

VITALIZATION OF HINDUSTANI MUSIC: A STUDY OF INTERCULTURAL DIVERSITY UNITING NATIONS:

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Abstract:

Indian culture is known for its rich heritage like a different flowers in one bouquet. People are residing with their traditional attire, food, language, cast, creed, beliefs and value system. The diverse cultural classifications enhancing the Indian art forms aesthetically in respect of performing and visual arts. Diversification of different cultures makes it popularize globally. Indian music, dance and art forms are recognized globally with their colorful variations like nine emotions their connection with five elements to express the compositions, Indian traditional art forms are categorize on classical and folk styles, These styles baselined on the scriptures, where aesthetics is presented in spiritual and romantic senses consists with full of love and divinity. Indian classical and folk styles are also homogeneous having the impact of world music layers. As per the History of Indian music mentioned in the scriptures From Mughal's era it was influenced by the Arabian and Persian music, the artists were transited from one place to another. Indian music has the ambiguity to uniting the nations and creating peaceful co-existence. It's harmonious with the Rhythmic and melodic aspects. Hindustani music has the broader horizons to connect the cultures, languages, belief's and value systems to promote the raga system, taala system, Gharana system, Biographies of various maestros, time theory of raagas, Thaata and raag-raagini system etc. which is acknowledged globally. These concepts are also strongly correlated with united nation sustainable development goals which makes the planet a better and peaceful place. In world music layers every country has its own identity with the folk, classical and western genres. The Intercultural relationships beyond the boundaries are extemporaneously linking and strengthening the social, economical, spiritual, emotional, educational and cultural factors helps to bridging the humanity and uniting the nations in one thread. Now- a-days technology has the substantial impact worldwide to all ages and generations, a huge source of making concurrence with the acceptance of cast, creed ,color, language, festivities, attires, traditions, belief's, cultures and values. Technology has introduced many software's, applications, and social media sites to connect the people in digital platform where economically challenged people could easily get the advantage and convenience to connect from one place to another at the same time. One could perform, demonstrate, exhibit, and collaborate away from thousands of miles. Collaboration of music projects between the countries makes their relationships even more strong. Online and offline music collaborations with different genres of music including Classical, contemporary, western and folk. The language of the compositions with different rhythmic and

tonal gestures brings diversity and fosters International mindedness across the humans residing different parts of the Globe. The exchange program of cultures across the boundaries makes the planet a peaceful place. Global citizenship is another major concern to unite all which consists the oneness, where one could raise the global issues the world is facing and initiates to solve the issues to promote the globalization. New generation is influenced a lot with the western, contemporary, jazz and pop music where the young musicians is creating new fusions with Hindustani music in Ragas and Taals structures. The Indian folk and other countries folk is also creating new melodies and rhythmic patterns with multiple notes and speed of rhythm. Interdisciplinary aspects of Hindustani music which majorly fosters multilingualism, the language of barrier breaks through music, it communicates the emotions through Internal and External gestures. Bridging humanity with love, compassion, empathy, tolerance and emotions is the aesthetical factor of music. The nine emotions incorporated with five senses develops approaches to learning designed under five skills-Thinking skills, communication skills, Social skills, self-management skills and research skills is the baseline of Hindustani music. Indian classical music concerts organized by various countries, a platform for the Indian musicians and promotion of hindustani classical and semi-classical genres- like Khayal, Dhrupad, Dhamar, Bhajan, Ghazal, Tappa, Thumri, Dadra the style of presenting compositions with sathayi and antra & Different type of taals with single , double, third, fourth, sixth and other speed called layakaries. The significant is to showcase the deep concept of the genres. International mindedness is the way to understand, accept and exploration about the Intercultural awareness where Inclusivity and equity plays a vital role in it, To include all ages and genders beyond any wall of cast, nationality, cultures, value system, beliefs and any kind of capabilities, the whole process describes about the 10 IB learner profile- Balances, caring, thinkers, knowledgeable, communicators, principled, reflective, open-minded, Inquirer, risk-takers. The learner profile attributes is the path to explore the deeper understanding of the Hindustani music in all aspects including spirituality, economically, politically, socially and culturally with the real world experiences to become lifelong learners. These experiences transforms ones to enlighten the internal and external path of life.

