

5th Edition

2024

# FAIPS PANORAMA



## MUSICAL MANIA





## **FROM THE EDITORS DESK**

**Hello readers!**

**Welcome to the 5th edition of the Faips Panorama Magazine. We're honored to have served as the editors in chief for this year. We're delighted with the excitement that our students have shown towards this year's edition and the exceptional articles that we've received this year.**

**As you flip through the pages you'll find yourself embarking on a journey of "Musical Mania" as our students have expressed their take on how music has shaped their lives and played an integral role. The history and future of the musical industry, artists and albums, concerts and music festivals, our magazine has it all.**

**Last but not the least, we would like to thank our graphic design team, Art team and our editors who have put in their time and effort to shape this magazine into an exemplary one.**

**We hope this edition comes out to be an enlightening, entertaining and an enjoyable one to all. so, sit back relax and we wish you a happy reading!**

**Warm regards,  
Editors in chief  
Panorama**

# MEET THE EXECUTIVE TEAM



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# MEET THE TEAM



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# THE MAGICAL WORD OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

"Music gives a soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and life to everything." -Plato.

We all know about music and musical instruments, but do we know the history behind them? Have you ever wondered how music is made? It's not just people singing! Musical instruments play a huge role in creating the sounds we love. From the gentle strum of a guitar to the booming beat of drums, each instrument adds a unique flavor to the symphony of life. Let's dive into the exciting world of musical instruments both Indian and Western and discover what makes each one special, and how they were invented.

## The History Of Music

Music has been a part of human culture for thousands of years. The earliest musical instruments date back around 40,000 years ago, with ancient flutes made from bird bones and mammoth ivory. In ancient civilizations like Egypt, India, and Greece, music was essential in religious ceremonies and daily life. Over time, instruments evolved, leading to the complex orchestras of the Renaissance and Baroque periods, with composers like Bach and Mozart. Today, music spans countless genres, from classical to pop, each with its unique instruments and styles.

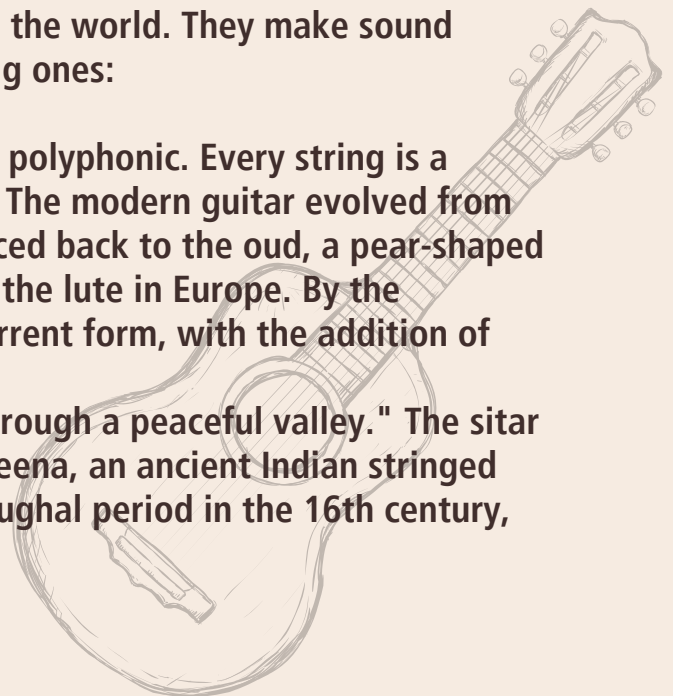
### Strings:

String instruments are some of the most popular in the world. They make sound through vibrating strings. Here are a few fascinating ones:

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● **Guitar:** "The guitar is like a small orchestra. It is polyphonic. Every string is a different color, a different voice." -Andres Segovia. The modern guitar evolved from ancient string instruments. Early guitars can be traced back to the oud, a pear-shaped instrument from the Middle East, which influenced the lute in Europe. By the Renaissance period, the guitar began to take its current form, with the addition of frets and six strings.

● **Sitar:** "The sitar's music is like a river flowing through a peaceful valley." The sitar has its origins in ancient India, evolving from the veena, an ancient Indian stringed instrument. It gained its current form during the Mughal period in the 16th century, incorporating Persian elements.



**Percussion:**

Percussion instruments are all about rhythm and beat. They are played by striking, shaking, or scraping. Here are some notable ones :

● **Drums:** "Without drums, there is no rhythm. Without rhythm, there is no music." Drums are among the oldest musical instruments, with evidence dating back to 6000 BC in ancient cultures. Early drums were made from animal skins stretched over hollow objects. Modern drum sets evolved in the early 20th century, incorporating various drums and cymbals into a single kit.

● **Tabla:** "The tabla's rhythms can make hearts dance." The tabla, a pair of hand drums, was developed in the Indian subcontinent around the 18th century. It is believed to have evolved from earlier drums like the pakhawaj, with influences from Persian and Arabic percussion instruments.

**Wind:**

Wind instruments produce sound by blowing air into them. They can be made of wood or metal. Here are a few:

● **Flute:** "The flute's melody can float like a feather on the breeze." The flute is one of the oldest musical instruments, with evidence of its use dating back to 900 BC in China. The modern Western flute evolved from simple wooden pipes, with key systems added in the 19th century to improve playability.

● **Shehnai:** "The shehnai's sound is like a call to celebration." The shehnai, a traditional Indian wind instrument, evolved from the Persian Surna. It has been used in Indian weddings and religious ceremonies for centuries, adding a festive and auspicious touch to celebrations.

**Conclusion**

Musical instruments come in all shapes and sizes, each with its unique sound and way of playing. Whether you like the strumming of a guitar, the beat of a drum, the melody of a flute, or the notes of a piano, there's an instrument for everyone. "Learning to play an instrument can be a fun and rewarding hobby, opening up a whole new world of music! So, pick up an instrument and let the music flow! As Plato wisely said, "Music is the universal language of mankind, transcending borders and cultures, uniting us all in its rhythmic embrace."

Thank you

-HAJIRA HUSSAIN,7C

# The Evolution of Music through decades

Music, an integral part of human culture and expression, has undergone remarkable transformations over the decades. From the classical compositions of the 18th century to the diverse genres of the 21st century, the evolution of music reflects broader changes in society, technology, and artistic tastes. This article explores how music has evolved over the decades, highlighting key developments and influential trends.

## 1. The Classical Era (1700s - early 1800s)

The Classical Era roughly from 1750 to 1820, was characterized by the works of composers such

as Ludwig van Beethoven, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Franz Joseph Haydn. This period emphasized clarity, balance, and form in music.

**Key Characteristics:**

- **Structured Forms:** Music was composed with clear structures, such as sonata form, symphony, and concerto. These forms provided a framework for creating well-balanced and harmonious compositions.
- **Emphasis on Melody:** Melodic lines were prominent, with an emphasizing on elegant and memorable tunes. The music often followed a straightforward, predictable progression.
- **Orchestral Development:** The symphony orchestra became a standard ensemble, with a greater emphasis on the use of strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.

## 2. The Romantic Era (1800s - early 1900s)

The Romantic Era, from the early 19th century to the early 20th century, marked a shift towards

more expressive and emotional music. Composers like Franz Liszt, Richard Wagner, and Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky pushed the boundaries of musical expression.

**Key Characteristics:**

- **Emotional Expression:** Romantic music focuses on conveying deep emotions and personal experiences. Composers used dynamic contrasts, rich harmonies, and dramatic tempos to evoke feelings.
- **Expansion of Forms:** Traditional forms were expanded and transformed. Composers experimented with new structures and lengths, creating more complex and varied musical pieces.
- **Nationalism:** Many Romantic composers incorporated elements of their native folk music into their compositions, reflecting a sense of national identity and pride.



### 3. The Jazz Age and the Early 20th Century (1920s - 1950s)

The early 20th century saw the rise of jazz, blues, and other popular music genres. This period was marked by a spirit of experimentation and innovation.

**Key Characteristics:**

- **Jazz and Blues:** Jazz, with its roots in African American communities, introduced improvisation, syncopation, and swing rhythms. Icons like Louis Armstrong and Duke Ellington

shaped the genre. Blues, with its emotional depth and use of the 12-bar structure, influenced many other genres.

- **Big Band Era:** The big band era, characterized by large ensembles and swing music, became popular in the 1930s and 1940s. Bandleaders like Benny Goodman and Glenn Miller led this vibrant musical movement.

- **Rock 'n' Roll:** In the 1950s, rock 'n' roll emerged, combining rhythm and blues with elements of country and pop. Artists like Elvis Presley and Chuck Berry brought this energetic and rebellious genre to mainstream audiences.

### 4. The Pop Explosion and Digital Revolution (1960s - 2000s)

The latter half of the 20th century witnessed the explosion of pop music and the advent of digital

technology, both of which profoundly shaped the music landscape.

**Key Characteristics:**

- **The Beatles and Beyond:** The 1960s and 1970s saw the rise of iconic pop and rock bands like The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, and Led Zeppelin. Their innovative approaches to songwriting

and production set new standards in popular music.

- **Disco and Funk:** The 1970s also saw the rise of disco and funk. Artists like Donna Summer and James Brown brought rhythm-driven, danceable music to the forefront.

- **Synthesizers and Electronic Music:** The 1980s introduced synthesizers and electronic instruments, revolutionizing music production. Artists like Madonna and Michael Jackson embraced these new sounds, creating some of the most memorable hits of the era.

- **Hip-Hop and Rap:** The late 20th century saw the emergence of hip-hop and rap, with pioneers

like Run-D.M.C. and Tupac Shakur. This genre highlighted rhythm, rhyming, and social commentary, influencing music and culture worldwide.

### 5. The 21st Century and Beyond

The 21st century has been marked by an explosion of musical genres and the integration of digital technology. Music production and consumption have changed dramatically with the rise

of the internet and streaming services.

Key Characteristics:

- **Genre Blending:** Modern music often blends multiple genres, creating new and unique sounds.

Artists like Beyoncé and Kanye West are known for mixing pop, hip-hop, and R&B.

- **Digital Revolution:** Streaming services like Spotify and Apple Music have transformed how people access and listen to music. Digital technology has also made music production more accessible, leading to a rise in independent artists.

- **Global Influence:** The internet has made it easier for music from different cultures to reach global audiences. K-pop, with bands like BTS and Black pink, showcases how international music can achieve widespread popularity.

- **Interactive Experiences:** Advances in technology have led to interactive and immersive musical experiences. Virtual concerts, music videos with augmented reality, and AI-generated compositions are just a few examples of how technology is shaping the future of music.

Conclusion

Music has evolved significantly over the decades, reflecting changes in society, technology, and

artistic innovation. From the structured compositions of the Classical Era to the genre-

bending and digital innovations of the 21st century, each period has contributed to the rich tapestry of

musical history. As we look to the future, it's exciting to imagine how music will continue to evolve and inspire new generations of listeners and creators.



-ANGEL MANI,12-G

# The Legacy of **British** Invasion

A crisp February wind blew across Idlewild Airport in New York City on the 7th of 1964. The air crackled with an energy of anticipation. Behind metal fences, a wave of humanity surged, mostly young women, their faces a mosaic of emotions – excitement, hope, and a raw, unrestricted frenzy. News cameras flashed, capturing the chaos for a nation on the brink of a cultural revolution.

Then, a speck appeared on the horizon, a silver Pan Am Yankee Clipper aircraft soaring through the winter sky. As it drew closer, the roar from the crowd became a deafening crescendo. The plane touched down with a gentle thud, but the moment it came to a halt, the world seemed to erupt. Screams, like dissonant strings, pierced the cold air. The cabin door opened, and four figures emerged, only to face a barrage of camera flashes. These were the Beatles, the spark that ignited a phenomenon which would be immortalized as the British Invasion.

The British Invasion wasn't a military conquest, but a cultural one. It reshaped the landscape and sounds of the music industry. It encouraged a generation to challenge the status quo and express themselves freely. Themes of societal change, dismantling barriers and paving the way for a more open and inclusive society were mirrored in the music. It gave voice to a generation which longed for change, both on and off the stage. It revamped the fashion and societal attitudes of a generation. The clean-cut, mod look upheld by bands like The Who, became an emblem of youth rebellion. Beatlemania, a term coined to describe the delirium surrounding The Beatles, was unlike anything America had ever witnessed. Yelling fans and sold-out concerts became common occurrences.

This story begins not on American shores but in the bustling clubs of post-war England. American rock and roll records, transported across the ocean, kindled a fire in young hearts. Young men like John Lennon, Paul McCartney, Mick Jagger, and Keith Richards spent their nights honing their craft in smoke-filled clubs, learning the riffs and rhythms of American blues and rock 'n' roll.

Their sound, a powerful blend of British pop and raw energy was a sharp contrast to the pop and soft crooners that were featured frequently on American radio. Teenagers, desperate for a change in sound and a desire to break barriers, latched onto the British Invasion with an almost hysterical fervor.

The British Invasion wasn't monolithic. While The Beatles exemplified a youthful exuberance, The Rolling Stones offered a darker, rebellious opposition. Their grainy vocals and melancholic guitars spoke to a youth disillusioned with authority. Bands like the Animals and the Kinks used

their music to address social themes and working class struggles, adding a layer of social commentary to the musical revolution.

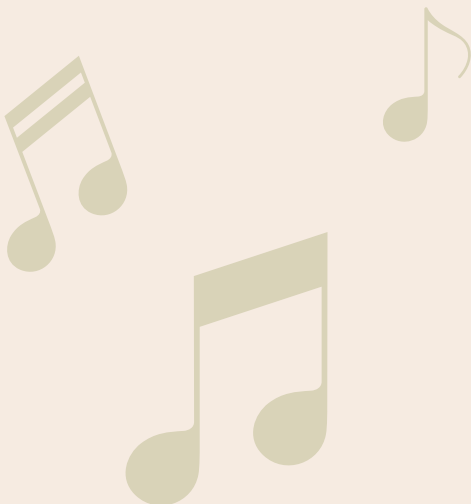
The British Invasion renewed the American rock and roll scene, inspiring several garage bands to pick up their guitars and chase their musical dreams. Bands like The Byrds, The Beach Boys, and The Zombies emerged and drew inspiration from the British sound but did their music the American way. This hybridization gave birth to new genres like folk-rock and psychedelic rock, changing the musical landscape forever. It challenged racial barriers, as many British bands openly endorsed the music of black American artists. It widened horizons, paving the way for a more experimental and diverse musical landscape.

The British Invasion wasn't without its critics. Some saw it as a threat to American music, others critiqued the music itself, deeming it too loud, too bold and labeled it as a deviation from proper music. But criticism was futile in suppressing the movement. British bands continued to enjoy success across the Atlantic.

However the storm eventually subsided. The late 1960s was marked by a decline in the movement due to internal strife within bands, substance abuse and shifting preferences. Yet, the legacy of the British invasion endures. The fashion trends have been resurrected numerous times, the music continues to be revered and fans are still inspired by the rebellious spirit.

The British Invasion wasn't just a musical metamorphosis; it was a cultural awakening. It was a time when a group of young lads from a faraway island dared to challenge the existing order, not with any sort of weaponry, but with the infectious melody of percussive guitars and rhythmic sounds of catchy lyrics. It resonates even today with the success of British bands like One Direction and Arctic Monkeys. It stands as a testament to the power of music to transcend boundaries and ignite rebellions and shall echo through the annals of history.

**-RUPIN SELVA, 11-B**



# MASTERS OF SOUND:

## Influential Composers and Musicians Through the Ages

Music has always been a reflection of the times, with each era producing its own distinct style and notable figures who have shaped the course of music history. Below is an overview of some of the most influential composers and musicians from each major period in Western music.

### 1. The Medieval Period (500-1400)

The Medieval period is marked by the early development of Western music, particularly in the realm of sacred music. This era saw the creation of the first notated music and the development of polyphony.

**Hildegard von Bingen (1098-1179):** A German Benedictine abbess, Hildegard was a visionary, writer, and composer. Her compositions are among the most recorded of medieval music. She is known for her plainchant works, which were innovative in their melodic range and expressive text settings.

**Guillaume de Machaut (1300-1377):** A French poet and composer, Machaut was a leading figure in the Ars Nova movement. He is best known for his "Messe de Nostre Dame," the first complete setting of the Mass Ordinary by a single composer.

### 2. The Renaissance Period (1400-1600)

The Renaissance period was characterized by the flourishing of arts and culture, with music becoming more expressive and complex. Composers began to explore harmony and polyphony more deeply.

**Josquin des Prez (1450-1521):** Often referred to as the master of Renaissance polyphony, Josquin's music was known for its expressiveness and clarity of texture. His works, including motets, masses, and secular songs, were widely circulated and admired.

**Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina (1525-1594):** An Italian composer, Palestrina is best known for his sacred music, particularly his Masses. His style, which emphasizes smooth, flowing lines and clear harmonies, became a model for future generations of composers.

### 3. The Classical Period (1750-1820)

The Classical period is known for its emphasis on clarity, balance, and form. This era produced some of the most famous and enduring works in the Western musical tradition.

**Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791):** An Austrian composer, Mozart was a child prodigy who went on to compose over 600 works, including symphonies, operas, chamber music, and choral pieces. His work is celebrated for its melodic beauty, formal elegance, and emotional depth.

**Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827):** A German composer and pianist, Beethoven was a crucial figure in the transition between the Classical and Romantic periods. His works, including his

nine symphonies, piano sonatas, and string quartets, pushed the boundaries of musical form and expression.

#### **5. The Romantic Period (1820-1900)**

The Romantic period was characterized by an emphasis on emotion, individualism, and a fascination with nature and the supernatural. Composers in this era sought to express deep personal feelings through their music.

**Frédéric Chopin (1810-1849):** A Polish composer and virtuoso pianist, Chopin is known for his poetic and technically demanding piano works, including nocturnes, mazurkas, and etudes. His music is noted for its lyrical beauty and emotional intensity.

**Richard Wagner (1813-1883):** A German composer and conductor, Wagner is best known for his operas, particularly the monumental "Ring Cycle." His innovative use of leitmotifs and expanded harmonic language had a profound influence on the development of Western music.

#### **6. The Modern Period (1900-present)**

The Modern period in music has been marked by a wide diversity of styles and approaches, with composers breaking away from traditional tonal systems and experimenting with new forms and technologies.

**Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971):** A Russian composer, Stravinsky is one of the most influential figures in 20th-century music. His works, including "The Rite of Spring," are known for their rhythmic innovation, dissonance, and use of folk elements.

**Duke Ellington (1899-1974):** An American composer, pianist, and bandleader, Ellington was a key figure in the development of jazz. His compositions, including "Mood Indigo" and "It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing)," are considered classics of the genre.

**John Cage (1912-1992):** An American composer, Cage is best known for his avant-garde works and his pioneering use of chance in music. His composition "4'33"," in which performers remain silent for the duration of the piece, challenged conventional notions of musical performance. Each period in the history of Western music has produced its own set of influential composers and musicians, who have not only reflected the cultural and social currents of their time but have also shaped the future of music. From the sacred chants of the Medieval period to the boundary-pushing works of the Modern era, these artists have left an indelible mark on the world of music.

# COMPOSITION OF GENRES



Music serves as a universal moral law. It has the power to connect and soothe every individual, regardless of their background. People find music a companion during moments of solitude or when they are experiencing intense euphoria. Life without music can be painful, as it possesses a profound magical quality and is considered a divine and subtle art form. Music can evoke a wide range of emotions and sentiments. Personal preferences in music can vary, and the impact of music on individuals can be transformative. I personally have witnessed individuals' transition from listening to rap music to Ghazals, experiencing a shift towards the soothing world of mellow music that resonates with their inner selves. The effects of music are evident, as it has the capacity to alleviate stress effortlessly. Music aids in enhancing focus and productivity, even in times of exhaustion, serving as an art form that boosts efficiency and precision. Moreover, music has the potential to heal conditions such as depression, heartbreak, anxiety, and various psychological disorders. Exposure to music can elevate one's mental well-being, highlighting its timeless nature. This healing tool is essential in navigating the harsh realities of life. The world offers a diverse array of musical genres suitable for various occasions and expressions, including R&B, Pop, Hip Hop, Soul, Folk, Indie rock, Indian Film Pop, among others.

Rhythm and Blues, commonly referred to as R & B or R and B, is a well-liked music genre that originated in the African-American communities facing racial discrimination in the early 1940s. It conveyed emotions such as pain, the desire for freedom, relationships, aspirations, and interests. This melodious genre emerged during World War II, capturing the essence of sorrow, joy, spirit, and tempo of urban life. Local harmony groups were abundant, with a focus on appealing to mainstream audiences. It began producing major hits and securing spots on billboard charts. Notable musicians in this genre include Usher Raymond, Beyonce, Whitney Houston, Alicia Keys, Ruth Brown, Frank Ocean, Chris Brown, and the legendary pop star Michael Jackson.

Indian film pop combines elements of Indian classical music with western pop rhythms. It features infectious tunes commonly found in Bollywood songs, Punjabi folk music, and hip-hop. The soundtracks created for Indian films often incorporate a strong pop influence. The popularity of Indian pop music, introduced to the country by Ahmed Rushdi in the 1960s, has grown significantly and now influences the daily lives of people across Asia and the Asian underground scene in the United Kingdom. This genre has a broad appeal and attracts a diverse audience. Notable Indian pop artists include Arijit Singh, Armaan Malik, Mohit Chauhan, A.R. Rahman, Shreya Ghoshal, and Falguni Pathak.

