

# Elements of Music & Classical & Semi Classical Forms of Indian Music

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## ABSTRACT

Music is viewed as a performing art that is the place of expressing the emotions of human pleasures. In words that are easy, we are able to state Music is directly regarding soul. Nevertheless, as we reference the meaning of Music, we are able to state that: "Music is the mix of 3 great arts namely: singing (vocal), playing instruments (instrumental) as well as dance". Music is regarded as probably the most critical areas of creative art and a significant part of heritage. In this modern day age of science, everything is in continuous flux and changing because of the continuous practice of experimentation and because of this music as well as its disciplines have encountered these improvements. As musical instruments have become the primary energy source to stand for crucial music it was required to spotlight the evolution of Indian Music and definitely the foundation of musical instrument. There's growing interest in the relationship between psychological health and religion. Scholars have connected a number of different elements of religious life - for instance, organizational involvement, prayer, trust in an afterlife, religious coping, congregational assistance, along with attachments to God, among others - with psychological health.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Music is viewed as a performing art that is the place of expressing the emotions of human pleasures. In words that are easy, we are able to state Music is directly regarding soul. Nevertheless, as we reference the meaning of Music, we are able to state that: "Music is the mix of 3 great arts namely: singing (vocal), playing instruments (instrumental) as well as dance". Music is a talent as well as cultural activity whose medium is good structured in period.

Overall definitions of music include typical components like pitch (which governs harmony and melody), rhythm (and its related ideas tempo, meter, and articulation), dynamics (softness and loudness), and also the sonic characteristics of feel and timbre (which are occasionally called the "color" associated with a musical sound). Various types or styles of music might emphasize, de-emphasize or even omit several of these elements.

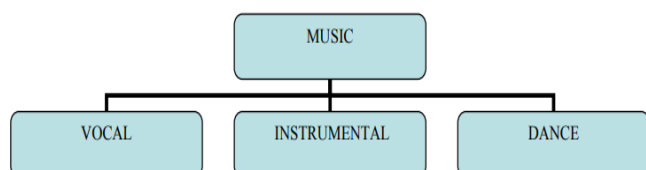


Figure 1 Music combination

Music is a present for almost all individuals in the type of fine arts. It's stated that, God himself is personified as 'Nadabrahma'. Indian Music is of all the oldest types of Music in the planet.

The Indian Music has a continuous and long very tradition which accumulate historical past of centuries. In India, Music is widely known as 'Sangeet'. Three fundamental components of Indian Music are 'Swara', 'Tala', and 'Laya'. All of these fundamental components specifically suggest that music is used because of its three fold meanings, specifically Gayan (Vocal Music), Vadan (Instrumental Music) and Nritya (Dance).

### 1.1 Indian Music and Its Forms

The foundation of Indian Music is believed being grounded in the 'Vedas'. As, the Sound that pervades the entire universe is 'Nadabrahma', the foundation of Indian Music are believed to be as divine. It's stated the musician must develop an attitude of self abandonment, to fuse with the divine power, God Brahma who's believed to function as the writer of the four 'Vedas', of that the ' SamaVeda' was chanted in sure musical patterns. Vedic hymns have been sung in basic melody, making use of just 3 notes.

“Sama-giti-rato Brahma Veena-Sarasvati,

Kimnaye Yaksh-Ggdhrvadeva-Danav-Manva”

God Brahma is profoundly interested in ' Samgana', while, Goddess Saraswati occupies as well as interested intensively in musical instrument ' Veena'. If we see-the photo of Goddess Saraswati, we are able to quickly create a concept with the extras as Veena in a single hand and necklace and book of pearls in some other hands which, Goddess Saraswati symbolizes expertise and art.

Music is famed as probably the most abstract as well as adaptable type of all arts that are present as ' Sound'. Sound

would be the chief medium through which the majority of the species speak with ease. To take the hint from nature, primitive man evolved the sign language while they found it as probably the most self expressive approach. The dancer resorts on the actual physical activity as the singer resorts to the place of human voice. Therefore, the sign language as well as audio language are considered the earliest natural and typical types used for articulate dancing, music, and speech. In the good words, the delicate and complicated shades of feelings may be produced with amazing accuracy by impacting the musical quality of the vowels. This sort of musical utterance employing modulative variations of pitch as well as worry was readily understood by most races of humankind, any words they speak.

