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## Music in Gitagovinda

Dr. Santanu Mandal

Music is created by playing different types of musical instruments with proper rhythm. 'The word Music comes from the Greek word 'MOUSIKE' which means "(art) of the Muses". In ancient Greece the Muses included the Goddesses of music, poetry, art and dance.' It is a type of art. But it is not possible to say when exactly the music incorporated in our culture. However, critics estimate that the practice of music began about 3000 years before the birth of Jesus Christ, because reference of songs can be found in Sama-Veda in large numbers. Later in the Vedic Literatures, the Puranas, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata and even the Classical Sanskrit Literature presented many musical references. So there is no doubt about the use of musical instruments in ancient times.

Many such musical references have been found in Jayadeva's Gitagovinda. Such as the Bansi (flute), dindima (war-drum), karatali (clapping sound), nupurabadya (anklets ringing), balaybadya (bangles ringing), kanchidhvani (jeweled girdle sound) etc. However, the main musical instrument of Gitagovinda is flute. It is an ancient and popular musical instrument. Even now, it is a popular musical instrument. But there are some special features of Krishna's flute in Gitagovinda. As it has a power to captivate the world. And while playing this charming flute, Krishna's head is shaky, as the result the ear-rings rolled. Then it is very nice to see Shrikrishna with a swinging ear-kundal that makes his charm more attractive.

सञ्चरदधरसुधामधुरध्वनिमुखरितमोहनवंशम् । वलितदृगञ्चलचञ्चलमौलिकपोलविलोलवतंसम् ।। १

And that is how the name of Krishna's 'Bansidhari' becomes meaningful.

Krishna's flute has many other extraordinary abilities. This flute can easily subdue everyone. Such as Shrihari looks at Shriradha to