

# Value of Aesthetics in Traditional Art Forms

## Abstract

'Aesthetics is a branch of philosophy that explores the nature of art, beauty and taste with the creation and appreciation of beauty.

As concerned Aesthetic values in traditional art forms : We have different forms in art and music are the major constituents literature – including poetry, prose and drama, performing arts – among them music, dance, and theatre and visual arts – including drawing, painting, photography, ceramics, sculpting and architecture, the art of designing and constructing building. Without aesthetics without beauty there arts are meaningless. So, its value in traditional Art forms impacts a lot.

**Keywords:** Meaning of Aesthetic, Psychology of Arts and Aesthetics, Relations of Arts and Aesthetics, Sound and Music, Traditional Indian Music, Value of Aesthetics in Traditional Art Forms, Philosophy of Aesthetics

## Introduction

Aesthetic means a set of principles concerned with the nature and appreciation of beauty and a set of principles underlying the work of a particular artist or artistic movement.

It is the branch of philosophy dealing with such notions as the beautiful, the ugly, the sublime, the comic, etc, as applicable to the time arts, with a view to establishing the meaning and validity of critical judgments concerning works of art, and the principles underlying or justifying such judgements.

## Statement of The Problem

It is the study of the mind and emotions in relation to the sense of beauty. Aesthetic means the philosophical theory or set of principles governing the idea of beauty at a given time and place. It is a particular individual's set of ideas about style and taste, along with its expression.

## Review of Literature

The psychology of art and aesthetics is the study of the perception and experience of the visual arts, music, film, performances literature, design and the environment. Art is a human phenomenon, and therefore aesthetics is fundamentally a psychological process (Vedprakash, 2009 Indian music and aesthetics.)

First of all, the question is that what is aesthetic value in art?

'Aesthetic value is the value that an object, event or state of affairs (most paradigmatically an art work or the natural environment) possesses in virtue of its capacity to elicit pleasure (positive value) or displeasure (negative value) when appreciated or experienced aesthetically.' (Pablo tinio, 2017)

## Need and Significance

In the pre-modern tradition, the aesthetics of music or musical aesthetics explored the mathematical and cosmological dimension of rhythmic and harmonic organization.

First of all, sound is the main object that relates to the nature.

## Objective of The Study

Phonaesthetics is a branch of phonetics concerned with 'the possible connection between sound sequences and meaning', according to Raymond Hickey.'

'Aesthetics also spelled aesthetics, the philosophical study of beauty and taste. It is closely related to the philosophy of art, which is concerned with the nature of art and the concepts in terms of which individual works of art are interpreted and evaluated and how the questions is that 'can music be aesthetics' yes, It can be.

## Hypothesis

There exist no difference between contrast to Carnatic music, the other Indian classical music tradition originating from the south, Hindustani music, was not only influenced by ancient Hindu musical traditions,



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historical vedic philosophy and native Indian sounds but also enriched by the persian performance practices of the Mughals.

**Main findings:-**The music of India includes multiple varieties of Indian classical music, folk music, filmi and Indian pop. India's classical music traditions including Hindustan music and carnatic, has a history spanning millennia and developed over several areas. Music in India began an integral part of socio religious life.

Following are the 'Genres' we are having in our traditional music i.e.

#### **Traditional Vocal Music**

Classical cornaic & Hindustani folk baul, Bhajan, odissi Rabindra Sangeet, thumri, Dadra, Chhatti, Kajari, Sufi, Ghazal, Qawwali etc

#### **Modern Dances**

Bhangra (Bhangragga) Blues filmi, (Bollywood Ghazal Qawwali) Goa trance, Dance Indi-pop (Asian Underground, Jazz Rock) (Bengali Raga)

#### **Values of Aesthetics in traditional art forms**

Aesthetics as a whole seeks to understand the perceived properties of music, in particular those properties that lead to experience of musical value for the listener. It may also be understood more broadly as essentially synonymous thus philosophy of musi, thus including, issues of musical ontology; epistemology, ethics, and sociology.

Different values, I have mentioned

1. Indian aesthetics is unique. The musical tradition with which the artist is associated – a system of training, teaching, performance and repertoire, its history over the centuries, and its expression in several contexts.
2. The family of which he or she is just one member – a group of musicians who have concentrated their lives on the tradition, who have held places in a relatively have maintained their tradition in various places, therefore various contexts.
3. The individual musician within the group who has viewed and therefore maintained the tradition in certain ways, lived during one phase of the history and in several contexts.

Generally, speaking time arts and the aesthetics have intermingled together. There are many musical terms that is used for beautifying the songs where aesthetics plays a vital role in improving its beautiness and Bhava, raga. i.e. Nad, Shruti, tala, laya, time theory of Raga, Kaku, Alaptav, Bhutav, thata, Swar, mend Murki etc. In Ragas for the brightness, of melody there above musical terminology is necessary.

It means the study of the traditional arts is incomplete without the assestance of the aesthetics. Especially, when it comes to the study of the art of music, the significane of the aesthetics seems to be grater simply because of the two major general notions :-

1. It is a general perception that the aesthetics is the study of beauty which is supposed to be the characteristic of vision, whereas music is expressed through the medium of sound.

2. The characteristic of music is pleasantness or 'enjoyable to ears' and hence has nothing to do with the aesthetics which is said to deal with the beauty.

#### **Research Method**

For the study of asthetics, this paper studies is music with a view to explain the relation to the study of aesthetics with value in the traditional art.

The philosophy of 'Satyam Shivam Sundaram' expresses the importance of purity and pleasure in all the time arts. When we talk of music, nobody can claim to disagree from the fact that is has the capacity to give pleasuer even in the adverse conditions like trouble and tensions. This is the reason why music – listening is now recommended to the patients of hypertension, sleeplessness, cardiac diseases etc. music has the potential to diverge the mind from the negative attitude to the positive one and thus to provide relaxation and relief, through only for a shorter period of time.

#### **Conclusion**

Musical experiences Aesthetic like in any other heterogonous art forms the practitioners of Indian music and dance (Bharatiya Sangita) aim of expressing emotions and creating the aesthetic. Indian thickness and musicologists have gone a step further in declaring that Indian music is capable of evoking the 'Raga' literally means 'juice, essence or taste.'

The concept in Indian arts about the aesthetic flavour of any visual, literary or musical work, that works an emotion or feeling in the reader or audience, but that cannot be described.

Although the concept of raga and aesthetics is fundamental to many forms of Indian arts including dance, music, theatre, painting, sculpture and literature, the interpretation and implementation of a particular raga differs between different styles and schools. In Indian theory there is a great value of aesthetics in traditional art with its regional creative evolution.

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