



Static GK: Indian Arts
& Culture -Part 2

Indian Art and Culture – part III

Indian Music Forms

India's music tradition, including Classical, folk, pop etc., has a history spanning of millennia and developed over several years.

- Origin of Music :- related with **Samaveda**.
- **Science of music :- Gandharva veda** (an upaveda of samaveda)

Earliest forms of Music contain

Margi sangeeta	Samaveda was chanted in a descending progression. This melody is mainly known as margi sangeeta.
Gandharva sangeeta	Highly grammatised music. It was an upaveda; This form of music seen in Purana, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Buddhist & Jain texts.
Desi sangeeta	The nature of music varied from one regions to regions.

- Origin of folk and tribal music dated back to 5th century AD.

3 Pillars of Indian musical system

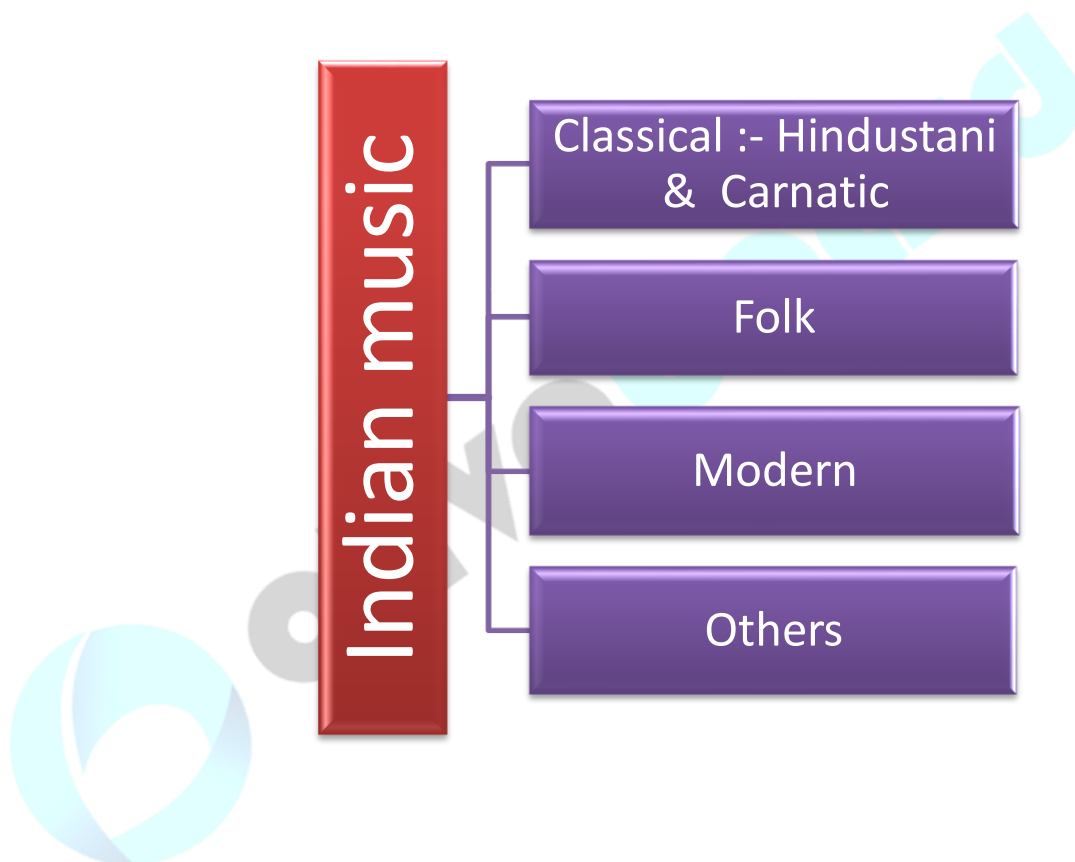
1. Raaga :- It contains specific seasons, time, mood.