These imitative and emotional sounds would be the initial supply language which proves the good antiquity of music. Vocal Music is referred to as the base of all the instrumental music based on different scholars. Furthermore, the man throat is referred to as the initial musical instrument consequently both vocal music as well as instrumental music are mystically attached to each other. It's very proper that India, the classical store house of manifestations of human brain, has kept in existence nearly all phases of development of the art of music.

The foundation of Indian Instrumental Music goes to pre vedic time. Nevertheless, ongoing process of evolution of Indian Classical Music is readily obvious in the Vedic literature, Epics, Buddhist, Jain resources, Panini's Ashtadhyayi, Puranas as well as the surviving Sanskrit texts in music like those of Bharata, Narada, Dattila, Matanga, Abhinavgupta, Nanyadeva, Someshvara etc. until we get to the time of Sarangdeva, whose Sangeet Ratnakara (1230 A.D.) contains whole history of evolution of Indian Classical Music in the time of his. The work of his epitomizes the common example of the Indian Classical Music in accurate and comprehensive manner, hence eventually works as Sudha Kalasha's Sangitopanishatsarodhara (14th century), Maharana Kumbha's Sangitaraja (15th century), Subhankara's Sangita Damodara (15th century), Pundrika Vittala's Sadaragachandrodaya (16th century) along with other works have drawn much from Sangita Ratnakara. Indian music has attained the classical form of its by Sarangdeva's time. Music, like every creative art, is not static. We discover that although the fundamental ideas regarding the Shruti, Grama, Murchana, Jatis, Svara, Grama ragas, Gitis, Varna, Tala, Raga, Prabhandas etc. didn't change, possibly from Matanga Muni's time, gram ragas as well as desi sangeet started influencing Indian Classical Music and because of this new musical styles emerged slowly replacing the earlier people. In the mean time, vageyakaras as well as instrument players carried on to produce instruments, music patterns, and new ragas to improve creativity as well as revolutionary urge. Therefore there was "tremendous upsurge of tala construction" as is apparent from the reality that while Bharat Muni brings up just 5 talas, by the thirteenth century the amount had risen to one hundred twenty.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

1. To Study the Elements of Music
2. To study the relevance the importance of Classical and Semi Classical Music

## 3. DESCRIPTION OF ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

### 1. Pitch and melody

Pitch is an issue of a sound that we are able to pick up, reflecting whether one musical sound, tone or note is "lower" or "higher" than one more musical sound, note or even tone. We are able to discuss the highness or maybe lowness of pitch in the more basic sense, like the manner a listener hears a piercingly tall piccolo mention or even whistling tone as much higher in pitch compared to a full thump of a bass drum. We likewise discuss pitch in the accurate sense related to musical melodies, chords as well as basslines. Accurate pitch could just be determined in sounds which have a frequency that's stable and clear adequate to distinguish from sound. For instance, it's a lot simpler for listeners to know the pitch of one note played for a piano than to attempt to discern the pitch of a crash cymbal that's struck.

A melody (also known as a "tune") is many pitches (notes) sounding in succession (one after the other), typically in a rising and falling design. The notes of a melody are generally constructed with pitch methods like modes or scales. Melodies also usually have notes from the chords utilized in the song. The melodies in basic folk songs as well as traditional songs might apply just the notes of one scale, the scale connected to the tonic note or maybe key of a certain song. For instance, a folk song in the main element of C (also called C major) could have a melody which uses just the notes of the C major scale (the single notes C, A, G, F, E, D, C as well as B; these're the "white notes" holding a piano keyboard).

### 2. Harmony

Harmony describes the "vertical" sounds of pitches in music, meaning pitches which are played or even sung collectively as well to develop a chord. Ordinarily what this means is the notes are played at exactly the same period, though harmony might additionally be implied by a melody which outlines a harmonic framework (i.e., by implementing melody notes which are played 1 after the other, describing the notes of a chord).

### 3. Rhythm

Rhythm will be the arrangement of silences and sounds in period. Meter animates time in normal pulse groupings, known as bars or measures, that in Western classical, traditional and popular music usually team notes in sets of 2 (e.g., 2/4 time), 3 (e.g., 3/4 time, likewise referred to as Waltz time, or maybe 3/8 time), and 4 (e.g., 4/4 time). Meters are made simpler to pick up as portions along with songs frequently (but not always) place a focus on the very first beat of every grouping.

