



A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS USED IN ODISHAN FOLK MUSIC.

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ABSTRACT

Various types of Badyas are prevalent in our Indian culture and tradition. Different types of musical instruments are played in social fairs, festivals, weddings, Trinatha mela and are widely used in various religious activities. Now a days all these traditions are very much popular from ancient times. there is a tradition use of Ghana Vadya (Idiophones) and percussion instruments during the worship in the temples. In folk tradition of Odisha percussion instruments has a vital role in every aspect of life.

KEYWORDS : Folk Music, Rhythm, Festival, Percussion

According to the ancient tradition if there is a important news to be conveyed to the villagers or people that particular area by the king or land lord (Jamindar)then the messenger with the help of Jodi Nagara (a specific percussion instrument played with the help of two sticks) convey the message to the villagers who get together in a specific place of the village and hear the message and news of the king or land lord. By this act it has been proved that percussion instrument like Jodi Nagara, Nakara, dhol etc plays an important role in tradition and social life of people in shape of information and entertainment.

All the musical instruments has been firmly established from ancient period to modern period. A study of different types of instruments used in Indian music reveals that each instruments has been useful for different types of music.

Tat Vadya(chordophones):

According to Natyasastra instruments which are called vadya in indian tradition is divided into four parts i-e Tat vadya (chordophones) This class of instruments produces sound by strings. This Tat Vadya is divided into 2 parts (1) Tat Vydyā (2) bitat Vadya. The instrument which is played with the help of mejarab or striker is called Tat vadya it's like Ektara, Dotara, Sitar, Sarod, Bina, Tanpura.the instruments which is played with the help of gaja or bow is called Bitat vadya it's like Sarangi, Violin, Esraj.

Sushir vadya (Aerophones):

The instrument which is played with the help of wind or air is called sushir vadya. These are Flute, Clarinet, Shahanai, Harmonium, Bin, Shankha.

Abanadha vadya (membranophones):

The instruments which is covered with leather is called Abanadha vadya. It is a hollow oval shap body cover with animal skin like monkeys, cows, goats and camels. It is divided into two parts namely (1) Urdhamukhi (upper headed)(2) parswa mukhi (side headed). Urdhamukhi musical instruments are Tabla, Jodi nagara, Tasa, Nishan, Ghumura, Dhumsa etc. Parswa mukhi instruments are Dholak, Khol, Mardala etc.

Ghana vadya (idiophones):

or solid instruments which is don't require tuning.The sound produced from brass, copper, iron which is musically useful is called ghana vadya. It is played by hand and also with the help of stricks. It is usually played in temples and is mostly used by those who sing Kirtan, Pala. These ghana vadyas are Ghungura, Jhanja, Manjira, Gini, etc. According to the Natyasastra

*"Yastatala najanati na cha gata na badaka /
tasmāt sarbe prayatnena talaba dharanam"//*

It means that an artist who does not have the knowledge of taal he or she can't be a singer, musician and dancer.

Odishan Percussion Instruments:

Percussion instruments is used to maintain the rhythm in music. That's why it is called talavadya. So percussion instruments play the vital role to maintain the rhythm in music. so in day to day life rhythm plays an important role in happening of all the nature act of the earth. i-e sunrise, climate change, day and night, solar eclipse, lunar eclipse. Rhythm of nature has affected human life therefore man tries to know this rhythm more and more. The act of rhythm creative an unique vibration in human heart. As a result of which many percussionInstruments or which is called tala vadya is created by human being to keep rhythm in music.

In order to delight the mind, human beings first delight by touching their body parts. He beats his feet on the ground and claps his hands to experience different sounds and his ability to maintain the rhythm. This tradition continues today in South Indian Carnatic classical music where they use beat in hand (clap)to maintain the rhythm. Whenever there is a need for something new in the society, the human society tries to get it. It is said that necessity is the mother of invention. Nothing is invented unless it is necessary. So man realized that all the instruments he had created were temporary and not permanent. So human civilization continues to explore its innovation as to how to maintain its sustainability. Little by little they dug the ground, covered it with leather and played it with the help two sticks called Bhumidundhavi. the next time according to need, they covered some earthen vessels with skins and started playing. They researched to make clay pots of different sizes and covering them with leather to produce a different kind of rhythm.

A natural religion of man is how he will progress. So after keeping the rhythm by clapping hands, man invented sound by banging other objects with his hands. Perhaps due to this kind of human nature, he was able to gradually invent different types of musical instruments.

