### Published by:

Principal Sanatan Dharma College (Lahore) Ambala Cantt.-133 001 (Haryana), India Ph.: 0171-2630283 Telefax: 0171-2640283

Website: www.sdcollegeambala.org

ISBN No. 978-93-82529-18-7

First Edition: Jan. 2020

Price: ₹ 500/-

Editor, Principal and S.D. College do not own any responsibility for the views, ideas, contents expressed in the articles written by the authors.

#### Printed at

Mahajan Enterprises #Shop No. 2, Ram Nagar, Ambala Cantt Ph. 94165-54180 संगीत के तत्व एवं मर्म को जानने व समझने वालों को समर्पित

### **FORWARD**

It gives me immense pleasure that Dr. Madhu Sharma, Head, Deptt. of Music Vocal, took an initiative to conduct an Academic Karma on the Topic "Application of Rasa & Dhavani Theories on Film Music" which was sponsored by Harvana Sanskrit Academy, Panchkula. She is a Teacher, who works with utmost dedication not only for her subject or deptt. but also for the college along with normal teaching course she regularly experiments with her subject in variety of manners. It is one of her initiative where she designs and developed this uncommon but very relevant Interdisciplinary Issue where she clubbed traditional knowledge with practical applications. Film Music which is not just 100 years old phenomena has been evaluated on the basis of Ras & Dhavani theories. Generally Ras & Dhavani theories are taught in Sanskrit, Hindi, and Punjabi & English Literature as theories of literary Criticism but Dr. Madhu Sharma has applied these theories on film music which shows her potential to think differently and innovatively. Her Interdisciplinary approach and command over different subjects is the proof of her academic vision and I feel such Teachers, who Can think Creativity and act with a Academic Vision are Assets not only to the college as such but also for the students, scholars and teaching community.

I congratulate her for thismeaningful, relevant and utility oriented Academic endeavor. I also extend my thanks to Dr. Someshwar Dutt, Director, Haryana Sanskrit Academy, Panchkula.

**Dr. Rajinder Rana** Principal, S.D. College

# शुभकामना संदेश

अपने रंगमंच के दीर्घ अनुभव एवं व्यवहार के समय में बहुत कम बार ऐसा हुआ कि मुझे ऐसे विषय और विचार का साक्षात्कार का अवसर मिला जो लकीर से परे हटकर एक नवीनता से सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। रंगमंच से सम्बन्धित होने के कारण मुझे जहाँ पटकथा, संवाद, पात्र, संगीत आदि अनेक तत्वों को समायोजित करना होता है, वहीं पर मेरे मन में यह विचार भी रहता था कि इस सारी रचना धर्मिता का सन्दर्भ और व्यापक अर्थ क्या हैं ? रंगमंच के किसी भी कलाकार के लिए मात्र रचना—धर्मिता ही लक्ष्य मात्र नहीं होता। इसीलिए मैं उन संदर्भों को हमेशा विचार करता रहा हूँ, जिसकी चर्चा डॉ० मधु शर्मा ने अपनी इस पुस्तक में की है। रस एवं ध्विन सिद्धान्तों की चलचित्रीय संगीत पर प्रयोग धर्मित यह पुस्तक एक ऐसे विषय पर है जो न केवल रंगकर्मियों, संगीतकारों, कलाकारों को विचार करने की अनुमित देती है बल्क अन्य विषय के ज्ञाताओं को भी चुनौती देती है और सभी को आपस में मिलकर विचार करने के लिए भी प्रेरित करती है। इसमें लिखित पत्र और उनकी विषय सामग्री प्रशंसा के योग्य है। इसके लिए किए गए परिश्रम के लिए पत्र—प्रस्तोता एवं संकलनकर्ता साधुवाद के पात्र हैं।

मैं प्रसन्नता का अनुभव करते हुए यह भी अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में हमें इस विषय के कई नए पक्ष देखने, सुनने और समझने को मिलेंगे, जिनसे हम सभी को ज्ञान व्यापक, विस्तृत और सूक्ष्म होगा।

शुभकामनाओं सहित

नागेन्द्र शर्मा

अतिरिक्त निदेशक (अम्बाला मण्डल) हरियाणा कला परिषद

# पुरोवाक

भारतीय चलचित्र में गीत और संगीत के अनेकानेक आयाम और स्तर पर देखने को मिलते हैं जिन्हें हम सात्विक, राजसिक और तामसिक स्तरों पर भी विभाजित कर सकते हैं। आयामों की दृष्टि से 10 भावों के साथ—साथ वर्तमानकालीन मानसिक उथल—पुथल से, अलगवा से, टूटने और बिखरने से संबंधित भाव से भी यह समायुक्त है।