Keywords: - International mindedness, Bridging, cultural, Interdisciplinary, belief's and value system.

Introduction: The pedagogical approaches of developing Intercultural diversity for uniting nations through performing and visual arts makes the Indian culture unique. The learner profile attributes recommended globally bridging the Indian Classical music with world music layers. Indian music is famous for its beautiful melodic and rhythmic aspects, the variation of raga and tala compositions while performing which is full of emotions and spirituality. These raagas not gives only inner peace but outer peace too. Through nine emotions artists present/ demonstrate their compositions in the form of classical and semi-classical genres which includes Dhrupad, Hori-dhamar, Khayal, Bhajan, Thumri, Ghazal, Tappa and Tarana. Nine emotions are the drivers of the Hindustani music which are named as:

- Shringara: Love & beauty
- Hasya : Laughter

- Raudra: Anger
- Veera: courage
- Bhayanak: fear
- Bibhatsa: Disgust
- Adbhuta: surprise/wonder
- Shantha: peace
- Karuna: sorrow.

For example raag Yaman represents the shringar rasa means compositions of raag Yaman tells about love and beauty:

“Sathayi: - Piya bin mohay chain na aavat, darr lage mora mann ghabravat

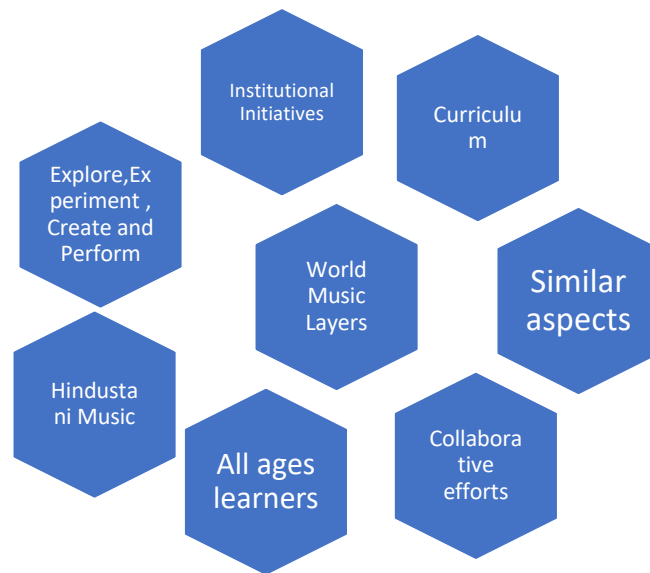
Antra: Jab se lage un sang naina, rattiya katath moray tare gin gin”

As mentioned in the lyrics a women is expressing her love that she can't live without him and missing in every moment. Her affection for the lover is unmeasurable. The quality of Indian music as classical and semi-classical genres are full of divinity which connects our soul with the super soul. All nine emotions are deeply rooted in Indian classical music/Hindustani music. Technological aspects too variate the musical compositions. The Interdisciplinary unit planners, Multidisciplinary approaches as per Indian music with self-centered learning fosters the student's agency for broader visions of International mindedness and to take the initiatives of Global citizens through real life experiences to become lifelong learners. International mindedness is the path of acceptance which is beyond the taste, it is actually the emotions and feelings to communicate one to another through cultural diversity. The deeper understandings of cultural acceptance helps to uniting the nations across globe and Hindustani music is the major source to make a garland of world music layers like one bouquet with different flowers with the implementation of Fusion and creative spectrums of melodic and rhythmic progressions. The love & spiritual compositions strengthen the aesthetical powers of Hindustani music. The compositions express the emotional tendencies of humans. In that matter five elements of human body are the motorist of nine emotions. As per the Hindu mythology these elements are called panchmahabhutas. These five elements are briefly described in the Rigveda and exists in the human body functions also which are mentioned as Anger-fire, space- Akash, Vayu –Air, Jal- Water, Prithvi- Earth. Five elements plays a major role to monitor the universal energies.

