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An Interdisciplinary Study: The Nexus between Organology and Environmental Sciences (Geography and Forestry)

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ABSTRACT

The nexus between music and other academic disciplines is increasingly attracting research in recent times. Interrelationship which organology (a field of music that studies musical instruments, their construction (technology), and their historical development) establishes with forestry and geography; two typical environmental sciences, exemplifies the foregoing. This symbiotic association is evident in practical life applications and products of such relationship. Unfortunately, the current reality has not received scholarly exploration. Hence, this paper examined geography, forestry; two environmental fields and organology, a branch of music, a discipline in humanities, with a view to draw out the degree of interdependence established among them and the exigency of such sensitivity. With a bid to achieve the intended objectives, this study sought to answer the following questions: What definitive concepts designate geography, forestry and organology? How are the academic disciplines of this discourse interfaced and deductions could be inferred from such bond? Underpinned by the existing scholarly works, this ethnomusicological study sourced information through intentional, personal studies and observations by the researcher as the custodian of African musical instruments in his field of study. Corroboratively, Key informant interviews were conducted with professionals/experts in the various fields consulted, namely, climatologist, forest guards and the drummers (Ayangalu) as well as in-depth interviews for drawing out public views on the interrelationship among these three fields of study. From the study, it was discovered that music, an academic field entrenched in humanity/performing art, establishes a symbiotic association with geography and forestry drawn from environmental sciences. The sustainability of musical instrument, is avidly hinged on both geographical factors and forest progressively. Furthermore, it became apparent that interrelationship among the three disciplines of geography, forestry and music is implicative and gratifying from economic, cultural and scholarly perspectives. It was also unraveled that Interdependence among sectors which geography, forestry and music exemplified is succinct for arousing sensitivity, unity of purpose and collective efforts, essentially, within the ambit of forest management and drum maintenance practices. Conclusively, interrelationship which music and the environmental sciences (geography and, forestry) advance as expressed in this study is an exposition of lofty opportunities that abound among disciplines and field of studies for academic, economic and cultural exploits.

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INTRODUCTION

Interdisciplinary approach to research is not a new development in post modernism. Study of this nature is portended by synergy between sciences and social sciences, law and humanity, science and humanity/performing arts, agricultural biology and humanity, agricultural geography and humanity, among others. Citing organology as a template, the interrelationship between humanity which music (a performing arts) exemplifies and other disciplines such as geography, forestry, animal husbandry is gratifying. A field of agricultural science, forestry is fundamentally preoccupied with cultivation, management and conservation of forest and forest resources including trees, fruits and nuts as well as games. Geography as a socio/environmental science encompasses two fields of studies: physical and human geography. In physical geography, phenomena such as physical features/structures and environmental

factors spanning topography (land scape), mountains, plains, plateau, climate, river, lakes that characterize the planet earth are studied. On the other hand, matters related to human activities and sociology are interrogated in human geography, namely, agriculture, industrialization, commerce, human population. Meanwhile, animal husbandry (pastoralism) entails domestication and management of farm animals; nomadism or ranching, depending on the size of the farm. The conceptual frame work within which African musical instruments, essentially the south of Sahara variants, are studied is deciphered as "organology". The musical instruments of south of Sahara have been classified based on source of sound production into four main categories namely; membranophone, chordophone, idiophone and aerophone. Interestingly, to an appreciable degree these instruments are products of forest classes; membranophones, idiophones and aerophones are affiliated to forestry, animal husbandry and geographical field of study. This paper examined interface established among forestry, geography and organology, a field of music and the supposed sensitivity to such claim. This measure becomes relevant with a view to arouse pastoralism in music, from organology perspective and the needed sensitivity to such a stance. Conceptual definitions and relevance of such disciplines at the instance of musical instruments will be discussed. Management practices and measures that are necessitated to foster efficacy and sustainability of high-quality products/raw materials from forest and animals will also be interrogated.

CONCEPTUAL DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Geography

A vast number of conceptual definitions abounds with respect to geography as a field of study. Geography has been defined by Oxford dictionary as the study of physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, human activities, including the distribution of population and resources as well as political and economic activities. From an internet source, geography is delineated as the study of locations and human interactions with their environments. It entails investigation of the physical features of the Earth's surface and human societies. One more definition alludes to geography as the study of diverse environments, places, and spaces of earth's surface and their interactions. The list is unending at the instance of geography conceptual meaning. Abstracted from such scholarly insights, the following variables/constituents are apparent in geography as a field of study: physical features of the earth's surface, environments and human interaction with the environments, as well as human activities. From the highlighted components of geography, three areas/branches of geography are drawn; physical, human and environmental geography.