#### 4. Texture

Musical texture is the general sound of a slice of song or even music. The consistency of a slice or even sing is driven by the way the melodic, rhythmic, and harmonic substances are mixed in a structure, thus identifying the general dynamics of the sounds for a portion. Texture is usually discussed in regard to thickness, or the density, & selection, or maybe width, between highest and lowest pitches, in terms that are relative at the same time as more particularly distinguished based on the quantity of voices, or maybe parts and also the connection between these voices (see usual kinds below). For instance, a heavy consistency has many 'layers' of instruments.

Texture is often described based on the number of & relationship between lines or parts of music:

- **Monophony:** An individual melody (or "tune") with neither important accompaniment neither a harmony part. A mom singing a lullaby to the baby of her will be a good example.
- **Heterophony:** Two or maybe more singers or instruments playing/singing exactly the same melody, but with each performer somewhat altering the rhythm or maybe pace of the melody or even adding various ornaments on the melody. 2 bluegrass fiddlers playing exactly the same conventional fiddle tune together will generally each vary the melody a little and each add various ornaments.
- **Polyphony:** A number of impartial melody lines that interweave in concert, that are sung or even played at the very same time. Choral music created in the Renaissance music era was usually composed in this specific design. A round, which happens to be a song including "Row, Row, Row The Boat" of yours, that various groups of singers throughout the begin to sing at an alternative period, is a illustration of polyphony.

#### 4. INDIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC OR SHASTRIYA SANGEET

Indian classical music is definitely the classical music of the Indian subcontinent. It's two leading traditions: the North Indian classical music tradition is known as Hindustani, while the South Indian phrase is named Carnatic. These traditions weren't unique until about the 16th century. Of the time of Islamic rule of the Indian subcontinent, the traditions divided as well as turned into unique styles. Hindustani music emphasizes improvisation and investigating many elements of a raga, while Carnatic concerts have a tendency to be composition-based and short. Nevertheless, the two methods consistently have much more typical capabilities than variations Indian Classical Music is bound by some laws. This's additionally recognized as 'Art Music' or 'Kalatmak Sangeet' or 'Raagdari Sangeet' or 'Shastriya Sangeet'. In Indian Classical Music, feelings are conveyed from a specific raga, although the lyrics or maybe structure has the own value of its. This may be helpful in case the musician produces the raga in the many stages of its as well as moods. This's not the situation

with folk music, the place that the musical notes have less worth and also the poetic content has greater effect as well as rhythm plays an extremely essential role.

Indian classical music has two foundational elements, tala and raga. The raga, dependent on swara (notes like microtones), forms the fabric of a melodic framework, even though the tala measures time cycle. The raga provides an artist a palette to create the melody from audio, even though the tala offers them with an innovative framework for rhythmic improvisation using time. In Indian classical the area in between the notes is usually much more critical compared to the notes themselves, and also it doesn't have Western classical ideas for example harmony, chords, counterpoint, or even modulation.

#### 4.1 Classical Music forms an important part of Indian Music in India

Shastriya Sangeet is a nicely art form in India and it is widely popular particularly with those sections of the culture that have an ear for music that is such. Effectively developed as well as distinguished performers in the area of Classical Music are bestowed with titles to the names of theirs as being a mark of respect.

##### ➤ Legends of classical music in India – Classical Singers, Vocalists:

- Tansen
- Ustad Bade Ghulam Ali Khan
- Parveen Sultana
- Pandit Jasraj
- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
- Rajan and Sajan Mishra
- Prabha Atre
- M.S.Subbalakshmi
- Kishori Amonkar
- Mallikarjun Mansur
- Shubha Mudgal
- Gangubai Hangal

#### 5. INDIAN SEMI-CLASSICAL MUSIC OR UP-SHASTRIYA SANGEET

Indian Semi Classical and Up-Shastriya Sangeet is likewise recognized as 'Light Music'. It's much less rigid compared to classical music and doesn't involve the expertise of classical ragas as well as rhythms on part of market. In music that is that, there's a good blend of poetry, tempo and tune. Nevertheless, much less attention is given on the purity of raga and much more towards content of compositions. The semi classical kind of music is really a "style", whereas Classical Music is a deep topic. This particular subject works with theories, regulations and their practical application that has developed over a huge selection of years. Each completely different form of classical music entails a little set of rules and also the performers have to stick to them. Semi-classical music it's essentially a "folk" song that is provided by bringing out

and also highlighting the classical components in these songs. Singing folk songs in classical type demands the use of rules of classical music. Nevertheless, sticking to them purely is not essential. Demonstration of this type is dependent on the mood, vocal capabilities of the singer, knowledge of classical music, ambience and numerous other secondary elements.

