

Art and Culture Class 13

4th April, 2024 at 9:00 AM

A BRIEF REVISION OF THE PREVIOUS CLASS (09:11 AM):

INDIAN MUSIC (CONTINUATION FROM THE PREVIOUS CLASS) (09:16 AM):

- Initially, there was no difference between northern and southern music but the differentiation started after the establishment of **Delhi Sultanate** rule.
- It is said traditions introduced by **Amir Khusrau** and the **Time-Season-Mood Theory of Raga** were instrumental in the separation of the two musical styles.
- From the early medieval centuries, the singers of **north India** started to follow the **Time-Season-Mood Theory of Raga**.
- For example:

Raga	Time	Season	Mood
Megha	Dawn	Rainy	Courage
Bhairavi	Dawn	Autumn	Awe and devotion
Deepak	Afternoon	Summer	Compassion
Hindola	Midnight	Winter	Comedy and laughter.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC (09:26 AM):

- Classical Hindustani Music:**
- a) Dhrupad:**
- Dhrupad is a simple and sober composition which demands efforts from the lungs and vocal cords.
- It starts with an **Aalap** followed by **Jod** and then four composed sections i.e. **Sthayi, Antara, Sanchari, and Abhog**.
- Traditionally, Dhrupad was sung in **Braj** and **Awadhi language** and it is the oldest classical music of India which emerged from the temples of north India.
- Dhrupad is a devotional performance** which is often accompanied with a musical instrument **Pakhawaj**.
- Raja Mansingh Tomar** of Gwalior was the famous exponent of Dhrupad in medieval times.
- Akbar also maintained many Dhrupad singers in his court which includes the very famous **Tansen, Baiju Bawra, and Guru Gopaldas**.
- Tansen was the most unparalleled and famous Dhrupad singer at that time.
- He learnt the art of Dhrupad singing from his guru **Swami Haridas** of Gwalior.
- Impressed by his singing, **Akbar** gave him the title of **Miyan** (Master of the music).
- Famous Gharanas of Dhrupad:**
- Gharana is a system where by a particular musical style is preserved and propagated in Guru-Shishya Parampara.
- The creation of different styles within music depends on changes in **dialect**, temperament, and aptitude of the music.
- Dagari Gharana. (Western UP and Rajasthan)
- Bettiah Gharana. (from Bihar)
- Barbhanga Gharana. (from Bihar)
- Bishnupur Gharana.

- **b) Khyal (09:51 am):**
- **Khyal** is a Persian word that means idea or thought.
- The origin of **Khyal** can be attributed to **Amir Khusrau**.
- As compared to Dhrupad, Khyal gives much more freedom to singers to create the structure and form of music but the main idea of the singing is to be emphasized.
- **Khyal is romantic in nature** and its performance takes place in two stages ie **Chota Khyal** and **Bada Khyal**.
- During the performance musical instrument **Tanpura** is used.
- Another special feature of Khyal is the use of **Taan** in music.
- **Famous Gharana's of Khyal:**
- Kairana Gharana. (Western UP) A Taan is a fast, intricate melodic phrase sung in a single breath, showcasing the vocalist's virtuosity.
- Patiala Gharana.
- Gwalior Gharana.
- Lucknow Gharana.
- Agra Gharana.
- **Semiclassical Hindustani Music (09:59 am):**
- **a) Thumri:**
- It is one of the most popular Hindustani music which is **semi-romantic** and **semi-devotional** in nature.
- Its origin can be attributed to **Bhakti saints** of north India which is very much reflected in their writings.
- Thumri performance has two variations:
- **Purbi Thumri** - Sung in slow tempo.
- **Punjabi Thumri** - Sun in fast tempo.
- **Lucknow** and the **Banaras** are the two famous Gharanas of Thumri.
- **b) Dhamar:**
- It is the regional music of the **Braj** area specifically performed during the festival of **Holi**.
- It is performed to depict the love affair of **Lord Krishna** and the **Gopikas**.
- **c) Tappa:**
- It was created by camel riders of the northwest or Thar desert area.
- For their entertainment, they started to compose songs from local idioms and phrases as such Tappa's singing is noted for a very quick turn of phases.
- Later singers of Punjab started to create meaningful teasing songs under this category which is very popular in Punjabi marriages.
- **d) Tarana:**
- It also emerged from north India and it was very popular amongst the aristocratic class of north India.
- It was created only for the purpose of entertainment and as such it had very meaningful words.
- **e) Qawalli:** ↓
few
- It is another creation of **Amir Khusrau**.
- He started to compose small couplets in praise of Allah, the Prophet, and the Sufi Saints.
- Qawalli is devotional in nature and it is specifically performed during the festival of **Urs** at the Sufi dargah.
- Qawalli was traditionally associated with the Sufis of India.
- **f) Ghazal:**
- It is another product of Persian influence and it gained popularity in the **19th** century.
- Essentially, it is **love poetry but many times underlying Sufi element or devotional element** is also noted whereby god is depicted as beloved.
- Historically **Mir Taki Mir**, **Mirza Ghalib**, and **Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar** were the initial famous Ghazal composers.