Physical Geography

Physical geography is concerned with the study of landscapes and environments (Arbogast, 2017) It is the field of geography that investigates the natural environment, landform features and processes designated as geomorphology (Bruce, Rhoads and Colin, 1993) ; rock types and natural resources delineated as geology (Harris, 1975); rivers, lakes and oceans (hydrology); weather and climate (metrology); soil (pedology) and biogeography that examines flora and fauna. In geomorphology, landforms such as plain, shield, mountains and plateau are interrogated. By extension, geomorphology studies processes spanning erosion, earth quake and landslide. The essential preoccupation of geology resides in rock, types and constituents of such rocks as well as diverse landforms features that emanate from them. Majorly, rocks embody mineral substances of distinct types namely; structural minerals, metals, fossils and fuels. Rivers, oceans and lakes which are indispensable components of the environment supply basic element (water) which are crucial for human, animal and plant survival. Water is an important element of climate. The climatic elements such as temperature, pressure, precipitation, humidity, wind, sunlight enable both physical and human environments. Designated as flora and fauna, natural vegetation and wildlife situated in the field of biogeography constitute an important component of physical environment. In addition, physical geography studies the planets and its constituents, namely; climate, ecology, hydrology and atmosphere.

Human Geography

In human geography, cultures, economics and society in which such is situated are interrogated. It explains how and the degree by which human activities affect the Earth's surface. In another connotation, human geography as a branch of geography has been understood as the study of interrelationship between people, place, and environment and how such vary across and between locations. Ratzel (1882) delineates as "synthetic study of the relationship between human societies and the earth's surface". Unlike physical geography which largely dwells on spatial emphasizes physical and environmental processes, human geography essentially concentrates on mutual relationship between nature and human beings. Though the foregoing varies from one region to another, the principles guiding human geography as well as its branches/types are the same across the globe. Bently (2023) identifies the following types of human geography; cultural geography, political geography, economic geography, and environmental geography. Cultural geography elucidates on interaction between culture and location. It also explains distribution of culture over spaces, creation of knowledge and meaning in various locations /regions, material resources and artifacts possessed by each region. As parts of cultural geography, values, beliefs and traditions/ practices of diverse groups of people are investigated. Understanding a people's culture is key to successful relationship to such a group of people. There could be inter and external cultural relationships between and among distinct regions of nations and globe.

In economic geography, the making of livelihood of the people is studied. Additionally, economic geography explains how economic earnings of people differ among spaces, places and regions and interconnectivity/ interdependence in economic activities of among regions of a nation or of the world. Cultural geography comprises the following branches; geography of agriculture, industrial geography and transport geography.

Political geography investigates situations in the urban centers in the state, nations and the globe. It also interrogates varying political unit boundaries and affiliations. Furthermore, this branch is concerned with subdivisions of government such as local states or nations with local, state and nation in hierarchical order. Political geography culminates in healthy interaction between individuals, states and territories.

Environmental geography

This is a subfield of geography that is preoccupied with spatial dimension of human-nature interaction, synergizing among the branches of physical geography; climatology, geology, hydrology, geomorphology and biogeography. Moreover, this branch embodies concept of environment acquired by man. Environmental geography is basically concerned with the study of living layers of the earth; atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere, which support every form of live.

Forestry

Forestry is a profession / field of study that primarily embraces science and practice of establishing, managing and conserving forests, trees and associated resources in a suitable manner to meet the desired goals, needs and values. Forest has also been deciphered as science and craft of creating, managing, planting, using, conserving and repairing forests and woodlands for human and environmental benefits. Yet, another source alluded to forests as the practice of managing and maintaining forest lands for commercial, public, and agricultural uses.