Rock music is known for its robust and powerful expression, along with an impactful backbeat that elevates one's spirits and ignites a sense of excitement. It explores the nuances of time through complex musical arrangements. Drums and bass are fundamental components in rock bands, working together harmoniously to create a compelling listening experience. Originally emerging as rock and roll in the United States, rock music has expanded into a broad genre. Prominent artists in this genre include Tame Impala, Pink Floyd, Rihanna, Madonna, Arctic Monkeys, Nirvana, and Coldplay.

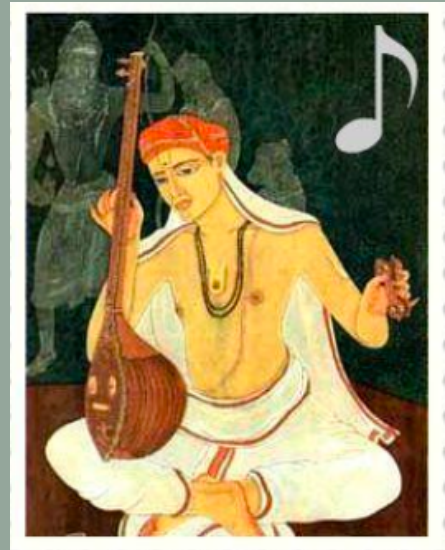
Rap is a vocal style that highlights rhyme, rhythm, and personal expression. It is a key element of hip-hop culture, along with break dancing. Hip hop, also referred to as rap and previously as disco rap, is a popular music genre that emerged in the early 1970s with significant influences from Caribbean immigrants. Rap music has established itself as a prominent presence in the music industry, mesmerizing audiences with its dynamic rhythms, profound lyrics, and distinctive narratives. Emerging from the urban landscape of New York City during the 1970s, rap has transformed into a worldwide cultural sensation, becoming one of the most favored music genres in contemporary times. Rap boasts a compelling and intricate history, brimming with captivating details that have bolstered its enduring popularity. From its modest origins to its profound impact on society, there exist countless facets of rap music that continue to enchant and motivate enthusiasts across the globe. The top rappers include Eminem, Kendrick Lamar, Y, Travis Scott, J. Cole, Drake, Snoop Dogg, Doja Cat, Post Malone, Lil Wayne etc.



-KAMALIGA SUDHAGARAN, 10-B

# THIRUVAIYARU THYAGARAJA ARADHANA— CELEBRATING CARNATIC MUSIC

Thyagaraja Aradhana is an annual Aradhana (a Sanskrit term meaning "the act of glorifying God or a person") of the Telugu saint and composer Thyagaraja. The Aradhana is held every year on the anniversary of the demise of the saint. It is held in January on Pushya Bahula Panchami day (the fifth day of the waning moon in the lunar month of Pushya). The Aradhana is conducted by the Sri Thyagabrahma Mahotsava Sabha and is held in the precincts of the samadhi (memorial) of the saint Thyagaraja located at Thiruvaiyaru village, Thanjavur district, Tamil Nadu, India.



Thyagaraja died in 1847. In 1904, efforts were made by musical stalwarts to observe the death anniversary regularly at Thiruvayyaru, and to use the occasion as an opportunity for his followers to converge and interact with each other. Thyagaraja was the greatest among the music composers of South India and one of the biggest musical prodigies of all time. He was the father of modern Carnatic music.



The 177th Thyagaraja Swamigal Aradhana celebrations commenced on the evening of January 26, 2024. The rendering of the saint composer's pancharatnakritis by nearly 200 Carnatic musicians in unison accompanied by the violin, ganjira, veena and other instruments is a divine experience. Musicians and instrumentalists like Sudha Raghunathan, Mahathi, OS Arun, Nithyashree, Cuddalore Janani, Harithuvaramangalam AK Palanivel, Srimushnam V Raja Rao, Binini Krishnakumar and many others performed. The five-day event ended on January 30, 2024. This festival is an honour to the Carnatic Music.

-VIDHYAA LAXMI R.B, 6- B

# Kantara: The Real Indian Music



How many of you have heard of the film Kantara, released in 2022, whose sequel is yet to be dropped in a few years? Maybe many. A lot has been said about the film's cinematography; it is an exciting screenplay with talented camera work and some convincingly put direction, which seems to be the new and futuristic film-making style using tradition as a holding mark. However, many don't know about the film's music. Much like the film, it was done through Karnataka's famous instruments, with very little use of EDM and electronic arts. The film was taken in the renowned Karnataka forests, and the composer of the music used very cultural instruments like the Ektara, Kanjiri, tombola, tempura, pakhawaj, and Karthal, along with the famous flute and violin, in a Carnatic manner for the OST, popularly known as the JAANAPADA rendition or the JAANAPADA BAND. The film was made pan-Indian later, but its music always remained true to the Karnataka sangeetham. Now, let us focus slightly on the music composition and the work behind the successful album. Usually, music directors prepare the music before the filming, based on the requirements of the director or the shooting sequence, but Kantara was just magic after the filming.

Ajaneesh Lokanath became popular after the film for his brilliant use of true art with no Western shortcuts. After the film's shooting, Rishab Shetty, the main character and the director of the film, along with Ajanesh Lokanath, reached the dense villages of Karnataka, where they called for famous musicians and recorded using a simple microphone and vocal and sound recording system. He recorded bits and pieces of the songs while mixing them with some superb vocals by Sai Vignesh, who also became famous after this film. The background essence, the superb Swarangals, and the beautiful rendition of the back vocals made the song aesthetic to listen to, and the spiritual essence was very well fitted to each scene. The background score and some of the original soundtracks were made by the music director using both traditional concepts and nature's aspects; it was revealed that the villagers and instrument players were traditional farmers, who sang these songs to the crops and played these instruments. During the cropping season, the farmers sang and played as a tradition to make them harvested, preparing the crops for the harvesting season.

The music director, Ajaneesh, was superb in his mixing; it won several awards, including the Galata Awards in the South, and received acclaim in other parts of the world for not copying the Western essence and using pure Indian sound-tracking.

I could be neglecting people in what I am about to say, but Indian music doesn't need to be pan-world or even pan-Indian. Certainly not; Indian essence is already well built; we don't need to use the American film industry to grow; we can certainly take tips; but a common irritation in Indian films in previous generations is the old tunes and beats that can make the album tremendously outdated. It might have worked two decades ago, but now it is all about the real culture and charismatic styling in every sound track. AR Rahman, Ajaneesh, Sushin Shyam, and Anirudh made it possible. It was their effort that made India's purest beats a worldwide sensation. Rishab and Rajamouli proudly proclaim, "Kannada music or film-making doesn't need Western help or Bollywood inspiration; with the release of Kantara and the KGF series, westerners need our action, and Bollywood requires our brains and script styling."

People should now understand that Indian music, culture, and films don't refer to only Bollywood or the north. With the successful Pushpa, Imminent KGF, blockbuster Kantara, and the ruling VIKRAM, we can call the south-Indian blockbuster the new era of cinema. The greatest feeling for the producers was the support for Kantara, which was thriving internationally. Rishab thanked the supporters by giving us details, saying that "the feeling of home and tradition in music imparts a feeling that says there is nothing better than our home and our culture. Even the western world understood that."

With Kantara 2 coming up, we can only expect something a thousand times better than Kantara 1. Ajaneesh says, "With a very spiritual script, the song lives up to the beat of the film with some spiritual and bone-moving renditions that will truly live up to expectations." A certain article and some revealing insider information give us some exciting talk about the real use of the song. Alongside B.Ajaneesh Loknath, almost 45 musicians were brought along with him, working day and night in his studio. No matter the language they speak or the culture they follow, they were ready to create what they could. This is what Rishab calls a success: after the release of the film, many were asking for the re-release in many other languages; yes, we dubbed the dialogues, but the music never; it's truly enjoyable when it is in Kanada." We hope to see thousands of kantaras popping up with a lot of their own culture in India, and I hope that at least one will attain the Golden Globes and the Oscars. Come on, Indian cinema, let us prove that the Nattu Nattu Oscar award wasn't a fluke.

- VRATTESH ANAND,11B

# BIRTH & REBIRTH



## The Intermingling of Genres

Music is ever-so-changing and constantly evolving. With the rebirth of genres translated into current trends- the jazz movement, the post-punk revival to name a few, a key factor which plays into the evolution of genres and the birth of new ones is the intermingling of these virtually conflicting genres. This article delves very shallowly into the art of such.

Hip-Hop & Rap music culture is a product of African-American, Afro-Caribbean and Latino inner-city communities plagued by poverty, the proliferation of drugs, and gang violence in the 1960s and early 1970s. The “New Age” of rap followed a complex cocktail of different genre-based styles- pop-oriented, rock-oriented, jazz-oriented etc. This was carried out through “sampling” which involved either using certain parts of a song directly or by selecting and configuring the sample. A Tribe Called Quest, De La Soul, Ms. Lauryn Hill famously incorporated jazz samples and jazz-inspired rhythms into their rap-styles.

If you could translate the sway of fall trees in the autumn wind or the brief sonder felt by a 9-year-old girl as she looks out of the train window into music, it would sound something out of this genre.

Shoegaze is a subgenre of indie and alternative rock characterized by its ethereal mixture of obscured vocals, guitar distortion and effects, feedback, and overwhelming volume. The creation of this genre was influenced by post-punk, new wave, psychedelic, and noise rock from the 60s and 70s.

The differentiating factor that sets Shoegaze specifically apart from these genre and artists like them is that hazy, dreamy quality. My Bloody Valentine, Ride, Lush, The Jesus and Mary Chain are usually regarded as messiahs of the genre in the 90s.

Baroque Pop is a fusion genre that combines rock music with particular elements of classical music. The term ‘baroque pop’ originated in 1960s music journalism, referring to a trend of using harpsichord in pop songs. The Beatles are the most recognizable names to have come out of this genre. The Mamas and Papas 1966 debut, If You Can Believe Your Eyes and Ears, embraced many techniques that have become quintessentially baroque.

# THE EVOLUTION OF J-ROCK



In this article, we'll be delving into the vast world of J-Rock. Japanese rock music, often abbreviated as J-rock, has a fascinating history that blends influences from Western rock with its own unique identity.

Japanese rock (or J-rock) emerged from the vibrant music scene in Japan, drawing inspiration from American and British rock of the 1960s.

In the early days, Japanese rock bands performed what was known as "group sounds." These bands often sang in English and were influenced by Western rock acts. The lyrics were predominantly in English, which reflected the global rock trend.

Over time, J-rock evolved and diversified. Bands experimented with various styles, incorporating elements from punk, glam rock, and alternative rock.

In the 1980s and 1990s, Visual kei—a subgenre characterized by elaborate costumes, makeup, and theatrical performances—became a significant part of J-rock. These Visual kei artists combined music with art, creating a visual spectacle alongside their music.

In recent years, J-rock has continued to evolve. Bands like ONE OK ROCK, BAND-MAID, and RADWIMPS along with solo artists like LiSA and Aimer have gained international recognition, and some of my personal favorite bands, although not as popular as the previously mentioned ones, are Kessoku band, FLOW, and SPYAIR.

Their music combines rock sensibilities with Japanese lyrics, addressing a wide range of themes—from love and loss to societal issues.

One of the specialties of J-rock is that it doesn't confine itself to a single sound. It fuses rock with elements of pop, metal, and even electronic music, with many J-Pop songs containing elements of rock music.

These bands experiment with different sounds, creating a rich and unique tapestry of musical expression.

J-rock has a devoted fan base worldwide. Its popular usage in anime and video game soundtracks has further spread its influence internationally.

While modern Japanese music might certainly not be everyone's cup of tea, it's definitely worth giving a try.

—NATHAN DAVID KURIEN, 12G

# KATHPUTALI (PUPPET) MUSICAL DANCE SHOW

The puppet musical dance show is a renowned form of performance art in Rajasthan. The locals call it the Kathputali dance show. The word Kathputali is comprised of two words "Kath" meaning wood and "Putali" meaning dolls. People make beautiful wooden dolls and different models of animals, for example horses and snakes and they decorate them with colorful clothes. During the show, the musician plays music on traditional local instruments. The players hide themselves in the background and hold the Kathputali with the help of string to move them. Kathputali show players tell different stories using the dolls and model of animals. Kathputali musical dance show entertains and delivers a message to the audience. Kathputali dance shows are a very famous tourist attraction of Rajasthan. During the summer holidays, my family and I went to Rajasthan and witnessed the Kathputali musical dance show in all its glory. I think everyone has to see the puppet (Kathputali) musical dance show at least once in their life.



-**DAKSH CHAUHAN, 4M**

# "Yet to Come": BTS's Nostalgic Night in Busan

Concerts. They celebrate the bonding between the artist and their fans. ARMY's, the beloved fandom of BTS, were bustling with excitement at the Busan Asiad Stadium.

Anticipation filled their hearts as they looked forward to meeting the stars of the show, BTS, on stage with bated breath. The lights dimmed and the countdown began. 3.. 2.. 1..! Fireworks shot up into the sky, dynamic music started playing, sending echoes of cheers through the whole stadium as the members made a grand entry onto the stage, walking up, one at a time. And thus began, 'Yet to Come: In Busan'!

The members performed with powerful spirit, dancing and singing at the same time, sending waves of shock and awe through the arena. In a few moments, the heavy music faded away, replaced with light tunes as the members, RM, Jin, Suga, J-Hope, Jimin, V and Jungkook, took turns introducing themselves and exchanged heartfelt thoughts and gratitude with the ocean of ARMY's, giving off a purple fuzz of light as they waved their lightsticks in support of them.

The concert continued with the Vocal line of the group, consisting of Jimin, Jin, Jungkook and V performing, lifting the spirits of the crowd, with their angelic vocals as the stadium lit up in hues of purple and blue, resembling a galaxy. The Rap line of the group consisting of RM, J-hope, Suga (also known as Agust D) were up next, taking over the stage with electrifying intensity. Flames erupted on stage as they passionately delivered verses from their songs, capturing profound emotions amidst the powerful music.

The members returned to perform as a group, after a short break, where they went backstage. During this segment of the event, their performance featured upbeat songs filled with joyous spirit and light hearted lyrics. Towards the end of the concert, the songs got progressively more emotional and meaningful as the members performed with a heavy heart, disappointed to leave their fans. As the last song approached, purple confetti went up into the air and whale balloons were deployed to leave a lasting memory of the concert in the fans' hearts. Fireworks, which are a personal display of affection from the members themselves, were flared up for the ARMY's, so that they left the concert with happy memories and not heavy hearts. This event has a special place in my heart as it was the last concert by the members of BTS, before they left for their mandatory military service.

I have never been to a BTS concert myself, yet hope to experience one as it is truly a lasting, once-in-a-lifetime memory that I would cherish, forever.

-VINAYA ANVITA KOTA, 8A



# The Magic of Music Festivals in India

India, with its rich cultural heritage and diverse musical traditions, is home to some of the most vibrant and wide-ranging music festivals in the world. From the spiritual sounds of classical Indian music to the pulsating beats of contemporary genres, music festivals in India offer a unique blend of tradition and modernity. These events not only highlight the country's musical diversity but also bring people together in celebration of the universal language of music. In this article, we delve into the enchanting world of music festivals in India and their profound impact on society.

## The Roots of Indian Music Festivals

The tradition of music festivals in India dates back to ancient times when communities would gather to celebrate festivals and religious events with music and dance. Over the years, these gatherings evolved into structured music festivals that now attract both national and international audiences. One of the earliest modern music festivals in India is the Sawai Gandharva Bhimsen Mahotsav, which started in 1953 and continues to be a prestigious platform for classical Indian musicians.

## A Melting Pot of Genres

India's music festivals cater to a wide range of musical tastes, reflecting the country's rich cultural tapestry. From the soulful ragas of Indian classical music to the energetic beats of electronic dance music, there is something for everyone. The Rajasthan International Folk Festival (RIFF) in Jodhpur celebrates the traditional folk music of Rajasthan, while the Sunburn Festival in Goa is one of Asia's biggest electronic dance music (EDM) festivals, attracting world-renowned DJs and music enthusiasts from across the globe.

## Beyond Music: A Holistic Experience

Music festivals in India are more than the performances; they offer a holistic experience that includes art, food, and cultural activities. Many festivals feature art installations, craft workshops, and culinary delights that display the local culture. The Ziro Festival of Music, set in the picturesque Ziro Valley in Arunachal Pradesh, not only offers an eclectic mix of indie music but also immerses attendees in the local Apatani culture, with opportunities to explore the region's unique traditions and cuisine.

### Boosting Local Economies

Music festivals have a significant economic impact on their host locations, driving tourism and boosting local businesses. Cities and towns that host major festivals see a surge in visitors, creating jobs and generating revenue. For instance, the Magnetic Fields Festival, held in the historic Alsisar Mahal in Rajasthan, has put the small town of Alsisar on the map, attracting tourists and contributing to the local economy.

### Cultural Hubs and Community Building

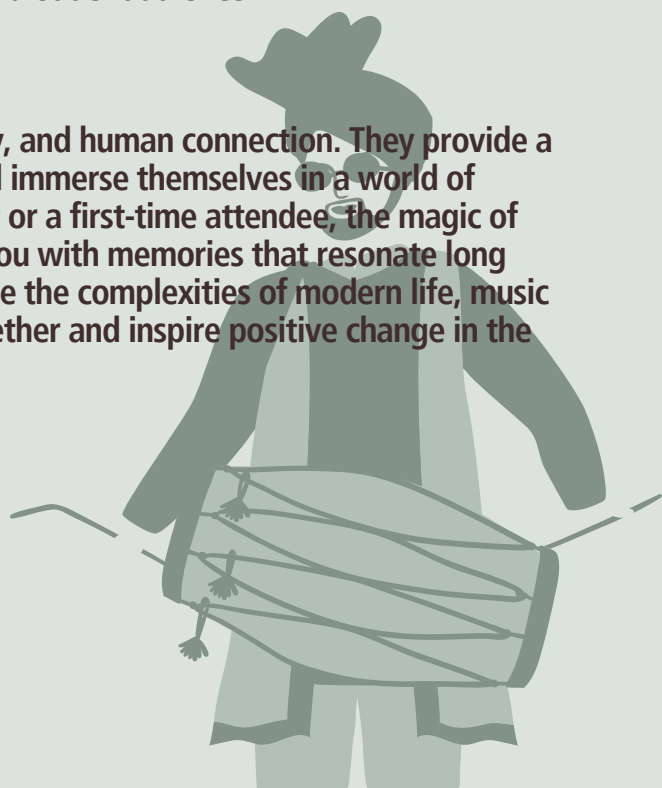
Music festivals in India serve as cultural hubs where people from diverse backgrounds come together, fostering a sense of community and shared experience. These events often promote values such as environmental sustainability, social justice, and mental health awareness. For example, the NH7 Weekender, one of India's most popular multi-genre music festivals, is known for its eco-friendly initiatives and support for various social causes, including mental health campaigns.

### The Evolution of Indian Music Festivals

The landscape of music festivals in India is continually evolving, with innovations in technology and changes in societal norms shaping the future of these events. The COVID-19 pandemic saw the rise of virtual music festivals, allowing fans to experience live performances from the safety of their homes. As the world returns to normalcy, hybrid festivals that combine in-person and virtual elements are becoming more common, making these events accessible to a broader audience.

### Conclusion

Music festivals in India are a celebration of creativity, diversity, and human connection. They provide a space where people can escape the monotony of daily life and immerse themselves in a world of rhythm and melody. Whether you are a seasoned festival goer or a first-time attendee, the magic of India's music festivals is an experience like no other, leaving you with memories that resonate long after the last note has been played. As we continue to navigate the complexities of modern life, music festivals remind us of the power of music to bring people together and inspire positive change in the world.



**-ANAGHA PANICKER, 12-C**

# Margazhiyil Makkalisai- A Music Festival with Rhythms of Equality

Margazhi, the Tamil month extending from mid-December to mid-January, is considered auspicious in Hinduism and many singers from across the state extend their devotion to God by praising Him through Bhajans. This also provides a way for singers to display their talent on stage in temples, religious functions and so on. For many years, the Carnatic singers have held the spotlight and the more regional musical arts have been deemed unfit for these occasions.

These musical arts were at the brink of extinction as they were constantly shunned away. These dying arts were revived by Margazhiyil Makkalisai, the famed music festival which welcomed all types of local music to the limelight. It began as a small effort from the Neelam Cultural Centre, an NGO based in Tamil Nadu which strives to promote marginalized artists. In December 2020, the first edition of the program received wide participation of more than three hundred artists specializing in oppari (a type of regional music which is slow paced), gana, hip-hop, rap and thenmangu (a melodious type of Tamil music) at popular venues, including Vani Mahal, Mylapore Fine Arts and Rajah Annamalai Mandram in Chennai.

In 2021, the event kicked off once again with a mass line-up of performances in Madurai and Coimbatore on December 18 and 19. There was a mixed bag of performances featuring parai muzhakkam, jikkattam, kadhavu mathattam, periya melam, pambatti jamba which are all 2,000-year-old artforms but being staged for the first time. 2021's highlight is that artistes from tribal groups such as Toda, Urali, Lambadi, etc. will get to highlight their distinct artforms. The main goal is to identify these unsung heroes, recognize them and create awareness.

In 2023, the latest edition of the fete from December 29 to December 30 at Chennai boasted a lineup of hip hop artists like Tharalocal Pasanga, Sollisai Sistahs (local bands) and others over two days. Apart from hip hop, it featured music genres of Dalit and working-class people that have long been discriminated against based on caste. Makkalisai travelled to Hosur and Kolar Gold Fields (KGF) for similar performances that year.



