INDIAN MUSIC: A TRADITIONAL CULTURE

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Introduction
Music is the soul of any culture and India has a long tradition of musical ingenuity. It is said that 'Narada Muni" (Sage) introduced the art of music to Earth. He also thought the inhabitants about the sound that pervades the whole universe called ' Naada – brahma". We find the literary traces of music for the first time two thousand years ago in the vedic times. Musicologists purport theories about the word "Om" being the source of all ragas and notes.

Key Word :Ritualistic, Themes, Elaborate, Elements, Devotional, Categories.

Historical Back ground of music :
Panini in 500 BC made the first proper reference to the art of making music, later that musical theory was discussed in Bharata's Natyashastra Written and Compiled by in the 4th century AD. A lot of development in music stemmed from being played at devotional sites. This type of ritualistic music was displayed in the later vedic period through a type of music called ''Sangama". Which involved chanting of verses   that were usually set to musical patterns. Even the epics were set to narrative type of music, called the   'Jatigan".

The " Sangeet Ratnakara" defined about 264 'ragas' including some from the north Indian and the Dravidian Repertories . Some medieval texts on musicology focused on particular themes. For example, ' Brihaddeshi" written in the 9th century by 'Matanga', focused on the definition of the word 'raga'. Similarly the 11th century text, 'Sangeeta Makaranda' was composed by ' Nanda' who enumerated 93 ragas and classified them into feminine and masculine forms.

The first clarified and elaborated on the subject of musicology was Bharata's Natyashastra. It contains Several important chapters on music, especially the ones that identified the octave and elaborated on its 22 keys. These 22 Keys were recognized as shrutis. Sarangadeva, a 13th century musicologist who wrote the classic text on music, the Sangeet Ratnakara, seconded this view. The change in the tenor of music can with the effect of the Percian element. This influx Islamic and Persian elements changed the face of North Indian music. For example, the ' Dhrupad' or the devotional style of singing patronised by the rulers, transformed into the 'Dhrupad' style by the 15th century. The important texts of this period were 'Swaramela – Kalanidhi' written by 'Ramamatya' in the 16th century . 'Chaturdandi – prakssika' writ by Venkatamakhi in the 17th century is also famous for the important information on musicology. We find evidences of the existence of Gurukuls where students lived with the teacher in order to become master in the art of music. By the 17th century, a new form of ' Hindustani ' music had evolved which was called the 'Khayal' style. Furthermore, styles of ' folk' Singing emerged in this period.

Classification of Indian Music
There are many types of music prevalent in the Indian subcontinent that belongs to different categories. Some are closer to the classical bent and some are experimenting with the global music. Recently, there has been a trend to create a fusion of the classical heritage with newer musical strands like ' pop',' jazz' etc. The classification of Indian music is as follows.

Two Styles of Classical Music
 Indian music is now style Hindustani (North) and Karnatak or carnatic (south). They have several common features but are clearly distinguishable from each other. The popular belief that the separate development of Hindustani music was due to the influence of ' Amir Khusrau' is not accepted by many scholars, who opine that the differences may have developed as a consequence of regional influence.

While the historical roots of both music types belong to the Bharatas Natyasastra, they diverged in the 14th century . The Hindustani branch of music focuses more on the musical. Structure and the possibilities of improvisation in it. The Hindustani branch adopted a scale of Shudha Swara Saptaka . There are ten main style of singing in Hindustani Music like the 'Dhupad', 'Dhamar', 'Hori', 'Khayal', 'Tappa',' Chaturang', 'Ragasagar',' Tarana',' sargam' and ' Thumri'.

