

The Propagation and Popularity of String Instruments on global level

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String Instruments, Indian classical music, Artists & Musicians, Playing style, abroad.

String Instruments of Indian classical music are world famous instruments. These are completely Indian instruments, which have all the characteristics found in traditional Indian musical instruments like – Ghurach (Bridge), Jawari, Tarab wires, Parade (frets). Among the String musical instruments, like Tanpura, Vichitra Veena, Rudra Veena, Sitar, Sarod, Surbahar, Sursingar, Santoor, Israj, Sarangi etc. were popularized. There is not much difference in the playing style of Sitar, Sarod, Veena, Surbahar. There is a difference in the design of all these instruments. As time changed, these musical instruments started being adopted independently. After the singing styles Dhrupad and Dhamar, the descendants of Miyan Tansen's created Maseetkhani and Razakhani style played on string instruments like Sitar, Surbahar and Veena. Which was also called Eastern Baz and Western Baz, which was considered to be a completely string instruments playing style. In today's global era, music is no longer limited by boundaries, rather it has become very popular not only in India but also abroad. All the foremost artists made string instruments famous not only in the country but also in abroad. Famous musicians presented wonderful art in concerts and programs in foreign countries and they established music schools and music educational institutions there. People in foreign countries have embraced the classical music imbued with Indian civilization and culture with great devotion. Due to the popularity of Indian music all over the world, Indian civilization and culture has spread all over the world. Foreigners have learned the underlying string instruments of Indian classical music by interest and dedication. The foreign people are coming to India to learn Indian classical music. Many musical instruments have been made by artisans every year. They are exported. Due to which the economy of the country is also becoming stronger. There are many such institutions in foreign countries which are promoting Hindustani classical music.

INTRODUCTION

Indian classical music is the oldest and greatest tradition practiced throughout the world. Which has been propagating for hundreds of years. Classical music has a charm that can attract anyone. Of all the fine arts that are famous globally, music is the only art that has an immediate impact on the human mind. Even if words are not given importance, music still has the power to transform this ever-changing world. Hindustani classical music is highly regarded globally. Even today, if we look at social media, Indian classical music programs would be taking place somewhere in the world. From which it becomes clear how much fame Hindustani classical music.

Origin of Music- The origin of Indian classical music is considered to be from the Vedas. It is said that when Lord Brahma created the universe, music was also created at that time. The fundamental element of creation is music which Lord Shankar gave to Mother Saraswati. God was worshiped through music, and it was called Sama Gaan. Sama songs were not sung without musical instruments. At that time, playing was called 'Aghot' and composition of voice, rhythm, rhythm and words was called Gandharva. Those who sing about Gandharva are called Gandharva.

"Ashok Kumar Yaman has said, description of Gandharva form of music is found even in the period before Bharat. The basic rules of music had been

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formulated in the Vedic period itself, but by the Ramayana period, a vast scripture of music had been formed, whose common name was –Gandharva”

“Bharat has described Gandharva as three types – Body, Veena and Posture”.

Compositions of words were given the name of Pada. Which are called Nibandh & Anibandh (bound and unbound). Pandit Sharangdev has described two types of music in his book Sangeet Ratnakar. which was called Deshi and Margi. Margi music which was associated with divine worship and country music which was for the common people”.

Singing, playing and dancing are the pillars of music. The core of music is tone and rhythm. Music is the medium for generating emotions and voice is the medium for generating emotions. Ancient scholars named the human throat as the body harp and on this basis the wooden harp was created. Since ancient times, musical instruments have been being made to suit singing. Narada Muni was the first to play a tantric veena. Then Rudra Veena, Kachapi Veena, Tritantri Veena etc. emerged. Remains of musical instruments have also been found in Harappa and Mohenjodaro civilizations. The art of music expanded during the time of Aryans. The texts were composed during this period. Music was presented in the temples, shrines, palaces and royal courts of ancient India. Statues and pictures of many types of musical instruments are found in many temples, caves and palaces in Southern India. The art of music received the patronage of kings and emperors. An artist from any princely state could not go to any other place and exhibit his art because he was under the ruler of one or the other princely state, hence he could not freely exhibit his art at any other place. There were some artists who did not work under any princely state like Swami Haridas, Saint Farida and from his discipline Nizamudin auliya.