Makkalisai has lived up to its meaning, which is 'People's music'. It has curated over five hundred artists who performed their regional arts on stage for the first time because of this festival. It made way for impartiality in music for the present generation "We can claim equality only by rooting for our regional artforms. Our ancestors have left behind a treasure house of their works in musical formats. Even their lyrics were nature-oriented and not restricted to caste or religion. It is our duty to take up these artforms that are so versatile. They can seamlessly be tweaked and presented to the current generations. This is just the beginning," Mr. Arivu, the curator of Margazhiyil Makkalisai, sums up.

-HEMANYAA RAJA , 9-C

# Ilaiyaraaja (Maestro/Isai Gnani)

## The Famous Indian Musician

Ilaiyaraaja (81 Years) is an Indian musician, composer, arranger, conductor, orchestrator, multi-instrumentalist, lyricist and singer, popular for his works in Indian cinema, prominently in Tamil and Telugu films. Ilaiyaraaja is best known for integrating Indian folk music and traditional Indian musical instrumentation with western classical music techniques. He is one of the reputed musicians who has composed over 7000 songs during his career span of forty-eight years. He has worked over 1,000 films and performed over 20,000 concerts. He is nicknamed as "Isai Gnani" (the musical sage/genius) and referred as "Maestro" by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, London.

In 2010, he was awarded the Padma Bhushan, the third-highest civilian honor in India, and the Padma Vibhushan in 2018, the second-highest civilian award by the Government of India. He is also a recipient of five National Film Awards—three for Best Music Direction for the movies *Sindhu Bhairavi* (Tamil), *Rudraveena* and *Saagara Sangamam* (Telugu) and two for Best Background Score (*Pazhassi Raja* (Malayalam) and *Tharai Thappatai* (Tamil)). He is a nominated Member of Parliament, Rajya Sabha from July 2022. A biological film about his life titled as "Ilaiyaraaja" is announced and to be released in the coming years.

Ilaiyaraaja was one of the earliest Indian film composers to use Western classical music harmonies and string arrangements in Indian film music, and the first South Asian to compose a full symphony for the London Philharmonic Orchestra. In 1986, he became the first Indian composer to record a soundtrack with a computer for the film *Vikram*. He also composed *Thiruvvasagam* in *Symphony* (2006), the first Indian oratorio.

He is a gold medalist in Classical guitar from Trinity College of Music. He is the first person to start writing notes for music and songs. His composition "Rakkama Kaiya Thattu" from 1991 Tamil film *Thalapathy* won the 4th place in the world's top 10 most popular songs of all time conducted by BBC International Poll in 2003. His music blends diverse musical traditions including Indian classical, Western and Folk. He is renowned for his memorable melodies with an emotional depth capturing the moods from melancholy to jubilation.

Ilaiyaraaja was born on June 3rd, 1943 at Pannaiyapuram, Madras Presidency, British India (Theni District at present) Tamil Nadu. His first tamil film was *Annakili* in 1976 in which all the songs were super hits. His Guru is Dhanraj Master. He has two sons Yuvan Shankar Raja (Music Director, Composer, Singer) and Karthik Raja (Music Director) and a daughter (Late) Bhavatharani (National Award Singer).

# **MUSICAL MANIA (TRAVIS SCOTT)**

Music is a form of art and expression that uses sound as its medium. It typically involves elements such as melody, harmony, and rhythm. Music provides stress relief and can evoke emotions, tell stories, or provide aesthetic pleasure.

My favorite musician is Travis Scott, whose real name is Jacques Webster II, he is an American rapper, singer, songwriter, and record producer. He's known for his unique sound, which blends elements of hip-hop, psychedelic music, and trap. He gained major recognition with his 2013 mixtape "Owl Pharaoh" and his debut studio album "Rodeo" in 2015. Hits like "Antidote," "Goosebumps," and "Sicko Mode" have solidified his place in contemporary music.

Scott is also known for his high-energy live performances and elaborate stage setups. His 2018 album "Astroworld" was particularly acclaimed, and its associated festival, Astroworld Festival, became a major event in the music scene. Beyond music, he's made headlines for his collaborations with brands like Nike and McDonald's and his ventures into other areas of pop culture.

Travis Scott's albums have generally received a mix of praise for their production quality and criticism for their content. Here's a brief overview of reviews for his major studio albums:

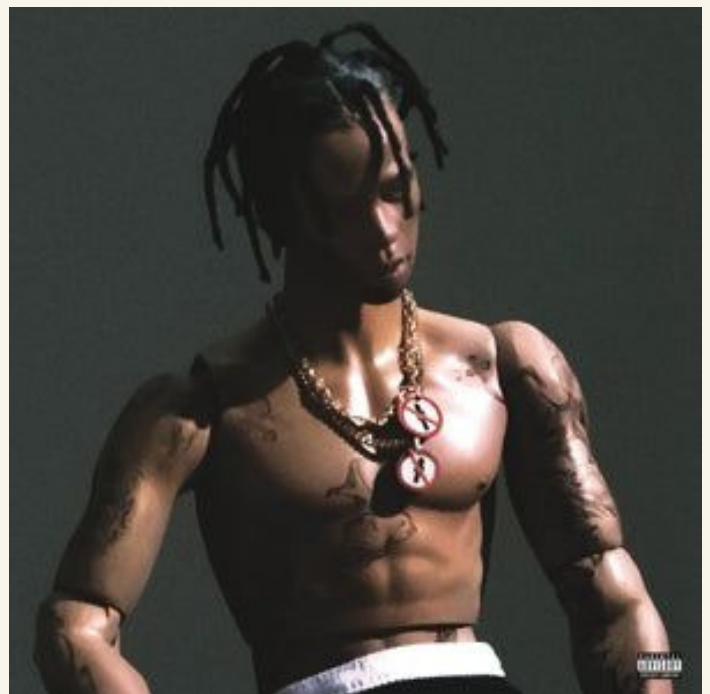
## **"Rodeo" (2015):**

This debut album was widely praised for its ambitious production and the seamless blend of various genres. Critics appreciated Scott's ability to create a unique sound that pushed the boundaries of traditional hip-hop.

This album was a major success both commercially and critically. Reviewers admired its cohesive production, ambitious scope, and Scott's ability to create a world of its own. It was often highlighted for its production value and the way it captured the energy of a live performance.

Tracks such as "Sicko Mode," "Butterfly Effect," and "Stargazing" were particularly praised.

"Astroworld" was considered a high point in Scott's career, showcasing his ability to blend various influences into a captivating and immersive experience.





**"Utopia" (2023):**

The album continued to build on Scott's reputation for innovative production. Critics noted its ambitious scope and the depth of its world-building, though opinions varied on how well it matched the high expectations set by "Astroworld." Some standout tracks included "HYAENA" and "DYSTOPIA."

"Utopia" was praised for its experimental approach and expansive sound, though it was also seen as a complex and sometimes polarizing work.

In general, Travis Scott's albums are celebrated for their sonic creativity and immersive experiences, though they sometimes face criticism for their abstract lyrical content or occasional lack of cohesion.

**-MOHAMMAD ABDULSABOOR,8-G**

# The Strange World of Rap Beefs and Diss Tracks

Provided you haven't been living under a rock for the past few months, you must have read, heard, or been invested in the diss tracks dished out by both Drake and Kendrick Lamar. These diss tracks aren't new to the hip-hop genre. In fact, we can trace their origins to as far as the early 1980's. Through this article, I wish to talk about the history and culture surrounding diss tracks and outline the events of the Drake-Kendrick beef.

Before we start, what is a diss track?

The word 'diss' is abbreviated from the word 'disrespect', or 'disparage'. A diss track's primary purpose is to engage in a war of words with another artist. Diss tracks are often the result of an existing, escalating feud between the two people. The diss track gained traction in the hip-hop genre as a method to further fuel rivalry (especially the East Coast-West Coast hip-hop rivalry of the mid-1990s). These lyrical clashes are as ingrained in hip-hop culture as graffiti art or breakdancing. From the early days of cipher battles to the social-media-fuelled diss tracks I now speak about, rap beefs have served as a bittersweet blend of competition, entertainment and artistic creativity.

At their core, rap beefs are a test of skill. Rappers showcase their lyrical prowess by using diss tracks as weapons, employing clever wordplay and a lot bit of narcissism to get the upper hand. However, rap beefs transcend mere wordplay. They can profoundly impact an artist's career, public perception, and life (literally). Take the aforementioned 90s East Coast vs. West Coast feud for example, led by The Notorious B.I.G. and Tupac Shakur. Their feud mirrored real-world tensions, tragically culminating in the demise of both icons.

Now that we're all caught up on the history and culture of rap beefs and diss tracks, let's move onto the creme de la creme and central motif of this article-

## **A complete rundown of the Drake-Kendrick beef**

Kendrick got the ball rolling in March, with his guest verse on Future and Metro Boomin's song 'Like That.' His verse served as a response to the song First Person Shooter by Drake and J. Cole, where the latter declared Kendrick, Drake and himself the 'Big Three' of hip-hop. Kendrick, however, seemed to have different ideas, asserting that there was no "big three", rather it was only "big me." The diss debuted atop the Billboard Hot 100.

Cole then lambasted Kendrick on his song '7 minute drill,' which was met with poor reception. It later removed from streaming services, with the removal being viewed as a white flag from his end.

In April, Drake released 'Push Ups'- a diss track targeting Lamar, as well as other big players like Future and The Weeknd. He followed this up with 'Taylor Made Freestyle', where he used AI vocals to rap in the voices of Tupac and Snoop Dogg. This ended up backfiring, with his team being forced to take down the song as Tupac's estate threatened to take legal action.

We now arrive at the most well-publicized part of this feud. From 30th April-6th May 2024, a mind-boggling 6 diss tracks were dished out by both parties. This started off with Kendrick's acrimonious 'Euphoria', a 6 minute long questioning of Drake's fashion sense and hip-hop merits. Less than 3 days later, he released an Instagram exclusive track, '6:16 in LA' where he takes jabs at Drake's record label (OVO sound) and his family.

The ball was now in Drake's court, and a mere 14 hours after '6:16 in LA', Drake released 'Family Matters.' He talks about Kendrick's alleged fractured relationship with his fiancé Whitney Alford, and a myriad of other things. Staying consistent with the theme of Push Ups, he takes shots at The Weeknd, Future, Metro Boomin and more. Most thought that Drake had done a really good job; some even assumed the beef might end there.



They could not have been more wrong. What followed were two of the most brutal diss tracks in hip-hop, the ominous 'Meet The Grahams' and the record-breaking 'Not Like Us'. Kendrick left no stone unturned; on 'Meet the Grahams,' he addresses Drake's family and makes allegations that are bound to raise many eyebrows.

If 'Meet the Grahams' was an assassination, 'Not Like Us' was the nail in the coffin. The themes that were heavily implied in 'Meet the Grahams' were further solidified, and he also accused Drake of exploiting Atlanta's music and cultural scene for street credibility and monetary benefits.

'Not Like Us' was a hit for the masses, and would go down in the history books as one of the best diss tracks ever put out. It broke the record for the biggest daily and weekly streams for a rap song, and became the fastest rap song to accumulate 100-500 million streams. It also led the Billboard Global 200 and Hot 100 for two non-consecutive weeks.



At this point there wasn't much Drake could do. The following day, he released 'The Heart Part 6,' where he refuted all allegations made against him in *Meet the Grahams* and *Not Like Us*. This track left many fans divided; some viewed it as a valorous effort, while others felt that it was too little too late. Some even called it 'a poorly written PR statement'.

The beef for the most part, ended here. Kendrick continued to promote *Not Like Us*, performing it 5 times in his concert in California on June 19th, where he figuratively danced on Drake's grave and took a victory lap in the war. The penultimate performance of the song was a 'cultural victory' as he united rival gangs from different parts of Los Angeles, preaching a message of unity. A month later on July 4th, he released the music video for *Not Like Us* as an Independence Day special.

Several publications proclaimed Kendrick as the winner of the beef, citing both music critics and social media users. Most praised the rivalry's spectacle and the impact and significance it had on modern hip-hop.

However, others criticized both parties for the bleakness of their allegations. Although many aren't fans of diss tracks (calling them immature and childish), there is no denying that they're a staple of hip-hop culture. The Drake-Kendrick beef kept both casual and hardcore fans on their toes wanting for more; it will go down in history as one of the most impactful and culturally significant rap beefs of all time.



# Album Review:

## 'Think Indie - The Independent Revolution'

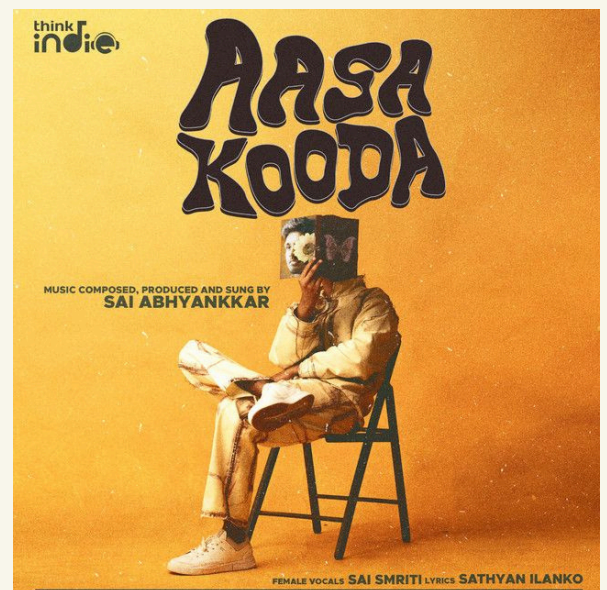
When comparing Hollywood and Indian music, the biggest difference you notice is that Hollywood music is not dependent on movies. Most movies have little to no music, leading to the domination of Independent music commonly referred to as 'Indie'.

In India, it is quite the opposite. All movies are filled with blockbusters, Instagram-trending songs, and BGMs. It is just in recent years that Indie artists in India have begun to shine. Artists like Diljit Dosanjh and Badshah, forming the "Rapper Union", have taken Indie music in Punjab to a global level competing with Hollywood music. But in the rest of India, this change is yet to come. As an initiative towards this change, "Think Music" an Indian dynamic music label headquartered in Tamil Nadu, has launched "Think Indie".

Think Indie is Think Music's Independent Revolution. Its first single was launched by "Hiphop Adhi" who is Tamil Nadu's most prominent independent rap artist. All the songs from this album feel new, and evergreen and give a new taste to music, on the contrary to film albums which are not considered as great with all of them just aiming to make more money and become trending. Think Indie's best songs are "Katchi Sera" by Sai Abhyankar, and "Aasa Kooda" by Sai Abhyankar and Sai Smriti. 'Katchi Sera' was number one trending on Tamil music until a month after its release and was in the Top 5 on India Trending.

'Aasa Kooda' is currently the number one trend in Tamil music. Both these songs are very refreshing and pleasant to hear, giving out instant good vibes, uplifting your mood. Other artists like Arivu, ofRo, and Paal Dabba are also making great music which are absolutely energy-packed and are very energizing to listen to.

This initiative by Think Music is absolutely genius and is leading Tamil Nadu music to the Global League. Overall, the album has a vast variety of songs, each one with its own set of orchestration and feel. I give this album a rating of 10/10 and I highly recommend listening to it.



# ANIRUDH The LEGENDARY DEBATE

## VS A.R RAHMAN

By seeing this very title, many might think I am going to differentiate both and make a comparison, well that is where you are wrong, this is not to compare both but list out the recent professionalism brought by both.

"To be the best musician, you shouldn't only hear it, but you should also feel it within your body"

A. R. RAHMAN started his career as a youngster, who had immense talent in mixing sounds of different instruments to make a wonderful rendition, he worked under the guidance of the Tamil Nadu maestro musician Illayaraja, A. R. was an important member in his music record label as the sound engineer and music editor. It was revealed so many times that by A. R. that it was due to Illayaraja, A. R. was so talented, in fact A. R. said "it was unreal to work with him, I am great fan of his music and his melodies, it is a dream come true, it is certainly my pleasure to work with him". However, Illayaraja never appreciated A. R. RAHMAN, as per Raja, it was always due to Illayaraja, why the renditions were so great, Illayaraja always failed to honor his team and always pleased himself with praises, living in a world where he was the master, king and maestro. This slowly led to a separation between A. R. RAHMAN and Illayaraja, the young maestro was off on his own to create a road for himself in this era, where MS Viswanath, Aditya, Raja and MM Keeravani were the only succeeding musicians of the time.

It took a long time, but A. R. finally found his debut film, in the evergreen Roja released in 1992, the film got most of its collection for both the story and the music mostly. Mani Ratnam, the director of that film, describes the situation like this

"Balachander, the greatest director, told me to work with Raja but I wanted to side up with something different rather than the usual pair to try out a different feel, many suggested Aditya, MM and a lot more but still I wasn't satisfied, I wanted to try something very new Something that the audience felt connected in the whole film, that is when, my Sister recommended A. R. R. and I thought for a while, before calling him for a test, he has a small studio enough for two people to sit and I wasn't impressed with that but he played a beautiful rendition, which he recorded before and I must say this was the exact feel, I was searching, I am not praising my film but if my film succeeded it is quite because of the story but the main plus point was the music composed, it made me lose myself in the realm of the tune's imagination whenever I heard it"



A second scenario is that Ilayaraja also composed an award-winning musical and the most prestigious award was either to be awarded to Raja or Rahman, the person judging, said this which made A. R. R. win the award "Raja had been in the industry for the last 20 years and he is of course great but imagine a beginner, trying out his debut film, then his musical being compared to a legend like him, if he could do it to his first film ever, then definitely, he deserves the award, maybe it was time for him to kickstart his career"

Ever since then A. R. R. was a blockbuster, even if the film fails to impress the audience, the music composed by him will win any award and impress any person, he is the only Indian to win the Oscar TWICE.

When we talk about Anirudh, it has its own plot and it speaks for itself on why he became so popular and among the favored list in such a short time, commonly known as shot-off BLOCKBUSTER. During his school days, there was a huge competition, where A. R. RAHMAN was called as a chief guest, many presented it well and made it difficult for A. R. Rahman to judge, but Anirudh was on a new level, he was incomparable at such an age, thought Rahman, he was good at remixing and playing the beats so well, suddenly he changed his path from studies to music of all forms. He learnt Carnatic to western classical to death metal and rock.

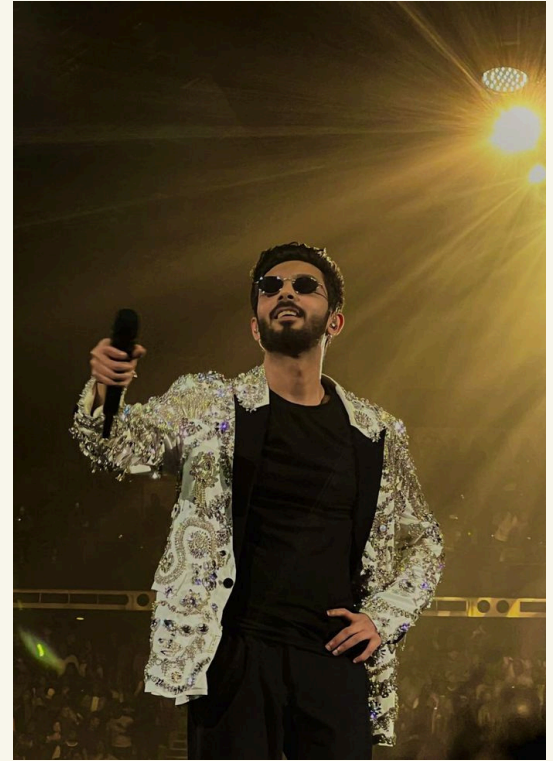
He became a sudden hit in the famous film "3" in Tamil, starring shruti Hassan and Dhanush, the film had an average box office collection but many till today say it was due to Anirudh that the film got its vibe, ever since then, he never looked back, he got calls for almost all the trendy films, in the year 2019 and 2023, he composed for 7 and 8 films respectively in a calendar year....

No Tamil musician could come to Anirudh's level or A. R. R.'S level, they had their differences which made them alike yet successful, it was called the "ANIARR" ERA, it was an era of THE GOATS, if there was a Rajini film or SRK film going to ANI, A. R. R. was somehow called by the director's taking Kamal's or Vijay's and vice versa. In public, A. R. R. was never considered to be in competition with any musician in the field and it was all media talk and Ani seems to agree but like MESSI AND RONALDO, LIKE VIRAT AND DHONI, LIKE ARNOLD AND SYLVESTER. These two gave the joy of music sensation and its feel in a very different touch which made them similar yet in a face-off. As we proceed further, we need to understand the context, why is this article written, well recently not known to many, the Famous INDIAN 2 and 3 films are going to release, it is directed by the illustrious Shankar, helming a sequel to the first film INDIAN, which released in 1996, In 1996 INDIAN, it was A. R. R. who helmed the music direction and the film's songs were the chartbusters of that year, many loved it and Shankar always collaborated with A. R. R.

for his films till date(till now he has made 17 films).However, for the very first time, Shankar wanted to change his buddy to someone who was more trendy to the GEN-Z kids, while many criticized, since they all preferred A. R. R., the decision was done and it was none other than Anirudh himself, the twist is not done yet....

When we talk about Anirudh, it has its own plot and it speaks for itself on why he became so popular and among the favored list in such a short time, commonly known as shot-off BLOCKBUSTER. During his school days, there was a huge competition, where A. R. RAHMAN was called as a chief guest, many presented it well and made it difficult for A. R. Rahman to judge, but Anirudh was on a new level, he was incomparable at such an age, thought Rahman, he was good at remixing and playing the beats so well, suddenly he changed his path from studies to music of all forms. He learnt Carnatic to western classical to death metal and rock.