Collaborative Initiatives: Exchange projects and programmes are so familiar and very helpful to promote the Traditional musical aspects, In the Global music layers, many nations are implementing the Integrating approaches between and beyond the discipline in the part of the students which helps the young generation to grow with an Artistic mindsets and also prepares them to contribute the societies from local to global platform, Collaboration through the music ethnicities, economical, political, and national approaches. Exchange Artists from one country to another fostering through the melodic structures and rhythmic patterns, for instance: - Hindustani ragas preparation & performances accompanying with pop and jazz beats, or another western compositions accompanying with the Indian rhythmic Instruments (string and percussion).

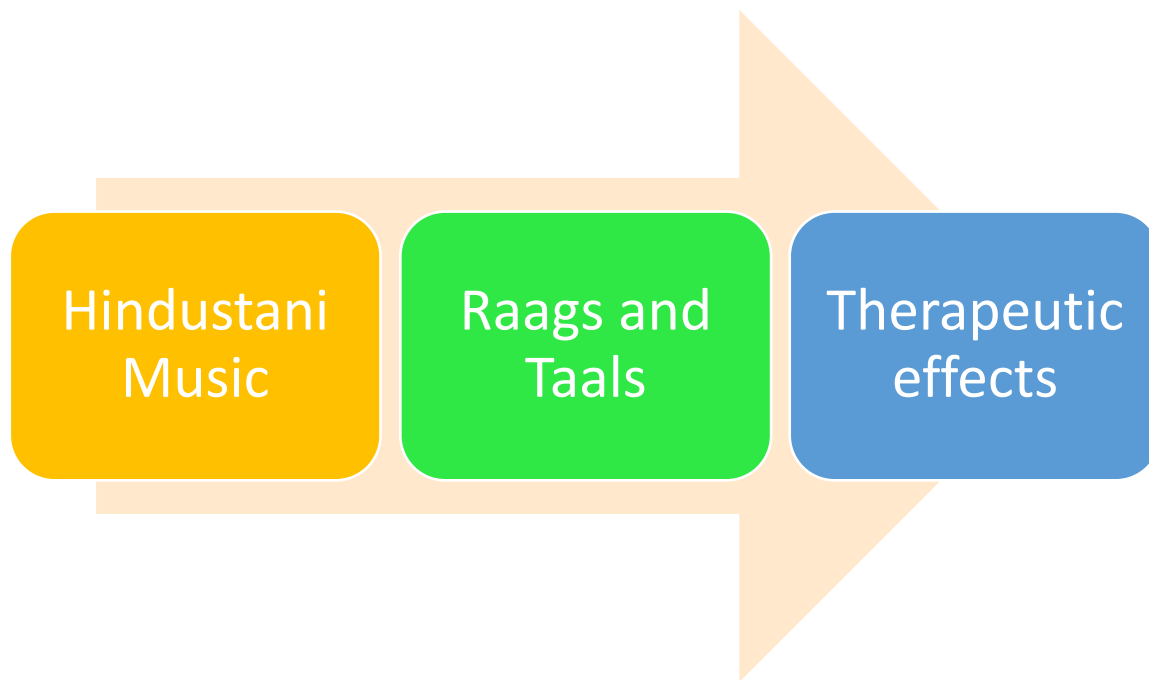
This includes the historical factors also, where the evolution of the Vocal and Instrumental categories the different genres/ types of compositions, Modification of Instruments from old to new incorporated with the discovery, inventor, particular era and the place from where it was born. These aspects also brings the uniqueness of nations, In that matter many of the styles are invented in other nations, later on it got included after the evolution in that particular country for E.g.- Many Arabic, Persian compositions are now evolved in the form of Indian classical and semi-classical genres.

Institutional Initiatives: To establish new music educational Institutes also connecting the generations to understand deeply and analyze the musical compositions by learning, exploring, experimenting, creating, performing and reflecting through vocal and Instrumental phrases/ genres/ styles of different nations. For example In India many western Institutes are established in various parts of the country and many Indian musical Institutes are established in different nations across the globe this also included as the part of the curriculum where the learners are appearing for the examinations in theoretical and practical parameters to measure their learning. Like Trinity, ABRSM institutes are set up in Indian and Prayag sangeet samite, Gandharv Vidhalaya Institutes are set in different nation's like- western and Arabian countries. To make them understand 'the contents there are different musical pedagogies, are being Implemented in the musical Institutes.