India is famous all over the world for two reasons –

I. For its civilization and culture

II. For classical music.

i. Sangeet Ratnawali , Page no. 178

ii. Natya shastra , Chapter no. 28, Shalok 21

Two streams of music are flowing throughout India-

(1). North Indian Music (2). South Indian Music.

Which is also known as Hindustani classical music and Carnatic music system. The musical system in North India is different from that of South India. Because the northern of India had to face invaders, due to which many changes took place in Hindustani music, where as southern music is seen and heard in its true form. North Indian music was greatly influenced by the composers and artists of the Muslim princely states. Because all the foreign invaders who came to India also brought with them the musicians who were

patronized by their royal courts. The result of which was that Hindustani classical music was influenced. There were changes in Hindustani classical music with the arrival of Muslim artists. In contrast, South Indian music remained safe. Amir Khusro had a great influence on Hindustani classical music. There was a change in singing and playing styles. There was an exchange of musical arts. There was an exchange of musical arts. In ancient times ,Sama singing , Jati singing, Drava singing, Dhrupad, Dhamar singing styles were prevalent, mean while in the medieval period, Masit Khani and Raza Khani instrumental playing styles emerged in the field of playing. These playing style were played on stringed instruments like Sitar, Veena, Sarood etc.

Then the gharana tradition emerged in Indian classical music, with which the guru-shishya tradition emerged. Different gharanas have their own unique identity and playing style. This tradition continued with the descendants or disciple community of that family.

Pundit Vishnu Digambar Puliskar and Pundit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande took music beyond the Gharana tradition and took it to institutions. They collected musical Notations from every Gharana and composed books so that music education was within everyone’s reach. Anyone who wanted could take classical music education without any discrimination and hindrances. As a result of which today music education is given in every school and college. Before music education reached institutions, only the children of master people could learn music, there were very few people who gave complete knowledge of music. But ever since the institutional teaching of musical art has started, anyone can learn music without any discrimination. This is the reason why so many music seekers can be found today. Because music education system is given under the curriculum in schools and universities.

Place and utility of String instruments – String instruments have their own unique place in all the genres of Indian classical music. Our mythological texts are witnesses to this. Man got inspiration from his daily life to make stringed instruments from the string of bow. With the change of time, the form of musical instruments also changed.

“Dr. Arun Mishra writes that singing and playing were mutual companions during the Rigveda period. In Rig Veda, there is mention of instruments like Dundabhi, Vaan, Venu, Karkari, Nadi, Aghati, Goa, Ping, Gargar, and the sounds of these instruments are also mentioned in Rig Veda”. Page- 18

“Dr. Paranjape says that the importance of Veena has been glorified in Yaju Samhita. Veena was a common noun for stringed instruments and its larger

form was called Vaana. Under this, the development of specific types like Aghati, Ghatalika i.e. Apghatalika, Kand Veena, Pichhola i.e. Pichhora, Stabal Veena, Taluk Veena, Godha Veena, Alabu, Kapishirshna, Karkari or Karkarika etc. are found till the Sutra period. Veena is considered to be the embodiment of Sri (Goddess Lakshmi).”

In this way, the names of countless veenas are mentioned in our mythological Vedas and scriptures. It is believed that in ancient times the lyrical element was predominant but it was also essential to have a mechanism for musical expression. There is no doubt that musical instruments along with singing were prevalent at that time. Description of instruments and Gatra is found especially in the texts, in which it is clear that along with singing, the tradition of playing had also flourished. The word Geeti was also used for knowledge as in the word ‘Geeti’ in the Kalpadrum dictionary the meaning of Geeti is given as ‘Gaye, (singing song). Radha Kant Dev Bahadur,. Music has always been accompanied by singing. The importance of musical instruments has also been accepted and adopted by our Saints and sages.

