

Impact of technology on Carnatic music

P.Srisailaja,

Lecturer in Vocal,

S.V. College of Music and Dance, Tirupati.

Email : srisailaja9999@gmail.com

Introduction

Carnatic music is a classical music tradition originating from South India. It has a rich history and is characterized by intricate melodic and rhythmic patterns. Key elements include ragas (melodic scales), talas (rhythmic cycles), and compositions often devotional in nature. Instruments like the veena, violin, mridangam, and ghatam are commonly used but nowadays Mandoline, guitar, keyboard etc.. are being used in Jugal bandhi and Fusions. The tradition emphasizes improvisation within a structured framework and has been preserved through guru-disciple relationships.

Aim: To know the outcomes of the Carnatic music in the current world of technology and how the carnatic music should preserve the essence of it.

Key words

Technology in Carnatic Music, Technology in Music records, Co Existence of Digital Music and Technical Music, Digital Composing tools, Impact of technology on Carnatic music, Impact of technology on music,

Significance of Technology in Music

Technology has significantly impacted Carnatic music by enhancing both its production and accessibility, and by fostering innovation within the traditional framework of this classical music form.

Evolution of music recording technology in historical perspective

1. Phonograph (Late 19th Century): Thomas Edison's invention marked the beginning of music recording, using cylindrical records.
2. Vinyl Records (20th Century): Analog technology dominated, with the introduction of 33 1/3, 45, and 78 RPM vinyl records.
3. Magnetic Tape (1940s-1950s): Reel-to-reel tape recorders revolutionized recording, allowing for editing and overdubbing.
4. Multitrack Recording (1950s): Innovations like Les Paul's multitrack recording paved the way for more complex and layered music production.
5. Cassette Tapes (1970s): Portable and affordable, cassette tapes became popular for both recording and playback.
6. Compact Discs (1980s): CDs offered digital audio quality and durability, surpassing vinyl and cassette tapes.
7. Digital Audio Workstations (1990s): Computer-based recording and editing software revolutionized music production.
8. MP3 Format (1990s): Compression technology enabled efficient storage and sharing of digital music files.
9. Online Distribution (2000s): The rise of the internet allowed for the widespread distribution of music through platforms like iTunes.



10. Streaming Services (2010s Onward): Services like Spotify and Apple Music dominate, emphasizing access over ownership in the digital age.

11. High-Resolution Audio (21st Century): Advances in audio technology offer higher fidelity options for enthusiasts.

The evolution reflects a constant transition from analog to digital technologies, impacting how music is created, distributed, and consumed.

Impact of Preservation and accessibility

1. Improved Preservation:

- Digital recording offers higher fidelity and durability compared to analog formats.
- Reduced degradation over time, preserving the original quality of musical performances.
- Enhanced durability facilitates long-term preservation, minimizing the risk of loss.

2. Digital Storage and Accessibility:

- Digital formats enable convenient storage, retrieval, and sharing of music.
- Online platforms and streaming services increase global accessibility to a diverse range of music.
- Immediate access to a vast music library enhances the overall availability and discoverability of music.

3. Challenges and Considerations:

- Preserving older analog recordings poses challenges, requiring careful conversion and restoration efforts.
- Standardization of digital storage formats and technologies is crucial for ensuring long-term accessibility.
- Addressing issues like format obsolescence and evolving storage media technologies is essential for continued preservation.

In summary, music recording technology advancements have greatly improved preservation by offering higher quality and durability, while digital storage and online platforms have significantly increased accessibility, albeit with ongoing challenges in maintaining older recordings and ensuring long-term digital preservation standards.

Digital instruments in carnatic music

Digital instruments are sometimes used in carnatic music to complement traditional instruments, but the core of the music typically revolves around traditional instruments.

Integration of electronic Instruments

Carnatic music has incorporated electronic instruments in innovative ways, but purists may prefer a balanced approach, ensuring that electronic elements enhance rather than overshadow the classical essence of this musical genre.

Influence on Traditional sound

The influence of electronic instruments on the traditional sound of Carnatic music can be transformative and controversial, depending on how artists balance innovation with a commitment to preserving the rich traditions of this musical genre.

Online platforms and accessibility

For Carnatic music, online platforms contribute to accessibility by offering a space for enthusiasts to learn, practice, and appreciate this traditional form. Features like video tutorials, interactive lessons, and forums foster a global community, making Carnatic music more accessible to a wider audience.



Streaming services

Streaming services revolutionize the way we consume media, providing on-demand access to a vast array of content, including music, movies, and TV shows. They offer convenience, personalization, and the flexibility to enjoy content across various devices.

Online classes and global research

Online classes facilitate global research collaboration by connecting students and researchers worldwide. Virtual platforms enable the exchange of ideas, data, and expertise, fostering a more inclusive and interconnected research community.

Composition and production

Creating Carnatic music involves composing intricate melodies, rhythms, and lyrics rooted in Indian classical traditions. To produce Carnatic music, you can use digital audio workstations (DAWs) like Ableton Live, FL Studio, or Logic Pro. Incorporate virtual instruments that mimic traditional Carnatic instruments, and pay attention to the intricate nuances of the genre in your arrangements. Experiment with different talas (rhythmic cycles), and ragas (melodic scales) to capture the essence of Carnatic music in your compositions.