Therapeutic effects: In the world music layers, every nation's music plays an important role in the field of spirituality and psychological, which is directly linked to our health factors, In this aspect Indian classical music is globally famous and recognized for its therapeutic effects, how listening and practicing raagas are actually helpful for our mental well-being, people across the globe are frequently implementing as the source of the meditation, Due to hectic work schedules, loads of responsibilities and work pressure people of all ages are suffering with anxiety,

depression, and anger issues, and Hindustani music in the form of vocal & Instruments are working as the life saver through its classical and semi-classical compositions. These raagas are not only effecting our mental health but also enriching our divinity or devotional state. Raaga therapy is becoming so familiar day by day. Many ragas notes and compositions are specifically designed to heal us and activate our dopamine, oxytocin in and endorphin.



Promotion of Intercultural awareness with Hindustani Music: Implementation of Indian Raags and taals globally following by the purity of the raaga and also with some fusion of global music incorporated with vocal / instrumental as classical/semi-classical. Interculturalism by accepting and respecting each other's culture, Indian ragas and taals are the medium to promote Intercultural understanding by performing and preparing the compositions with the International percussion and Non-percussion Instruments.

Development of Linguistic skills: To study, practice, prepare, and perform the Multilingualistic compositions enhance their communication skills and enriching the cultures of nations, this process also fosters the International mindedness, open-mindedness, Thinkers, Knowledgeable, Inquirer, Global citizenship and also the IB Approaches to learning.

Festivals and Traditional celebrations: Many festivals are being celebrated worldwide by the people residing in their specific places, these are related with some mythologies, cultures, beliefs, values and ethnicities. As different nations follows different sociologies and anthropologies incorporated with their traditions and cultures. In Global perspective these insights creates and fosters the Garland or Bouquet of different flowers existing on the planet, the sprinkle of colors in

the form of different people with their different beliefs, it unifies their identities, Some of the festivals slightly resembles with one or the other nation. In Global layers Indian is famous for its rich heritage and diverse cultural identities across all the states. Every state in India has its own style of celebrating festivals with the embodiment of musical presentations, worshipping, sports related activities, Fair, and many other rituals are being implemented while celebrating. The celebration of different festivals also organize state wise, every state is famous for its specific festival for example- Lohri celebrates in Punjab, Pongal celebrates in Tamil Nadu, Holi celebrates in Uttar Pradesh etc. Some of these festivals represented with the Traditional Indian Music called Hindustani Music, Many compositions are also framed for purposefully for the occasions, for instance- Holi is the festival which is linked with the Lord-Krishna and Goddess Radha, This is also called Hori which takes an important place in the Indian classical music world, the song named hori is designed in Indian Taal Dhamar which collectively called Hori-Dhamar, this particular form of singing use to present in the festival of Holi where all the compositional lyrics are framed and incorporated with the story of Lord-Krishna and Goddess Radha. Similarly Vasant-Panchami is the festival which substantiate the color of Sun means complete yellow, this is not only related with music even with the attire, special food and performances, This festivals is fully enriched with the yellow-ism, people use to wear yellow attire, use to cook yellow food and mainly use to sing Indian Raga- Basant on this special occasion. Raag –Basant specifies the welcoming attitude of spring season, where are the flowers and crops or harvests turns into yellow. Guru-Purnima is the festival which represent to our Guru or teacher, means who brings us from darkness to light, it is not just the festival but also the topic of value system, where the emotions of Guru/ Shishya or Teacher/students are linked with each other. This majorly celebrates in all educational and non-educational Institutes where the disciple use to present or perform the special song dedicate to their guru's called Guru-vandana, In India people believes that Guru is bigger than the God who physically guides us the path of enlightenment and gives us the right direction to live life productively, with full of divinity, loyal, kind and true, he teach us only all the good deeds, On this particular occasion the classical and semi-classical compositions use to perform by Vocal (Khayal, dhrupad, bhajan, dadra, Dhamar), Instrumental (Sitar, Flute, sarangi, santoor, rabaab, Violin, Mohan-veena, Tabla and Pakhawaj) and classical (Kathak, Bharatanatyam, kuchipudi, oddisi, kathakali, sambhalpuri and sattariya) dance performances. These compositions are not only the part of the performance to learn but the path of Spirituality to connect our soul with Super-soul. It is not related to any particular religion, it is the faith of an Individual to practice divinity.