- iii. Bhartiya Kanth sangeet and Vadya sangeet, Page no, 18
- iv. Bhartiya sangeet ka Ithash , Page no. 35.
- v. Kalpadrum Dictionary, page no, 332.

It is the sound of the instruments that gives musical liveliness to the words. It is the sound of the instruments that gives musical liveliness to the words. Tone and rhythm are the soul of music. The work of providing rhythm is done by the instruments. When singing and playing together establish mutual harmony, bliss is achieved. It has been used to accompany musical instruments in singing.

“Dr. Prelate Sharma says, “Similarly, the accompaniment of a song can be of three types, what is being sung is being played exactly the same, then the ‘Tatvam’ which follows the accompaniment, is being followed and when The accompanist who sings on the musical instrument is called Ogh”.

Music achieves its ultimate goal only through the harmony of singing and instruments.

(Solo)Independently playing of String instruments – After many centuries of tireless efforts and hard work, String instruments emerged from the accompaniment instruments and got recognition as independent instruments. The credit for which goes to Sadarang. Veena playing was accompanied by singing. Niyamat Khan started the tradition of solo playing on Veena with the Bean Style. Then later on, the non-toned instruments also joined in the solo playing.

In the modern era, solo playing tradition is rich. All the musical instruments are being used in the programs for independent playing. The audience listens

to the artists with great enthusiasm and interest. Be it classical music, Semi classical music, light music (Folk) or film music. Solo instruments are also used on radio and Television. For example, if a scene of celebration, enthusiasm, separation is filmed somewhere, then the instrument is selected according to the scene. String instruments like Sitar, Sarangi, Santoor etc. are used. Instruments are also used extensively in folk music.

“Dr. Lal Mani Mishra writes that two different streams of music are visible in folk songs. One stream waves in the form of the tunes of those songs and the other takes the form of waves, notes and rhythms of various instruments. Although both these streams are interdependent, yet they also flow independently”.

- vi. Some elements related to singing, Volume-9 August 1988, Page-9.
- vii. Indian Musical Instruments, Page- 167

METIRAL & METHODS:

The matiral and method to be used have studied in editorial article, newspapers, Books and lot of research has been done on the Topic.

RESULT :

String instruments on a global level

Global means world wide. Today the whole world is inspired and influenced by the spirit of “Vasudeva Kutumbakam”. Today, while trade exchanges are taking place all over the world, cultural progress is also taking place. The propagation and popularity of Hindustani classical music is much more than the music of any other nation. Because Hindustani classical music is not only spiritual but also emotional. Where nowadays in the race of life every person is running after materialism, he gets peace and relaxation for some moments only through music. And only our classical music contains that element which takes man towards spiritual bliss. Hindustani classical music is dominated by emotion and feelings. This is the specialty of this. This is why it has had a huge impact globally. Foreign people may or may not know any language but they definitely have knowledge of classical music. Because words are not required to understand instrumental music. On the contrary, in singing, words along with voice predominate, while in playing, notes predominate, and hence foreigners are more attracted towards it. You will find many people in foreign countries who are taking lessons in Hindustani classical music. Guitar instrument is used in western music. It's a string instrument. Veena or Sitar. It is the result of the promotion of Hindustani classical music in foreign countries by our Renowned Legend Bharat Rattan Pandit Ravi Shankar that today the instrument Sitar was created and developed on the soil of India and is being played extensively in foreign countries. Pundit Ravi Shankar played Sitar almost everywhere in foreign countries.