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# Alan Walker - The EDM Maestro

One of my favorite musical artists is Alan Walker. I used to listen to him from a very small age because his songs are very catchy. Alan Walker is a Norwegian famous EDM artist known for songs like "Faded", "Alone", and "The Spectre". He makes electronic music that many people around the world enjoy. He's considered one of the top artists in EDM, along with others like Martin Garrix and Calvin Harris. If you don't know what EDM is, then EDM (Electronic dance music) also referred to as club music, is a broad range of percussive electronic music genres originally made for nightclubs, raves, and festivals. It is generally produced for playback by DJs who create seamless selections of tracks, called a DJ mix, by segueing from one recording to another.

Alan Walker usually doesn't show his face during concerts and music videos. There is a reason for this. It's because he wants to showcase the fact of equality with everyone else. He wants to show that just because he is on stage doesn't mean he is better than anyone else. There are other artists that wear masks on stage like Deadmau5, Marshmello and DJ BL3ND. But an interesting thing about Alan Walker's music videos is that in each album the music videos are linked. The stories portrayed in his music videos are usually about mystery or a story connected to a historical place. That's one of his specialties other than making entertaining music.



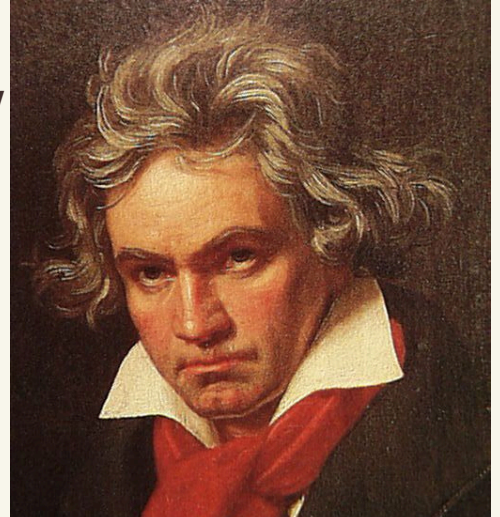
He has performed around the globe. Alan Walker has announced that he will be bringing his largest ever tour to India later this year, produced by Asia's biggest electronic music festival, Sunburn. There are many new and budding EDM artists nowadays and they have made a new genre called Phonk, which is basically transforming music from the 60's and 70's to the present style using EDM. This genre took the music world by storm and inspired Alan Walker to use this style more often in his music. The music world has endless possibilities and is always open to embrace innovative styles.

-JOHAAN SMIJOE, 9-I

# **An Analysis of Famous Compositions and What Makes Them Effective**

Music, a universal language, has been a cornerstone of human expression for centuries.

Throughout history, countless compositions have resonated deeply with audiences, leaving an indelible mark on the cultural landscape. These compositions are often celebrated not only for their technical prowess but also for their ability to evoke profound emotional responses. This article delves into some famous musical works, analyzing what makes them effective and enduring.



## **1. Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 9**

One of the most iconic pieces in classical music, Beethoven's Symphony No. 9, commonly known as the "Choral Symphony," was groundbreaking for its time. Completed in 1824, it was the first symphony to include vocal soloists and a choir in its final movement. The inclusion of Friedrich Schiller's "Ode to Joy" was a revolutionary departure from the symphonic norm.

### **Key Elements of Effectiveness**

**Structural Innovation:** The symphony's four movements exhibit a remarkable structure, with the final movement being a grand choral finale. This innovative approach redefined the possibilities of symphonic form.

**Emotional Depth:** Beethoven's use of dynamics, harmony, and thematic development creates a profound emotional journey. The final movement's "Ode to Joy" serves as a universal anthem of unity and brotherhood, resonating across cultures and epochs.

**Thematic Unity:** Throughout the symphony, Beethoven interweaves themes in a way that creates a cohesive musical narrative. The motifs introduced in the earlier movements reappear, building towards the triumphant choral climax.

## **2. Johann Sebastian Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No.3**

The Brandenburg Concertos are a collection of six instrumental works by Bach, and the Third Concerto stands out for its exuberant and energetic character. Composed in 1721, it features three movements, with the first and last being particularly notable for their intricate interplay between the strings.

### **Key Elements of Effectiveness**

**Instrumentation and Texture:** The concert's rich texture, characterized by its use of a trio of violins, violas, and cellos, creates a lively and complex interplay. The constant dialogue among the instruments adds to the piece's dynamic energy.

**Motivic Development:** Bach's use of motifs and their development showcases his mastery of counterpoint. The recurrent thematic material, combined with the virtuosic demands placed on the performers, demonstrates the depth and sophistication of Bach's compositional technique.

**Structural Clarity:** The clear structure of the concerto, with its well-defined movements, highlights the contrast between the energetic outer movements and the lyrical middle movement. This structural balance enhances the overall effectiveness of the piece.

### 3. Claude Debussy's "Clair de Lune"

"Clair de Lune," meaning "Light of the Moon," is one of Debussy's most beloved piano pieces, composed in 1890 and revised in 1905. It is part of the Suite Bergamasque and is renowned for its impressionistic qualities.

#### Key Elements of Effectiveness

**Harmonic Innovation:** Debussy's use of unconventional harmonies and scales, such as the whole tone scale, creates a shimmering, ethereal quality. The piece's harmonic ambiguity contributes to its dreamlike atmosphere.

**Textural Richness:** The flowing, fluid texture of "Clair de Lune" is achieved through Debussy's innovative approach to piano writing. The use of delicate, overlapping arpeggios and subtle dynamic changes evokes a sense of tranquility and reflection.

**Emotional Resonance:** The piece's evocative title and its impressionistic style combine to create a deep emotional impact. The music captures the essence of moonlight and the fleeting nature of beauty, resonating with listeners on a visceral level.

### 4. Igor Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring"

Premiered in 1913, Stravinsky's "The Rite of Spring" is famous for its groundbreaking approach to rhythm and orchestration. The ballet, with its depiction of a pagan ritual, caused a sensation at its premiere and remains a landmark in 20th-century music.

#### Key Elements of Effectiveness

**Rhythmic Complexity:** The piece's innovative use of irregular rhythms and complex time signatures creates a sense of primordial energy and unpredictability. Stravinsky's rhythmic experimentation challenges traditional notions of meter and pulse.

**Orchestral Color:** The orchestration in "The Rite of Spring" is vivid and unconventional. Stravinsky uses a wide array of timbres and instrumental combinations to evoke the raw, visceral quality of the music, enhancing the dramatic impact.

**Emotional Intensity:** The piece's ability to convey intense emotions through its aggressive rhythms and dissonant harmonies contributes to its effectiveness. The music's primal power and narrative drive engage listeners in a visceral, almost ritualistic experience.



In conclusion, the effectiveness of famous compositions often lies in their ability to innovate, connect emotionally, and resonate with audiences across different contexts. From Beethoven's symphonic grandeur to Debussy's impressionistic nuances and Stravinsky's rhythmic audacity, these works exemplify how music can transcend its historical moment and speak to the universal human experience. By understanding the key elements that contribute to their impact, we gain a deeper appreciation for these masterpieces and the artistry that continues to inspire musicians and listeners alike.

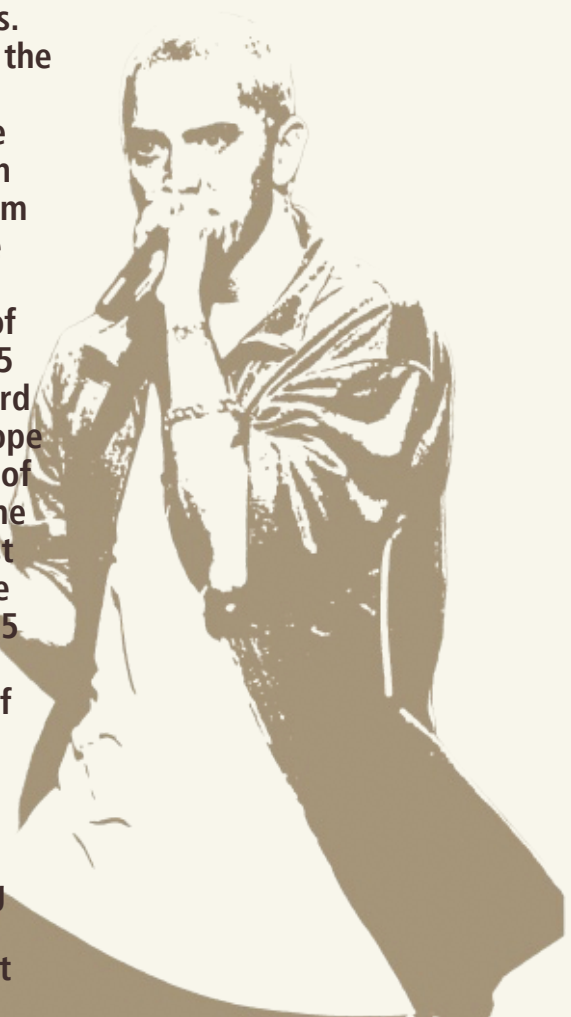


-ANGEL MANI, 12-G

# EMINEM

Marshall Bruce Mathers III, known professionally as Eminem, is an American rapper. He is credited with popularising hip-hop in Middle America and is regarded as one of the greatest rappers of all time. His global success is considered to have broken racial barriers to the acceptance of white rappers in popular music. While much of his transgressive work during the late 1990s and early 2000s made him a controversial figure, he came to be a representation of popular angst of the American underclass and has been cited as influencing many musical artists.

Eminem is among the best-selling music artists of all time, with estimated worldwide sales of over 220 million records. He was the best-selling music artist in the United States in the 2000s, placing third in the 2010s. He was the first artist to have ten albums consecutively debut at number one on the Billboard 200 chart and has had five number-one singles on the Billboard Hot 100. The Marshall Mathers LP, The Eminem Show, Curtain Call: The Hits (2005), "Lose Yourself", "Love the Way You Lie", and "Not Afraid" have all been certified Diamond or higher by the Recording Industry Association of America (RIAA). He has won numerous awards, including 15 Grammy Awards, eight American Music Awards, 17 Billboard Music Awards, a Primetime Emmy Award, and an MTV Europe Music Global Icon Award. Billboard named him the "Artist of the Decade (2000–2009)", and Rolling Stone named him one of the "100 Greatest Artists of All Time" and "100 Greatest Songwriters of All Time". In 2022, he was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. Among Eminem's awards are 15 Grammy Awards, eight American Music Awards, and 17 Billboard Music Awards, Billboard named him the "Artist of the Decade (2000–2009)". In 2013, he received the Global Icon Award at that year's MTV Europe Music Awards ceremony. His success in 8 Mile saw him win the 2002 Academy Award for Best Original Song for his song "Lose Yourself", co-written with Jeff Bass and Luis Resto, making him the first rapper to receive the award. He also won the MTV Movie & TV Awards for Best Actor in a Movie and Best Breakthrough Performance and the Critics' Choice Movie Award for Best Song for "Lose Yourself".



# Hidden Gems & Underrated TRACKS



With the vast array of content available, some songs or tracks can become overlooked. The problem arises when these neglected songs turn out to be vocal masterpieces waiting to be discovered. Thus forms an underrated gem that could have been the stroke of genius to transform the artists' trajectories.

No matter how hard we try, it is nearly impossible not to bob our heads to the latest catchy tunes. While not refuting this inevitable phenomenon, we need to dabble with all sorts of genres of music. This type of experimentation and curiosity helps us to broaden our horizons and refine our palates. It helps us to discover our unique voice and style, allowing us to delve deep into it.

Here comes the crucial part: experimenting with various artists regardless of their fanbase and following. This may sound simple, however, it has been ingrained into us to follow the masses and while this predisposition is not harmful, it hinders us from recognising some of the greatest masterpieces produced by small, independent artists.



By generating traffic for these lesser-known platforms, we help bring them into the spotlight, generating publicity and revenue. This would motivate them to continue striving with their innate talents and passions. And while it is practically impossible to give recognition to every song and artist, at least we make an effort to do so.

Music is a personal experience, and everyone's interests and interpretations are unique to themselves. Something that may be routine for one person might be the crucial missing piece for another to attain fulfillment. While it may be an easier alternative to scour the internet for a list of underrated tracks to make ourselves feel unique and different, we owe it to ourselves to find songs that genuinely resonate with our souls.

Hidden treasures are everywhere, waiting to be discovered. It's our responsibility to break free from conformity and give unfamiliar artists a chance. The fame of an artist is not always correlated with their talent, which can sometimes lead them to give up on their art. It's our responsibility to acknowledge and value the contributions people have made to the world, irrespective of how well-known they are.

-ARCHANA THOMAS, 12E

# LOVE AND THE BLUES

To know is to love

Since man has learned to love, grief and goodbyes have been the predetermined end- the thing that makes the moon dream more indolently, makes us enemies of sleep. Often, we hear of the anguish that succeeds goodbyes and the futility that becomes of love after experiencing that anguish-something that drives people to turmoil. How bad can it be?

The promise of fulfillment and security, eternal bliss and the idea of unconditional love portrayed in songs and films, hand-crafted with kids' gloves, fuel the same notion that love lasts forever. However, in the same world, exists songs of Nina Simone and blues reinstating that "we always hurt the ones we love" and that "love is a losing game".

In the song 'Don't smoke in bed', off of her debut studio album, Nina Simone sings of leaving her lover, with the few words she's able to write on her farewell note.

"Goodbye old sleepy head  
I'm packing you in like I said  
Take care of everything  
I'm leaving my wedding ring"

Simone, the "Priestess of Soul", someone so accomplished yet still completely and utterly helpless against love and the bitter sweetness of goodbyes. A testament to love's indifference

Blue. The endless expanse of the sea, the art of goodbyes, the stillness of grief- blue.

Blue is the walls of emergency wards, blue is the last words of a guilt-ridden soldier

Blue is an unhappy, unlucky little girl- a mood indigo

Blue is fierce in your dreams, seizing your guts.

"Drowning me, we bathe under blue light"

Amy Winehouse's album 'Back to Black' is one that has etched its place in history and 'Wake Up Alone' off of it has permanently etched its place in my soul. The album, inspired heavily by the 50s and 60s- the golden age of blues, describes poetically- irrevocable love and ironically, the loss of it.

Love is inextinguishable. Be it a flame or a 5-story fire. It is the ferocity of a mother's warmth, felt at any corner of the world, independent of time and space. A source of strength as well as vulnerability.

Love can be blood, bones and blisters or made of wood and strings. It is reassurance as much as it is distress. It is burning eyes and sleepless nights as much as it is sandy beaches and a Strauss symphony.

"The dance is over, and you are gone"

Grief and goodbyes are fates resigned, written in the stars and laughed at by the gods.

--ZOYA GOHAR KHAN, 12-E

# Cognizance of Mirror Neurons and Music

Music is inclined to provoke emotions within humans, making us feel- joy, sadness, anger, excitement, nostalgia, and much more. Intricate feelings that are difficult to be perceived by written texts can be felt deeply through the soundwaves that reach our ears. This instrumentation and vocal resonance are attributed to our brain which works through an enthralling concept called 'mirror neurons'.

*Mirror neurons are activated by what we see and hear when we perform an action and observe someone performing the same action.* These neurons were initially discovered in a monkey's brain by the neuroscientist Giacomo Rizzolatti along with his colleagues at the University of Parma. As the concept was studied extensively in humans, it was found that these neurons have an important role not only in empathy and social cognition but also in our response to music. This unique mechanism forms the neural basis of emotional empathy which allows us to share and understand our feelings with each other.

When we listen to music, these neurons get activated and help us grasp the feel of the song. If it were a melancholic song, we would start to experience sadness and the same would be the case if the song was toned with anger- we would feel anger. This can be experienced with an array of emotions depending on how the musician synthesizes the song. With this introspective mechanism in our brain, we tend to connect to different musical artists and this explains why not all of us have the same taste in music; it is simply because our musical taste develops depending on our emotions, environment, traumas, etc.

By observing peoples' music preferences, we can guess their emotional state. Some explanations to why people might listen to different types of music can be:

- 1.Catharsis: Individuals who tend to have a lot of built-up, repressed emotions listen to angry or loud songs as it provides their emotions a pathway to release calmly rather than preceding an outburst.
- 2.Emotional solace: Those who listen to sad music do so to regulate their intense emotions and provide a sense of comfort. They find the tones of melancholy in their playlist to console them as well as a way to help them process their emotions. It also validates how they feel and hence, they seek sad music as an intimate and safe place to let it out.
3. Mood improvement: People who prefer music with an upbeat tempo, positive lyrics, and bright and cheery rhythms seek enhancement for their mood. For them, it creates a sense of happiness and upliftment which boosts their energy levels.

4. Personal identification and connection: Music is a way to connect a group based on shared feelings and interests. People enjoy music with artists who reflect their self-image or align with a certain group of individuals through their music. It can be a way of self-expression and connection to different souls.

5. Environmental ascendancy: The context behind music also impacts the preference. If one were to spend their day in a chaotic surrounding, we would find them listening to soothing songs to destress and calm their minds.

From all of the situations discussed above, it is understood how music shapes the mental state of humans and gives an outcome accordingly. We can regulate our emotions through music thanks to the working of mirror neurons. A fun fact! - Research indicates that psychopaths have an impaired mirror neuron system which proves their lack of empathy and healthy emotions. But unlike psychopaths, those who do have a functioning mirror neuron system can understand and feel the depths and tones of music and react accordingly, known as musical empathy. This explains the reaction of humans with melody and without this functioning, we would fail to understand the beauty of music within our souls!

**-WARISHA HEBA AFROZ, 10-H.**

# **ROLE OF MUSIC IN OUR BUSY LIVES**



Music plays a very important role in our lives. Music is a universal form of communication that has the power to transcend boundaries and resonate with people from different cultures and backgrounds. I'm presenting this article which explains the role of different types of music in our busy lives. Music is of various types, which cater to different tastes and moods, each with its own unique characteristics that set it apart from the rest.

Music, for me, is a constant companion that helps me navigate through different moods and experiences, filling in the gaps where language might fall short. I've always had a deep connection to music. I enjoy exploring a wide range of music, finding that each one offers something unique. Music often brings back vivid memories or stirs up emotions in a way that's hard to put into words. It's not just about enjoying a melody; it's about how a particular song can instantly transport me to a different time or place. For instance, a certain tune might remind me of a specific moment with friends or family, making it feel like a soundtrack to my life's various chapters.

I feel that music is very helpful in difficult situations because it helps me to relax. For instance when I'm studying for an exam, I'm always very tense and full of negative thoughts. Music helps me relax and fills me with positive thoughts. Music has no age barrier and is enjoyed by all. Even if an extremely sad and tense person listens to music, he will be very happy and joyful.

Music is a diverse and powerful form of expression that comes in many different forms and styles. Whether you prefer the classical melodies of Mozart, the catchy tunes of pop music, the raw energy of rock music, the rhythmic beats of hip-hop, or the futuristic sounds of electronic music, there is something for everyone to enjoy. Music has the ability to bring people together, evoke emotions, and inspire creativity, making it an entertaining and essential part of our lives.

One of the most popular types of music is classical music, which is characterized by its intricate compositions and use of instruments such as the piano, violin, and cello. Classical music is often associated with sophistication and elegance, and is commonly performed in concert halls and opera houses.

Another popular type of music is pop music, which is characterized by its catchy melodies and upbeat rhythms. Pop music is often played on the radio and featured in mainstream media, making it accessible to a wide audience.

Rock music is another type of music that has a devoted following, with its raw energy and rebellious attitude appealing to fans of all ages. Rock music is known for its heavy guitar riffs and powerful vocals and bands. Rock music continues to evolve with new bands and artists pushing the boundaries and experimenting with different styles and sounds.

Hip-hop music is a genre that has become increasingly popular in recent years, with its combination of rhythmic beats and spoken word lyrics resonating with audiences around the world. Hip-hop music is often associated with urban culture and is used as a form of expression for marginalized communities.

Electronic music is a type that relies heavily on technology and digital production techniques to create innovative sounds and textures. Electronic music is often played in clubs and at music festivals, and is known for its infectious beats and futuristic soundscapes.



**-RIZAN MUHAMMED 5G- DPS**



# The Therapeutic Uses of Music in Healthcare

Sometimes music is the only medicine the soul and heart needs.

Millions and millions of years ago, when music was made for the first time, it was made for many things like social bonding, enjoy ceremonies, storytelling, and rituals. But music isn't just for entertainment—it's also a powerful tool in healthcare. The people back then must have never thought their little entertainment will help a field like medicine in the future. Today, we have music therapy and many more in our healthcare system for different types of patients to help them heal better.

Music therapy involves using music to address physical, emotional, cognitive, and social needs. This can include listening to music, playing instruments, singing, or composing music. Qualified music therapists tailor their approach to each individual's needs, using music as a way to promote healing and well-being.

## Benefits of Music Therapy

1. **Pain Management:** Music can help reduce the perception of pain. Listening to soothing music can decrease pain levels, making it easier to manage chronic pain or discomfort from medical procedures.
2. **Stress Reduction:** Music therapy helps lower stress and anxiety levels. Relaxing music can calm the nervous system, making it useful for patients undergoing stressful treatments or procedures.
3. **Improving Mood:** Engaging with music can elevate mood and combat symptoms of depression. Music therapy helps patients express their emotions and find joy, which is especially beneficial for those dealing with mental health issues.
4. **Improving Memory:** For people with memory problems, like those with Alzheimer's disease, music can spark memories and improve communication. Familiar songs can help them recall moments from their past.
5. **Physical Rehabilitation:** Music therapy is used in physical rehabilitation to improve motor skills and coordination. Rhythmic music can encourage movement and exercise, making physical therapy sessions more enjoyable and effective.
6. **Emotional Expression:** Music provides a safe outlet for expressing feelings. It can help patients who struggle to articulate their emotions, offering them a way to communicate and process their experiences.
7. **Encouraging Connection:** Music brings people together. Group music sessions help people connect with each other and feel less lonely, which is especially important in long-term care settings.