CARNATIC CLASSICAL MUSIC (10:25 AM):

- **Sangeet Sar of Vidyaranya** is considered as forerunner of Southern music.
- In the middle of the **17th century**, **Vekantamukhi** wrote **Chaturdandi Prakashika** which became the bedrock of Carnatic music.
- In this book, he has mentioned the **72 Melakarta Raga System** which is followed till date and is a highly scientific system.
- In the **20th century**, Carnatic music was popularized by **Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande**.
- Carnatic performance has the following three stages:
 - **Ragam:**
 - It is an improvised Alapana in free time.
 - Generally, singers start with a normal frequency and raise it to a very high level.
 - **Tanam:**
 - It is the interconnector between Ragam and the final composed section.
 - **Pallavi:**
 - It is the final composed section which sets the melody to a taal.
 - Generally, there are two types of Carnatic music:
 - **Kriti:**
 - In this performance, singing is emphasized.
 - **Kritanai:**
 - In this, music is emphasized.
 - **Purandhar Das** is considered as **Pitamaha** or **Grand Old Man** of Carnatic music.
 - **Male trinity of Carnatic music:** Tyagaraja, Shyama Shastri, and Muthuswami Dikshitar.
 - **Female trinity of Carnatic music:** M.L.Vasanthkumari, D.K.Pattamal, and M.S. Subbulakshmi.
 - **M.S. Subbulakshmi:**
 - She is regarded as the most famous Carnatic personality.
 - She was the first Indian person to perform in the **UN General Assembly** in the **1960s**.
 - Later on, she was conferred with the **Raman Magsaysay** award and so as **Bharat Ratna**.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE (11:09 AM):

- **Brahmi** and **Kharoshti** are considered to be the oldest scripts of India.
- Brahmi was mainly practiced in mainland India and **Kharoshti** in the northwest part of the Indian subcontinent.
- Brahmi is considered as the connecting link between the majority of the Indian languages.
- It is said that not only Indian scripts but also the scripts of **Southeast Asia** and the **Malay peninsula** were derived from Brahmi script.
- The majority of the Indian languages are considered as one of the most advanced languages in the world.
- It is mainly because of system of writing in India corresponds to the system of pronunciation.
- Indian language follows the **Abugida System** of writing.
- Under this system, consonants are always written fully but vowels are used as diacritic or matra.
- But whenever any word is going to start with a vowel then it is fully written.
- **Eg:** Kal, Aaj, etc.

- **Family of languages in India (11:36 am):**
- **Indo-Aryan group of languages:**
- It includes Hindi, Sanskrit, Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Odia, Punjabi, Assamese, Nepali, and Kashmiri. (these all languages has Phonemic similarities i.e. we can understand words (meaning is not necessary))
- **Dravidian languages:**
- It includes Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam.
- These groups are created on the basis of retroflex sound whereby the tongue curls back and touches the top of the last part of the food pipe.
- **Indo-Burmese-Sino-Tibetan group of language:**
- It includes Laddakhi, Sikkimese, Nagamese, Arunachali, Meiti, and Mizo.
- These languages are influenced from Burmese, Tibetan, and Chinese languages.
- **Austic group of languages:**
- All the tribal languages of India are kept under this category which includes Bodo, Santhali, Mundari, Andamanese, Nicobarese, Sentineles, Jorwa, Ong, Bo, Kora, Gondi, Bhil, Toda, Dongri, etc. (Andaman and Nicobar has highest linguistic diversity in India.)

TOPIC FOR THE NEXT CLASS:Sanskrit literature.

-> Papua New Guinea has highest linguistic diversity in the world the Indonesia then Congo basin and then India