

**Mahatma Gandhi Arts, Science and Late N. P. Commerce College
Armori, Dist. Gadchiroli (M.S.)**

Department of Music

Study Report on

***“Native Folk Songs and Musical Instruments found in
Palasgaon village”
(2020 - 2021)***

Introduction

For songs, instruments, and dances, folk music is the original source of classical music. Folk music is the foundation of classical music. Folk music is made comprised of two words: "folk" and "music." Folk music is a blend of singing, playing, and dancing that is performed in a public setting.

Music is an integral part of human life from birth to death. Music is an integral part of human life. Music accompanies human beings in both happiness and sorrow.

Pujat Koti Gunam, Ganam

Ganaat Koti Gunam, Layam

Layat koti gunam dhyana te

There is no return to meditation

In spiritual science, singing is considered superior to worship. Because music has the highest power to meditate on the combination of tone and rhythm. That is why music is considered to be the most important of the 64 arts.

Music is the instrument of worldly, otherworldly material happiness. In that sense, music is a precious gift from God to mankind. The supernatural power of music achieves the task of maintaining social balance and integration. Music comes from nature, animals, birds, sun, moon, rivers and streams. Music is used for the development of human personality and that is why music has maintained its place in the meeting of psychology. Similarly, music has made an invaluable contribution to the field of education. That is how Indian culture is preserved.

Great scholars like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore, the famous literary P.L. Deshpande, the Greek political thinker Plato have called music the art of living. That is why we are making a successful journey on this artistic path of life with the help of music. The movement of music varies from region to region, especially in rural areas where folk music is more prevalent.



It will be folk songs composed by people for people and composed by people in spontaneous folk language and sung easily and simply the roots of folk music are rooted in Vedanta and have found a place in religious tradition. The supply of water of love came from social bonds, nurtured from family intimacy, language, costumes, folk music spread from country to region, huge branches of Rupee tree so much that even its beginning cannot be applied.

Folklore is an independent and comprehensive subject.

Features of folklore

- * Folk music sheds light on human civilization and culture. Folk music is anonymous.
- * Folk music was created in ancient times in an illiterate society and its existence in the society has been unaffected for many centuries. Folk music reflects the joys and sorrows of human life.
- * Folk music is regular.
- * Folk music has only four or five tones so it can be easily assimilated.
- * The words of the song are in all dialects.
- * Anyone can learn by imitating folk music.
- * Rhythm and rhythm are determined by the meaning of the words in folk music.
- * In folk music, many songs are sung in a single tune.
- * Many instruments are used in folk music but vary by region.
- * Folk music has less elegance and more beauty.
- * The origin of all juices is found in folk music.
- * Cultivating social dances creates a sense of belonging.
- * Since folk music is sung by a group, the instrument is used for the accompaniment. The instruments are as follows.

The instruments in folk music are usually the ones that attract the group through a knife and a fork.

1. Cube instruments. : Taal, Zanj, Chiplya, Ghanti
2. Unrestricted instruments.: Tabla, Dhol, Nagara, Choughada, Mridang, Dholaki, Damru, Halgi, Duff, Khanjiri
3. Musical instruments. : Conch, flute, clarinet, sundari, algun pava, sundari, shing, tutari.
4. Fiber instruments. : Ektari, Tuntune, Veena.



Background of folk music

People who are in tune with nature are born with the gift of inspirational, emotional word melodies provided by nature. There is no exaggeration of words or melody in this music.. There is only a naive mind, a reaction to an event that happens in daily life Or the commentary contains the pleasant or sad state of mind shown, the descriptions of the different seasons in nature, the grateful praise of the endless love of the sea, the commentary on various human relationships, the ridicule of life's contradictions, sacrifice, worship, sorcery, superstition, mantras, good crops. An epic or love story, a sakade worn to a village deity, etc.

Mahatma Gandhiji says, 'Earth, mountains, rivers, crops are found in folk songs. Similarly, seasons, festivals, traditions are also found in singing.