8. **Expressing Emotions:** Sometimes it's hard to talk about feelings. Music offers a way to express emotions that might be too difficult to put into words, providing a safe space for emotional release.

9. **Improving Sleep:** Calming and soothing music before bed can help people fall asleep faster and enjoy better quality sleep, making it easier to rest and recover. Have you ever been to a school of mentally or physically disabled kids? Students over there can be hard to handle, but music is there to calm them. They all have a forty-five minute music period where they are encouraged to sing, dance or simply enjoy in a way to be happy and support them.

Likewise, there are many places where music is used as therapy-

1. **Hospitals:** In hospitals, music therapy is used to reduce anxiety and pain, support recovery, and improve overall patient experience. It's commonly used in pediatric wards, oncology units, and intensive care units.

2. **Rehabilitation Centers:** In places where people are recovering from injuries or strokes, music therapy supports physical rehabilitation and encourages movement.

3. **Mental Health Facilities:** Music therapy helps manage symptoms of depression, anxiety, and trauma. It provides a non-verbal way for patients to express and work through their emotions.

4. **Long-Term Care Facilities:** In nursing homes and assisted living facilities, music therapy improves quality of life by enhancing cognitive function, social interaction, and emotional well-being.

5. **Palliative and Hospice Care:** Music therapy in palliative and hospice care focuses on comfort and emotional support. It helps patients and their families cope with the challenges of terminal illness and end-of-life care.

### How Music Therapy Works

People often wonder how can mere beats help people heal? Music therapy sessions can vary widely depending on individual needs and goals. They might include:

- **Listening to Music:** Patients listen to music chosen to fit their therapeutic goals, whether it's relaxing, uplifting, or stimulating.
- **Playing Instruments:** Engaging with musical instruments helps with motor skills, coordination, and emotional expression.
- **Singing:** Vocal exercises can improve breathing, communication, and mood.
- **Composing Music:** Creating music allows for personal expression and cognitive engagement.

Music therapy is a versatile and effective tool in healthcare. By harnessing the power of music, therapists can help manage pain, reduce stress, improve mood, and support physical and cognitive rehabilitation. As research continues to explore the benefits of music therapy, its role in enhancing patient care and well-being is becoming increasingly recognized and valued in healthcare settings. Next time you see a person struggling, recommend them one of your best songs which lifts your mood, sharing music is like sharing a part of your medicine. Help patients get better by sharing your joyful and relaxing songs to the one who needs them!

Beats are more than just sounds—they're a balm for the soul and a bridge to better health.

-HEBA HASAN, XII-E

# HOW MUSIC AFFECTS THE BRAIN AND EMOTIONS

**“Lizstomania - the need to listen music all the time”**

Listening to music is an everyday routine and it is often observed that we listen to what we need to, not what we want to. Have you ever listened to happy songs when you are sad? Or vice versa? Probably not, but only if you did, you could have changed your mood.

Everything we do is reflected by our brain and music is not just some beats playing in your brain. It is almost like the musical beats go inside our brain and fix our nerves or it simply plays with our nerves.

Playing with nerves is dangerous.

Thus, simply allowing it to take action will have its consequences. If a person is sad, and continues to listen sad/depressing songs, there is a high chance that the person would be sadder, and then might be diagnosed with depression. And if he/she continues to do so, they'll be listening to suicidal songs and next - that person has committed suicide.

Well, that was one exaggerated example but it isn't impossible.

If music can save a life, it can take one too.

Our brain is our ultimate thinker; it manages our hormones and emotions. When we listen to music, our brains engage in a symphony of activity. Several key areas are activated, such as:

- **The Auditory Cortex:** This area processes the sound's pitch, volume, and rhythm. It's responsible for interpreting the musical elements we hear.
- **The Limbic System:** This system, which includes the amygdala and hippocampus, is crucial for processing emotions and memories. Music can evoke strong emotional responses because it stimulates these regions.
- **The Prefrontal Cortex:** Involved in decision-making and complex cognitive processes, this area helps us understand and appreciate the structure and complexity of music.
- **The Motor Cortex:** This area is activated when we dance or tap our feet to the beat, reflecting the deep connection between rhythm and physical movement.

As said, when we listen to music, we are playing with our nerves.

Music has the unique ability to evoke a wide range of emotions. Different types of music can lead to various emotional responses, which we all have felt in our life.

**Happiness and Joy:** Upbeat and major key music often triggers feelings of happiness and excitement. Songs with fast tempos and positive lyrics can lift our mood and increase feelings of joy.

**Sadness and Melancholy:** Slow tempos and minor keys can evoke sadness or nostalgia. Music with reflective or melancholic tones often resonates with our own emotional experiences, providing comfort or catharsis.

**Fear and Anxiety:** Music with dissonant harmonies, sudden changes in dynamics, or unsettling rhythms can create feelings of tension and unease. This is often used in film scores to enhance suspense.

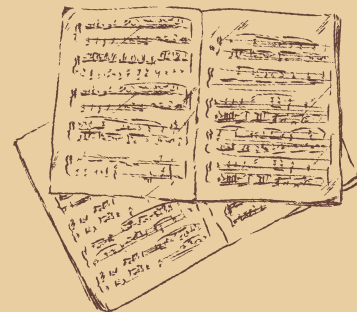
**Relaxation and Calm:** Soothing music with slow tempos and harmonious melodies can reduce stress and promote relaxation. Classical music, ambient sounds, and certain types of instrumental music are commonly used for this purpose.

If we are to see someone's playlist, we are bound to find a bunch of sad songs and it has also been seen that people listen to sad songs, even when they aren't really sad. The human brain and its complexities is a fascinating thing. We often listen those sad songs to re-live the memory of the past as music is a powerful that can make you feel emotions which you haven't even felt before. Music is a powerful tool, use it wisely and you'll enjoy it.

Next time, try listening to happy and joyful songs when you are happy and see how it makes your mood even better. Your emotions should be under your control; not the music.

**-HEBA HASAN, XII-E**

# THE MUSICAL MANIA RECIPE



Let's dive into the World of Music!

What is Musical Mania?

Musical Mania is all about the excitement and joy of music. Imagine being in a place where everyone loves to sing, play instruments, and dance. It's like a big musical party where everyone is having fun with sounds and rhythms.

Why is Music Fun?

- **Singing Together:** When you sing with your friends or family, it makes you feel happy. It's like sharing a fun secret that everyone enjoys.
- **Playing Instruments:** There are so many cool instruments, like the piano, guitar, and drums. Each one makes a unique sound, and you can create your own music.
- **Dancing:** Music makes us want to move our bodies. Dancing to your favorite song is a great way to have fun and get some exercise.

Different Kinds of Music

- **Pop Music:** This is the kind of music you might hear on the radio or see on TV. It's catchy and makes you want to sing along.
- **Classical Music:** This is the music you might hear in a big concert hall. It's played by orchestras with lots of different instruments.
- **Rock Music:** This is loud and exciting, often played with electric guitars and drums. It's great for jumping around and feeling energized.

How Can You Join the Musical Mania?

- **Learn an Instrument:** Ask your parents if you can take lessons to learn how to play an instrument. Maybe you can start with something simple like a ukulele or a keyboard.
- **Join a Choir:** Singing in a choir is a great way to make new friends and learn about music. Plus, it's super fun to perform in front of people.

- Dance Classes: There are many types of dance classes, from ballet to hip-hop. Find one that you like and start moving to the music.

#### **Fun Musical Activities at Home**

- Karaoke: Sing your favorite songs using a karaoke machine or even just a microphone and some music.- Make Your Own Band: Gather your friends and make a band. You can use real instruments or even pots and pans from the kitchen.

- Create a Music Video: Pick a song you love and make a fun music video with your family or friends. You can dress up and dance along to the music.

#### **Why Music is Awesome**

Music helps you feel different emotions like happiness, excitement, and even calmness. It's a way to express yourself and connect with others. So, dive into the world of Musical Mania and let the music take you on an amazing adventure! I hope this helps! Enjoy your musical journey!

- **AMANDA ANOOP, 11Q**



# MUSIC & ME



Music has a profound impact on our emotions, memories, and even our cognitive development. It can serve as a form of expression, a source of comfort, and a way to connect with others. Different genres and artists inspire us in a variety of ways, molding our attitudes and beliefs. I'm sure the music each of us listen to has greatly shaped who we are today and will continue to influence who we become. Though we grow and our tastes evolve, music continues to be a powerful force in our lives. Whether it's through the lyrics, rhythms, or melodies, the music we listen to plays a significant role in our personal and cultural development.

Music is an expansive topic, one that countless articles and poems can't fully capture the beauty of. When deciding what to write about, I realized that sharing my personal experience with music would be the best choice. This approach would both resonate with others and allow me to write more sincerely. It was the perfect blend.

Music has always held a special place in my heart, surrounding me for as long as I can remember. I tend to listen to music while I am cleaning my room, on the road or simply bored. Even as I write this, my playlist is running in the background. While some might find it distracting, having music on helps me stay focused and prevents other distractions.

Music is particularly important to me as a student. Every student undergoes the tiring process of going to school, forging relationships, completing homework, maintaining reputations, and preparing for exams. There are days when you feel so low, yet you know that stopping your work will only make things worse in the long run. I've had moments when I felt so overwhelmed that I could scream. My greatest comfort in such situations has always been pausing my life and playing a song. I lie on my bed in the dark, allowing the music to carry away all my worries, note by note.

Music has also been integral to my social life. I believe that music is a universal language that transcends barriers and unites us all. In the words of Billy Joel, "I think music in itself is healing. It's an explosive expression of humanity. It's something we are all touched by. No matter what culture we're from, everyone loves music." My personal experiences with music have shown me its profound ability to heal and connect. Many of my best memories involve music, whether with siblings, cousins, elders, friends, or even strangers. Certain songs remind me of specific people and the good times we've had, the laughs we've shared, and the memories we've made. And it makes me long for more of those moments.

Calming, heart-warming, uplifting, healing, breathtaking, influential, catchy, passionate, invigorating — all words that perfectly describe music, and I relate to each one. Music has not only been a soundtrack to my life, but a source of strength, comfort, connection, joy, solace and inspiration. No matter how much time passes or how life changes, music will always be a part of me. It is a timeless connection to my past, a cherished companion in the present, and a hopeful promise for the future.

—KEZIA SUSAN SAJAN, 10G

# MUSIC: BEYOND BORDERS



Music, a common thread that ties the people of the world together. From ancient civilizations to modern day man, music has remained a constant in the lives of humans. It has long been a source of entertainment, a method for humans to express their thoughts without words (take for example, Beethoven, who found ways to communicate through the melodies he composed) and a tie between humans and the world that surrounds them. Music can be a source of hope, a melody that allows you to feel free, a piece that takes you to other lands, a tune that helps you get back on your feet.

The world is filled with musicians, and most have the privilege to pursue it and take joy in their talents. There are also individuals whose lives are torn apart by war and conflicts, making it challenging for them to use their talents and put their music out in the world. Opportunities are few, when your homeland is ripped apart due to circumstances beyond your control. The loss of homes, lack of access to resources and several barriers are a few of the obstacles that stand in the way of those displaced. Other challenges await them once they flee: access to musical instruments, proper training and opportunities to perform are few in refugee camps and new countries.

Organizations worldwide are involved in assisting refugees with overcoming challenges related to displacement and help them nurture their musical talents. Several initiatives such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Playing For Change Foundation offer access to musical instruments, training and performance opportunities. Music is also used to express culture, while aiding the emotional recovery of displaced refugees. The IRC's "Healing Through Music" is one such program that supports this. Orchestras such as the Refugee Orchestra Project and the Syrian Expat Philharmonic Orchestra provide international platforms for displaced musicians to perform and share their art form with larger audiences.

These organizations exemplify the power that music holds, both as a means of cultural and artistic expression as well as a component of healing and recovery. Providing refugees with the means to pursue their musical dreams helps to restore a sense of normalcy as well as hope for a secure future. The world is rife with displacement and conflict, but music serves as a reminder of our humanity, and is a pillar of resilience and hope to all. The efforts of these organizations combined with the unconquerable spirit of the individuals they support allows music to enrich several lives and creates space for a more welcoming world.

**-NANDINI NAIR**

# **POEM ON SOUL MUSIC**

In the depths of the night, where the moonlight gleams, Soul  
music flows like a river of dreams.

It weaves through the silence, with a heartfelt sigh, Filling the  
void where emotions lie.

With every note, a story softly told,

A balm for the weary, a touch of gold.

From the past to the present, its melodies blend, In the heart of  
the music, where spirits mend.

**-BY ALIASGAR DALR,11B**





# **TIMELESS TUNES**



Musical instruments, a lovely tale,  
From ancient times, their sounds prevail.  
The metronome's tick, precise and true,  
Keeps the rhythm perfectly in view.

The Tanpura's hum, a constant sound,  
Anchors' tunes, where raga is found.  
The Veena's strings, so soft, so sweet,  
At grand palaces, where strings meet.

The Tabla's rhythm, sharp and clear,  
A beating heart, that all can hear.  
The Mridangam's beat, both loud and true,  
In ancient temples, where rhythm grew.

The Sitar sings, with strings of silver,  
A melody that flies and shivers.  
The Flute's call, in notes so soft,  
On a moonlit night, they play like frost.

The Shehnai's note, both bold and loud,  
At halls of fest, they bring a crowd.  
The Dholak's song, with a thump so hearty,  
At the core of the village, they call a party.

The Sarangi's cry, so full of soul,  
It tells stories, old and whole.  
The Harmonium's breath, so rich and wide,  
In bhajans sung, it stands beside.

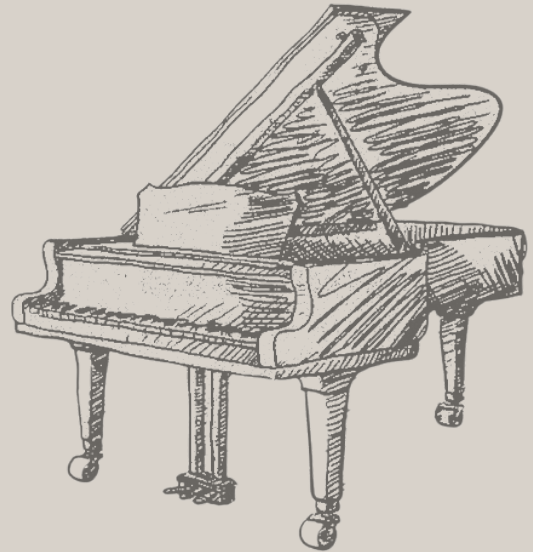
Each instrument, with sound unique,  
In harmony, their Ragam speaks.  
A symphony of joy and pain,  
In every note, their hearts remain.

# MUSIC AND ITS CHARM

In the quiet of the night, a whisper softly sings,  
A melody that dances on the gentle evening wings.

Strings that strum a tale of love and cheer,  
Piano keys that paint the skies  
Drums that echo from miles away,  
Bringing life and rhythm to the dawning of the day.

Feel the rhythm, let it flow,  
In your heart and in your soul,  
Music's power, strong and true,  
Brings the joy right back to you.



From the roar of mighty oceans to the  
whispers of the breeze,  
Music speaks in every tongue,  
In moments of pure happiness, or times of  
darkest blues,  
Music is the healer, a gift that we can't lose.

In the still of the night, a melody,  
Whispers secrets in the dark,  
From the hum of the strings to the piano  
keys that sing,  
Each note leaves a lasting mark.

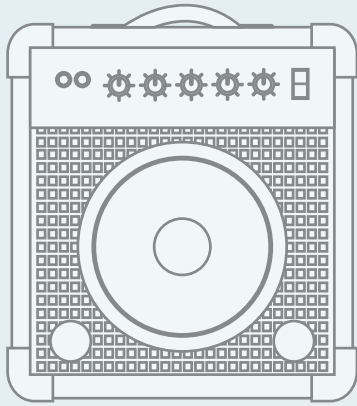
With every beat, and every song we sing,  
Music is the thread of life, in every living  
thing.

# Music Industry In The Digital age



Our consumption of music has been revolutionised by digitalisation. However, one aspect in particular has been slow to change. The very business model itself. Industries worldwide are overwhelmed by the confrontation of newer technology and the pressure to adapt has never been greater. But with the threat to adapt, comes opportunity. Radiohead was one of the first bands to challenge the status quo of the time. At the end of their contract with label EMI in 2007, they released their new album titled "In rainbows" over the internet, allowing fans to pay whatever they wished to. Radiohead's pioneering move .

proved to be a commercial success. This move had led them to earn more digital income than all their albums combined. Eventually this led to a proliferation of streaming sites, a famous example being Spotify. Artist could be paid exactly what they were worth through the streaming sites. No longer tethered to physical formats or individual downloading, listeners now have instant access to vast libraries of songs, curated playlists, and personalized recommendations. Artists and record labels now rely quite heavily on streaming royalties, which is both a blessing and a challenge. While streaming offers a steady income stream as well as exposure to a global audience, the per-stream payouts are often minimal. This has led to debates about fair compensation and has driven artists to explore other revenue streams such as live performances, merchandise, and even direct fan support through platforms like Patreon. Physical media, however, isn't entirely obsolete as vinyl records, for example have experienced a strong resurgence in recent years, driven by nostalgic appeal. Artificial Intelligence is increasingly playing a role in musical production. AI-driven tools can now compose music, generate lyrics, and even produce entire tracks in the voices of artists. some argue that AI can enhance creativity while others worry about the potential loss of human touch in music. All we can decisively agree on is that as we move forward, the continued evolution of digital platforms will undoubtedly shape the future of music



# From Vinyl to Virtual- The Impact of Modern Technology on Music

In the realm of the musical world, technological advancements have transformed the way music is composed, thought of and delivered. From the analog recording era to the digital recording era, music, if enriched by tech or lapsed by tech remains a question in the minds of many music enthusiasts though, it is solely dependent on the individual's music discernment. Lets look into a few bright aspects of tech's influence on music. Collaboration is a positive spillover of musical experience, knowledge and talent by two artists in partnership only possible through technology. It has resulted in increased



marketability of artists involved with ground breaking rhythms. Collabs beyond artistic expression enabled artists to reach audiences globally, breaking down geographical barriers allowing a more inclusive music industry. 'Under Pressure' by Queen and David Bowie is regarded as the greatest collaboration of all time. Technology has come a long way from phonography, records, CD's and cassettes. Through streaming platforms like Apple Music and Spotify, people have the accessibility of music at their fingertips. It has democratized music production for aspiring music artists and producers. The Do-IT-Yourself culture helps an artist build a music career without the pressure of working with record labels. This tech enables artists to produce music using affordable recording gear and A.I, all in the comfort of their homes. It has given opportunities for many independent artists and flourishing indie music scenes. A plus point in favor of new social media trends nowadays are to bring back timeless classics, from Hollywood and Bollywood that have been resurfacing. Moreover it serves as a platform for artists to showcase their talent from any corner of the world along with getting real time feedback for their work. Popularizing young musical minds and resurfacing music pieces from centuries together highlights the noteworthiness of social media platforms. In conclusion, technology has surely revolutionized the way music is generated and consumed, forever changing the soundscape of today's musical landscape.

# Global influence on music traditions



Music has historically been solely responsible for shattering boundaries across the world. It helps that most pieces 200 years ago did not have specific, language based enunciations, making it easier for people to access them. Rapidly growing technology as well as disregard for borderlands has made the twenty-first century susceptible to some of the most unique fusions of music, with cultures and traditions melting into each other to form musical illusions bigger than themselves. Let's talk about Big Dawgs. Hanumankind, the now-mainstream rapper who has broken into the industry with quite a lot of frantic energy with his single Big Dawgs, has bounced around from Houston, Texas to Bangalore, India throughout his career. The song, which describes 'rolling through the city with the big dawgs', deems influence from J. Cole and Kendrick Lamar, is produced by Hyderabadbased producer Kalmi. The viral sensation is a prime example of the global influence on a traditionally American rap culture. Migration also

plays a significant role in the changing waves of music traditions. The large scale Punjabi movement in London has changed up the pop and rap scene in the area. This is not without its challenges, with conservatives looking to preserve a non-existent musical integrity among their diaspora. Fusion artists like M.I.A have found it an uphill battle to break in the industry, and most of them find their careers in a standstill due to changing cultures. Fusion music also leads to appropriation of lesser-known cultures. Musical artists are often found exploiting marginalized communities without due credit, which apart from the obvious ethical blockade, is in complete violation of the spirit of music. It is an art form that shares and builds up on community and trust, and this spirit is rapidly diminishing in the twenty-first century because of easier access to other people's intellectual property. In all, global influence cannot be tamed. As artists, this influence powers them to create sounds never before heard and explore ventures never before approached. But if these influences are unethically sourced, we may have to resort to rolling through the city with the small, evil dawgs

-Krithika Karthikeyan, IIG

# The role of collaboration in the music industry

The very essence of music collaboration is about bringing together individuals with a diversified array of skills and ideas to produce music that is innovative and unique. Collaborations could be songwriting partnerships, production teams or even a collaboration between artists of different genres. Artists such as Elton John and Bernie Taupin, or John Lennon and Paul McCartney of the Beatles have illustrated how a certain creative synergy can lead to iconic music. Each partner plays to each other's strengths to produce a well rounded piece of music. When it comes to the studio, producers and engineers work together to perfect the song. A producer may bring in the idea of what the track should sound like while engineers work on fine tuning it.