For-Example: - Bandish of Drut Khayal: Raag- Yaman

Sathayi: Guru Charanan ko naman karu mai, Shruti swaranlaya gyaan ko pau X 2

Antra: Guru Ka naam avinashi mantra hai, Katath rog sab amar ho Jaye X2

Janam-ashtmi is festival represents the believe of Lord Krishna where the people use to learn and perform the compositions of Lord Krishna, It is specialized and famous for lord-Krishna birth, many Indian classical ragas are designed and framed with the Lyrical structures of Lord Krishna in the form of khayal, Dhrupad, Dhamar, Dadra, tappa, and bhajan.

For-Example: - Bandish of Drut Khayal: Raag- Kadar:

Sathayi: Kanha re Nand nandan, param Niranjana, hey dukh bhanjan X 2

Antra: Kanth bhayi motiyan ki maala, Praharit moondit bhayi braj wala re nand nandan X2

Ram- Navami is the festival related to belief of Lord- Rama which represents the birth of Lord- Ram, Many Ragas are designed and framed with the lyrical structures of Lord Rama.

For-example:- Bandish of Rag- Todi

Sathayi: Ram naam dhyan dharo Gunijan X 2

Antra: Amrit naam dhyan dharo Gunijan, Santan ki yehi vaani

Qawwali is another form of singing use to perform specially in the religious places belongs to Islam, this particular style originated from Arabian countries, which is influenced with the Arabic and Urdu languages. This is familiar and performed to connect us with the divinity another form to merge our soul with the supreme soul in the conscious state of mind. The cultural and occasional celebrations not only being celebrates in Indian but globally too by the presenting and performing in the form of Indian classical ragas. This is another medium to unite the nations through Art, cultures and Languages. Cross cultural projects through the festivals and occasions are also becoming the source of universal brotherhood which leads to peaceful co-existence and Humanity unites never divides.

Inclusivity through Music: Music is the medium to provide equal opportunities to all, it gives the equal access to all ages, all generations, and all religions beyond their capabilities, and Inclusivity persists to include every human beings in same platform. Indian music has the divine power to never discriminate anyone depends on their capabilities. Indian Ragas and Taals are filled with supreme powers which allows every learner to perform with full potential and a topic of self-realizations, the process of performing Ragas / taals or listening automatically drives them to dive in the ocean of spirituality where one can introspect for Self-realization and leads to god-realization. Hindustani music is not related to any community based learning, it the understanding from local to global.

Economic development: Music is the major source of uniting nations through funding and raising financially by implementing collaborative projects, exchange artists programme is the bridge of uniting the artists and to support the nations with the financial challenges, these initiatives are not only strengthening the national bond but also strongly fostering the economical factors. These initiatives also providing the numerous platform to the young artists and entertaining the people of different nations internally and externally across the globe. The cultural groups and troupes are initiating by providing and performing the studios/ Stages/ Auditorium/ classrooms, various musical Organizations, Institutes putting full efforts for growing their nations economically. The efforts to produce the funds and helping the nation through teaching and learning which influencing the people to accept, respect, adapt, explore, experiment, creating and performing the musical genres of various nations, In the same manner Hindustani music plays an important role to set a unique place globally by its colorful flavors of Indian Ragas and Taals with its Classical and semi-classical genres called Khayal, dhrupad, dhamar, bhajan, tappa, Qawwali, hori-dhamar and tappa.

Conclusion: The overall study is to explore about each other traditional music styles, implementation through the lens of Hindustani music.

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