Raaga	Season	time	Mood
• <u>Hindol raga</u>	spring	dawn	sweetness of young couples
• Bhairavi raga	Autumn	Morning	Devotional & peace
• Megha raga	Rainy	Afternoon/ midday	Courage
• Shree raga	Winter	Evening	Gladness
• Deepak raga	Summer	Nights	Compassion
• Malkauns raga	Winter	Midnight	Youthful love

2. Jati :- Precursors of ragas and **Amsa** was the important note in jati.

3. Tala :- Rhythmic arrangement of beats in a cyclic manner.

<u>Carnatic Tala</u>	<u>Hindustani Tala</u>
Adi Tala, Jhampa tala, Roopaka Tala, Misra Champu Tala, Khanda Chapu tala	Keharuva, Dadra, Deepchandi, Chautal (used in dhrupad and dhamar), Dhamar , Roopak, Jhaptal, Ektal, Jhumr, Trital, Tilvada



Classical Music

Hindustani Music

- Mainly prevailed in Northern India.
- A large number of ancient and medieval music treatises deals with Hindustani music it dated back to Vedic times.
- We can see the influence of Persian, Afghan, & Arab .
- Hindustani music is **Raga based**, mostly improvised

- Sub styles of Hindustani Music

Dhrupad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother of all styles. • Also known as temple music (Devadasis used to dance) • It is one of the oldest style that are still surviving. Older one is known as Dhruva prabandhas. • Great patrons of Dhrupad:- Akbar & Raja Mansingh Tomar. • The style deals with masculinity in nature. • Primary instrument used in dhrupad :- Rudra veena • Dhamar (approach and technique is same) is associated with dhrupad. • Exponents of Dhrupad :- Svami Haridas & Tansen (He is credited with new ragas such as Miyan ki Malhar, Miyan ki Todi, Darbari Kanada,.And wrote 3 books: Sangeet Sar Sri Ganesh-stotra,and Raga mala. Pt. Jasraj (died on Aug 17, 2020) was the greatest exponent of this style.
Khayal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Persian word Khayal means :- Imagination. • Inventor of Khayal:- Amir Khushru. • Most popular form of vocal music in north India. • Khayal can be divided into two :- asthayi (sthayi) and antara. • It is romantic and delicate. The technique and structure gave a certain freedom (that not found in the dhrupad). • Patrons :- Sultan Mohammad Sharqui, Sadarang Nyamat Khan. • Different gharanas are Gwalior(Oldest one & mother of all gharanas), Agra (Haji sujan Khan; Special attention to Raagas), Jaipur, Kirana(Place in Rajasthan),
Thumri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thumri was popular in 19th century with its centre at Lucknow. • Inspired by Bhakti movement. • Also known as the lyric of classical music • This form is associated with Radha Krishna bhakti cult. • Types of thumri are :- Purvi thumri(slow), Punjab Thumri (fast) • Famous composer of thumri:- Wajjid Ali Shah • Patiala Gharana (Founder:- Ustad Bade Gulam Ali Khan: more focus on emotions),
Tappa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Origin from the singing of camel drivers in north west India. • Romantic one with very quick phrases.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ragas are lighter style like Bhairavi, kafi etc.
Tarana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rhythm plays a very important role.• It is a form which has no meaningful word.• Generally accepted syllables like nadir, tome etc., are mnemonics of tabala and sitar strokes.

Carnatic Music

- It is mainly known as South Indian music.
- The word Carnatic coined by:- Vidyaranya (in 5th century; he was served as prime minister in vijayanagar empire).
- Structure of Carnatic music contain:- Kriti, Kirtanam, Varnam, Padam, Javali.
- **Stalwarts of Carnatic music :-**
 - -Trinity of Carnatic music, Thyagaraja, Syama Sastrya and Muthuswami Dikshita.
 - Jalapakkam Annamacharya of Andhra Pradesh (Composer of Kriti consists of pallavi, anupalavi & charanam).
 - Purandardasa of Maharashtra(developed the Kriti, which has just been introduced by Jallapakkam & composed the lakana gita).
 - Others are Patnam Subramani Lyer, Veena Dhanam, Triukodikaval Krishna lyer (violin), Subrama Diksatar (musicologist and Vainikar), Konerirajapuram Vaidyanatha lyer,etc..

Hindustani V/s Carnatic Music

Hindustani

- Popular in North India.
- Non-indigenous (Persian Influence)
- Freedom of improvisation
- Substyles (like Gharanas) are prevailing.
- Instruments and vocal are equally important.
- mainly six ragas
- Specific time, season, mood for ragas
- Instruments used are Tabla, santoor, sarangi, sitar.

Carnatic

- Mainly in south India
- Indigenous one
- No freedom for improvisation and can see a rigidity
- No substyles
- More importance to vocal music
- 72 ragas
- No specific season, time, mood.
- Veena, Mridungam, Mandolin are the main instruments used.

