

# SPIC MACAY

## Raja Kale



**RAJA KALE** • Pt. Rajaram alias Raja Kale was initiated under his father Prabhakarrao Kale. Received further training from Pt. Uttamrao Agnihotri • Received valuable guidance from Pt. CP Rele & Pt. Balasaheb Poonchwale of the Gwalior gharana • An Indian vocalist, composer & scholar of Indian classical, semi-classical & devotional music • Holds a Ph.D. (1990) on the 'Importance of Bandish in Khayal'. Received senior fellowship from the Department of Culture of the Government of India for the study of the subject: 'Comparative study & analysis of 'Gayaki' • Received the Vastalabai Joshi Puraskar in 2007

**HINDUSTANI VOCAL** • Hindustani classical music is the Hindustani or North Indian style of Indian classical music • It is a tradition that originated in Vedic ritual chants & has been evolving since the 12th century CE, in Northern India & to some extent in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal & Pakistan • The major vocal forms or styles associated with Hindustani classical music are dhrupad, khayal, tarana. Other forms include dhamar, trivat, chaiti, kajari, tappa, tap-khyal, ashtapadis, thumri, dadra, ghazal & bhajan; these are folk or semi-classical or light classical styles, as they often do not adhere to the rigorous rules of classical music • Hindustani classical music is primarily vocal-centric. The first lessons are in how to sing with a vowel 'aa', then to add consonants and lyrics later. This practice helps to stabilize the new voice • The rhythmic organisation is based on rhythmic patterns called tala. The melodic foundations are called ragas