Carnatic music is usually played with 'Mridangam'.The carnatic branch creates music in the traditional octave . This music is Kritibased and focuses mare on the saahity or the lyric quality of the musical pices. The Kriti is a higly evolved musical song set to a certain Taga and fixed or rhythmic cycle. Every composition in the carnatic style has several part to it are: – ' pallavi',' Anu pallavi', 'Varnam'.
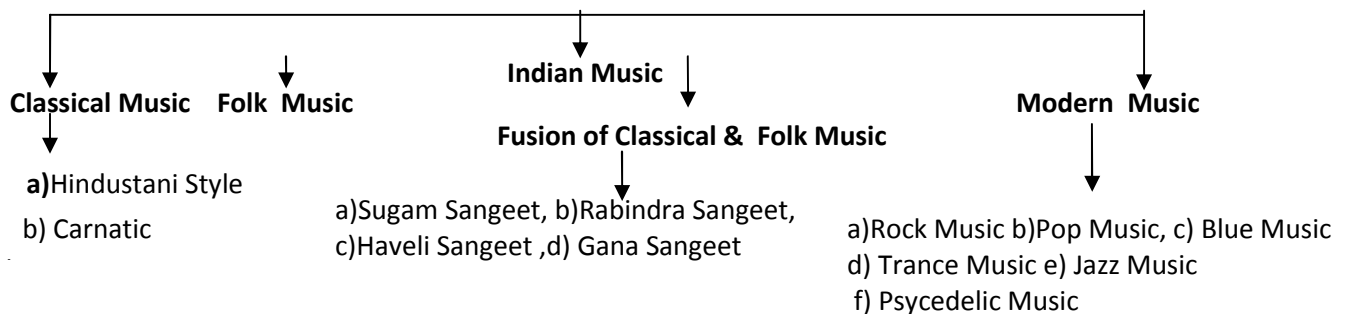
2.Folk Music
India is a geographically diverse nation and that diversity is also present in the Indian culture. Each state of this country has its own form of music that is the basis of their cultural aftermation. While the classical music follow the rules as laid in the Natyasastra and cultivate a guru- shisha (student – mentor) tradition, the folk tradition is the music of the people and has no hard and fast rules.There are several type of folk music associated with a particular state are: 'Baul',' wanawan', 'Pandwani','Alha','Paani',' Hari','Ovi',' pai song','Lavani',' Maand', ' Dandiya','pawada','khongjom','Parva','Bhagawati' etc.

3.Fusion of classical & Folk Music
The classical and folk music intermingle and other forms emerge overtime; which take elements from both classical and folk. Usually it takes devotional music to bring these two together as the royalty and the commoners patronize the deities. Some of the styles are : ' sugam – sangeet ' . There are sub – categories in this are: 'genre – Bhajan' , 'Shabad', 'Qawwali'.

And one of the most prominent emotions in the 'Rabindra-sangeet' was also the strain of patriotism and to keep one's nation above one's own needs; 'Haveli Sangeet' developed mostly in Rajasthan and Gujarat. But now is seen in many parts of the country. It was originally meant to be sung in the temple premises but now are performed outside of the temple.

' Gana sangeet ' is the form of fusion music that is sung in chorus or groups and in large numbers. The most common form of 'Gana Sangeet' is to sing about the patriotic feelings. They also include songs of protest against the malpractices in the society . They generally try to bring in a social massage.

Indian Music

Classical Music   Folk Music

Fusion of Classical & Folk Music

Modern Music

a)Hindustani Style

b) Carnatic

a)Sugam Sangeet, b)Rabindra Sangeet,
c)Haveli Sangeet ,d) Gana Sangeet

a)Rock Music b)Pop Music, c) Blue Music
d) Trance Music e) Jazz Music
 f) Psycedelic Music

4. Modern Music
Since the inception of modern music during the early historical period;. the process of its development has been unending. In the 21st century many upgrades have been made to the booming industry of music. There are institutions that teach modern music to students are to provide them with the theoretical and academic background in the subject.

Importance of Indian Music

The music of India includes multiple varieties of "Indian classical music", 'folk music',' filmi music', ' pop music' etc. The tradition of India's classical music includes mainly Hindustani music and carnatic music. Music in India began as an integrate part of socio – religious life .Music is a very important part of Indian traditional culture. People in India engage in dancing and singing very frequently on a variety of occasions; and cultural programs, conducted by big institutions like, Schools, colleges and clubs.

Conclusion

Music is not just for entertainment in an ancient India. It is a part of life. Music is made to praise the lord and to worship God, in the form of music. Any festival begins with music; even to the farmers' .where they work in the hot sun, they sing songs to entertain themselves so they don't get exhausted. Thus, Music is a way of life in Indian traditional culture.

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