



Youngster



Where dream Chisels into reality

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Winter Carnival celebration in 'Orleans the School' celebrated with gusto and enthusiasm



The Winter Carnival Festival was celebrated with great pomp and enthusiasm at 'Orleans School'. This Winter Carnival Festival was jointly organized by all the institutes and affiliated organizations of Tecnia Group. In this two-day Winter Carnival Festival organized on 24th and 25th December, many school children, students, parents of children along with teachers, groups and employees of institutions associated with the group participated.

This winter carnival, organized on 24th December in the Orleans campus, was inaugurated by Dr. Ramkailash Gupta, Chairman of Tecnia Group. During this, Principal of Orleans School, Director of Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies, Miss Sanjana Mittal, Director of Ashtavakra Institute of Rehabilitation Sciences and Research were present with him in the inaugural session. The festival started with a patriotic song.

After this the program continued

with a Punjabi group song. Creative programs were also presented by different clubs and cells of Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies.

These mainly include standup comedy by Happiness Club, poetry recitation by Eco Club, street play organized by NSS, mono act by Photography Club, fun activity organized by Unnat Bharat Abhiyan, street play by Mridang Group of Tecnia, poet organized by Literary Club. The conference, solo singing organized by Red Ribbon Club and fashion show organized by Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat Club were notable performances.

On the same day, Haryanvi group dance organized by Tecnia Institute of Teachers Education and dance performance organized by Ashtavakra Institute of Rehabilitation Sciences and Research also remained the center of attraction in the festival. During this time the enthusiasm of the audience was at its peak. The Baby Show

remained the center of attraction throughout the festival and children participated in it on a large scale. Even on 25th December, the carnival created new dimensions of its success. During this, dance was organized to patriotic songs organized by Electoral Literacy Club of Tecnia, which was highly appreciated during the program. The folk dance and solo singing presentation by Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies was also very good.

The Solo dance, group dance, Sufi group dance and solo singing presented by Tecnia Institute of Arts and Design also created new dimensions in the success of the carnival. The short play organized by the Gender Champion Club of Tecnia Institute of Advanced Studies drew people's attention towards a serious topic.

The dance organized by Ashtavakra Sanstha made people dance. People participated enthusiastically in the Tambola and Lucky Draw events in the festival and

the magic show program remained a major center of attraction on the second day of the festival.

The magic show enthralled the audience and saw young children, including teachers, partnering with the magicians to perform mind-blowing tricks. During this period, different attractive stalls like Disneyland for children and books, clothes and delicious dishes were also set up in the Orleans campus.

People enjoyed it immensely on both the days of the festival. Its Winter Carnival Festival, jointly organized by Tecnia Group at the Orleans School campus, was a great success and the main credit for its success goes to the employees of Orleans including Tecnia Group. At the end of the festival, results of different competitions were announced, and prizes were distributed. Ultimately the festival ended successfully with a free DJ dance.



भारतीय ज्ञान परंपरा का संवाहक



अमित शर्मा

66

भारतीय ज्ञान-विज्ञान की परंपरा में वेद ही सर्वविद्या का मूल माने गए हैं। वेदों के इसी चक्षुरूपी अंग को हमारे मनीषियों ने ज्योतिषशास्त्र की संज्ञा प्रदान की है। वेदों में वर्णित ज्ञान को समझने में ज्योतिष नेत्र की तरह अपनी भूमिका निभाता है।

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हिन्दुत्व को धर्म नहीं जीवन पद्धति माना जाता है। ऐसी पद्धति जो जीवन को गूढ़ता को समझ कर सही अर्थों में उसे जीने का मार्ग दिखाती है। हमारे धर्म-ग्रंथों में ज्ञान का अथाह सागर भरा पड़ा है। मगर समय की धूल अबसर इस ज्ञान के मर्म को समझने से हमें रोक देती है। हम इन्हें धार्मिक कर्मकांड भर मानने लगते हैं। जबकि वास्तविकता में ये जीवन को प्रकाशित करने वाले दीपक हैं। इसीलिए इन्हें जीवन-ग्रंथ कहें तो भी अतिरयोक्ति नहीं होगी।

ज्योतिष भी हमारी सनातन संस्कृति का अंग है। वेद हमारे सबसे पुराने ग्रंथ हैं। इन्हें सनातन संस्कृति का आधार माना जाता है। वेद ही सबसे प्राचीन माने जाते हैं, इनसे प्राचीन कुछ भी नहीं। उस काल में सारा ज्ञान श्रुति और स्मृति पर आधारित था। हमारे षि-मुनियों ने वेदों की