*** Nobel Prize-winning poet Rabindranath Tagore writes, 'Folk song is the arbitrary composition of the semi-conscious mind of the people.'**

Folklore reflects the culture of that province. How people speak, how they behave, how they behave, what their mentality is, what their general occupation is, what their financial status should be, can be guessed from the folklore. Folklore is not created out of any selfishness. They are created out of a huge urge to express. These songs are not individualistic but represent the whole society. Folk songs are the servants of a culture that has been going on for ages. We don't find folklore in written form, and no one seems to have tried to collect it because its literary values are not so high. Folk songs are passed down orally from one generation to another. Naturally it is said that these songs are not specially taught. One may say that listening to the other makes lessons. Folk songs never get old. This folk song is full of unnaturalness. When happiness flows through the whole body, it is impossible to limit this happiness to the 'I'. When that joy, that serenity is manifested through folklore. In the reality of the heart, the word bhav stands in front of us in the form of a melody and accommodates us in it. Only folk songs can inspire and awaken spiritual beauty.

Folk songs touch all aspects of life. Interest and emotion are their basic principles. These are not subjective. These songs have no scripture but folk songs are in their pure form and in its original form. So folklore is ubiquitous. A certain class can give him happiness Not everyone can afford it. Discrimination, inferiority, big and small, rich and poor etc. Forgetting the feelings of inequality, the role of equality is seen in the rural masses enjoying these folk songs.

Folk songs are the basis of popular raga music. Music originated from Omkar.

Later, the recitation of Ruchas took place in three cities, Udatta, Anudatta and Swarita. Matanga has said that the songs of wild tribes are of four tones. Ancient Sam singing was a religious song. Seven tones were used for that song. Also, old melodies, panika, sagas, bhajans, sources, aartyas, folk songs, etc. were created. It usually used four or five tones. These moves increased to seven tones and became classical. Each particular and regular composition with the same vowel as well as the same currency was then named a specific raga. Therefore, it has to be said that folk songs are not a competitive side of classical music but a supporting and coordinating organ.



Folklore can be classified as follows.

1. Utsavageet (social, religious, family)
2. Love song (separation, adornment)
3. Songs of Nature (Seasons)
4. Virpuja, Powade
5. Bhakti Rasatmak folk songs
6. National Folk Songs
7. Relationship songs

In all these cases, the provinces have different characteristics but basically the formula is the same.

In Maharashtra, Povade, Lavani, Angaigeet, Jogwa, Mangalashtake, Gondhal, Jatya's Ovyā, Vihin Pathavane, Fugdi, Jhimma, Bhondla, Mothe Varchi Gaani, Koli Geete, Adivasi Geete, etc. are among the folk songs.

Folklore found in the Armori area

Different languages are spoken and folk songs are sung in the Armori area of Gadchiroli and the district. In this area, mainly Jhadiboli is spoken, as well as languages according to caste. Gondi languages, Kohli language, Kunbi language, dialect languages are spoken and folk songs are sung in the same dialect.

Types of folklore in the area

Gondi song

Jhadiboli song

Wedding songs

Barsa Geet

Goddess worship songs

Dandar Songs

Songs sung while working.

All these songs are sung in their dialect.



Folk songs sung at Palasgaon

In Palasgaon, songs were usually sung in only two languages, Marathi dialects and Gondi songs in the village.

Gondi song type

Ghadi nese kiyala vayalaga baba
Ghadi nese kiyala vayalga baba
Walung opened the door, Kim
Niva pedicuring vodka
Falasgaon Nataala Mod Adya Valana Mara
Aden Khandi Mode Kim and Bai
Falasgaon Asha Nat Sode Kim

The meaning of the words

Or lung = four
Kim = ga, c
Neva = your
Pedaling = girl
Wadka = speak
Falasgaon = Palasgaon
Nataala = Chi
Adaya = there
Walana = Vadacha
Die = tree
Adena = his

Marathi translation

Open all four doors
Baba, open the four doors
Talk to your Leki
Palasgaon mode there
Vada tree
Its twig mode g bai
Give up hope of Palasgaon.