Digital composing tools

1. DAWs (Digital Audio Workstations): Use software like Ableton Live, FL Studio, or Logic Pro for overall music production. They provide a platform for recording, editing, and arranging musical ideas.
2. Virtual Instruments: Integrate virtual instruments that emulate traditional Carnatic instruments such as veena, mridangam, and flute. Plugins like Kontakt or specialized Carnatic instrument libraries can enhance authenticity.
3. MIDI Controllers: Enhance your expressiveness by using MIDI controllers like keyboards or MIDI pad controllers. This allows you to input musical data in a more dynamic and natural way.
4. Music Notation Software: Software like Sibelius or MuseScore can aid in composing by allowing you to write musical notation digitally.
5. Audio Recording and Editing: Tools like Audacity or Adobe Audition can be handy for recording live elements and editing audio tracks.
6. Raga and Tala Plugins: Explore plugins that simulate Carnatic ragas and talas, adding authenticity to your compositions.
7. Automation: Utilize automation features in your DAW to control parameters over time, allowing for nuanced variations in volume, pitch, and other elements.
8. Mixing and Mastering Plugins: Incorporate plugins for mixing and mastering to achieve a polished and professional sound.
9. Sample Libraries: Expand your sound palette with high-quality sample libraries for orchestral, percussion, and vocal elements, integrating them seamlessly into your compositions.
10. Collaboration Tools: If working with others, use collaboration tools like cloud storage, file-sharing platforms, or collaborative DAW projects to streamline the collaborative composing process.

Remember to maintain a balance between technology and the traditional nuances of Carnatic music to create a well-rounded digital composition. Challenges and criticisms in Carnatic Music



Challenges:

1. Adaptation to Modern Trends: Traditionalists may find it challenging to adapt Carnatic music to contemporary styles or integrate modern instruments without diluting its classical roots.
2. Preservation of Authenticity: Balancing innovation with the preservation of the authentic essence of Carnatic music poses a challenge.
3. Audience Perception: Expanding the audience beyond traditional circles while maintaining the core principles of Carnatic music can be a challenge. Bridging the gap between purists and those open to experimentation is essential.
4. Changing Learning Methods: The traditional Guru-Shishya parampara (teacher-disciple tradition) faces challenges in the modern era with evolving learning methods, online platforms, and a fast-paced lifestyle.
5. Commercialization: As Carnatic music gains popularity, there's a risk of commercialization influencing artistic decisions, potentially compromising the purity of the music.

Criticisms:

1. Elitism: Carnatic music has sometimes been criticized for being perceived as elitist, with a limited audience.
2. Gender Bias: Historically, there has been gender bias in the performance of certain instruments or the acceptance of female artists as main performers, though this is gradually changing.
3. Rote Learning vs. Creativity: Some criticize the emphasis on rote learning in Carnatic music education, arguing that it may stifle creativity and limit the exploration of individual artistic expression.
4. Rigidity in Tradition: Critics argue that excessive rigidity in adhering to certain traditions might hinder the evolution of the art form, making it resistant to innovative interpretations.
5. Accessibility: Accessibility issues, including language barriers and the lack of widespread understanding of the intricate theoretical aspects, can make Carnatic music seem esoteric to newcomers.

Conclusion

Carnatic music faces challenges related to accessibility, authenticity, and the preservation of its classical roots, but also presents opportunities for innovation and collaboration. The increasing use of online learning platforms performances signal a transformative era for Carnatic music.

References

1. "How Music Works" by David Byrne (2012)
2. "The Rest Is Noise: Listening to the Twentieth Century" by Alex Ross (2007)
3. "This Is Your Brain on Music: The Science of a Human Obsession" by Daniel J. Levitin (2006)
4. "The Recording Angel: Music, Records and Culture from Aristotle to Zappa" by Evan Eisenberg (1987)
5. "Music, the Brain, and Ecstasy: How Music Captures Our Imagination" by Robert Jourdain (1997)



6. "The Oxford Handbook of Music and Virtuality" edited by Sheila Whiteley and Shara Rambarran (2016)
7. "Digital Music Wars: Ownership and Control of the Celestial Jukebox" by Jonathan Taplin (2012)
8. "Music, Sound and Multimedia: From the Live to the Virtual" by Jamie Sexton (2007)
9. "Remix: Making Art and Commerce Thrive in the Hybrid Economy" by Lawrence Lessig (2008)
10. "The Future of Music: Manifesto for the Digital Music Revolution" by David Kuseh and Gerd Leonhard (2005)
11. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/music-recording/Birth-of-a-mass-medium>
12. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multitrack_recording
13. <https://www.digitalstorage.com/>
14. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Carnatic_music_instruments
15. <https://musescore.org/en>
16. <https://www.degruyter.com/journal/key/pdte/50/2/html?lang=en>
17. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/343481008_INFLUENCE_OF_TRADITIONAL_MUSICS_IN_MODERN_GENRES