समस्या यह है कि गीत व संगीत की सराहना का आधार क्या है ? संगीतकार और श्रोता रस व ध्विन के सिद्धांतों को समझते भी हैं या नहीं? क्या कारण है कि पुराने गीत सदाबाहर कहलाते हैं व समकालीन क्षणभंगुर! ''ये देश है वीर जवानों का'' (फिल्म—नया दौर), ''दुख भरे दिन बीते रे भैया'' (फिल्म—मदर इंडिया)'', ओ दुनिया के रखवाले'' (फिल्म—बैजू बावरा) ''हम लाए हैं तूफान से किश्ती निकाल के'' (फिल्म—जागृति), 'ऐ मालिक तेरे बंदे हम'' (फिल्म—दो आंखे बारह हाथ) कुछ ऐसे ही गीत हैं जो आज भी कर्णप्रिय प्रेरणा स्रोत हैं।

वर्तमान चलचित्रीय संगीतकार दो बातों को ध्यान में रखकर अपनी रचना कर रहे हैं— (1) सौंदर्य (2) चमत्कार

संगीतकार का उद्देश्य किसी भी तरह अपनी रचना को प्रसिद्धि दिलवाना रहता है। जहां तक श्रोताओं का प्रश्न है इन्हें हम तीन वर्गों में विभक्त कर सकते हैं – प्रथम वे जो केवल शार मचा कर अपने आनंद को प्रदर्शित करते हैं, द्वितीय व जो तालियां बजाकर भावविभोर होते हैं तथा तृतीय वे समझदार श्रोता जो संगीतकार की कृति की बारीकियों को समझते हैं।

सामान्य रूप से श्रोता और संगीतकार एवं संगीता इनकी मात्र भाषा की काव्यात्मक तथा उसकी धुन पर मोहित होकर प्रशंसा या निंदा का संतुष्ट हो जाते हैं। लेकिन यह पर्याप्त नहीं है फिल्म के गीत व संगीत एक विश्लेषण की भी अपेक्षा रखते हैं क्योंकि यह सभी के मतों व उनके व्यवहार भाषा के स्तर पर, मनोविज्ञान के स्तर पर, सामाजिक व दार्शनिक स्तर पर तो होना ही चाहिए साथ ही साथ यह भी देखना अपेक्षित है कि किसी भी गीत या संगीत की पारंपरिक पृष्ठभूमि एवं परिपेक्ष क्या है क्योंकि शब्द बदल गए हैं, लेकिन भाव आज भी वही प्राचीन हैं। इसलिए इस पुस्तक का प्रयास है की एक और फिल्मी गीत संगीत को भारतीय परंपराओं से मूल्यांकित करने का प्रयास किया जाए और दूसीरी और साहित्य शास्त्रीय सिद्धांतों की फिल्मी गीत

## संगीत को लेकर उनकी व्यवहारपरकता को भी जाना जाए।

साहित्य शास्त्रीय 6 सिद्धांतों में से प्रमुख दो सिद्धांतों रस और ध्विन अत्यंत विशिष्ट हैं क्योंकि इनका प्रभाव हमें ना केवल साहित्य में बिल्कि शिल्पशास्त्र व और भी बाकी शास्त्रों में दिखाई देता है। रस और ध्विन यह जो दो भारतीय पारंपरिक सिद्धांत हैं इनके तत्वों को हम फिल्मी गीत संगीत में बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से देख पाते हैं क्योंकि वहां पर विभिन्न प्रकार की शब्द शिक्तयां, उनके विभिन्न अर्थ और दीर्घकालीन भावों का उद्घोधन प्रत्यक्ष होता है। किसी भी गीत के आकर्षण के पीछे उसका ध्वनन होता है यह ध्वनन ही रस में परिवर्तित हो श्रोतागण को भाविभोर करता है लेकिन इस दृष्टिकोण को विश्वविद्यालयों तथा महाविद्यालयों में न पढ़ा जाता है और ना ही पढ़ाया जाता है, उसकी व्यवहारपरकता की तो बात बहुत दूर की है।