Pundit Shiv Kumar Sharma has been a Legendry Santoor player of India. Who gave worldwide recognition to Santoor, the folk instrument of Kashmir. He played Santoor in countries like America, England, France, Canada, Russia, China, Australia and all over the world. The foreign musical instrument violin has also been placed in the category of Indian String instruments in Hindustani classical music. Although violin is a western instrument it is used in Hindustani classical music. The origin of emotions is shown very beautifully through the violin. Hindustani classical music is dominated by emotion and feelings. And the emotions and feelings are communicated very well with the violin. Indian classical music is based on raga element. «Raga» is made from the Sanskrit word «Ranj» which means to entertainment. Through which the human mind is entertained and his imagination and creativity are emotionally fulfilled. Hindustani classical music has also become very popular in foreign countries due to raga. In musical art, beauty is the first element which attracts the human heart. In Raga, the beauty element lies in the emotional state along with emotional expression.

Raga Mala is an ancient art used in Indian music. Ragamala, prevalent in the Indian classical music system, is very famous in abroad. Paintings similar to Ragamala are also seen in different styles. “ Dr. Neelam Bale Mahendra writes, Ragamala paintings play a great role in the exhibitions of paintings in other countries outside India. Although he is completely unaware of the meditation method inherent in the Indian classical music, yet it also has the curiosity to appreciate and practice Raga dhyana. In the fifteenth century, the Western Latin musicologist ‘Monk Adam of Fulda’ wrote poetry in Latin in various musical compositions and also created visual iconography in that spirit. Even in modern times, painters like Robert Peace, Matthew Williams have tried to capture the feelings of the musical compositions of Chopin and Bach in their paintings, but the ragas of Indian music remained far behind in comparison to Rag dhyana. But compared to the raga dhyana of Indian music, it has lagged far behind. That project did not succeed to the extent that the Indian raga meditation tradition has reached this extent over the years.

Among foreign countries, people of hippie culture in America were most attracted towards Hindustani classical music. The lifestyle of the material world had pushed the youth into a destructive and artificial world. In which Hindustani classical music contributed a lot. Because Hindustani classical music is a medium to awaken spiritual consciousness, that is the reason foreigners adopted with open heart. This is a major reason for the continuous increase in popularity of Hindustani classical music abroad.

viii. Adhunik Anterrasiyakaran mein Bharatiya satriya Sangeet ka yogdan, Page No. – 101

The Indian classical music instruments used in modern times like Sitar, Sarod, Surbahar, Vichitra Veena, Sur Singar, Sarangi, etc. are the modified forms of different Veenas. Today in the modern era, Mohan Veena, made by Pundit Vishwamohan Bhatt, which has been made by modifying the western musical instrument guitar, is also becoming popular. Pundit Niladri Kumar, the source of inspiration for the youth, has modified the sitar and created an instrument called Zitar.

Famous string instrumentalist or Musicians in the decade of 1950 to 1960, due to the tireless work and dedication of Pt. Ravi Shankar ji, Sitar started getting recognition at the world level, Ustad Vilayat Khan, Ustad Abdul Haleem Jafar Khan, Pt. Nikhil Banerjee, Pt. Manilal Nag ji. , Ustad Nishat Khan, Ustad Shahid Parvez (Sitar), Dr. Lal Mani Mishra (Veena player), Ustad Asad Ali Khan, Chhatti Babu, Anurag Singh, Abdul Aziz Khan, Pt. Gopal Krishna, Ali Akbar Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Brij Narayan (Sarod) Annapurna Devi (Surbahar Vadika), Pundit Shiv Kumar Sharma, Pundit Bhajan Soupori (Santoor player), Smt. N Rajam (violin player), Vishwamohan Bhatt (Mohan Veena) etc. took it forward. All these veteran artists and players have hoisted the flag of Hindustani classical music not only in the country but also abroad.