Songs in dialects of other societies

1. Mother and ex-mother came and came from the bush
Throws flowers from the car and my
This is my mother
Mother of my love
Nimba Khalya Thana
Take the price of Haldi Kukwa
My mother and mother



The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Ex = mine

Flowers = flowers

Eat neem = under the neem tree

Haldi = turmeric

2. What time does the bell ring?

In the Valya Valya mandava, the bell rings

At the time of Baja Kaha, Bapu was Navra Deva

Moonlight in a beautiful tent

Pi tachi rangoli on the moon stick

Pita's Rangolivara Chavarag Pat

Waist fold on Chavarang Pata

Cook's finger on the waist

Navi Bai Ubi Raye on Kukawa's finger

The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Wet = wet

Waja = instrument

Something = something

Pitachi = pithachi

Nomenclature Songs

Kunti's Pandava Gangavari's Kaivar

Renuki's Parashuram Jo Bala Jo Jo Re Jo

Dattatra of Namdev Anusai of Gunabai

Dharma Devachi Sarvasati Jo Bala Jo Jo

The standard meaning of words in the dialect

Kunti = Kunti

Anusui = Anusaya

Sarvasati = Saraswati

Zadi boli songs

Khelu na ka malun zhopi ala sirihari

Khelu Na Ka Malun Ala and Maja Rairamba

Aala rairamba kelan dhandyacha khoramba

Playing Malun Aala Maja Ragunat

He was shaken

The standard meaning of words in the dialect

By playing = by playing

Sirihari = Sreehari



Kellan = banana

Business = work

Khoramba = captivity

This is how the people of Pal Sagav sing songs in their dialect.

Musical tastes of the villagers of Palasgaon

Along with the study of folk songs at Palasgaon, the musical tastes of the place were also studied. People in Wadgaon love Natak Bhajan Gavalan Haripath song type. It was found that the plays and drama songs in the bush were in the bush.

Conclusion


While studying folk songs at Palasgaon, various songs of the area and their musical tastes were studied. It was found that the format of the project was in the form of a face-to-face interview. It was found that people belong to Gond, Kunbi, Dhiwar, Maa Akhati etc. lived in Palasgaon have their folk songs accordingly. The Gondi language was different, so the folk songs in that language felt different but since the dialect of the rest of the society is Marathi, it was found that the folk songs of other communities are almost in Zadi (local) language.

Outcomes

1. In Palasgaon, dialects are different according to caste and songs are sung using words accordingly.
2. The main language of the villagers of Palasgaon is Marathi but it is seen that most of the villagers speak in Zadiboli.
3. The villagers of Palasgaon were found to be more interested in music but especially in Natya Geeta.
4. Songs are sung according to various ceremonies like Haripath and bhajan in pola is especially famous here.

List of students




Principal
Mahatma Gandhi Arts,
Science & Late
N. P. Commerce College,
Armori, Dist - Gadchiroli



Student studying folk songs at Palsagaon

Photographs published in the newspaper



Principal
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Student Participated

MAHATMA GANDHI ARTS, SCIENCE & LATE N.P. COMMERCE COLLEGE, GADCHIROLI
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DEPARTMENT OF HOME ECONOMICS & MUSIC

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2	ANANAGADHILLESIBHAWAR	91016151	<i>Pradip</i>
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4	ANURAGANALPRABHU	91016153	
5	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016154	
6	ANURAGANALANIBHASKAR	91016155	<i>Pradip</i>
7	ANURAGANALANIBHASKAR	91016156	
8	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016157	<i>Pradip</i> <i>S.D. Ghosh</i>
9	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016158	
10	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016159	
11	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016160	
12	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016161	
13	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016162	
14	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016163	<i>M.S. Kamale</i>
15	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016164	
16	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016165	
17	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016166	
18	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016167	
19	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016168	
20	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016169	
21	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016170	
22	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016171	
23	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016172	<i>R.P. Mesheam</i>
24	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016173	
25	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016174	
26	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016175	
27	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016176	
28	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016177	
29	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016178	
30	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016179	<i>P.B. Shave</i>
31	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016180	
32	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016181	
33	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016182	<i>Shive</i>
34	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016183	
35	ANUSKANTANANIBHASKAR	91016184	<i>KTekean</i>
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