In the meantime man invented many types of percussion instruments. According to their need with the help of large wooden log covering it with the leather. The skins used for all these instruments are buffalo, monkey, cow, goat, sheep, deer, camel, cow, etc. In terms of the usage of this musical instrument, its historical development is closely related to the culture of India. Since ancient times, the practice of percussion instrument in India and its propagation has led to the creation of new percussion instruments. As human civilization developed, music also get developed. These instruments mainly play a major role in keeping taal and rhythm in music.

According to mythology "Damru" Which is played by lord shiva. is the first percussion instrument of ancient musical tradition of India.in Bharat natyasastra Bharat muni opined that the pushkara vadya which is invented by swati muni with the help of Biswakarma is the father of all talavadya of India.

from ancient period to modern period. This pushkara vadya is segregated into three parts i-e urdhamukhi, alingya, ankika so all the talavadya which maybe urdhamukhi(upper headed) or parswamukhi (side headed) is used in different folk culture of odisha is originated and developed from pushkara vadya.

Jodi nagara instrument :

It originates from the Ganjam district of Odisha. It is a urdhamukhi percussion instrument. It uses two parts. It is played with the help of two pieces of wood. This instrument is made in clay pots. It is covered with leather. For example, cow, goat and other animal skins are used. It does not use syahi . Its nature is heroic. When this instrument is played, courage comes to the mind. The role of this instrument is important in events like war. It is a harmonic instrument. It is accompany with mohuri (turi, tath instrument). This instrument is mostly played by Koi, Kandha, Munda tribals living in village. Its other name is Suravadya. This instrument is used in various festivals of Ganjam such as danda dance, Suta Kandhei dance , Dwari dance, Horse Dance, Wedding, Brotghar, etc.

Jodi nagara bole :

- (1) *Tata katha sdhadhina takata l tata katha sdhadhina takatal*
- (2) *dhakittiti ssdhina dhakittiti l dhakittiti ssdhina dhakittiti l*
- (3) *dhasdhini dhakittiti sstiti l dhasdhini dhakiti sstiti l tyahi - Tatakata dhadhini tass l dhadhini tass dhadhini l ta*

Tasa instrument :

It is made of goat skin. Its height is 12 inches and the diameter of the right side face is 13 inches. The Tasa is tied around the waist and held face up and woven with two thin sticks. But nowadays, instead of leather, the face is covered with a plastic sheet. In the past, this instrument was made of wood and played, at that time, the leather was pulled by a tree or a hammer to mix the tone. Nowadays metal pots are used, so the tone is mixed with the help of screws, nuts and bolts. A hammer was used to lower the pitch, but now the wrench has made it easier to raise or lower the pitch. Its a folk instrument. This instrument is found in Odisha - Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Balangir, Bargarh, Sundergarh, Baripada etc.

Tasa instrument :

- (1) *Kidiki tita kidiki tita l kidiki tita tita ta l giniki gida giniki gida l giniki gida gida l da*
- (2) *ginja chakidi chakada ginja l ginjiki ginjiki ginjiki ginja l ginja chakidi chakada ghinja l snjagi disnja gidis njagidi l da*

Ghumura Instrument :

It is a different type of urdhamukhi percussion instrument. It is made of clay. It is covered with cowhide. It is 14 inches long and 5 to 6 inches wide. This instrument is played around the neck or tied to the chest. It looks like an lota. It is found in Kalahandi district of Odisha. Its real name is Ghumuri. It is named Ghumura as it is sung in the Ghumura dance style.

Ghumura instrument bole :

- (1) *Dhigdha dhidiki digdha dhidiki l sdhadhidaka tikada tidiki l*
 - (2) *tidiki tita tidiki tita l tidiki tita dhikada dhas l*
 - (3) *nakada nakada nakada tikita l tidaka tidaka tidaka tikata l*
- tyahi -dhagadha dhadaka dha dhagadha l dhadaka dha dhagadha dhadaka l dha*

Jumpa instrument :

This is another urdhamukhi percussion instrument. This instrument has 7 rings. The rasi is wrapped in a ring and tied around the waist. Structure of the Jhampa instrument The instrument was covered with cowhide and played. It has changed over time. The instrument is now played with a sheet

of plastic covering the face and holding it up. The length of this instrument is 8 inches. It has two faces. The diameter of the right face is 13 inches and the diameter of the left face is 12 inches. This instrument is played with two thin sticks facing upwards in both hands. It is kneaded with juice. When it was made of wood, the leather was stretched and woven with the help of wood . But nowadays it is made of metal because it is made with screws, nuts, bolts and plastic.