Musicians from different genres collaborate as well to create fusion genres. A notable example is the collaboration between popular rapper Travis Scott and melodic rock artist Tame Impala on the track titled "Skeletons". Collaborations can even be through live performances. The dynamic interactions between two completely different artists as well as with the audience can elevate a live performance to an entirely different level. Partnerships go a long way in marketing of music as well. However, while collaboration offers numerous opportunities and benefits, it also presents its fair share of challenges. Conflicts of creative vision and communication issues can sometimes lead to friction among artists. In conclusion, the synergy between artists, producers and engineers contributes to the uniqueness of the musical landscape. With the continued evolution of technology, collaboration will undoubtedly become ever more important.

-Nikhil Nair, XI-G





# **Challenges Faced By Artists In The Digital Age**

Art has always been an outlet of the soul, a form of self-expression from the Neanderthals with their caves to even digital art at the present age. As we evolved, our art and our challenges evolved as well. With the advancement of technology, we can now produce and distribute media at an increasingly rapid pace. However, with this came the problem of ingenuity. Given the surge in daily music releases, the probability of overlap has significantly increased compared to earlier times. Thus creating a grey area, as it's challenging to differentiate between inspired art and blatant plagiarism.

With the advancement of the digital age, artists have been compelled to shorten their songs to two minutes or less due to shrinking attention spans. The compression of the songs disrupts artistic freedom, resulting in the loss of genuine and unfiltered art to cater to the masses. The ability to form meaningful connections that drive people to listen to songs in the first place is further diminished by their shortening.

The artists themselves, in addition to their art, are known to suffer from a variety of physical and mental issues. While everyone is on their own journey and every circumstance is different, artists, in particular, are targeted and scrutinized for their every move. With increased media consumption and inadequate media regulating laws, artists often find their privacy compromised, making them the center of major headlines. Exposed to the public eye, artists must constantly cope with the scrutiny of others. While everyone has the right to their opinions, some engage in online bullying simply because they can.

Furthermore, as dependence on technology increases, leading to more time spent indoors, the oncenurturing nature has been left barren, no longer fostering pure poetry. The issue lies here: If our creativity is limited to what we see on a screen, does that mean it's the end of our free mind? The mind that drove Robert Frost and Ruskin Bond to feel, love, hurt, get hurt, and grow. Does that mean our choice is never to feel, love, hurt, get hurt, and grow?

Artists have had to overcome numerous obstacles no matter what period they are from, but as true as that fact may be, it doesn't invalidate the problems that recently arose. Credit should be given where it's due, and today's artists deserve immense respect.

**-Archana Thomas, XII-E**



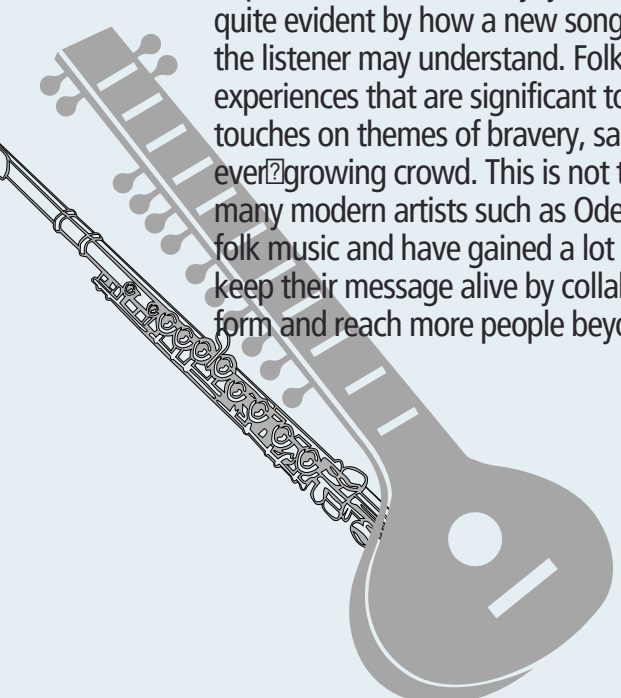
# The Modern World's Take on Folk and Traditional Music

In a world where pop music and mainstream genres often dominate general interests, it's easy to overlook the traditional and folk music that exists around the globe. As fast-paced, commercial music attract all the attention, it is no surprise that the focus on more cultural and traditional songs is slowly diminishing. One may wonder regarding the obsolescence of a genre of music considered sacred persists. In this article, we seek to answer this question and also appreciate this time-honored music.

## Understanding Traditional and Folk Music

Traditional music is often viewed as a classic genre that narrates the stories of people and their unique cultures. This type of music typically represents a large community, such as the music of the Aborigines in Australia. It accompanies the use of musical instruments local to one's regions too, like the bagpipes in the Scottish culture. Folk music, on the other hand, is often seen as a subset of traditional music. It's the music of the "folk", characterized by its simplicity and repetition, making it easy to learn and share within a smaller community. Folk songs often reflect the conditions and struggles of the common man. Each folk song is beautifully strung together with its simple melody and deep meaning. While many folk songs have been successfully commercialized, many others rely on their continued passing through future generations.

## Folk Music: A Genre Lost to the Passage of Time?



Pop music, with its catchy lyrics and upbeat tunes, makes it relatable to a wide audience. This is quite evident by how a new song gains popularity around the world, even if it's not in a language the listener may understand. Folk music, on the other hand, aims to preserve and narrate the experiences that are significant to a tribe, village, or even survivors of war and other hardships. It touches on themes of bravery, sacrifice, and perseverance that resonate with a small yet ever-growing crowd. This is not to imply that folk music has completely lost its popularity. In fact, many modern artists such as Odetta, Joni Mitchell, and Neil Young have drawn inspiration from folk music and have gained a lot of fame and success from it. Folk artists have made efforts to keep their message alive by collaborating with modern artists, thereby helping to sustain this art form and reach more people beyond the boundaries of time, land, and generations.

**Flamenco (Spain):**

Originating from the Andalusian region in Spain, Flamenco is a form of Spanish folk music and dance that is often associated with the Romani people in Spain. It's characterized by emotional intensity, profound expressiveness, and intricate guitar playing. Flamenco has been popularized worldwide, largely due to the contributions of the famous guitarist, Paco de Lucía.

**Qawwali (South Asia):**

This form of devotional music is popular in the Sufi tradition in South Asia, particularly in parts of Pakistan and India. The late Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, a Pakistani musician, is one of the most famous Qawwali singers, and some of his most notable songs include "Mere Rashke Qamar" and "Tumhein Dillagi".

**"Blowin' in the Wind" by Bob Dylan (USA)**

: This song became one of the anthems of the civil rights movement in the 1960s. Its powerful lyrics questioning peace, freedom, and understanding have made it one of the most influential folk songs of all time.

**"Scarborough Fair" (England):**

This traditional English ballad dates back to the late Middle Ages. It tells the tale of a former lover setting impossible tasks. One can easily identify this ballad by its infamous refrain "parsley, sage, rosemary, and thyme".

**Highlife (Ghana and Nigeria):**

Highlife is a music genre that originated in Ghana and spread to Sierra Leone, Nigeria and other West African countries by 1920. The traditional aspect of Highlife is deeply rooted in the musical traditions of the Akan people. It is characterized by the use of Western instruments — including trumpets, trombones, and guitars — to play indigenous melodies and rhythms

Phew! That was quite an incredible journey uncovering folk and traditional music while also brushing up on music that we were also familiar with. While they are distinct and have deep cultural significance, they share a common theme of unity and resilience. These qualities set them apart and make them a favorite among everyone, young or old.

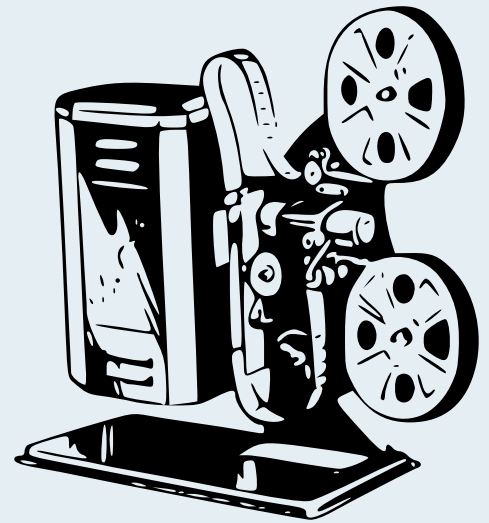
As lovers of music and guardians of culture, it is our responsibility to ensure that these precious musical traditions are not lost, but are passed on to future generations. By appreciating, supporting, and participating in folk and traditional music, we can help keep this vibrant part of our global heritage alive.

New styles and trends will come and go; they are a testament to the ever-expanding creativity of the human species. But folk and traditional music are here to stay and will do so forever

- **Mariyam Fathima, XII F**



# The Sound of Storytelling: Exploring Music in Media



As the sun slowly rises from the horizon, painting the sky with hues of orange, we are greeted by the vocals of "Circle of Life" in the iconic movie "The Lion King". The sight of animals majestically galloping towards Pride Rock is a visual spectacle forever etched in our minds. The seemingly simple animation transforms into something truly astounding, largely due to the wonderful music that plays in the background. Can you even imagine "The Lion King" without its famous score? Music, while beautiful in its own right, shines in its multifaceted ability to enhance other forms of media like movies and video games. It can significantly elevate the viewing experience. Let's delve deep into this audio-visual synergy and explore it further

## History & Popularity

The first known use of music with cinema occurred in 1895, when the Lumiere family, renowned pioneers in the field of filmmaking, tested the commercial value of their first films. The screening took place in Paris, where it was accompanied by a live piano. Once the ability to synchronize music and sound to celluloid became possible in 1929, music quickly became an integral aspect of the storytelling process. The first film with an original score was "King Kong" in 1933. As history shows us, music has since become an integral part of cinema – be it through film scores, original songs, or soundtracks. In the early days of video games, the music was limited to simple sounds produced by the sound chips of the time. The game "Pong" (1972) was the first to feature what we consider true sound effects. The game gets its name from the "pong" sound the ball makes when bouncing from side to side of the screen. As video games evolved, so did their music. Today, video game music is a genre in its own right, with soundtracks being sold commercially and even performed in concerts.

## The Psychological Impact of Music in Media

As discussed earlier, the music played in a scene significantly influences our perception of what we are watching. For instance, watching a motivational scene with uplifting music, such as in "Rocky" motivates us to sympathize with the characters. On the other hand, watching the infamous scene like in "Psycho", accompanied by terrifying sounds composed by Bernard Herrmann, sets the tone for what's about to come next. In the same way, music can also be used to manipulate our perception of a character. For example, in "The Godfather", Nino Rota's score subtly hints at the moral ambiguity of the characters

This application of music is especially beneficial to accompany a scene where the writing or acting might be lacking. For instance, in the video game "Final Fantasy X", the emotional impact of the story was greatly enhanced by the game's score, compensating for the limitations of the game's voice acting.

#### Let's Talk Technical: The Unique Impact of Diegetic Music

Diegetic music, also known as source music, is a fascinating technique employed in movies and video games. It's when the music we hear as the audience is also heard by the characters within the story. Have you ever watched a scene where the music we assumed to be the background score was actually playing on the character's radio or TV? That's diegetic music in action. Diegetic music finds its application in various forms of media, from films and television to video games. In films, it's often used to enhance the realism of a scene, provide insight into a character's state of mind, or even serve as a plot device. For instance, in a suspenseful scene, a character might turn on a radio playing a cheerful song, creating a stark contrast that heightens the tension. In video games, diegetic music can help create an immersive environment, such as a radio playing in a car the player is driving. These applications of diegetic music showcase its versatility and importance in storytelling. Now that you know about the role and evolution of music in films and video games, I hope you can appreciate the effort that goes into making our viewing and gaming experiences better. The next time you watch a movie or play a video game, take a moment to listen to the music and consider how it enhances your experience.

- Mariyam Fathima, XII F

# Learning Music Online Vs. Traditional Methods, or Tchaikovsky Discovers Simply Piano: A One-Part Play

[The year is 2024. I have pulled Tchaikovsky from the 19th century because I felt like it, and the concept of consent to time travel did not exist back then. That's how my friend Taylor Swift tried to get Emily Dickinson to write her newest album for her. Emily ran off, never to be seen again.]

T: Well! You've brought me so far. I implore that you must take me to your conservatory.

K: I'm sorry?

T: Ah, I remember my days at the conservatory with the fondest affection! I did not like my teachers much, but I have enough to thank them for.

K: Oh, that.

T: Suffice it to say, I would be but a stray wanderer without my education! I managed to cultivate my style by looking inside myself, and finding the best balance between my Western education and my intrinsic Russian style. My time at the conservatory, you know, when I was able to look at my teachers, and listen to them, and feel them in real time, it played a huge role in the composer I grew up to be. Glory to them!

K: Wow, that last comment was so cutting, it's like the writer knew that's not how I learned music and wanted to use it as a form of dramatic irony.

T: What?

K: What?

T: Where is your conservatory, child?

K: I'm sorry to disappoint you, Mr. Tchaikovsky, but I'm not a part of one.

T: Ah! Did your father teach you, then? That happened to my good friend Wolfgang.

K: No, Mr. T. I actually learn music from the internet!

T: .....that little screen you showed me earlier?

K: Yeah. It's this wonderful app called Simply Piano.

T: [angry] It is not simply a piano! It is a vehicle of great sorrow and harrowing pain!

K: Feel like you might have some unresolved issues there.

T: Absolutely not. [wipes tears away] I am alright. And what you are describing is blasphemy. How would you even learn music from the internet? How can you play without a teacher by your side?

K: The internet is the teacher, Mr. T. It's the biggest reserve of knowledge in the world. And not everybody can afford a concessionaire-

T: Conservatory.

K: -but most of us have access to the internet. Instead of wallowing in our misery, we can choose to learn whatever our heart desires without having to strain ourselves for it.

T: That is too easy.

K: But isn't that the point? Isn't everything that we do as a community of people to make it easy for whoever comes next?

T: That's not incorrect.

K: Granted, learning music online is not ideal. The traditional ways teach you to stretch yourself as far as you can go. It tests the limits of your talent. It transforms you from a musician to a performer.

T: How would you know?

K: We've all watched Whiplash, dir. Damien Chazelle, 2014, Mr. T. What I'm trying to say is, while online ways of music is not authentic, it's not a bad substitute. You get to learn at your own pace, which is not something a lot of musicians can say.

[Tchaikovsky considers this.] T: I suppose I can consider it.

K: Music has evolved so much over the past centuries. Isn't it time that we evolve too?

T: I do not understand it, but I am willing to try.

K: That's wonderful, Mr. T. Keep trying, and you'll finally be better than Brahms one day!

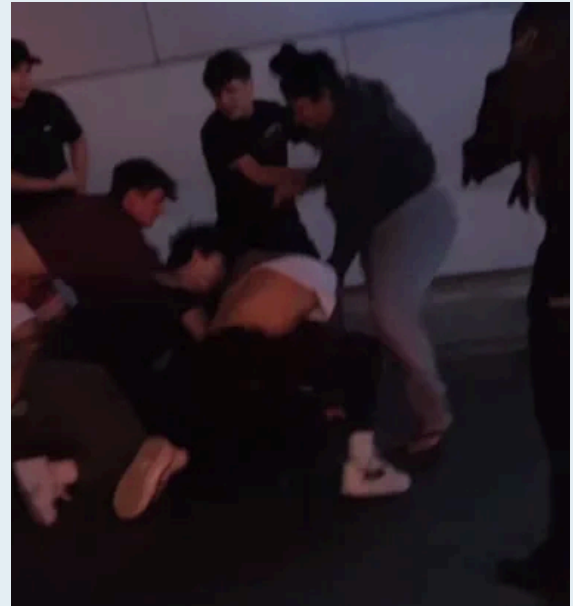
[Tchaikovsky screams in a fit of rage. I see my life flash before my eyes, and duck to protect myself. Is that a Beyblade in this hand?]

[End play]

**-Krithika Karthikeyan, XI-G**

# Beats, Bytes, and TikTok Fights: The New Age of Music Promotion

I've maintained that 2020 birthed not one, but two pandemics: one that contaminated the air around us, and the other that infected our phones. 700 million people were diagnosed with COVID—a gargantuan figure, no doubt—yet it pales in comparison to the 1.4 billion TikTok downloads in that span. When the innocuous-looking app was launched in 2017, it was little more than a dance-challenge app for teenagers with short attention spans. Five years later, it single-handedly dictates not only how music is consumed, but also how it is made. It makes and breaks trends and careers. Of course, other companies also wanted a slice of the career-making-and-breaking pie, swiftly jumping on the bandwagon with their clones—sorry, alternatives. Today, an artist not promoting their music through TikToks or Reels may as well be writing an obituary for their dead career instead of song lyrics.



Millennials will recollect that it wasn't always this way. In fact, social media was largely irrelevant to the music industry until the Myspace boom in the 2000s (Note for Gen-Z: MySpace is to social media what Blackberry is to the phone market. RIP). YouTube shortly followed, and the rest was history. Music videos exploded in popularity, Justin Bieber bagged a career at just 13 years of age, and "Gangnam Style" burst open the doors for K-Pop into the musical scene. Beyoncé summoned the entire single ladies' population with a flick of her wrist. Eminem led the pack in the hip-hop frontier, decimating his critics—and the lungs of anyone who dared to karaoke his songs—through his raps. YouTube's introduction was, in a way, a Midas Touch that ushered in a new golden era of music promotion.

Gold may not rust easily, but this golden era certainly did. Users quickly discovered that social media was little more than a toxic environment masquerading as a utopia. Perhaps the best example to illustrate this is the PewDiePie and T-Series "beef." Around 2018, armed with the might of one billion Indian citizens newly equipped with phones and internet (thank you, Ambani), Indian music channel T-Series rapidly gained popularity. Swedish YouTuber PewDiePie grew uneasy as T-Series rapidly bridged the subscriber gap between the two channels. What followed was a 'Subscribe to PewDiePie' campaign, which immediately spiraled into a racist hate campaign against India. He released music taking shots at not only T-Series but also the entire Indian population. T-Series vs. PewDiePie was suddenly India vs. the world. It was the dawn of a new era of Indophobia, which still persists to this day. Social media may have made music promotion more convenient, but it has also made it convenient to spread hatred via said music.

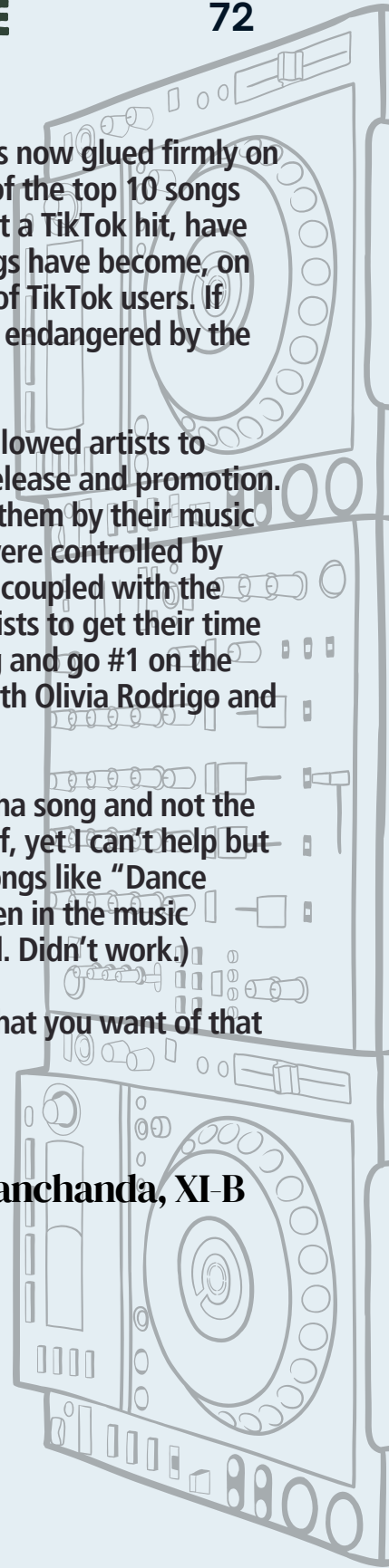
But it's not 2018 anymore. The crown for the "Teens' New Addiction" title is now glued firmly on TikTok's head. Just take a look at Billboard's Top Songs list for 2023; 9 out of the top 10 songs had at least 1 million TikToks associated with them. Artists, desperate to get a TikTok hit, have even changed the way they compose music in the hopes of going viral. Songs have become, on average, a minute shorter to cater to the frighteningly low attention spans of TikTok users. If song bridges were an animal species, they would be designated as critically endangered by the IUCN.

Yet, TikTok only grows larger by the day and will continue to do so. It has allowed artists to connect with their fanbases; more importantly, it has democratized music release and promotion. The fate of an artist in the 1990s entirely rested on the budget allocated to them by their music label. Physical sales and radio dictated the flow of the tide, both of which were controlled by labels with an iron fist. However, streaming is the new king of the hill. This, coupled with the inherent arbitrariness of the TikTok algorithm, has allowed independent artists to get their time in the limelight. A teenager recording in their bedroom could release a song and go #1 on the Billboard Hot 100 the week after. In fact, that's precisely what happened with Olivia Rodrigo and her song "driver's license"—the biggest hit of 2021.

