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## PLACE OF TRADITIONAL INDIAN MUSIC IN GLOBALISED WORLD

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### **ABSTRACT**

*This research paper is on “Place of Traditional Indian Music In Globalised world”, An area in which important changes were registered in modern globalized India and all over world that of Music education. Almost every attempt in the field was prompted by a desire to institutionalize and globalized training in music. The traditional gurukul paddhati was most important for music education in past time. Institutionalization and globalization of music chiefly explored two avenues, firstly, of creating new institutes solely devoted to music education and secondly, that of creating curricular scope for music in places of higher education, especially the universities. In both the cases, an avowed aim was to bring music in the mainstream of education and thus bestow new social prestige on music and its practitioners. The newly created apparatus of music education invariably led to lying down of a curriculum, preparing of text-book, conducting of examinations and awarding of degrees top successful candidates. The long tradition of music in India had completely broken down by the medieval times. Since then music in India changed so considerably that no correspondence can be found between the musicological texts and the modern practice of music. The fact obviously necessitates restatement of the musicological framework underlying the performing tradition. Themes include morality in culture, the traditional guru shishya parampara, the role of nationalism in twentieth century educational reforms, and the impact of technology in the latter half of the twentieth century. The recognition of emotions in music is related to emotional intelligence. Increasing the amount of classroom music within the curriculum can increase social within class, greater self-reliance, better social adjustment and more positive attitudes, particularly in low ability, disaffected pupils so that the importance of traditional Music and new aspect of globalized world.*

**KEYWORD:** *Base of tradition and globalized changes are important for Music.*

## INTRODUCTION:

The complex and varied genre of music known as Indian traditional music has a long history and holds a significant place in Indian culture. It includes a broad spectrum of musical genres and instruments, each with distinctive qualities and regional variants. In this research paper explanation some of essential components of Indian traditional music. One of the oldest and most complex musical traditions in the world, Indian Classical Music has been performed for thousands of years. Its origins can be seen in the earliest Vedic scriptures and it has developed over time as a result of several cultural influences and local changes. Here is a quick summary of Indian classical music's history. The earliest references to music in India can be found in the Vedas, the sacred texts of ancient India. Music played a significant role in Vedic rituals and ceremonies, and it was primarily vocal in nature, using specific melodies and rhythms known as "sama." Indian Classical Music is one of the world's oldest and most intricate musical traditions, with a history that spans thousands of years. Its roots can be traced back to ancient Vedic scriptures and have evolved over time through various cultural influences and regional developments. Here is a brief overview of the history of Indian Classical Music. Exposure to Global Audiences: Globalization has provided Indian traditional music with a much larger and more diverse audience. Indian musicians and performances can now reach people all over the world through digital media, international tours, and collaborations with artists from other countries. This exposure has led to a broader appreciation of Indian music and culture.

## RESEARCH METHOD:

Research Data for this research paper is derived from a variety of research approaches and primary and secondary sources. Historical, sociological research is utilized in the development of a model of pedagogy in historical and contemporary contexts. In addition to these secondary sources, Music subject old research paper, Books, Music Magazine, online information, Newspaper Article and reflective analysis of my own experiences Indian music pervades all nature, It is coeval with the creation.

## TRADITIONAL CLASSICAL MUSIC GHARANA:

This is necessary and urgent for improving the quality of different forms of Indian Music and modifying our music so as to meet the need of our modern society. It is also necessary for checking undesirable influences, which are likely to disfigure the main ingredients of our music.<sup>1</sup> Each Gharana has its own characteristic . The style of a particular Gharana is determined mainly by the voice quality and the treatment given to the melody under exposition by its founder. It is he who sets the trend and in due course trains a number of pupils who carry the torch further to establish a long line of successive style. Whatever is considered of high value in Hindusthani

Music, whatever has been contribution to its development, it has all grown under the ages of the Gharanas. Infact the terms Classical Hindusthani Music and Gharana Music are synonymous.<sup>2</sup>

### INDIAN MUSIC TRADITIONAL PERSPECTIVE:

All the four major musical categories, namely primitive, folk, art ( or classical ) and popular, find adequate representation therein. Finally, music is both studied and practiced in the region. The performing as well as the scholastic musical traditions are developed with equal vigour.<sup>3</sup> The Bhakti and Sufi movements contributed to the development of devotional music in India. Saints and poets composed songs (bhajans and qawwalis) that became an integral part of Indian classical music. Indian traditional music is a rich and diverse form of music that has a long history and a deep cultural significance in India. It encompasses a wide range of styles and instruments, each with its own unique characteristics and regional variations. Here are some key aspects of Indian traditional music. India is also home to a rich tradition of folk music, which varies greatly from region to region. Folk music is often performed on traditional instruments and is deeply connected to local cultures and customs. Indian traditional music is an integral part of religious and cultural rituals and festivals. It is performed during religious ceremonies, weddings, festivals, and other important occasions. Indian traditional music is not just about entertainment; it is a deeply spiritual and cultural art form that has been passed down through generations. It continues to thrive and evolve while maintaining its classical roots and cultural significance. Indian traditional music has been significantly impacted by globalization, both positively and negatively. Here are some ways in which globalization has influenced Indian traditional music. Even today, the art of music is considered to be the best of the fine arts.<sup>4</sup>