;वाओं में ब्रह्म के रहस्य को जानने की कोशिश की। जीवन का मर्म समझने और समझाने का प्रयास किया। वेदों को भली-भांति समझने के लिए वेदों की रचना की गयी। कुल छह वेदों हैं - शिक्षा, कल्प, व्याकरण, निरुक्त, छंद और ज्योतिष। वेदों को शास्त्र भी कहा जाता है। ज्योतिष को वेदों का नेत्र कहा गया है।

भारतीय ज्ञान-विज्ञान की परंपरा में वेद ही सर्वविद्या का मूल माने गए हैं। वेदों के इसी चक्षुरूपी अंग को हमारे मनीषियों ने ज्योतिषशास्त्र की संज्ञा प्रदान की है। वेदों में वर्णित ज्ञान को समझने में ज्योतिष नेत्र की तरह अपनी भूमिका निभाता है।

आचार्य भारकराचार्य ने स्वग्रंथ सिद्धांतशिरोमणि में ज्योतिष को परिभाषित किया है:

वेदस्य निर्मलं चक्षुः ज्योतिषशास्त्रमकल्पमयम्।
विनैतदखिलं श्रौतं स्मार्तं कर्म न सिद्धयति।।

अर्थात् ज्योतिष वेद का निर्मल चक्षु है, जो अकल्पमय यानि दोषरहित है और इसके ज्ञानाभाव में वेदप्रतिपाद्य विषय यथा - श्रौतं, स्मार्तं, ब्रह्मादि क्रिया को सिद्धि नहीं हो सकती।

हमारे त्रिकालदर्शी महर्षियों ने अपने दिव्य ज्ञान से जिन शास्त्रों का निर्माण किया, उनमें ज्योतिषशास्त्र का स्थान अग्रणी है। ज्योतिष शास्त्र खगोलीय पिंडों के अध्ययन का विज्ञान है। ये समय और स्थान की गणना पर आधारित हैं। ज्योतिषशास्त्र आकाशिय पिंडों यथा ग्रह, नक्षत्रों आदि के मानव जीवन पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव का विज्ञान है। वैदिक ज्योतिष की महत्ता का अंदाजा इसी बात से लगाया जाता है कि जिस विधि से वैदिक ज्योतिष में खगोलीय पिंडों की गति की गणना की जाती है, वही विधि अमेरिका की स्पेस रिसर्च संस्था नासा भी अपनी गणना के लिए अपनाता है।

ज्योतिष के साथ समस्या ये है कि अक्सर इसे अंधविश्वास से जोड़ दिया जाता है। इसे सिर्फ भविष्यवाणी करने वाला शास्त्र माना जाता है। जबकि वास्तविकता ये है कि ज्योतिषशास्त्र का विषय सिर्फ भविष्यवाणी करना ही नहीं है। भविष्य में घटने वाली घटनाओं का अध्ययन करने वाला फलित ज्योतिष इस



शास्त्र का एक हिस्सा मात्र है। परंतु ये बात सही है कि ज्योतिष को बाजार ने कमाई का एक जरिया जरूर बना लिया है। आज गली-गली में ज्योतिषशास्त्र के नाम पर दुकान खोल कर बैठे लोग आपको मिल जाएंगे। ये दरअसल नीम हडकी खतरने जान जैसे ही हैं। लेकिन जब कोई चिकित्सक गलत चिकित्सा करता है तो उस चिकित्सक को गलती मानी जाती है। चिकित्सा विज्ञान को दोष नहीं दिया जाता। मगर ज्योतिषशास्त्र के साथ विडम्बना ये है कि अज्ञानियों के दोष को बजह से इस पुरे शास्त्र को ही बहुत से लोग गलत मानने लगते हैं।