### 5.1 Folk Music or Lok-Sangeet

A fair statement which can be produced for folk music is it's no calculated grammar, even in case it changes historically love classical music. Folk Music has various forms based on the region it should be to. With flexibility in the expression of its, it's not bound by laws or even any set pattern. Folk Music has the distinct expressions of its as well as emotions and has now created a tradition of its own. Lyrics as well as songs of folk music portray the typical life of the villagers. Indian folk music is different due to India's huge cultural variety. It's numerous forms including bhangra, Sufi folk rock, dandiya and lavani Rajasthani.

- **Tamang Selo:** Tamang Selo is a genre of Nepali Folk song sung by the Tamang individuals & widely well known amongst the Nepali speaking group in Nepal, India and around the planet. It's normally accompanied by Tamang instruments, Tungna, Madal as well as the Damphu. A Selo might be extremely catchy and lively or melodious and slow and it is usually sung to express stories, sorrow, and love of daily life.
- **Bhavageethe:** Bhavageethe (literally' emotion poetry') is a kind of gentle music as well as expressionist poetry. When a psychological poem having superb poetic components turns into a song, it's known as being a "Bhaavageeth". The majority of the poetry sung in this particular genre relates to subjects as philosophy, nature, and love, as well as the genre is not very different from Ghazals, although Ghazals are certain to a distinct metre. This particular genre is rather prominent in numerous regions of India, particularly in Maharashtra as well as Karnataka.
- **Bhangra:** Bhangra is a kind of dance oriented folk music of Punjab. The existing musical style is produced from nontraditional musical accompaniment on the riffs of Punjab known as by the very same title. The female dance of Punjab region is widely known as Giddha.
- **Bihugeet:** Bihu is considered the most celebrated festival in assamese culture. These festivals are celebrated thrice in a season with methods that are different. Of all the 3 Rongali or maybe Bohag Bihu is considered the most celebrated then comes Bhogali or maybe Magh Bihu. Kongali or perhaps Kati Bihu is celebrated in a bad way. Bohag bihu creates a wind filled with sound of dhol pepa with melodious songs to each corner of Assam. These songs symbolize the

pleasure of the decorative society of the location and are named Bihugeet. Bihugeet done by Bihu dance in the festival of Bihu.

- **Lavani:** Lavani is a favorite folk type of Maharashtra. Traditionally, the songs are sung by female artists, but male artists might sometimes sing Lavanis. The dance format related to Lavani is widely known as Tamasha. This dance format has the dancer (Tamasha Bai), the assisting dancer - Maavshi, The Drummer - The Flute and dholki vaala Boy - Baasuri Vaala.

## 6. RELIGIOUS MUSIC OR DHARMA SANGEET

Religious Music or perhaps Dharma Sangeet in India is composed of three subexpressions, described as 'Upasana-Sangeet', 'Bhakti-Sangeet' (Devotional), and 'Goodhatma' (Mystical). Musically, the next sub expression is much more visible and appropriate in the present context.

### 6.1 Listening to Mental Health along with religious Music in Later Life

There's an intricate relationship between mental well-being and age. A few more mature adults report far better mental health compared to the working age counterparts of theirs, while others encounter declines in mental well being in life that is later. These disparate results are the outcome of specific variations in

- Biological as well as environmental risk factors which weaken psychological health
- Psychosocial sources which sometimes directly improves mental well being or maybe buffer against risk factors.

paying attention to religious music - for instance, genres of music, for example gospel, contemporary Christian, together with several types of bluegrass, among others, which are composed for religious functions or maybe are centered on sacred or religious things - features like a psychological health advertising aid among older adults. Paying attention to religious music might be particularly crucial among older adults since they might have difficulties participating in the usual factors of religion (e.g., religious services) due to bodily limitations or maybe various other health issues. Religious music could be accessed from many locations, including one is home, and also from a selection of sources like the Internet, television, recorded CDs, and radio. Religious music is available to most people, old and young, and it's usually free of charge. Provided that older adults are usually more religious compared to working age parents, hearing religious music might be fairly standard amongst this part of the population.