### ASPECTS OF INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC:

'Art is long and life is short'.<sup>5</sup> Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra is a foundational text that laid the groundwork for classical music and dance in India. It described various aspects of music, including ragas, rhythm (tala), and aesthetics. In both Hindustani and Carnatic music, the concept of "raga" is fundamental. A raga is a melodic framework that consists of a specific set of notes, rules for their ascent and descent, and characteristic phrases. Each raga evokes a unique mood or emotion and is the foundation for improvisation and composition. The rhythm in Indian traditional music is governed by the concept of "tala," which refers to the rhythmic cycle or beat pattern. Talas are divided into various time signatures and are created by combining different counts of beats and subdivisions. During this period, the Prabandha form of music gained prominence, characterized by fixed compositions with specific patterns of melody and rhythm. Dhrupad, a genre of classical music, also emerged during this time and continued to evolve over the centuries. Indian Classical Music split into two major traditions

Hindustani music in North India and Carnatic music in South India, each with its distinct styles, ragas, and compositions. When musical instruments came to India from European culture, they brought the ideas of Pythagoras to India. Some instruments are so same and similar that it is impossible to say whether they came from India to Europe or from Europe to India.<sup>6</sup> Indian traditional music features a wide range of instruments. Some of the most prominent ones include the sitar, tabla, veena, sarod, flute, shehnai, mridangam, and ghatam, among others. Each instrument has its own distinct sound and role in the music. Pt. Kumar Gandharva was an 'Experimental composer-singer' and a 'Nayak', given the nature of creativity in Pandit Kumar Gandharva's independent singing style. It can be seen from his research ability that he has done a huge musical research of art creation in a period of 35 years.<sup>7</sup>

Great musicians and composers like Tansen and Miyan ki Todi flourished during his period. In South India, the Trinity of Carnatic music—Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar, and Shyama Shastri—contributed significantly to the development and codification of Carnatic music. The 19th and 20th centuries saw the emergence of several prominent musicians and musicologists who further enriched Indian classical music. In Hindustani classical music, different schools of music, known as "gharanas," have developed over time. Each gharana has its own unique style and approach to performance. Similarly, in Carnatic music, there are different "bani" or traditions that emphasize certain aspects of the music.

Prominent figures include Ustad Allauddin Khan, Ravi Shankar, and Zakir Hussain in Hindustani music and M.S. Subbulakshmi, L. Subramaniam, and Balamuralikrishna in Carnatic music. Vocal music plays a central role in both Hindustani and Carnatic traditions. Singers undergo rigorous training to develop their voice and master the intricacies of ragas and talas. Devotional and classical songs are sung in various styles, including khayal, dhrupad, thumri (in Hindustani), and kriti, varnam, and bhajan (in Carnatic). Indian classical music is divided into two major traditions Hindustani and Carnatic. These traditions have their roots in ancient Vedic scriptures and have developed over centuries. Hindustani classical music is primarily practiced in North India, while Carnatic classical music is prevalent in South India.

### **IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN TRADITIONAL MUSIC:**

Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande was the first promoter and pioneer of the modern movement in music.<sup>8</sup> Globalization has had a significant impact on Indian traditional music, influencing various aspects of the music industry, performance practices, and audience preferences. Traditional Cultural Exchange- Globalization has facilitated the exchange of musical ideas and styles between different cultures. Adopting innovative colors in the modern age is inevitable to keep the flow of musical art flowing.<sup>9</sup>

Indian traditional music has been exposed to a wide range of global influences, leading to a fusion of traditional and contemporary elements. Musicians from India often collaborate with international artists, leading to the blending of traditional Indian musical elements with genres such as jazz, pop, and electronic music. Education and Learning- Global Education Opportunities: Globalization has made it easier for Indian musicians to access international music education, leading to a cross-pollination of ideas and techniques. Online Learning Platforms, the rise of online platforms has democratized music education, allowing individuals from around the world to learn traditional Indian music, contributing to a global appreciation of these art forms. Cultural Preservation and Adaptation- Preservation Efforts Globalization has sparked discussions about the preservation of traditional musical forms. Efforts are being made to document, archive, and promote traditional Indian music to ensure its continuity. Adaptation to Global Trends, traditional musicians are adapting their performances to suit global tastes and preferences, incorporating elements that resonate with a broader audience while preserving the core essence of their traditions. Globalization has emerged as a necessity in today's conditions for any region, caste group or country. To be a leader on the path of progress, it is necessary to accept new possibilities.<sup>10</sup>

### RESULTS AND FINDINGS:

Although the outcomes and conclusions may differ depending on academic study and research studies, a summary of several viewpoints of how globalisation affects traditional music. In conclusion, there are a variety of beneficial and negative effects of globalisation on traditional music. Globalisation has made traditional music more widely available and encouraged cross-cultural exchanges, but it has also brought up concerns about cultural heritage preservation and authenticity. In a world where music is becoming more and more globalised, maintaining the vibrancy and diversity of traditional musical expressions requires finding a balance between cultural heritage preservation and adaptation.

### CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, the effects of globalization on traditional music, including Indian traditional music, are intricate and varied. Along with the difficulties and changes, there are also advantages and good things happening. Globalization has facilitated the exchange of musical ideas, leading to a rich tapestry of influences in traditional music. Collaborations between cultures have produced creative fusions that combine traditional and modern components. A global community of artists is being fostered by the chances that globalization has given musicians to access international education. In order to guarantee the continuation of traditional music for upcoming generations, efforts are being made to record, archive, and preserve it. Without sacrificing the core of their cultural history, traditional artists are customizing their performances to appeal to a wider audience. The world is changing, yet traditional music has managed to stay relevant by incorporating global aspects. It's critical

to find a balance between embracing new influences and maintaining the originality and integrity of traditional music when negotiating the obstacles presented by globalization. Collaborations, cultural projects, and education can all be extremely important in ensuring that traditional music survives in an increasingly globalised society. The adaptability and durability of traditional music are essential to its ongoing relevance and international appreciation as the musical landscape changes.

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