ज्योतिष दरअसल एक अत्यंत गूढ़ विषय है। ज्योतिष शास्त्र का अध्ययन करने वाले लोग जानते हैं कि ज्योतिष ज्ञान का अथाह सागर है। ये जीवन भर की तपस्या दंडता है। यही कारण है कि ज्योतिष के सही जानकार कम ही मिल पाते हैं। दूसरा कारण यह भी है कि प्राचीन काल के इस उन्नत विज्ञान को बाद के कालक्रम में उपेक्षा डेलनी पड़ी। मध्यकाल में ज्योतिषशास्त्र के विद्वानों को काफी प्रताड़ना भी डेलनी पड़ी। अक्रतताओं ने हमारे बहुमूल्य ग्रंथों को नष्ट कर दिया। असंख्य पुस्तकें और विद्या-भंडार जला दिए गए। जिस भूमि पर ज्ञान का सूर्य हमेशा प्रखर रहता था, उसी में पश्चिमी सभ्यता के प्रचार-प्रसार ने भी ज्योतिष को नुस्ताने पट्टेचाने का कार्य किया। जो ज्योतिषीय ग्रंथ बच भी गए थे, उनके महत्व को नहीं समझा गया। अयोग्य संतानों ने उन ग्रंथों को

कीर्तों से चटवा दिया। ज्योतिष शास्त्र के मूल ग्रंथ संस्कृत भाषा में ही उपलब्ध हैं। परंतु जैसे-जैसे संस्कृत भाषा का लोप हुआ, आपजन को इस शास्त्र को समझने में भी दिक्कत आने लगी। लेकिन इन विपरीत परिस्थितियों में भी ये ज्ञान अपनी आत्मा को बचाए रखने में सफल रहा है। धीरे-धीरे ही सही, ज्योतिष शास्त्र को और लोगों को रुचि और समझ बढ़ी है। साथ ही इसकी वैज्ञानिकता को भी समझा गया है। कई विश्वविद्यालयों में अब ज्योतिष की पढ़ाई शुरू की गयी है। इंग्लैंड ने भी जून 2021 में ज्योतिषशास्त्र में स्नातोकोत्तर की डिग्री देने के लिए इसकी पढ़ाई शुरू कर दी है। ज्योतिष शास्त्र के सुव्यवस्थित अध्ययन से इस शास्त्र को समझने वाले लोगों की संख्या बढ़ेगी और समाज में व्याप्त भ्रांति दूर होने में मदद मिलेगी।

27 नवंबर, 12 राशियों और 9 ग्रहों की गति, युति, प्रतियुति, इनके दृष्टि संयोग के गणितीय विवेचन से हम मानव जीवन पर इनके प्रभावों को ज्ञाच्छा कर पाते हैं। गूढ़ विज्ञान होने को बजह से इसके लिए गहन अध्ययन-मनन की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। हमारा वैदिक ज्योतिष कर्म के सिद्धांत पर आधारित है। ये सिखाता है कि हमें अपने कर्मों का फल भोगना ही पड़ता है। ऐसे में मानव मात्र को सुकर्मों की ओर प्रेरित करना ही इसका सबसे बड़ा उद्देश्य होता है।

Education In New Era



Mr. Rakesh Kumar

Things are changing in our Education System very quickly. The world is becoming interconnected; technology is continuously altering our relationship to information.. We need education for 21st century.

In ancient time India was on the top in education and knowledge. This was the country in which students used to come from all over the world to acquire the knowledge and education. No country of the world was even near to it. But slowly we saw a downfall in our education system. There are many reasons for this downfall - Injustice, unemployment and many other problems, which are now standing up as a challenge for our education system. We might find solution in Educational leadership.

Educational Leadership:

Educational leadership is the process of enlisting and guiding the talents and energies of teachers, pupils, and parents toward achieving common educational aims. Educational leadership is usually associated with formal organisational position in schools,

leadership is seen as a prime factor in improving school effectiveness. Leadership makes a difference. Effective leadership improves schools. Outstanding leadership has invariably emerged as a key characteristic of outstanding schools. There can no longer be doubt that those seeking quality in education must ensure its presence and that the development of potential leaders must be given high priority.

Educational leaders take on their roles because they want to make a difference to student's lives and learning. Leadership is not an ending itself, rather, it is a means to enabling student to learn, achieve and develop. For all round development wider range of measures adopted to encompass excellence and equity, cognitive and non-cognitive and personal and social skills. Leaders who make a difference to the pupils they serve invariably attend to all of these skill areas, but their schools are only evaluated on a narrow set of cognitive learning outcome measures. In 21st century educational leaders want to change this, since there is good evidence that student learn better when they experience a broad curriculum as against one which is limited of narrow measures.

Issues And Challenges:

Our Aim of education of all round development of a student is quite apparent that all round development is like a day dream because the current system is trying to developing single ability in students. Now as we see in the society that the level of our social, moral, cultural values and ideals are going downwards, we are acquiring western culture and social values which are



totally different from ours. The top most issues are:

The education system is not meeting the current demands of students and the globalized world.