जब आप किसी रचना को अच्छा कहते हैं, सुंदर कहते हैं और उसका आनंद लेते हैं तो श्रोता और संगीतज्ञ होने के नाते आपका यह दायित्व बनता है कि आपके उसमें अच्छा क्या है उसमें सुंदर क्या है यह समझने और समझाने की भाषा भी आती हो और साथ ही आपको उसकी बोध प्रक्रिया भी स्पष्ट हो इसलिए इस पुस्तक के माध्यम से यह प्रथम प्रयास किया जा रहा है कि रस और ध्विन के सिद्धांतों के आधार पर कैसे हम भारतीय चित्रपट गीत संगीत का विश्लेषण करें जो बुद्धिगत होने के साथ—साथ भावगत भी हो इस अपेक्षा के साथ यह पुस्तक आपके समालोचन के लिए प्रस्तुत है।

डॉ० मधु शर्मा

संगीत गायन विभाग

# **Acknowledgment**

I am extremely grateful to Dr Rajender Singh, Principal Sanatan Dharma College, Ambala Cantt. for his guidance and support in organising one day National seminar on the topic "Application of Rasa (Aesthetic experience) and Dhvani (suggestivity or vibration of word/meaning) Theories on Film Music". I am also indebted to him for providing all the required resources to publish this volume. I am also thankful to the college managing committee for their support.

My heartfelt gratitude to Dr Ashutosh Angiras, Head Of Sanskrit Department for his valuable suggestions and guidance in the Completion of the seminar.

I owe my sincere thanks to Dr Someshwar Dutt, Director, Sanskrit Sahitya Academy, Panchkula for their financial support which made it possible for us to organise this event and to publish this book.

I express my thanks to Mr. Nagender Sharma, Additional Director, Haryana Kala Parishad, Ambala Division, Prof.(Dr.) Pankaj Mala Sharma, Department of Music, Punjab University, Chandigarh, Pt.Devendra Verma, Music Expert, Faridabad, Prof.(Dr.) Ramakant Angiras, Department of Philosophy, Punjab University, Chandigarh for sharing their pearls of wisdom with us during the Seminar.

I am highly grateful to Dr Vijay Sharma, Head, Department of Hindi for conducting the stage and Dr Deepak Kumar Manocha, Department of Commerce and Mr. Hem Bhardwaj (Music Vocal Department) for their selfless support in the successful completion of the seminar.

I am also grateful to all the participants and paper presenters who made this event successful.

My sincere thanks to The faculty members and the supporting staff of the college who have been directly or indirectly associated with us in this seminar.

I will be failing in the duty if I do not acknowledge with gratitude thanks to Dr. Ravi Gautam (Music Producer) Who Unconditionally supported me in every step. Further On I want to thank the students of the Department of Music vocal who worked wholeheartedly with me to make this event a success.

**Dr. Madhu Sharma**Convenor
Department of Music Vocal
Sanatan Dharma College Ambala Cantt

## APPLICATION OF RASA AND DHAVANI THEORIES ON FILM MUSIC

Now (he) glorifies the arts are refinement of self(Atma-Sanskriti) with these the worshippers recreates his self That is made of rhythms metres" -Aitereya Brahman 6-27(1000 BCE)

Rasa (Aesthetic experience) and Dhavani (suggestive meanings) are the 2 core concepts of Indian literary criticism as these two define the nature form and essence of Indian aesthetics Scholars mostly used these terms and concepts to evaluate poetry prose and drama but this is 21st century and we as seekers of knowledge need to understand the relevance application and utility of traditional wisdom or knowledge. We need to enhance our perception regarding these concepts as they cannot be understood only by word and meaning. One needs to look into the undercurrents of culture history tradition and sensibility we all know that 21st century is exploding with technological breakthrough thoughts and information so the field of music is also and influenced by needs. It is in this sense we need to explore the application of these two terms concept of the world of creativity and aesthetics especially on film music. Indian film music has evolved and defined itself in various ways and traveled fast to keep up with global music and films. If one goes to the history of Indian films. one can see clearly the contributions of classical music and poetry from these onwards it has evolved into techno Savvy music People who listened to it, enjoy it, appreciate it but utterly fail to express what is good music or what qualities and\ aesthetically meaning? How one should appreciate a music; what can be its properties, etc? So, these queries lead us to more sensible question- Does one can appreciate music on the basis of traditional theories of Rasa and Dhavani? This direct question cannot be answered either in yes or no it needs to be understood, analyzed and then needs an elaborate answer. Let us just try to explore its answer in the following manner to understand applicability, utility and relevance of these two concepts in film music.