Pundit Ravi Shankar contributed a lot in making Hindustani classical music recognized abroad. He played sitar in countries like Europe, America, Africa, Australia, China, Japan, Russia, Italy, Germany etc. Presented many of these programs in collaboration with Yahudi Manhil in America. The listeners got to listen to a wonderful combination of the music of East and West. You introduced foreigners to the discipline and tradition of Hindustani classical music.

Pundit Bhajan Soupori has been a another famous Santoor player of India. Who gave worldwide recognition to Santoor, the folk instrument of Kashmir. He played santoor all over the world and took the santoor instrument to the huge stage of the world.

You played Santoor in countries like America, England, France, Canada, Russia, China, Australia etc.

Ustad Amjad Ali Khan of Gwalior Gharana who has popularized Hindustani classical music and Sarod across the world beyond geographical boundaries. He has performed in international music conferences like Australia, New Zealand, England, Vienna, Hong Kong etc.

Ustad Ali Akbar Khan was the son of Ustad Alauddin Khan, the founder of the Maihar Gharana. He established Ali Akbar College of Music in America. He have played sarod in countries like Europe, America, Switzerland, Canada etc. where Hindustani classical music is taught.

Foreigners string Instruments players- As we know that India has been affected by the attacks of foreign Muslim rulers during the medieval period. The academicians or historians who came with those rulers have discussed music in their works. Writers have given information about Indian civilization and culture in their books like –Aine – e – Akbari written by Abul fazal.

Names of some foreign Instrumentalist who play String instruments under Hindustani classical music :-

Ginni Ricchizzi (Italy) Rudra Veena and Sitar from the Disciple of U. Khurshid Khan and U. Asadali khan. Charlie Cawood (London), Michael Williams (U.S), Reenat Garcia (Bangladesh), Kenneth Edward Henson (South Africa), Mark Dyczkowski (UK) , Jimmy Page, Lowell Thomas, John Caltrane (USA) , Al Gromer Khan (German) , Hideki Ishima (Japan) , Adam Thomas Jones (US) , Lewis Brdan Hopkins (UK) , Daron Malakian (US) , Alberto Marsicano (Brazil) , Patrick Moutal (France) , Emily Robinson (Texas), James George Tomkins (UK) , Callin Walcott's (Germany) , Eddie Willis (US) , Sami Ylisirnio (Finland). Sergey Akash Ancupov(Germany), Setsuo Miyashita (Japan), Helder Araujo(Brazil), Ken Zuckerman (US)

Music educational institutions abroad - Research work on String instruments and Indian classical music is also being done in foreign universities. Research work has been done and is going on in many universities of America and Canada. Apart from this, there are many non-government organizations and institutions which are teaching Hindustani classical music. Famous artists have also established educational institutions there. List of music educational institutions where Indian classical music is taught.

- Kinara School of Music
- California University of Texas
- Ali Akbar School of Music
- Bharatiya VidhaBhavan, London
- American Institute of Indian Music
- Center for Performing Arts of India
- University of New York
- University of Pennsylvania
- Maa Sharda School of Music

Export of Indian Musical Instruments

The best part is that the global popularity of classical music has also greatly benefited the artists making classical musical instruments. Many instruments are sent abroad from India every year. Instruments are sent abroad from Banaras, Miraj, Delhi, Lakhnoo , Calcutta, Punjab, Maharashtra etc. Instruments are being sent to many countries like America, Europe, Canada etc. It is increasing every year. The Government of India proudly said that Indians are at the first position in exporting musical instruments

and accessories to foreign countries. In future the popularity of Indian classical musical instruments will further increase in the global market.

“Our Honorable Prime Minister very proudly announced that India exported 3.5 times more musical instruments in the last years.”

“This is encouraging. With Indian music gaining popularity worldwide; there is a great opportunity to further grow in this sector”.

- ix. Press information bureau, Government of India, Prime Minister’s office on Dated.26. Oct.2022.