Skills are invaluable for all students to succeed in both college and career ' skills are undervalued and under- rated in the present educational system.

Challenges are:-

1. Quality of education
2. Access of education
3. Cost of education
4. Un-satisfaction of youth
5. Discipline
6. Unemployment
7. Poverty
8. Caste and Religion
9. Corruption
10. Privatization of education
11. Unawareness of teachers.

Education in every society is concerned with teaching children how to live in the society, whether this is a matter

of bare survival or a matter of how to have a good life. There will always be some education in relationships with other people. This may be to do with how to show respect to others, how to work within a group or with the rituals of human relationships. Quality of education can be maintained by curriculum, there should be one best curriculum for all over country. The curriculum is described as 'all the intended outcomes' of the school. Process and teaching method is thus part of the curriculum.

Recommendations:

These challenges and issues are acquiring lot of focus because education is more integrated into national development issues ' Growth enrolment ratio or participation rate of our student in study is very low in comparison to developed countries' Our growth enrolment ratio is near by 10% and U.S. growth enrolment ratio in higher education is near by 57% this is showing clear picture where we are standing.

**Tanisha**

Music & Environment

listener. Can be saved The awareness of protecting the environment was present in the people since the beginning of Indian civilization, the history of Vedic and post-Vedic times is the witness of this, but in modern times, especially after independence, economic progress has been given high priority.

Due to this, the environment remained somewhat less important, only in 1972 steps were taken to form the National Committee for Environmental Planning and Cooperation, which gradually became a separate department of the environment and in 1985 it was fully integrated with the Ministry of



Environment and Forests.

Initially, the Constitution of India did not have any provisions for the promotion or protection of the

environment, but in the 42nd Constitutional Amendment in 1977, some important clauses were added, which put the onus of providing a clean and safe environment to the government assigns responsibility.

How the human mind gets attached to the geographical environment and experiences happiness and peace, in the same way Indian music also gives peace to man. It is well known that good thoughts, good thoughts and good music all create a good environment. The flowing of the river, the blowing of the wind, the sound of the trees together are all the sounds of pleasant music.

Music and Nature both work to awaken environmental consciousness in life. Music is not only a means of communicating a message, but it is a powerful weapon to keep any message deep in the consciousness of a

What is Indian classical music?

**Brijesh Chaturvedi**

and is used to express emotions and feelings. The lyrics of the songs are usually in Hindi or Urdu, but can also be in other languages. Indian classical music has been influenced by many different cultures over the centuries, including Persian, Arabic, and Turkish. This has resulted in a unique sound that is both traditional and modern.

Indian classical music is often performed in concerts or festivals, where musicians come together to perform and share their music with the audience. These concerts are usually held in temples or other sacred places and are often accompanied by dancers and performers. It is an important part of Indian culture and has been enjoyed by people of all ages for centuries.

Indian classical music is a centuries-old tradition that has been passed down through generations. It is a form of music that is deeply rooted in Indian culture and has been an integral part of the country's history. Indian classical music is based on two main forms: Hindustani and Carnatic. Both forms are based on the same principles but have distinct differences in their approach to composition and performance. Hindustani music is more improvisational and focuses on the use of ragas, while Carnatic music is more structured and follows a set of rules.

The main instruments used in Indian classical music are the sitar, tabla, sarod, and veena. These instruments are used to create a unique melodic and rhythmic sound. The sitar is a stringed instrument plucked with a plectrum, while the tabla is a pair of drums played with the hands. The sarod is a fretless lute that is plucked with a bow, and the veena is a plucked string instrument. It is often accompanied by singing, which is known as "khayal". This type of singing is based on improvisation



In Darkness We See

In darkness we see,
A world full of possibility,
Though our sight may flee,
Our spirit seeks out new realities.

With each step uncertain,
And each obstacle unknown,
We face our fears head-on,
With courage we have sown.

For though our vision may falter,
Our hearts still beat strong,
We rise up even taller,
And make our way forward along.

Our eyes may not perceive,
The beauty of the world around,
But our other senses do receive,
The essence of the sights and sounds.

In the absence of light,
We learn to find our way,
With each challenge and each fight,
We grow stronger every day.

Though visual impairment may seem,
A mountain we cannot climb,
Our spirit still lies within,
And shall continue to shine.

For in the depths of our being,
Lies a brightness that won't cease,
And even amidst the darkness,
We find our inner peace.