Traditionally rasa is the manifestation or transformation of eight Sthaayi Bhavnas in Sahridaya (spectator/ audience) with certain standard qualities. From drama to Movies, particularly in Indian Context, dialogues, songs & music influence the mind of the Sahridaya and then it leads to experience of Rasa. These Eight are:-

- 1. Shringaar: It is inclusive of romance love attractiveness
- 2. Haasyam: It is inclusive of laughter, mirth and comedy
- 3. Randram: It is inclusive of Fusy.
- 4. Karunyam: It is inclusive of compassion, mercy
- 5. Bibhatsam: It is inclusive of disgust, aversion
- 6. Bhayanakam: It is inclusive of terror, horror
- 7. Veeram: It is inclusive of heroism
- 8. Adbhtam: It is inclusive of wonder, amazement

Then there is 9th rasa which was included in later period by the Acharyas of Sanskrit-Sahitya-Shastra it is known as Shantam which is manifestation of peace and tranquility.

As we know that process created/generated through various means hence it is synthetic phenomenon so all songs including classical, semi-classical or other are the inspired creation for specific mood, where musicians creates a rasa in the listener. This is very much evident from the film songs along with music. As per the Indian tradition one can observe that the effectiveness of literary composition depends both on what is stated and how it is stated, That is the suggested meaning and the experience of Rasa .Famous director Hrishikesh Mukherjee once said in a function that "Rasa a fusion of word and meaning that bathes the minds of readers/spectators with Savor of bliss. It is the truth of the poetry shining without cessation, clear to the heart, it is yet beyond words". Rasa and Dhavani both have influenced problems and film music as very

much evident from various directed by V.Shantaram, Hrishikesh Mukherjee and others.

On the other hand one must understand concept of Dhavani too and its impact on film music. It is a fact that feeling cannot be objectively brought to construct consciousness by literal expressions (Vachya) and that it can be made an object of direct experience only through indirect expression (Vyangya). While literal expression is most adequate to fulfill the purposes of discursive thinking such as involved in science of Social Sciences but it is unsufficient for purposes of poetry and music. While the strength of what is called Abidhaa (essential meaning) lies in being direct and exact the strength of poetic meaning (Vyangya) lies in being indirect. So the songs, music, films need to be evaluated from traditional Indian references. We all need to learn and teach the applications of traditional concepts in 21st century. An all-out effort needs to be made to bring in new narrative based on Indian wisdom and understanding.

This book is an attempt to open up new vistas in this direction. I appreciate and congratulate Dr. Madhu Sharma, head; Department of Music (vocal) for her untiring committed efforts to bring this book. I wish you all the best for your future academic Endeavour.

**Ashutosh Angiras**Department of Sanskrit







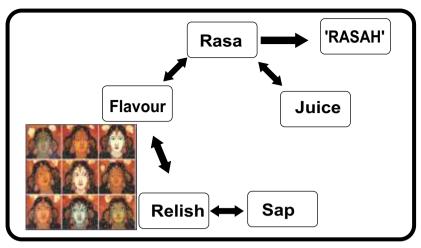
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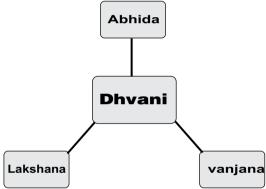
One Day Interdisciplinary National Workshop cum seminar on "रस एवम् ध्वनि सिद्धान्तों की चलचित्रीय समीत पर प्रयोगधर्मिता (संस्कृत साहित्य शास्त्र के सन्दर्भ में)

"Application of Rasa (Aesthetic Experience) & Dhvani (Suggestivity or Vibrations of word /meaning) Theories on Film Music (with ref to Sanskrit Saahitya- Shaastra)"









## Dhvani

- The Grammarians used the term to refer the sound; and they spoke of two kinds of sound.
- Prakrta Dhwani and vaikrta Dhwani
- The acutal sounds of the words spoken belong to vaikrta Dhwani.
- Prakrata refers to the pattern of the norm.
- Rasa theory in importance, the Dhwani theory of Anandavardhana considers suggestion
- I "Dhvani" as the essence of poetry and "vyanjana" as the medium of literary creation and communication.
- Its propagator Anandavardhana carried forward tradition elevating the level of discussion on the essence of the poetry.