

INDIAN MUSIC CULTURE AND SONGS

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Annotation: Indian culture is the legacy of social norms, moral values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and technologies originating in or associated with ethno-linguistically diverse India. . The term also refers to countries and cultures outside of India whose histories are strongly linked to India through immigration, colonization or influence, particularly in South Asia and Southeast Asia. India’s languages, religions, dance, music, architecture, cuisine and customs also vary within the country.

Keywords: Culture, India, tradition, music, art, customs, songs, holidays, dances, traditional tunes, national costumes,

Аннотация: Индийская культура — это наследие социальных норм, моральных ценностей, традиционных обычаев, систем верований, политических систем, артефактов и технологий, происходящих из этнолингвистически разнообразной Индии или связанных с ней. Этот термин также относится к странам и культурам за пределами Индии, история которых тесно связана с Индией посредством иммиграции, колонизации или влияния, особенно в Южной и Юго-Восточной Азии. Языки, религии, танцы, музыка, архитектура, кухня и обычаи Индии также различаются в пределах страны.

Ключевые слова: Культура, Индия, традиции, музыка, искусство, обычаи, песни, праздники, танцы, традиционные мелодии, национальные костюмы,

India’s cultural tapestry is woven with vibrant threads of tradition, artistic expression and a strong spirit that transcends centuries. Among the myriad facets that adorn this intricate fabric, traditional Indian crafts and dance forms represent the nation’s rich cultural heritage. With a kaleidoscope of styles spanning classical, folk and contemporary genres, Indian dance forms capture the boundless energy and passion of the nation. From the graceful expressions of Bharatanatyam to the vibrant beats of Bhangra, each dance tradition reflects India’s cultural diversity.

Indian traditional crafts embody the essence of creativity, craftsmanship and cultural heritage. This craft, passed down from generation to generation, embodies the wisdom and aesthetic sensibilities of the country. From the intricate craftsmanship of hand-woven textiles to the delicate beauty of handcrafted jewelry, each piece tells the

story of craftsmanship across generations. These crafts are not only decorative items, but vessels of history and identity that reflect the essence of different regions and communities.

Indian Culture, Traditions And Art

In this cultural panorama, traditional Indian crafts and dance forms are not only artistic pursuits; they are the living heritage of the nation. They embody the spirit of India, the heartbeat of a people united by stories of generations, echoes of history, love of creativity and respect for tradition. As we explore Indian culture, we embark on a journey that opens the heart and soul of a nation that celebrates its past and embraces its future with open arms.



Indian classical music is a celestial art form that has flourished for centuries and is intricately woven into the cultural fabric of the country. It comprises two main traditions, Hindustani and Carnatic, each with its own distinct style, ragas and rhythmic patterns. Indian classical music tunes are more than just entertainment; they are gateways to deep emotions, meditation and self-awareness. The complex interplay between swaras (notes) and laya (rhythm) creates a magical aura that has the PowerPower to evoke deep emotions in the listeners. Brought up through guru-shishya parampara (teacher-disciple generations), this art form demonstrates the dedication and discipline required to master it.

Cultural festivals in India are a vibrant and joyful expression of the nation's diversity, spirituality and common heritage. Diwali, the festival of lights, illuminates cities with diyas and symbolizes the victory of light over darkness. Holi, the festival of

colors, transforms cities into a vibrant palette of colors, symbolizing the unity of people regardless of their background. The grandeur of Ganesh Chaturthi, the devotion to Eid and the harmony of Christmas contribute to the rich tapestry of festivals that unites India. These celebrations are more than events; they are an ethos of India where people come together to celebrate life, culture and spirituality.

Traditional handicrafts of India are a testament to the country's creativity, craftsmanship and cultural diversity. From the intricate embroidery of Lucknow's chikankari to the Kutchi beadwork of Gujarat, each craft is a masterpiece that speaks of tradition, heritage and community. Artisans working mostly in rural areas pour their heart and soul into this craft, which is passed down from generation to generation. The crafting process is a tribute to the age-old techniques that have shaped India's artistic heritage. These crafts provide life, preserve traditions and support the cultural identity of communities.



The masterpieces of Indian architecture are eternal witnesses of the country's historical heritage, artistic brilliance and cultural harmony. While the Taj Mahal, the symbol of love, shows the subtleties of Mughal architecture, the intricate carvings in the temples of Khajuraho celebrate the harmony of human life and spirituality. The ancient cave structures at Ellora and Ajanta are marvels of rock architecture and transport visitors to an era of artistic innovation. India's architectural heritage is not limited to monuments; It is a journey through time that reveals the diverse architectural languages of different dynasties and regions. These wonders stand as a living testimony to the creativity, aspirations and craftsmanship that shaped India's architectural heritage.

In the cultural landscape of the country, different religions live in harmony, and the pursuit of divinity reflects a deep spiritual depth based on tolerance and respect. Ancient and modern literature serves as a mirror of the people's psyche, and architectural wonders testify to the outlook and skills of past generations. Traditional costumes are a living canvas of regional diversity and historical significance, and Indian cinema weaves tales that capture hearts across the globe. India offers a glimpse into its soul through its culture – a spirit that embraces unity in diversity, upholds values and strives to celebrate the human experience.

Often defined as a combination of several cultures, Indian culture has been influenced by several thousand years of history, beginning with the Indus Valley Civilization and other early cultural regions. Many elements of Indian culture, such as Indian religions, mathematics, philosophy, languages, dance, music, and films, have had a profound impact on the Indosphere, Greater India, and the rest of the world. In particular, the influence of Southeast Asia and the Himalayas on India had a lasting impact on the formation of Hinduism and Indian mythology. Hinduism itself was formed out of various folk religions that coalesced during the Vedic period and later. Austroasiatic groups in particular, such as the Munda and Mon Khmer, as well as Tibetan and other Tibeto-Burman groups, had a significant influence on the local Indian peoples and culture. Several scholars, such as Professor Przulski, have concluded that early India had significant Mon-Khmer (Austroasiatic) cultural, linguistic, and political influence, which can also be traced to Indo-Aryan languages and Austroasiatic words for rice cultivation. East/Southeast Asian rice was introduced by agriculturalists using a route from Southeast Asia through Northeast India to the Indian subcontinent. The British Raj further influenced Indian culture, for example through the widespread introduction of English and the development of a local dialect.

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4. Lévi, Sylvain. *Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India* (en). Asian Educational Services, 1993. ISBN 978-81-206-0772-9. „It has been further proved that not only linguistic but also certain cultural and political facts of ancient India, can be explained by Austroasiatic (Mon-Khmer) elements.“