- Ayushi



Social Media : Boon or Curse

**Aditi Kasana**

Social media make a significant contribution online that connecting a group of communities that interact and exchange knowledge. Some extensively used social platforms such as Facebook, Wikipedia, Twitter, WhatsApp, Pinterest, LinkedIn, Instagram, and Reddit are not just social networking platforms but also where people can share their details with the people and community. Data analytics gathers and analyses data from social networking platforms that allow companies and businesses to make smart choices. Social media also has a paramount impact on students and youth to consider human nature and adversely becoming greedy and fanatical.

As there are two faces of a coin. Thus, social media is being utilized for the construction and as well degradation of people from all backgrounds of life. It's the wisdom of humans together to use social media for the betterment of humanity or be involved in satanic



activities by enraging people in the name of caste, creed, race, or religion.

But yes not everything we see on social media is true. The filtered spotless

skin and zero figures clicked with proper angle and precision promotes unhealthy diet habits and self-conscious confident people. Life comes unfiltered. Hence we must give a reality check and stay wise while getting into the vicious circle and social media

CONCLUSION

Social Media has both advantages and disadvantages. But, it all depends on the user in the end. The youth must particularly create a balance between their academic performances, physical activities, and social media. Excess of everything is harmful and the same thing applies to social media.

Social networking clearly portrays both positive and negative effects on us. It is the decision of an individual to decide what to take from them. Hence, it can be said that social media is a blessing to humanity if used appropriately and also a weapon of destruction if misrepresented.

- Ever wondered how our parents grabbed knowledge?
- Sitting for hours in the library, encroaching eyes on encyclopedias.
- Well now if I talk about my generation, is way ahead. With knowledge just a click away. All thanks to social media.

Folk Music & Classical Music



Sumant Rai

Musical art is an integral part of human life. From time immemorial, music has been used as a powerful medium to express human feelings and many scholars of the world have accepted music even before language. That is, when man did not know language, he used to express his feelings through music. The development of music was due to the efforts of man growing up in the lap of nature. It has always flourished and has always been disturbing the human heart and making the mind happy. With the birth of humans, music was also born and with the development of civilization, music also developed.

The relationship between folk music and classical music in India is very attractive and beautiful. Classical music and folk music complement each other and also flow independently. If we look at the tradition of folk music independently, this tradition is very rich and vast. Folk music is the mirror of the society. India is a confluence of many types of cultures. There are different types of tribes here whose lifestyle, customs and language differ. On the basis of these variations, folk tunes are created in different provinces. Along with all the emotions of love, jealousy, hatred, yearning, tension, intoxication, joy, passion and attachment, folk tunes also contain the essence of compassion, humor, makeup and bravery.

Classical Music and Folk music are two branches of the same tree. The source of inspiration for classical music is the individual and the scriptures and classical music bound by the rules of the scriptures does not have the right to move freely, if we look at the same in folk music then its source of inspiration is the public mind, its development and transmission area is

more developed. For experimenting and testing in folk music, there is no need for scriptural knowledge. Classical music is a symbol of personal spiritual practice and folk music is a symbol of community spirit. In classical music, the rules of the scriptures have to be followed, but in folk music, the spirit of the people is considered to be the heritage of the community. Its development area is more developing and wider. According to many scholars and scholars in music, folk music is the seed form of classical music. Classical music has enriched itself with many tunes from folk music which is beyond imagination. Folk music is considered to be the originator of the ragas of classical music. Like-Maand of Rajasthan, Maand of Uttar Pradesh, Kajri, Hori of Braj, Lavani of Maharashtra, Mahiya of Punjab, Tappa, Heer etc. which are folk tunes of different provinces of India which mostly come under the thaats of our classical music like Kafi, Khamaj, Bhairav, Bilawal etc.

The Heer folk music of Punjab matches the raga Bhairavi of classical music. Jhula folk music of Haryana which is sung in the month of Sawan, its notes are similar to Raga Abhoggi. In the folk songs of Rajasthan, there are tunes like Harjas, Jhumar, Jagra etc. which are derived from the notes of Raga Bhupali. The prevalent mod singing style here is a complete reflection of Khamaj Thaata, Pahari folk tune which is similar to Pahari raga. The Heer folk tune of Punjab matches Raag Bhairavi.

If we look at the mutual relationship between classical music and folk music, then it is found that when folk music reaches the pinnacle of prosperity, then some general rules are collected from it and the scripture of that music is created and then folk music itself. Taking the finger of the scriptures, it takes the form of classical music.