Though seemingly overlapping, quite a number of deductions could be made from these definitions of forestry. As a field of study forestry is situated in basic sciences; biology, chemistry and mathematics alongside applied sciences of ecology, silver culture, and management. Other issues/concepts arising from such definitions are “establishment”, “management”, “conservation” and use of forests. A venture that is often constitutionally undertaking by the government, forest establishment is capital intensive, demanding a large expanse of land. The following measures/ plans are germane to a successful forest reserve; site selection and preparation, of species, site preparation, proper planting techniques, seedling quality and timing of planting. Choice

Organology

Organology is an all-encompassing concept/term which studies musical instruments, their construction (technology), and their historical development. Organology in the domain of African music provides insight into culture, values and beliefs of a given African society stemming from the historical and anthropological approaches to this field of study. An essential task of organology lies on taxonomy; the system of classifying or allotting names to objects, terms, phenomena, concepts and devices. The two acclaimed scholars for grandeur works on African musical instruments for comparative study are Curt Sachs and Erich Von Hornbostel in the year 1914. Premised on India and Chinese systems, two criteria have evolved for classifying African instruments. While the India approach subscribed to source of sound production, the Chinese system classified the musical instruments in accordance with the materials for their construction, in which mention could be made of metal, wood, stone and skin as templates.

In consonance with the Chinese criterium which lays premium on sources of sound production, African instruments have been broadly categorized into four main groups; “idiophone”, “membranophones”, “aerophones” and “chordophones” by scholars. On this note, Nketia (1979) comments:

> It must be noted that, while the aggregate of instrumental resources used throughout Africa is quite large, the assortment used by individual societies is limited to a small selection from the four main instrumental classes …

Nketia’s observation is a terse in view of the fact that African musical instruments, regardless the large number and their variants remain within the bound of the four groups of idiophones, membranophones, aerophones and chordophones.

Idiophones

Deciphered as instruments that vibrate and produce sound simply by the body of the material (self-sounding) without external tension, this class of musical instruments embraces subdivisions based on the nature of sound production. In the light of the foregoing, mention should be made of shaken idiophone exemplified by rattle and sistrum; struck variants namely, wooden slit drum, wooden and stone clappers; tuned brands typified by xylophones and hand piano e.g. mbira and sansa. Stamped and scraped variants of idiophones equally abound. Notwithstanding the diverse subgroups, reiteratively, every idiophone is free from external tension, a unified factor for the larger class.

Membranophones comprise African musical instruments that produce vibration by stretched skins, membrane or leather over an opening. On general observation, instruments of membranophone class occur in distinct shapes in reference to the wooden materials

engaged for the construction. Single headed or single headed; closed at one end or both ends, in the similitude of idiophones, membranophones are subdivided into the following classes of instruments; upright drums which are abundantly distributed all over Africa are played with stick or hand; hour glass drums are more prevalent in savannah zone and forest belt of west Africa, essentially, south western Nigeria; friction drums which are scantly distributed and tuned drums located in the East African countries of Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya among others.

Aerophones

Aerophones are wind instruments in which case vibration is engendered by a column of air enclosed in a space or a tube. The container for the air enclosure span wood, metal and stone. Simulating idiophones and membranophones, aerophones are sub-divided into classes of flute, reed pipe, horn and trumpet. The flute family constitutes a class of aerophones. Of varied shapes and sizes, flutes are constructed from diverse materials; bamboo with natural hole, the husk of cane, the stalk of millet or in some cases, wooden materials. Generally, there exist flute that are stopped, while others are vertical, transverse, notched or round. The reed pipe is not significantly located as the flute. Single and double reed types abound. A prominent example of single reed sighted in the savannah region of west Africa is constructed from the stalk of millet or plant related to such. Horns and trumpets are aerophones that are principally made from animal horns, elephant tusks, bamboo stems, brass and copper. They may be head blown or side blown. There exist however, an aerophone named "bull roarer" that is devoid of enclosed air column.