Indian Classical musicians

Refer:-<https://download.oliveboard.in/pdf/Ebook-Indian-Classical-Musicians.pdf>

Folk Music

- It is known as the Music of people.
- Dance oriented music with diverse themes.

Music	State/UT	Feature
Baul music	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Origin from Hinduism & Sufism. - It deals with philosophical enlightenment and divinity.
Bhagawati	Karnataka & Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar to ghazals. - Emotional songs. - Theme deals with love, nature, philosophy.
Bhatiali	West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song of boatmen - Song related with nature.
Bihugeet	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Associated with the Bihu festival, - Performed by group of girls and boys.
Dandiya	Gujarat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song sung during navarati festival. - Related with garba.
Dulpod	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indian & western mix. - Deals with the life of goanese people.
Ja-jin-Ja	Arunachal Pradesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sung during marriage ceremony.
Hereileu	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War song.
Kajari	Bihar & UP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Originated in mirzapur - It also contain a classical touch.
Koli	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Song of fisherman - Related with sea, fishing. - Dance based music.
Khongjom Parba	Manipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Musical narration (Khongjom battle between British & Manipuri's in 1891)
Lavani	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The dance format associated with lavani is called Tamasa. - Dholak (a drum like) instrument used.
Maand	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mix of classical and

		folk.
Naatupura pattu	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mix of Village music and city music. - Instrument mainly used is Shehnai.
Ovi	Goa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wedding songs by women.
Pandavani	Chattisgarh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with pandavani folk dance (Tamburu used). - Based on Mahabharata.
Paani Hari	Rajasthan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Theme of the music :- water. - Song is about the scarcity of water in the village.
Powada	Maharashtra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ballads sung for heroes & their deeds(like praising Shivaji).
Sohar	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with childbirth.
Uttarakhandi folk music	Uttarakhand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with nature. - Main languages are Kumaon & Garhwali. - Dhol,turri,daur, thali etc are the instruments used.
Wanawan folk music	Kashmir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Related with wedding ceremonies.
Zeliang	Nagaland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dance performed by Zeliang tribes. - Primitive style of music.

Modern

Blues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Origin from African American work songs.- Simple lyrics sung in simple tune.- Dallas blue is the first blue song published.
Jazz	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Origin from black community of US.- It is the classical version of blues
Reggae	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Jamaican popular music- Bob Marley and his group famous for this genre.
Rock	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Mix of black & white community- Term rock is used to describe a large variety of musical style.- Instrument used for rock is electric guitar.
Trance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Electronic dance developed in Germany.- It include techno, pop, chill-out, classical, and film.

Others

Light classical music

- **Bhajan:-** -most popular form of devotional music among Hindus
- Exponents are Tulasidas, Kabir etc.
- **Gazal :-** - Persian origin
- its theme revolves around love
- Exponents are Master nadan, Begam Akhtar, Mehadi Hassan gulamali etc.
- **Keertan:-** -Singing related with Vashnavaita cult (in Bengal)
- It is a form of **Baul music** (in Bengal region of India and Bangladesh)
- famous exponent was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.
- **Qawwali:-** - devotional song (it's a solo voice against a chorus)
- Developed by Amir Khusru (for his teacher Hazrat Nizamuddin)
- Exponents are Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Rahat Fateh Ali, Sabri & Wadali brothers.
- **Rabindra Sangeet:-** - Rabindranath Tagore used Indian ragas & talas from Indian classical music and also influenced the western music (creation deals with mixing of music).
- Bhairava-Bhairavi, Darbari Todi-Bhairavi and created new talas such as Navami & Roopaka.
- **Soofiana Kalam :-** - This form is very popular in North west India.
- Most famous kalams are written in Punjabi
- **Heer** is most famous Kalam (written by sufi saint Waris)

Shah), Bulle shah's Kafis are still sung by sufis.

Musical instruments

Percussion Instruments	String Instruments	wind Instruments
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mridungam• Tabla• Drum• Dholak• Bells• Xylophone• Ghatam	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Violin• Sitar• Guitar• Sarod• Sarangi• Veena• Mandolin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flute• Shehnai• Saxophone• Piano• Trumpet• Harmonium

Famous Players of Musical instruments

Refer:-

https://download.oliveboard.in/pdf/Musical_Instruments_and_Persons_Associated.pdf