Additionally, though the experiences of adults in late living are broad and heterogeneous generalizations are hard, numerous older people might experience declines in wellness that is actual physical, community energy secular relationship ties), and possibilities for stimulation. For many individuals, enjoying religious music might, consequently, fill a crucial

void. Religious music might be just about the most useful also readily available religious resources available to more mature adults. The connection between mental health as well as religious music could work in distinctive methods for particular subgroups inside the elderly population. For instance, prior studies have proven that music has a unique place in the religious life.

Additionally, a few researches have noted gender differences in the connection between different elements of mental health and religiosity though the path of these patterns is sporadic. Additionally, scientists have reported that several dimensions of religiosity could be much more salient for mental health among people that are socioeconomically deprived in contrast to those people who are objectively or relatively privileged. General, these findings raise the chance that the connection between hearing mental health and religious music might differ by socioeconomic status, gender, and race (SES).

### 6.2 Popular Music or Jana Sangeet

Music that is popular is simple and very simple to understand by a regular man. That's exactly why popular music is called 'Jana-Sangeet'. Music that is popular can be recognized as a musical product or service of several subcultures that co-exist in a culture. Additional waves of migraines, short-term or maybe an unexpected fascination of consumers with religious cults, changing but fierce dedication to social or political movements, and 'explosive' method to brand new musical formulae, are several of the more apparent things accountable for propagation and growth of music that is popular. Yet another essential element will be the growing middle class public as well as acceleration in process of urbanization. Additionally, concepts of free time, motivation, and capacity for leisure require a certain music type labeled as Music that is popular. The mass-media functions not just to propagate music that is popular but additionally serve as a significant shaping influence. Hence, media idioms, time restrictions / allocations, accessible transmission facilities, along with any other functional capabilities of the press govern the strategies, forms, and also content of Music that is popular.

### 7. MUSIC THROUGH THE AGES

Music of the early world has come quite a distance from the primitive stage of its. Nevertheless it shouldn't be forgotten the titanic fight of male to alleviate music coming from the clutches of the primitive culture, to determine the laws of its securely on nature, to provide it with the capability as well as subtlety to express what individuals think - despair, love,

triumph, hope and awe. In the past 2 or maybe 3 centuries, scores of philosophers & researchers have attempted in vain to obtain the reality. Actually, science has yet to clean the mist & bring to limelight the earlier generations which saw the shadows of Gods, who in a Supreme act of creation had created music. Numerous theories about the origin, for example, singing is an expression whose origin is strictly sexual; it produced from rhythmic motions (rhythm theory) particularly from all those done while walking; it had been produced from sounds uttered under the strain of emotions; is an imitation of the cries of birds and animals as well as which it developed from spoken vocabulary with extensive misgivings. Nevertheless, long ago, we trace mankind we don't find out the foundation of music.

Discoveries of primitive musical instruments at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro demonstrate the amazing continuity of artistic tradition coming from the times of Indus Civilization on the historic time. Regardless of the huge changes which have happened in different areas of life in between the early civilization of the Indus valley and also the historic time, there seems to be an underlying unity that is accountable for this particular continuity of artistic life of dance and music.

### 8. CONCLUSION

Music is regarded as probably the most critical areas of creative art and a significant part of heritage. In this modern day age of science, everything is in continuous flux and changing because of the continuous practice of experimentation and because of this music as well as its disciplines have encountered these improvements. In this particular research, an effort is created to evaluate the job of experimentation in different facets of Instrumental Music. Indian Music, the many types of its and definitely the foundation of Musical Instruments was reviewed and written about. As musical instruments have become the primary energy source to stand for crucial music it was required to spotlight the evolution of Indian Music and definitely the foundation of musical instrument. There's growing interest in the relationship between psychological health and religion. Scholars have connected a number of different elements of religious life - for instance, organizational involvement, prayer, trust in an afterlife, religious coping, congregational assistance, along with attachments to God, among others - with psychological health. This particular study has augmented that list to include hearing religious music. Paying attention to secular music with physiological and emotional processes, and this effort strengthens the grounds for expecting that religious music might be connected with mental health.

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