

T HAS been sheer ecstasy to wake up every dawn, seven days a week, 365 days a year, to the meditating strains of the tanpura and my father's tender voice fillthe house and its surroundings...

I have often sat with him during his morning riyaz and watched him absorbed in the naada and its ecstatic paths. I have also seen the hard work he has put into his music—the way he moulds his voice, studying its condition every morning depending on what he has eaten the night before, then preparing it for the rest of the day.

His morning riyaz comprises a lot of sargam (note names). Much of his style of khayal-singing is related to the moor-chana, orthe subconscious awa-

of his finest musical discoveries

of his linest musical discoveries have come to him while travelling, in the middle of the night, or while taking a walk.

My father discovered music after his mother died. He was four then and painfully lonely. One day, as he lay on a *charpai*

o must be judged in the historical context, writes Sunanda K Datta-Ray

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As a boy, he was popular for his kirtans sung at the local temples. But in adolescence, he turned marxist-socialist.

He had among his friends filmmakers, poets, writers and thinkers with a similar ideology and while in his 20s he began to compose music for their films and plays and worked for radio, all this after almost eight gruelling hours of riyaz every day.

My grandfather never wanted my father - his eldest son take up a career; he wanted him to remain a dreamer. "Kaka," he would say lovingly, "I'll build you a library over our shops on Chowk Bazar, and you read, write, sing, be a free man..."

After the partition, my father came to India as a refugee with just his tanpura. He never sought a 'career' in music in the true sense of the word because he considered that a low, mean way of looking at art. He thought ambition, the desperation to perform, dependence on recorded music and the syllabi-oriented teaching of classical music compromised the true value of music.

From a very young age he grew to love films and books. With his first guru, B N Duttaji, he watched all the films of Greta Garbo, Cary Grant, Vivien Leigh and Paul Muni. Back home from the cinema, they would sit with the tanpura and practise music until the wee hours of the morning.

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could lay his hands on - Sharat, Tagore, the Russian masters. But it is Romain Rolland's Jean Christophe that he considers his

Bible. He has read it nine times.

It was an encounter with Ustad Amir Khan Sahib that was to change my father's life forever.

My father first heard Ustad Amir Khan in Lahore in the early '40s and, he tells us, he could not eat, sleep or think, let alone sing, for weeks after that.

Their association began in Delhi after the Partition, and lasted until the end of Khan Sahib's life. Though Khan Sahib rarely sat down and taught him formally, every encounter with him sent my father into a daze for days after.

I have yet to come across a more poignant relationship between a guru and his shishya in our times. Today I see them on a spiritual plane as two travelling suns rotating around each other in time, all the more radiant for the presence of the other...

l often think of the immortal Ghalib ghazal Khan Sahib sang for Sathyu's documentary, set to my father's music. It was clearly composed for Khan Sahib, keeping in mind his vocalisms, bringing out the timeless profundity of his heart.

I remember how worked up I would get when the reviews would talk of my father as an extension of Khan Sahib. It was as if they were seeing only one side of him and not assessing him for what he really was. But my father loved such comments. "They hear him in me," he would say happily.

Over the years, however, he has come to be recognised for

his own contribution to music and for placing the Indore gharana on the map of Indian classi-

cal music.

Together, Khan Sahib and my father bequeathed priceless gifts on the Indore gharana — a breathtaking style that is both primordial and contemporary, a more detailed and profound use of Merukhand, and a voice throw that is a new statement on naada.

My father feels that one of the most neglected aspects of Hindustani music is the khayal bandish. Poetry as such has its place, but the lyric for the khayal has not been recognised as an art form. In my father's case, however, each lyric has been composed in a charged state and is a 'revealed' work.

When I used to ask him, "When did you think of this one?" or "What inspired those lines in *Eman?*, he would say, "Oh, the *mukhada* of that one came to me in Pakistan, ummm let me see, it goes:

"He ree sajani sanjh saloni

Kar kar singaar, chalo piya ke

Chalo man ki aas ab leho

bujayee...
"At that time it was just a momentary emotional outbur-st, but I dumped it somewhere in my mind, to call back when I would come across that same 'saanjh saloni.' Then, on my way back from Indore to Delhi, the train stopped at a small station in Ratlam, and I, alone in the compartment, looked out of the window at a huge tree and the song proceeded from where I had left off:

"Meet milan ke akulane Jug beetan lage, Jage bhag suhag pujao Gao nit rang raag Tore man kit baat ban aayee,

sajani saanjh ...

He often says to me about performing: "Beta, it is like having to be in samadhi in front of so many people." Even in a huge auditorium he asks the organisers to dim the lights on the stage and doesn't allow floodlights. He even refuses to allow the sound amplification system because its echoes disturbed his creative flow. And he never allows illegal recordings.

It is a miracle that despite all this he has travelled and perfor-

med as much as he has.

For me, all these years with my father have been journeys with music sitting right at home, every day, morning, evening, even as he talks, observes something... Journeys for which I thank god each day.

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heroes. The prevalent feel-ing is that the US oil embargo and virtual ultimatum and Japan's exclusion by the

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parachuted back to earth? I

inheritance? How can it he true that my