To those who want to revert back to the days when 'Tik Tok' was just a Kesha song and not the most popular app in the world, I bring bad news. I'm no fan of TikTok myself, yet I can't help but admit that this is the present—and the foreseeable future. It may lead to songs like "Dance Monkey" going viral, but this is the most level the playing field has ever been in the music industry. Besides, we can't exactly ban it, can we? (Spoiler alert: We've tried. Didn't work.)

P.S.: Just discovered that Billboard launched a TikTok Top 50 chart. Make what you want of that information

- Bhawya Manchanda, XI-B



# **MUSCIAL MAGAZINE: THE EULOGY**

**Characters:**

- **Billboard:** Launched in 1896. Best known for its song and album charts.
- **New Musical Express (NME):** Launched 1952. Best-selling British paper of the 70s.
- **Rolling Stone:** Launched 1967. Reviewed rock music, recently shifted focus to pop.
- **Spin:** Launched in 1985. Reviewed indie-rock and hip-hop.
- **Mojo:** British magazine; Launched in 1993. Helped popularize classical rock music.
- **Pitchfork:** Launched in 1996. Reviewed indie/alt music, then gained internet popularity.
- **XXL:** Launched in 1997. Popular for unveiling their 'Freshman batch' of rappers every year.

**Setting:** A dimly lit old-fashioned funeral home. The silence is palpable as mourners gather to bid a final

adieu to yet another peer. Behind the podium rests a sign:

"In memory of Mr. Pitchfork (1996-2024)."

**Mojo:** \*holds back a tear\* He was so young...

**XXL:** For a redwood tree. You British ladies really need to control that endocrine system of yours.

**Mojo:** The only thing that should be controlled is your tongue. I know hip-hop magazines like you love to-what's the term they use in those grimy streets of yours- beef with others, but at least be respectful during his funeral! Not everyone you see is an "opp".

**Spin:** Speaking of being respectful, I'm pretty sure that skull chain is not traditionally part of the dress code.

**XXL:** Spin magazine, I thought you called it quits on your career in 2012! And isn't the skull fitting for the theme? \*points to coffin\*

**Spin:** We may not have numbers in the physicals department but I assure you our online busi -  
**Billboard:** Enough nonsense!

The trio immediately zips their lips. They've always been petrified of Billboard- the oldest brother and the face of the music industry since 1896. He's been their de-facto leader for decades; it didn't help that his entire personality was being an uptight statistics nerd.

Billboard: Geek, not nerd! No comment on the uptight part, I see.

Billboard: \*clears throat\* Anyway, we assemble here today to grieve the passing of yet another one of our

brothers. Pitchfork was a complex, heterogeneous man. Some found his choices questionable-

NME: Questionable? He rated the new Ice Spice album a 7.6/10 while Thriller was rated a 7.2, and you call his choices questionable?

Billboard: \*ignorantly\* Yet it is impossible to deny that the entire internet would be tuned in for their reviews and opinions. In fact, I noticed that the chart performance of a song would on average increase by-

XXL: \*yawns\* So what's the cause of death?

Spin: Read the room, XXL.

Billboard: \*sighs\* The same as our previous fallen comrades. Nobody wants to buy magazines anymore. Except this time, they were acquired by the men's magazine GQ.

Everyone collectively gasps. Rolling Stone, who had been absent-mindedly sitting in the corner in his rockstar outfit, takes off his sunglasses in surprise (they are indoors).

Rolling Stone: That's like Metallica adding Lana Del Ray as their newest member.

Mojo: \*spills her tea\* Treason!

Spin: So, they're transitioning from critical music reviews to articles like "Top 10 Hair Gels for your next gig".

XXL: Maybe they can ask Rolling Stone for tips, since Top 10 lists is all they do to be relevant these days!

\*room sniggers\*

Rolling Stone: You want to talk relevance? Our magazine helped Elton John, Eminem, Britney Spears and David Bowie rocket into the mainstream; not to mention we snagged a Michael Jackson photoshoot when he was just 11! And there's only one magazine that had John Lennon on the cover, mere hours before he passed- me!

Mojo: Not a single musical artist mentioned past the Bush administration. You may have been a sensation at one point, but you're a shadow of your former self. Now all you can do is rate new Taylor Swift albums 100/100 in the hope that the Swifties will increase your sales... What happened to your 'rockstar' identity?

Rolling Stone: Perhaps look in the mirror if you're searching for identity crises, Ms. Mojo, since the majority of people confuse you for that YouTube channel!

Billboard: Does anyone attending the funeral even care for Mr. Pitchfork?

\* loud noises erupt from outside the funeral home \*

Spin: I hate to interrupt such a... fruitful conversation, but there seems to be quite an enraged crowd outdoors.

Billboard: It's probably the Swifties. Pitchfork rated her new album The Tortured Poets Department a 6.5/10, and they are not happy. Everyone out through the emergency exit!

XXXXX

Writer's note: An article about music magazines starring music magazines written for a music magazine.

Quite neat if you ask me.

- Bhawya Manchanda, XI-B

### Introduction

My favorite musician is Sri Tyagaraj. Tyagaraja, also known as Kakarla Tyagabrahmam, was a revered saint and musician composer of Carnatic music, born on May 4, 1767, in Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu. He is celebrated as one of the Trinity of Carnatic music, alongside Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri.

### Early Life and Background

Tyagaraja was born into a Telugu Vaidiki Mulakanadu Brahmin family. His family was deeply devoted to Lord Rama, which greatly influenced his musical and spiritual journey. His maternal grandfather, Veena Kalahastayya, was a noted veena player, and Tyagaraja learned to play the veena from him during his childhood.

### Musical Journey

Tyagaraja's musical journey began under the guidance of his guru, Sonti Venkata Ramaayya. He composed thousands of devotional songs, primarily in Telugu, in praise of Lord Rama. His compositions are known for their rich expression (bhava), intricate ragas, and rhythmic patterns (tala). Among his works, the Pancharatna Kritis (Five Gems) are particularly renowned.

### Devotion and Philosophy

For Tyagaraja, music was not just an art form but a means of worship (Nadopasana). His compositions reflect his deep devotion to Lord Rama and his desire to attain spiritual enlightenment. He often sang about the virtues of Rama and the importance of devotion and righteousness.

### Legacy

Tyagaraja's legacy continues to thrive in the world of Carnatic music. His compositions are still widely performed and celebrated in concerts and festivals. The annual Tyagaraja Aradhana festival in Thiruvaiyaru, where musicians from all over the world gather to pay homage to him, is a testament to his enduring influence. **Notable Incidents in Tyagaraja's Life**

1. **Early Musical Training** - Tyagaraja's musical journey began under the guidance of his guru, Sonti Venkata Ramaayya. His first composition, "Namo Namo Raghavayya," was written in his teens and inscribed on the walls of his house.
2. **Rejection of Royal Patronage** - The King of Thanjavur, impressed by Tyagaraja's talent, invited him to the royal court with many rich gifts. Tyagaraja, however, declined the offer, composing the kriti "Nidhi Chala Sukhama" (Does wealth bring happiness?) to express his devotion to a life of simplicity and spiritual pursuit.
3. **Devotion to Lord Rama** - Tyagaraja's life was deeply influenced by his devotion to Lord Rama. He often composed songs as part of his daily worship. His father taught him to worship Rama, and Tyagaraja continued this practice throughout his life.

4. **Spiritual Experiences** - Tyagaraja had several profound spiritual experiences. One notable incident involved a visit from a saint who restored his health when he was seriously ill as a child. Another significant event was his initiation into the Narada Upasana chant by a wandering renunciate named Ramakrishnananda Swami.

5. **Family Life** -Tyagaraja married twice. His first wife, Parvati, died childless. He later married her sister, Kanakamba, and they had a daughter named Seetalakshmi. Seetalakshmi was married to Kuppaswami, and they had a son named Tyagaraja, who unfortunately died without leaving any descendants.

6. **Pilgrimages and Travels** - Tyagaraja undertook several pilgrimages during his lifetime. He visited sacred places like Tirumala and Kanchipuram, where he met other spiritual leaders and saints.

7. **Final Years and Legacy** - In his later years, Tyagaraja continued to compose and teach music. He passed away on January 6, 1847, in Thiruvaiyaru. His legacy lives on through his compositions, which are still performed and revered today. These incidents highlight Tyagaraja's unwavering devotion, his commitment to a life of simplicity, and his profound impact on Carnatic music.

#### **Pancharatna Kritis of Tyagaraja**

The Pancharatna Kritis (Five Gems) are a set of five kritis (songs) composed by the 18th-century Carnatic music composer Tyagaraja. These compositions are considered some of the finest in Carnatic music and are known for their intricate musical structure and deep devotional content. The five kritis are:

1. Jagadananda Karaka (Ragam: Natai)
2. Dudukugala Nanne (Ragam: Goula)
3. Sadhinchene (Ragam: Arabhi)
4. Kanakana Ruchira (Ragam: Varali)
5. Endaro Mahanubhavulu (Ragam: Sri)

#### **Reasons for Composing the Pancharatna Kritis**

Tyagaraja composed these kritis as a form of devotional worship to Lord Rama. Each kriti is set in a different raga and is designed to express a specific mood and theme related to devotion and spirituality.

1. **Jagadananda Karaka:** This kriti praises Lord Rama as the source of all joy and bliss in the universe.
2. **Dudukugala Nanne:** In this kriti, Tyagaraja lists his own faults and seeks redemption from Lord Rama.
3. **Sadhinchene:** This song reflects Tyagaraja's frustration with the material world and his longing for spiritual fulfillment.
4. **Kanakana Ruchira:** This kriti describes the beauty and virtues of Lord Rama.

5. Endaro Mahanubhavulu: Tyagaraja pays homage to the great saints and devotees of Lord Rama throughout history.

The Pancharatna Kritis are not only musical masterpieces but also profound expressions of Tyagaraja's spiritual journey and his unwavering devotion to Lord Rama.

#### **Last Days of Tyagaraja**

In his final days, Tyagaraja experienced profound spiritual moments and continued his devotion to Lord Rama through music.

#### **Renunciation and Final Compositions**

- **Sannyasa:** A few days before his death, Tyagaraja formally renounced all worldly attachments and took vows of Sannyasa (renunciation) .
- **Last Compositions:** His last known composition was "Giripai Nelakonna" in the raga Sahana, which he composed shortly before his death .

#### **Spiritual Vision**

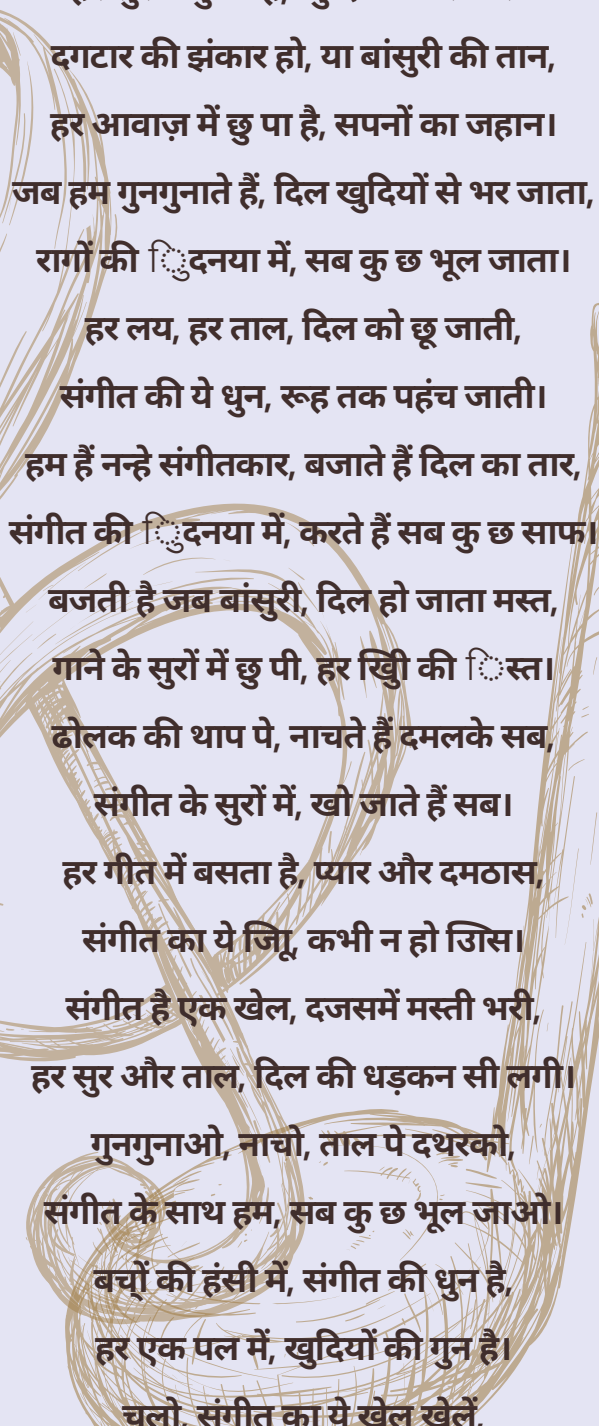
- **Divine Assurance:** Tyagaraja had a vision of Lord Rama, who assured him of salvation within five days. This vision deeply moved him, and he expressed his emotions through his compositions "Giripai Nelakonna" and "Paritapamu gani".

#### **Passing and Legacy**

- **Death:** Tyagaraja passed away on January 6, 1847, on a Pushya Bahula Panchami day, at the age of 79 . His mortal remains were buried on the banks of the Kaveri river in Thiruvaiyaru, where a small memorial was built in his honor .Tyagaraja's last days were marked by his unwavering devotion and his continued contribution to Carnatic music, leaving behind a legacy that continues to inspire musicians and devotees.

**-G.V.S.B Ajitesh 6G**

# संगीत का खेल



संगीत की मीठी धुन, दिल को लगे प्यारी,  
हर सुर में छु पी है, खुदियों की सवारी।  
दगटार की झंकार हो, या बांसुरी की तान,  
हर आवाज़ में छु पा है, सपनों का जहान।  
जब हम गुनगुनाते हैं, दिल खुदियों से भर जाता,  
रागों की दुनिया में, सब कुछ भूल जाता।  
हर लय, हर ताल, दिल को छू जाती,  
संगीत की ये धुन, रूह तक पहुंच जाती।  
हम हैं नन्हे संगीतकार, बजाते हैं दिल का तार,  
संगीत की दुनिया में, करते हैं सब कुछ साफ।  
बजती है जब बांसुरी, दिल हो जाता मस्त,  
गाने के सुरों में छु पी, हर खिंची की निस्त।  
ढोलक की थाप पे, नाचते हैं दमलके सब,  
संगीत के सुरों में, खो जाते हैं सब।  
हर गीत में बसता है, प्यार और दमठास,  
संगीत का ये ज़िह्न, कभी न हो उल्टा।  
संगीत है एक खेल, दजसमें मस्ती भरी,  
हर सुर और ताल, दिल की धड़कन सी लगी।  
गुनगुनाओ, नाचो, ताल पे दथरको,  
संगीत के साथ हम, सब कुछ भूल जाओ।  
बच्चों की हंसी में, संगीत की धुन है,  
हर एक पल में, खुदियों की गुन है।  
चलो, संगीत का ये खेल खेलें,  
हर सुर में प्यार का रंग घोलें।

-JENIKA SHAH, IV I

# बॉलीवुड संगीत का विकास: एक संक्षिप्त यात्रा

बॉलीवुड संगीत, जिसे हिंदी फिल्म संगीत भी कहा जाता है, भारतीय सिनेमा का एक अभिन्न हिस्सा है। इसकी शुरुआत 1931 में हुई जब भारत की पहली साउंड फिल्म "आलम आरा" रिलीज़ हुई। इस फिल्म में सात गाने थे, जो उस समय के लिए एक नई बात थी।

## 1930-1950: स्वर्ण युग

इस दौर को बॉलीवुड संगीत का स्वर्ण युग कहा जाता है। इस समय के संगीतकारों ने भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत, क्षेत्रीय लोक धुनों और पारंपरिक संगीत को आधुनिक ऑर्केस्ट्रेशन के साथ मिलाया। इस युग के प्रमुख संगीतकारों में नौशाद, एस.डी. बर्मन, शंकर-जयकिशन और ओ.पी. नैय्यर शामिल थे।

## 1950-1970: प्लेबैक सिंगिंग का उदय

1950 के दशक में प्लेबैक सिंगिंग का चलन शुरू हुआ। लता मंगेशकर, किशोर कुमार, मोहम्मद रफी और आशा भोसले जैसे महान गायकों ने इस दौर में अपनी आवाज़ से लोगों का दिल जीता।

## 1970-1990: डिस्को और पॉप का प्रभाव

1970 और 1980 के दशक में बॉलीवुड संगीत में डिस्को और पॉप संगीत का प्रभाव बढ़ा। इस दौर के प्रमुख संगीतकारों में आर.डी. बर्मन और बप्पी लाहिड़ी शामिल थे।

## 1990-2010: विविधता और प्रयोग

1990 के दशक में ए.आर. रहमान जैसे संगीतकारों ने बॉलीवुड संगीत में नई तकनीकों और धुनों का प्रयोग किया। इस दौर में संगीत और भी विविध और प्रयोगात्मक हो गया।

## 2010-वर्तमान: डिजिटल युग

आज के दौर में बॉलीवुड संगीत डिजिटल प्लेटफार्मों पर उपलब्ध है और संगीतकार विभिन्न शैलियों और तकनीकों का प्रयोग कर रहे हैं।

बॉलीवुड संगीत का यह सफर न केवल भारतीय सिनेमा का हिस्सा है, बल्कि यह भारतीय संस्कृति और समाज का भी प्रतिबिंब है।

# संगीत की दीवानगी

संगीत मानव जीवन का अभिन्न हिस्सा है, जिसने सदियों से समाज, संस्कृति और व्यक्तिगत जीवन को प्रभावित किया है। आजकल, संगीत की दीवानगी एक वैश्विक प्रवृत्ति बन गई है। यह सिर्फ एक मनोरंजन का साधन नहीं, बल्कि एक जुनून और जीवनशैली का प्रतीक भी है।

संगीत, एक ऐसी कला, एक ऐसी खूबी, एक ऐसी रीत, एक ऐसी परंपरा हैं जो हमें वसीयतसे अपने पूर्वजों से मिली है। संगीत का नाम सुनते ही मन जैसे एक लहक, एक मचक सी उठ जाती है। संगीत सालों से चली आ रही एक पूजा है, जो हर घर में शांति के उत्सव की लहर जगाती है। अब वह चाहे भगवान को अर्पण करने वाले भजन हो, खुदा को भेजाइशारा हो या गुरु को दी हुई दक्षिणा, संगीत सबके मन को खूब बाहता है।

संगीत एक ऐसे धरोहर है जो हम सभी को संभल के रखनी पड़ेगी, इसका सम्मान करना और प्यार देना हमारा कर्तव्य है। संगीत के विभिन्न प्रकार जैसे पॉप, रॉक, जैज़, क्लासिकल, हिप-हॉप, और लोक संगीत अपनी अलग-अलग शैलियों के माध्यम से लोगों को आकर्षित करते हैं। हर प्रकार का संगीत एक विशेष वर्ग के लोगों को आकर्षित करता है, और इसी कारण से संगीत की दीवानगी विभिन्न समूहों में दिखाई देती है।

आजकल के युवा पॉप और हिप-हॉप के प्रति अधिक आकर्षित हैं, जबकि पुराने लोग क्लासिकल और लोक संगीत का आनंद लेते हैं। संगीत का मानसिक और शारीरिक स्वास्थ्य पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह तनाव कम करने, मन को शांत रखने और जीवन में खुशी लाने में सहायक होता है। संगीत थैरेपी भी इन दिनों लोकप्रिय हो रही है, जिसका उपयोग मानसिक बीमारियों जैसे अवसाद और चिंता के उपचार में किया जाता है।

संगीत की दीवानगी के कई सकारात्मक पहलू हैं। यह लोगों को एकजुट करता है, रचनात्मकता को बढ़ावा देता है और व्यक्तित्व विकास में सहायक होता है। संगीत कार्यक्रमों और उत्सवों में लोगों का उमड़ता सैलाब इसका स्पष्ट प्रमाण है।

हालांकि, इसके नकारात्मक पहलू भी हैं। कई बार लोग संगीत में इतने डूब जाते हैं कि उनकी पढ़ाई, काम और व्यक्तिगत जीवन प्रभावित होने लगता है। इसके अलावा, अत्यधिक तेज़ संगीत सुनना सुनने की क्षमता पर भी नकारात्मक प्रभाव डाल सकता है।

संगीत की दीवानगी एक अद्वितीय और अत्यंत प्रभावशाली प्रवृत्ति है, जो समाज के हर वर्ग में देखी जा सकती है। यह न केवल मनोरंजन का साधन है, बल्कि भावनाओं की अभिव्यक्ति का माध्यम भी है। संगीत की इस दीवानगी को सकारात्मक रूप से अपनाना और संतुलित रखना आवश्यक है, ताकि यह हमारे जीवन में आनंद और ऊर्जा का स्रोत बन सके।

# Critique de l'album « ...All This Time » de Sting

Sting ou Gordon Sumner CBE est un musicien anglais, connu pour ses paroles poétiques et comme auteur-compositeur et bassiste du groupe The Police. Il a lancé une carrière solo en 1985 sous le nom de Sting et a des éléments de rock, de jazz, de reggae, de classique, de new-age et de worldbeat dans sa musique.

