shesha Papanasam Sivan 1890-1973 Tamil 535 Ramadasan Patnam Subramania Iyer 1845-1902 Telugu 100 Venkatesha Pattabhiramayya c. 1863 Tamil Composed Javalis Poochi Srinivasa Iyengar 1860-1919 Telugu 100 Srinivasa Composed varnams,javalis and kritlis including the famous mohanam raga varnam ninnu kori. Shuddhananda Bharati 1897-1990 Tamil. Sanskrit 1090 Subbarama Dikshitar 1839-1906 Telugu 50 Grandson of Baluswami Ootshikadu, younger brother of Muthuswami Dikshitar. Author of the important Telugu musical treatise Sangeetha sampradaya pradarshini Subbaraya Sastrī 1803-1862 Telugu 12 Kumara Son of Syama Sastrī Tiruvottiyur Thyagayya 1845-1917 Telugu 80 Venugopala Son of Veena Kuppayya Veena Kuppayya 1798-1860 Telugu 100 Gopaladasa Disciple of Thyagaraja Ajjada Adibhatla Narayana Dasu 1864-1945 Telugu 100 Composed in all 72 melakarthas and a geetha-malika in 90 ragas in manjari meter called Dasha Vidha Raga Navati Kusuma Manjari; also composed in rare talams like Sankeerna chapu Modern-age Composers (Born in 20th century and beyond) Composer Years Languages Approx. Number of Compositions Signature(Insignia) Other Info G. N. Balasubramaniam 1910-1965 Telugu, Sanskrit, Tamil 250 None Did not use a mudra; Ranjani Niranjani, Saraswati Namostute, and Sri Chakra Raja Nilaye are popular compositions. Ambujam Krishna 1917-1989 Kannada, Telugu, Sanskrit, Tamil 1000 + kalyani Composed in all 72 Melakarta raagas; Used signature "Kalyani" Composed songs on many deities, mainly Sholinganalur Narasimhar, Sholinganalur Anjaneyar, Thyagers, and most all Devis. M.Balamuralikrishna 1930-2016 Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, Tamil 400 murali Composed in all 72 Melakarta raagas; Used signature "Muraligana"; Created several ragas, with 4 notes and 3 notes; Invented a new Tala system. Disciple of Parupalli Ramakrishnaya Panbulu, a direct descendant of the shishya parampara (lineage of disciples) of Thyagaraja. Lalugudi Jayaraman 1930-2013 Telugu, Sanskrit, Tamil 100 None His sparkling thilana are especially popular and a staple of Carnatic music concerts, Mahesh Mahadev present Sanskrit, Kannada Sri Skanda Created many new ragas [2] and composed kritlis, varnams and devaranama [3][4][5] Mysore Manjunath present Instrumental Manjunath has created many New ragas including Yaduveera Manohari, Bharatha.[6] Other composers Rallapalli Anantha Krishna Sharma (1893-1979)[7] N. S.



Ramachandran Shishunala Sharif Madurai N. Krishnan Other composers in Mysore Kingdom See also: Musicians of Mysore Kingdom Veene Sheshanna (1852-1926) Rallapalli Anantha Krishna Sharma (1893-1979)[7] Mysore T. Chowdiah (1894-1967) Jayachamaraja Wodeyar (1919-1974) Tiger Varadachariar (1876-1950) Other composers—Bhakti Saints In addition to the above composers, various Bhakti saints of medieval India also composed devotional hymns, verses and songs. First six composer used ancient Tamil music [pannicai] which later evolved to the Carnatic musical tradition over the centuries.[citation needed] Karaikkal Ammeiyar (7th century) Thirunavukkarasar (7th century) Thirugnana Sambanthar (7th century) Sundaramurti (7th century) Andal (9th century) Manikkavasagar (10th century) Madhwacharya (12th century) Padmanabha Tirtha (12th century) Allama Prabhu (12th century) Muthu Thandavar (14th century) Sripadaraya (14th century) Vyasaṭirtha (1460-1539) Vadirajathirtha (1480-1600) Narayana Teertha (1580-1660) Kanakadasa (1509-1609) Raghavendra Swami (1595-1671) Vijaya Dasa (1682-1755) See also India portalMusic portal List of composers who created ragas List of Carnatic instrumentalists References ~ "Music — different perspectives". 2 January 2009. Retrieved 21 April 2018 - via www.thehindu.com. ~ Mary, S. B. Vijaya (5 August 2021). "Mahesh Mahadev's experiments with ragas". The Hindu.

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