Jhampa instrument bole :

- (1) *takitiki takitiki takitiki takitiki l trakatrak trakatrak dhinikita dhinikita l*
- (2) *dhinikita skadhini traskata skadhini l tikitaka tikitaka tikitaka trakss l*

Dhumsa instrument :

It is a urdhamukhi percussion musical instrument. It is built on the face of a palm tree. That is why its size is large. Its height is 24 inches. Diameter is 22 inches. It is covered with turquoise leather. The drum is hammered or hammered on two thick pieces of wood. So that its sound is heard in the surrounding area. Another name for this instrument is nagara, which has no bole of its own. Maad and dholak are played following the bole . In ancient times this instrument was played during war. As its sound was very loud and serious, it gave strength and courage to the warriors. This instrument is played on the arrival of the king in the royal assembly. At present Badan is being played in various temples during Thakur's Aalati. Apart from this, this instrument is widely played in the folk dance of Mayurbhanja.

Nishan instrument :

The Nishan is a urdhamukhi percussion instrument. This instrument is made of cowhide leather. Two skins are used in this. Its height is 12 inches and diameter is 15 inches. It is made of wood and has a hole at the bottom of the instrument. In this hole, add the jada oil and keep it in the oven for 10 to 15 minutes. Rasi or dori is attached to it. It is woven by cutting two tire pieces. The length of this tire is 8 inches. This instrument is used especially in West Odisha. According to popular belief, it originated in Sambalpur. So this instrument is also called Sambaluri instrument. Earlier it was sung only to Maa Samballeshwari. But gradually the spread of this instrument started to increase so much that nowadays it is not in Odisha or India but in the whole world this instrument has gained popularity. This instrument is used in various festival performances in Odisha.

Nishan instrument bole :

- (1) *Dhidhak takata takata dhidha l ska takata takata dhidha l titaka takata takata tita l ska takata takata dhidha l*

Baja Vidya :

It is another urdhamukhi percussion musical instrument. Its length is 12 inches and face size is 9 inches. It is woven from cowhide or cowhide. It is woven on a stand and sometimes tied around the waist. It is played with two bars. It is sung in various types of folk music of Odisha.

Baja vadya bole :

- (1) *Gudujagu epachana gudujagu sssm l gudujagu epachana gudujagu sssm l*
- (2) *gudujagu gudujagu gudujagu sssm l gudujagu epachana gudujagu sssm l*

Dhol vadya :

Different types of dhols are found in Odisha but their size and structure are different. Especially in the western odisha the instrument style and structure of Sambalpuri Dhol is very different. It is a parswamukhi percussion instruments. It is mostly sung by tribals of western region. It is a traditional instrument. There is a tradition of playing it with mohuri tath vadya. Various types of festivals such as marriage, ranpa

dance, danda dance , paika dance, karma dance, laudi dance, tiger dance, horse dance and jhamu jatra etc. are performed in festivals . Dhol instrument is also known as Dundhubi of gandharba. Dhol instrument is found in other states besides Odisha but its shape and instrument style are different. Its length is one and a half cubits. The face of the left side is 12 inches and the face of the right side is 11 inches. The interior of the wood is drilled as needed. The right side is covered with calf leather and the left side is covered with cow leather. It is played with a stick called chapakathi. Sometimes it is played with the left hand on the left side. It is also played on the shoulder.

Changu vadya:

This instrument is mostly found in tribal areas. It is popular in Odisha's Phulbani, Balangir, Kalahandi, Koraput. It is played along with Demsa dance, Chaiti festival, Pusha festival, Jagar, Bata Bibha, Parja dance. Apart from the tribal areas of South Odisha, it is also found in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Sri Lanka. Apart from the tribal community, the Harijans also play the middle changu vadya. It is also known as Damph, Dhangra, Dadam, Tandka. It is known by different names in different regions such as Tamte in Kannada, Daphuli in Hindi, Tameta in Telugu, Tamatayi in Tamil.

Structure of Changu instrument It is a two-sided musical instrument. It is made of bamboo, mango, wood. This wood is oiled and roasted in the fire. Tenthuli is placed in it and it is woven around the shoulders. It is covered by goat and monkey skin. It is round in appearance. Thickness is 3 inches and face diameter is 15 inches. Iron pins are used to pull the leather. It is played with a fine stick.

CONCLUSION:

The percussion instrument which is played in the different tradition of Odishan folk music culture is got developed and evolved from most ancient vadya mention in natyasastra. According to the use of the music in different age the folk music instrument got developed and made changes in the shape and size. So musical instruments are modified and plays in different style according to the musical tradition of odisha.

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