Sting a reçu 17 Grammy Awards : il a remporté le prix de la chanson de l'année pour « Every Breath You Take », trois Brit Awards, un Golden Globe, un Emmy et quatre nominations pour



l'Oscar de la meilleure chanson originale. Sting a été intronisé au Rock and Roll Hall of Fame. En 2003, il a reçu un CBE des mains d'Elizabeth II au palais de Buckingham pour services rendus à la musique.

L'idée de l'album est née lorsque Sting a voulu organiser un concert chez lui en Toscane, en Italie. Le concert devait avoir lieu le jour tragique du 11 septembre 2001.

En raison de ces événements tragiques, le concert a été dédié à ceux qui ont perdu la vie ce jour-là. Sur la première page du livret du CD, il est indiqué : « Cet album a été enregistré le 11 septembre 2001 et est respectueusement dédié à tous ceux qui ont perdu la vie ce jour-là. » La chanson « Fragile », qui véhicule un message anti-violence et nous montre comment nous oublions à quel point nos vies sont délicates dans la colère

a été choisie comme chanson d'ouverture et ses paroles ont été transcrites dans le livret. L'album continue avec des interprétations acoustiques et jazz des tubes de Sting tels que Seven Days, Fields of Gold, Brand New Day et des tubes de The Police tels que Every Breath You Take et Don't Stand So Close To Me. L'album commence avec des chansons plus sombres et au tempo lent comme « Fragile » et « A Thousand Years » avant de passer à un son plus léger avec « All This Time », « Seven Days » et « Don't Stand So Close to Me ». Le groupe passe à une note plus optimiste à partir du morceau 11 avec des chansons comme « If You Love Somebody Set Them Free », « Brand New Day », « If I Ever Lose My Faith in You » avant de terminer enfin sur le tube récompensé aux Grammy Awards « Every Breath You Take ».

L'album, avec ses singles à succès et ses sons acoustiques, a été un succès atteignant la 3ème place des charts britanniques et reste toujours un plaisir à écouter.

# فن الموسيقى العربية :

شملت الموسيقى العربية على العديد من الأنماط والأنواع التي تتراوح ما بين موسيقى كلاسيكية وشعبية وغيرها، كما حازت الموسيقى العربية تاريخاً عريقاً من التطور والتفاعل مع الحضارات المختلفة فقد بدا جلياً تأثيرها بالحضارات المصرية القديمة واليونانية والفارسية والكردية وغيرها الكثير. شهدت الموسيقى العربية تطوراً عظيماً في مراحل التاريخ المختلفة وشهدت نقلات نوعية عديدة ومهمة أدت إلى ما هي عليه الآن. وتتميز الموسيقى العربية باستخدامها للإيقاعات و الألحان المعقدة، فضلاً عن دمجها للآلات التقليدية مثل العود و القانون والناي .

أجمل ما قيل عن الموسيقى العربية ( الموسيقى غذاء كل المحبين ) - جلال الدين الرومي . (الموسيقى الهادئة تساعدك على التفكير في مشكلة، والموسيقى الصاخبة تساعدك على الهرب من مشكلة)- إحسان عبد القدوس. (الموسيقى فن لا يموت )- هونيك

تشكل الموسيقى جزءاً هاماً من أسلوب حياة الناس في العديد من الثقافات، إذ تلعب دوراً رئيسياً في الطقوس الدينية، واحتفالات طقوس العبور مثل : التخرج والزواج ، والنشاطات الاجتماعية مثل :الرقص، والنشاطات الثقافية المتراوحة من غناء الكاروكي للهواة ، إلى العزف في فرق هواة الفانك أو الغناء في جوقة مجتمعية

# SCHOOL NEWS



# **FAIPS DPS conducts comprehensive education and engaging field visits for grade XII Psychology students**



On April 17, 2024, a group of students from FAIPS-DPS' Psychology Department had the opportunity to engage with inclusive education by visiting Hope School for Special Needs in Kuwait City. The purpose of their visit was to gain a firsthand understanding of working with children with diverse learning needs.

Upon their arrival, the psychology students and teachers were greeted with a warm welcome from Mrs. Shoug Ahmed, the Vice Principal, and her team at Hope School. The Vice Principal provided a brief introduction of the school and its activities and also guided the FAIPS students on how to appropriately interact with the children at Hope School.


During their visit, the students of FAIPS engaged in active interaction with their peers from Hope School and took part in various classroom activities, gaining firsthand experience of the challenges and successes of these interactions. They observed the diverse range of abilities and challenges faced by each student at the school and were impressed by the patience and empathy demonstrated by the educators in addressing the unique needs of each child. The psychology students had the opportunity to have their doubts clarified during an interactive session with the resident psychologist and Vice Principal of Hope School.

The visit to Hope School was a transformative experience for the FAIPS students, leaving a profound impact that challenged their preconceived notions and inspired them to become advocates of inclusivity. The students departed with hearts full of gratitude and minds buzzing with newfound knowledge, returning to FAIPS-DPS with a deeper understanding of intellectual disabilities and a renewed sense of purpose to effect positive change in their future careers. On behalf of the Management Principal, Mr. Ravi Ayanoli extended sincere gratitude to the Hope School authorities for an opportunity for FAIPS students to interact with the students of Hope School.

# Faips–DPS Grade 12 Students Showcase Superlative Performance In CBSE Results (2023-24)

**FAIPS (DPS) CBSE SSCE 2024**  
**SHINING STARS OF FAIPS DPS**

**SCHOOL TOPPER - SIMRAH MOHAMMAD ZAFAR - 96.8%**



**PSYCHOLOGY 100% - BIOLOGY 98%**

SCIENCE STREAM TOPPERS			COMMERCE STREAM TOPPERS			HUMANITIES STREAM TOPPERS		
AMENA AZAL (Age - 16.4%) CHEMISTRY - 100% PHYSICS - 97%	ADISHESH GANDHI (Age - 16.4%) COMPUTER SC - 100% MATHS - 96%	YASHOTH RATEL (Age - 16.4%) COMPUTER SC - 100% MATHS - 96%	MUHAMMAD RAYHAN (Age - 16.4%) ACCOUNTANCY - 96%	VALLABHAM SUBRAMANIAN (Age - 16.4%) ECONOMICS - 96%	HISHIRSH WARRIER (Age - 16.4%) ECONOMICS - 96%	JOHAN VARGHESE SAHAN (Age - 16.4%) ECONOMICS - 96%	REDA FAKHRY (Age - 16.4%) ECONOMICS - 96%	IFRAN ASHRAF (Age - 16.4%) ECONOMICS - 96%
KRISHNAN KANAKA (Age - 16.4%) COMPUTER SC - 100%	ANTHONY MANDIRAM (Age - 16.4%) COMPUTER SC - 100%	DINESH PICHAMPARAN (Age - 16.4%) COMPUTER SC - 100%	TANUJA SULTAN (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%	ATYEL DEVI (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%	ANUJ HASTHIVEL (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%	SRINIDHA GUPTA (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%	ANANDHA VINOD (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%	SUNITHA ELLIACON (Age - 16.4%) PSYCHOLOGY - 100%
SADIEE ANANDRAGHAVAN (Age - 16.4%) BUSINESS STUDIES - 96%	KEETA MARIAM (Age - 16.4%) POLITICAL SCIENCE - 94%	MILAN DEBISU SHREY (Age - 16.4%) PHYSICAL ED - 92%	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%	ATYEL HANNA (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%	ATYEL HANNA (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%	ATYEL HANNA (Age - 16.4%) WEB APPLICATION - 92%

**ABOVE 90%**


ETHAN VINODRAJ (Age - 16.4%)	NIMITY DHARMENDRA (Age - 16.4%)	ARHANT SANGA (Age - 16.4%)	ZHAKARA SHARIF (Age - 16.4%)	YASU TEJA TANK (Age - 16.4%)	MYTHILA VENKATESH (Age - 16.4%)	AKSHAYA GANESH (Age - 16.4%)	SAHITHA M SUNDAR (Age - 16.4%)	ANANDHARAJAN (Age - 16.4%)	NIEL STEPHEN (Age - 16.4%)	HANNAH POLARISAR (Age - 16.4%)	MOHAMMED SAIB (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ATYEL HANNA (Age - 16.4%)
RENUKA MARTIN (Age - 16.4%)	ARYA KISHOR (Age - 16.4%)	MIAN DEBISU SHREY (Age - 16.4%)	NEELA KISHOR (Age - 16.4%)	PRANAVITHI (Age - 16.4%)	JOANITA LIT (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	TEJAS SARY (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)
CHARTHA SANGA (Age - 16.4%)	SHARAL AKASH (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)	ANUSHE BOSE (Age - 16.4%)

FAIPS DPS, kuwait, a prestigious educational institution dedicated to delivering high-quality education to its students, proudly presented the fruits of its labor in the recently announced Class 12 CBSE Board examination results of 2023-24. As in previous years, this year's cohort of FAIPS students has once again demonstrated unfaltering resolve in bringing honor to their alma mater through their outstanding results. Securing an exceptional performance of 100% of pass results FAIPS has once again cemented its position as a leading institution in Kuwait's education field. The overall pass rate of Class 12 students at FAIPS DPS is a testament to the exemplary performance of students across diverse streams, encompassing Science, Commerce, and Humanities.

The credit unequivocally belongs to the combined efforts and continuous training and support provided by all stakeholders, namely the committed educators, supportive parents, and the visionary school management throughout the year.

The performance analysis of Grade 12 students at FAIPS DPS Kuwait provides a thorough evaluation of academic accomplishments, identifying both areas of achievement and opportunities for growth. The outstanding result has set the momentum for the young scholars to fulfill their aspirations and look forward to a promising future. We are immensely proud to announce our remarkable success with 100% pass and no compartments. This achievement reflects the dedication and hard work of our students and teachers and the solid support by the management.


# Faips–DPS Grade 12 Students Showcase Superlative Performance In CBSE Results (2023-24)



**FAIPS (DPS) CBSE SSE 2024**


**SHINING STARS OF FAIPS DPS**

**SCHOOL TOPPER - BHAWYA MANCHANDA (97.8%)**




**MATHS - 100% SOCIAL SCIENCE - 99%**


**2<sup>ND</sup> TOPPER** **3<sup>RD</sup> TOPPER**



**JAISHI LOGACHANDRAN**  
(AGG - 97.6%)  
IT - 100%




**KAUSHIK SUMAN**  
(AGG - 97.6%)  
MATHS - 100%




**BHAVYA HETAL PATEL**  
(AGG - 97.4%)  
IT - 100% and MATHS - 100%

**SCIENCE 100%**




**NIRVANA NARENDRA DONGRE**  
(AGG - 95.6%)

**FRENCH 100%**




**SHIVETHA BAWANI PRIYADARSHANA**  
(AGG - 95.8%)

**MATHS 100%**




**ATHUL ANURADHA SANDEEP**  
(AGG - 97.2%)

**SOCIAL SCIENCE 99%**




**ELVIN ANIL THOMAS**  
(Age - 16.8%)

**ENGLISH 99%**



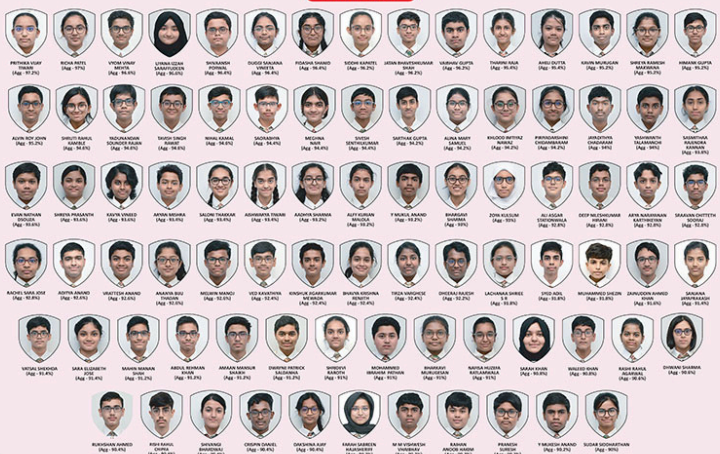
**VEERAMACHANENI AITEESH**  
(Age - 16%)

**HINDI 97%**



**KRISHNA NANDAN JEEVANKUMAR**  
(Age - 15.6%)

**ABOVE 90%**



FAIPS-DPS basks in the magnificence of its performance in the grade X CBSE Board Examinations of the academic year 2023-24 with a mammoth triumph.

The outstanding results are a testament to the diligence and allegiance of students, teachers, parents, and all support staff. FAIPS-DPS, with its unflinching assiduity to fostering excellence in students, has consistently demonstrated remarkable determination, leading to exceptional performance in the Grade X CBSE Board Examinations 2023-24. The results of the All India Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) Examination for class X, which took place in February/March 2024, were announced on 13th May 2024.

A total of 285 students were in attendance for the board exam. Bhawya Manchanda achieved the highest aggregate percentage of 97.8%. Jaishi Logachandran and Kaushik Suman secured an impressive second-highest aggregate percentage of 97.6%. Bhavya Hetal Patel attained a remarkable 97.4% aggregate, securing the third-highest position. Despite facing various challenges, students persevered with their intransigent fidelity to assiduousness and tenacity, resulting in outstanding achievements. FAIPS-DPS has consistently set records, with a higher percentage of high achievers compared to previous years, thereby establishing a standard of academic excellence.

# **FAIPS Sweeps Top Awards at the Kuwait Table Tennis Clusters**



The 26th Kuwait Table Tennis Clusters for boys was a spectacular showcase of talent and sportsmanship among schools in Kuwait. It was held in Carmel School, Khaitan on the 7th and 8th of May 2024. The atmosphere was electric as players from different schools showcased their talent and passion for table tennis. Every match was a thrilling display of sportsmanship, with participants pushing themselves to the limits for winning the game. Among the competing schools, FAIPS emerged as the undisputed champion, sweeping the competition in all three categories: under-14, under-17, and under-19. Their exceptional performance was a testament to their dedication and skill, as they displayed remarkable precision, spin, and powerful smashes throughout the tournament.

The champions in the under-14 category from FAIPS included Kalyan, Sai, Kuber, and Ayaan.

FAIPS also emerged victorious in the under-17 division with Roopak Vangala, Arnav Rai, Vihan Thakur, and Shivaansh Porwal showcasing their prowess.

In the under-19 category, FAIPS secured the top position with Ayush Ravikiran, Saorabhya Avinash, Ajitesh Kolapalli, and Shreyash Mohapatra.

The victory was only possible by the players' constant efforts, support from the school management and their coaches' relentless guidance.

# **FAIPS (DPS) Felicitates Scholars of 2023-24**



FAIPS DPS, has been honouring its meritorious performers in the scholar badge award ceremony every year. This glorious tradition, deferred due to COVID 19, was revived by FAIPS with all its pomp and pageantry, on May 15, 2024 for the senior and the middle school achievers of the academic year 2023-24. The glittering function, held in the school auditorium was graced by the presence of Her Excellency Ms. Aliya Mawani, Ambassador of Canada to Kuwait as the Chief Guest, while the middle school programme was honoured by His Excellency, Mr. Morino Yasunari, and Ambassador of Japan to Kuwait. Other distinguished guests to enhance the occasion were Ms. Lana Othman Al Ayyar, CEO-Al Rayan Holding Company and Mr. Arun Choudhary, CFO and Head Strategy, Al Rayan Holding Company.

After a respectful salutation to the nation followed by the divine rendition of from the Holy Quran and its translation, the Principal, Mr. Ravi Ayanoli led the prominent dignitaries to the ceremonial lighting of the lamp symbolizing the triumph of good over evil and dispelling of darkness. The coordinators of Grades VI to XI, were also invited to do the honours. The Head Boys of the Senior Council, Jasim Shah, and Daniel George, extended a formal welcome to the esteemed guest, extolling her Excellency Ms. Aliya Mawani's distinguished credentials, while their middle school Head Boy Avanish Kannan expostulated on the illustrious career of His Excellency, Mr. Morino Yasunari, the Hon Japanese ambassador. The Principal, Mr. Ravi Ayanoli, while addressing the gathering motivated the students to aim higher in their academic pursuits. He urged the parents to support their children on this educational journey not by doing their work, but by guiding them in thinking and seeking solutions for their problems.



Her Excellency Ms. Aliya Mawani, the Hon ambassador, in her speech, shared her profound insight and words of wisdom, radiating positivity and uplifting the audience while giving her feedback on the ceremony.

She emphasized the significance of education, self-assurance, and following one's passions. She also shared her concerns on global issues of climate change, and the challenges of women empowerment while His Excellency, Mr. Morino Yasunari enlightened the gathering with his sagacity and perception, recounting his jubilant childhood and his schooldays. He bestowed valuable advice to the vigilant scholars and their families, concluding with an optimistic outlook for the future.

The ceremony then gained momentum with a spectacular display of well-coordinated and synchronized items showcasing the rich and multifarious talents of FAIPS students. A melodious Hindi welcome song, beautifully rendered and a captivating Nukkad Natak (street play) with a powerful message of world peace and unity and a vibrant dance performance whisked the audience away to the enchanting world of colours, filling the auditorium with jubilation and a festive spirit. A foot-tapping French song, followed by an impactful choral recitation by the students of class VIII and IX, and a flawlessly choreographed semi-classical dance kept the audience spellbound, thus validating its status as the ultimate Numero Uno School, not just in its academic excellence but in its artistic flavor as well.

As the much-awaited segment of the award ceremony drew closer, each scholar was honored with the prestigious scholar badge as a testimony to their relentless efforts and dedication throughout the academic year. The recipients were awarded with the prestigious scholar badge and certificate presented for their meritorious performance during the academic year. It was a proud moment for the parents to see their ward add yet another feather to their pedagogic cap.

Nikita Rabelo, and Farida Fakhruddin the Head Girls of the senior council and the Head girl of the junior council, Avantika V.B. expressed her heartfelt gratitude to the dedicated teachers, supportive parents, and hardworking team members whose efforts brought the entire program to life. The programme came to a close with the Indian National Anthem, symbolizing solidarity and patriotism. This remarkable event culminated in a resounding success.

# **Kuwait-based high school students secure patent for healthcare robot**



In a groundbreaking leap for healthcare, a group of high school students may have just developed a solution to one of India's most pressing challenges: the lack of rural health infrastructure. Their innovative project, V-Doc (Village Doctor), has the potential to impact millions in India and around the world. While the obvious benefits of providing basic healthcare services to millions across the country and ensuring regular health checkups are already revolutionary, V-Doc offers much more.

The project aims to enhance government health records by building individual health profiles, provide regular access to medication in isolated communities, improve epidemic detection and control by monitoring vital health data from entire communities, and allow for early detection of chronic lifestyle diseases. Behind V-Doc are four Grade 12 students: Fadel Kandapath, Zaid Aboobacker, Adnan Sabeer and Ali Hamza Ahmad - the teenage masterminds behind this project poised to transform rural healthcare delivery. The team recently secured their first patent, marking a significant milestone in their journey.

# **FAIPS achieves diplomatic supremacy at HMUN-2024!**



**Fahaheel Al-Watanieh Indian Private School (FAIPS, DPS) has long been a beacon of academic excellence and leadership, consistently showcasing its students' diplomatic skills at various Model United Nations conferences. This year, the school made history once again at the Harvard Model United Nations (HMUN) 2024, held in Bengaluru from August 15 to 18.**

**HMUN, one of the most prestigious Model United Nations conferences globally, is organised by Harvard University and attracts over 1,000 delegates from across the world. Renowned for fostering high-level debate on pressing global issues, the conference is a platform for students to engage in debates and discussions for creating innovative yet, realistic resolutions to the most pressing international issues. The conference spanned four days, with around six challenging hours of committee work every day for all the delegates. However, the conference also offered social highlights such as the Talent Hunt, the Impact Initiative, and the Delegate Dance where two of our delegates displayed mesmerizing performances.**

**Under the supervision of Ms. Harvinder Anand, FAIPS has been a regular participant in HMUN for nearly a decade. FAIPS surpassed all previous successes this year, winning five Best Delegate awards, one Honorable Mention, and four Diplomatic Commendations.**

Some of the highlights include Fadel Kandapath and Aman Chandra winning the Best Delegate award in the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM), Saif Khan and Shreyash Mohapatra being awarded Best Delegates in Disarmament and International Security Committee (DISEC), and Ayaan Gazali becoming the Best Delegate in the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (SPECPOL). Aahil Dalwai won the Best Delegate award in the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), while Bhawya Manchanda was declared the Best Reporter in the Press Corps.

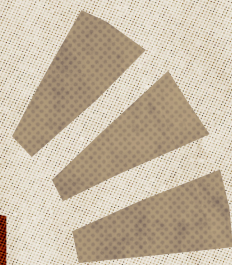
Furthermore, Ajitesh Veeramachineni and Jatan Shah received an Honorable Mention in DISEC. Diplomatic Commendations were awarded to Aniket Tharun in the Court of Akbar, Rishi Chipra in the World Health Organization (WHO), Krithika Karthikeyan in Mexico 1994, and Zoya Kulsum in The Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice.

Under the leadership of Mr. Ravi Ayanoli, Principal FAIPS-DPS and the able guidance of Ms. Subbulatha Ramachandra, FAIPS-DPS broke new ground by winning the coveted Outstanding Large Delegation Award, making it the first school outside India to do so. This remarkable success reflects the hard work, commitment and talent of the delegates of FAIPS-DPS, reinforcing the school's focus on dedication, hard work and diplomacy while continuing to remain exemplary for others. FAIPS DPS wins Outstanding Large Delegation Award at HMUN 2024! With a record high of 9 delegate awards that include 5 Best Delegate Awards, FAIPS DPS made history this year.





FAIPS



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