Picture from website

Role of musical gatherings and organizations in spreading music-

Various musical societies and organizations have been continuously working in the promotion of Indian music. Sangeet Natak Academy, Spic Macay, Asian, Music circuit, World Music Institute are such organizations due to their efficiency, Indian classical music got recognition at the global level. Music has joined together East and West. Along with conducting musical programs, these organizations also collect funds. Also distributes prizes and awards. This organization plays an important role in the selection of artists, appropriate venue, stage arrangement and movement, sound equipment etc. for the music festival. These institutions are working to keep the young generation connected with music and their civilization and culture. These institutions and organizations also give grants. Following are the names of some institutions-

- American Express company
- Asian cultural council
- The Howard bayne fund
- Booth ferris foundation
- New York community Trust
- Mid Atlantic Arts foundation
- Jewish communal fund
- Trust for mutual understanding
- The new York times company & IBM
- Tamarind Art Gallery

There are many centres mentioned above from where grants are collected.

Future of string instruments – In the present era, materialism and commercial approach is at its highest level and the propagation of music has increased a lot. Information technology has also proved to be a boon for music. Cultural and friendly relations with foreign countries have also paved the way for music. When artists perform abroad. So the people there express their desire to learn that instrument. As a result of which our artists also get work. India's economy also becomes stronger. The way people in foreign countries are moving towards playing music, it seems that the future of music is bright. People in foreign countries have embraced the classical music imbued with Indian civilization and culture with great devotion.

Discussion

Outside the borders of India, Hindustani classical music has been given the name of classical music. In today's latest version we can listen to the music of our choice whenever and wherever. Indian music is most known all over the world. This is what you wanted through this research. The great artists & musicians who have taken music to this extent, where Indian Musicians have hoisted the flag of their art, they have received respect & many awards and honours like Grammy award, & Doctorate honour. While music has benefited from the increasing popularity of Indian Classical music, and the other side musicians have also got employment opportunities. The Music which was once the pride of the Palaces of the kings and emperors, is now ruling the world. Indian music has been being exchanged since ancient times. But globalization has given it a new phase of progress.

Research to be conducted from time to time is the demand of the future. To have knowledge of the lives of senior and eminent artists & Musicians, devotion and dedication and hard work towards music through research and research. To highlight the contribution of all those artists at the global level. To give information about the increasing trend and influence of Hindustani classical music in foreign countries The inclination of foreigners towards string instruments and their promotion globally is a testimony to the tireless efforts of the artists Pundit Shiv Kumar Sharma says that when we perform outside the country, we have night programs. People listen very carefully. There is no noise, I don't think that I am playing in India; people listen to it very enthusiastically in foreign countries. Artists who have performed abroad say that the people there have amazing love for Hindustani classical music and a feeling of respect and honour towards all the artists.

Appendices

In this paper, history of string instruments, technique, Gharanas, playing styles, different

instruments and their uses, influence and popularity of Indian classical music are given. The contributions made by the musicians were studied. To study our subject and to verify its authenticity, newspapers, magazines, books, music journals etc. have been used. This research work has been completed only after analyzing the information available from them.

Declaration of Interests

I have declared here that every source and data has been collected by me for research purpose only. Being a music student, I was inclined towards music. Nowadays, in the age of social media, when I saw many people playing Indian music, I became interested in the fact that Famous artists have taken Indian classical music to this level. Information should be collected about them.

Along with Indian music, Indian civilization and culture has also gained influence in foreign countries, they celebrate our Festivals like Basant, diwali, holi, gurupuja etc. From a religious point of view, many foreigners are followers of Lord Krishna. They do bhajans and kirtans along with learn Indian classical music too. In today's globalized era, Indian classical music has become popular due to its unique style, melodious sounds and rhythmic patterns.

Learning Indian music not only enriches lifestyle, moral values and musical abilities but also promotes inter-cultural brotherhood, knowledge and wisdom.

As the world scenario is changing, the attraction of Indian classical music is increasing day by day in the interconnected and harmonious environment of global diversity.

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