According to scholars,

- In the 13th century, Pt. Sharangdev in his treatise Sangeet Ratnakar has defined folk music as Devi Sangeet and said that "the music which develops as per the interest of the people of different states and provinces, is free from rigid rules and entertains the common people."



- Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru "In folk art, we get an opportunity to see our cultural splendor which has bound our country in the thread of unity."

Studying the notes of folk songs shows that the notes of modern pure thaata are universal and in their notes, there is a clear glimpse of the ragas like Bhupali, Durga, Sarang, Pahari etc., that is, we can guess that these notes are the same. On this basis, the scriptures created the above ragas and gave them the form of classical music.

In folk songs, maximum octaves of ragas are used, such as Sa to Madhyam, Sa to Pancham. By adding these quatrains, the authors of scriptures made a complete octave of the raga and named it as a raga. The artistic aspect is predominant in classical music and the emotional aspect is predominant in folk music, hence this could possibly be the main reason for folk music becoming more and more popular. Classical music is not universal because the singer gets the ability to provide colorfulness within the boundaries of the rules only after rigorous and rigorous practice. The heart of folk music is so vast that it does not shy away from assimilating any simple and melodious sound, but among the artists of classical music, most of them are traditionalists, and at some places even conservative, who do not consider any kind of change appropriate.

Therefore, it can be clearly said that despite being two separate streams, classical music and folk music have always been taking inspiration from each other. It is well known that the basis of classical music is folk music, that is, classical music is considered to have originated from folk music. The main reason for the popularity of folk music is its simple and natural expression of complete sentiments and honest experiences of folk life. On the other hand, classical music is refined, refined, based on scriptures, bound by special rules according to the rules of the scriptures, by the learned sages, it represents a special class. That is, it would be appropriate to say that folk music is the soul of classical music.

Conclusion:

The classical music that is prevalent in modern times is not a traditional but a modified form of Desi music and is governed by rules. It becomes clear from all the facts that classical music is a changed form of Folk music. In fact, the developed and organized form of folk music given by nature is called classical music. If folk music is its life then classical music can be called its body. In classical raga singing, many ragas were taken from folk tunes and various styles of semi-classical music like Thumri, Tappa, Hori, Chaiti etc. are also indebted to folk music.



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Importance of 'Practice' in Music

When the melodious sounds of nature excited the mind of man, music was born out of man's attempt to imitate these sounds. With the development of human life, music also developed. Man has made music a medium to express his feelings and thoughts. As man progressed towards progress in social, political, scientific and psychological fields, art culture, music also moved forward on the path of development. While music is the mirror of the society on the one hand, it is also the guide of the society.

Indian music, as by historical evidence, is considered to be the oldest music in the world. The tradition of Indian music of several thousand years is present before us in its most refined and enriched form. From time to time, many scholars / artists / intellectuals have contributed in refining and taking forward this tradition that has been going on for centuries. 'An artist is a guide to another artist. At the place where the first Kalavant leaves the thread of art, the second artist makes progress by holding the same thread, that is, he moves forward. These artists not only carried forward this stream of music and

transferred it to new generations, but also took art from entertainment to wonder through spiritual practice.

It is not easy to get possession of this rich form of Indian music, which has so much miraculous power. Music is not just the ups and downs of sounds, but it is the expression of feelings, the embodiment of feelings, which means of giving direct form to emotions through sound. It is not only a medium of 'Rasanubhuti' but also a sign of various mental states. If we go further than this then Naad is Brahma, it is the ladder to attain God. Acquiring mastery over such music is a work of dedication, passion and constant practice. The most important aspect in assimilating the form of musical art is musical culture, in the absence of which music becomes mere grammatical pronunciation instead of emotional. If there are rituals by the grace of God, then the second important aspect is practice. In Indian music, the word 'practice' is also known by the words riyaz, hard work, sadhana, penance etc.

Practice is a discipline which we have to follow with determination. Favorable environment, favorable encouragement, favorable opportunity, favorable diet and favorable education are essential for practice. It is the aura of



practice that a giant animal like an elephant becomes submissive to 'GajParan'.

In the Gharana tradition, teachers often give only one line of bandish to the disciples and make them practice it continuously. Even before practice or meditation, it is absolutely necessary to have the sanskar of music in the aspirant. It is a quality that is in the hands of the Lord. Any practice / meditation done in its absence cannot be fruitful. Music is a fine art and having elegance in it is the first condition because this elegance gives music the highest place among fine arts.