Chordophones

Chordophones constitute a class of African instruments that vibrate by a stretched of strings or strings. Such instruments are played by either bowed or plucked. The sub-groups are the musical bow, zither, lute, harp and lyre. The musical bow is the most available set of chordophones. Variants occur, including earth bow that comprises a flexible stick stuck in the ground to which the upper end a string is attached. There is also the mouth bow in which resonation takes place in the mouth. In such a case, a section of the string connected to the bow which is either close to the tip of the bow or middle of it is held across the mouth. Besides the earth and mouth bow, bows with calabash resonator that are positioned in the middle of the bow or towards the tip abound. The zither is a chordophone delineated by the horizontal positioning of its strings. The body which acts as a resonator is made of slab of wood. Variants of zither exist such as raft zither, board zither, tube zither, monochord, idiochord, flat bar zither and bow zither. The lute is a chordophone instrument whose strings run parallel to its neck. Both bowed and plucked varieties exist in African societies. One -string fiddle named goge by the Hausa of Nigeria and gonje by the Dagomba of Ghana has been observed among others. Other brands include bowed lutes of two or four strings that may be made out of gut, plucked lute containing round resonator of gourd covered with skin or elongated wooden resonator and harp lute. Harp is another chordophone with arched neck from which strings run to the sound box at an angle (usually right angle). Diverse varieties of bow harp abound across Africa societies, particularly in the Savannah region of West Africa in Guinea, Niger and Northern Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad and Gabon. An instrument in which strings run from a yoke to a resonator, the lyre is concentrated in East African countries namely; Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Zaire. Distinct varieties are depending on sizes and number of strings. The begana of Ethiopia comprises eight to twelve strings; smaller size of eight strings in Kenya; four or five to seven or eight strings in Uganda.

INTERFACE AMONG GEOGRAPHY, FORESTRY AND ORGANOLOGY

Laudable insights with respect to global socio-cultural diversity are drawn from human geography. An integral arm of culture, music in a particular region of the world has always evolved with musical instruments. The foregoing is elucidative, considering unevenly distribution of certain musical instruments across the globe. A few of such instruments are ritual bound, dedicated to deities in diverse cultural societies of the world. The Yoruba "bata drum" is symbolic for Sango worship while "Agba Iledi" is associated with the Ogboni friatality. Time immemorial, "gbedu" has been sacredly associated with royal cult.

Besides ritual appropriation, musical instruments are contrived for socio functions, exemplified by Yoruba "agere", that is identified with the hunter. Agere alongside the intricate/professional dancing style by hunter family is conventionally showcased at occasions such as the death of a hunter and installation of "olori ode" (a new head of the hunter association). Agere is also played to entertain the hunter group or association at various periodical meetings.

Asides cultural influence, the socio-economic implication of geography in organology is not concealable. The availability of a vast number of instruments in their present locations could be sustainably adduced to commerce. Musical instruments procured consciously or inadvertently at certain geographical/cultural regions by merchants and traders are relocated to new destinations. Socio economic factor in no small measure has always been responsible for the widely distribution of quite a number of musical instruments in geographical centers that contrast their primordial sites. One other human geographical factor attributed to instrument relocation is migration. Exit of populace abound from certain areas to another for several reasons spanning; search of greener pasture (job), marriage, education, war to mention a few. Severally, amidst such geographical mobility, it has been discovered that an appreciable number and several varieties of musical instruments are often migrated from their original locations to new centers.

Environmental factors exert more exceeding influences on organology, essentially within the ambit of materials for instrument construction. It is apparent from the widely accepted Indian and Chinese taxonomy, that none of the classes of African musical instruments are overtly devoid of wood for their construction. Then, if wood is relevant for the construction of the instruments, it is needful to establish its source. Wood is a product of timber which in turn is primarily derived from the forest. One major concern and influence of physical/ environmental geography resides in forest establishment, growth and development. Quite a number of environmental/ ecological factors are responsible for sustainability of forest particularly, climate (abiotic factor) and soil (edaphic factor).

Climate is a decisive factor in geography/agriculture/ forestry on which every plant is sustained, either crop or tree plant, arable or cash crop. Climatology deciphered as the study of the long term state of the atmosphere, or climate is characterized by a variety of interacting factors designated as climatic elements; solar radiation, temperature, precipitation, humidity, wind, atmospheric pressure and ocean currents.

The most probable important element of climate is solar radiation. It constitutes the driving force for other factors, essentially, temperature and precipitation. The energy (solar radiation) having heated the earth's surface depending on the intensity afterward, determine atmospheric temperature which causes evaporation of water from the earth's surface. Progressively the solar radiation heats the air to initiate cloud development and precipitation.

Another more influential element of climate is temperature. An average temperature of a region over a wide apace of time potentially exerts great impact on the season and over all climate. Generally, global variation of average surface-air temperature are dependent of factors of latitude, continentality, ocean current and prevailing winds. While the effect of latitude is vividly showcased in the large north-south gradients in average temperature that exist in the middle and high latitudes in each winter hemisphere, continentality delineates the difference between continental and marine climate. This scenario emanates from the increased range of temperatures that abounds on land in comparison with that of water. The much impact of temperature consists in evaporation of water from the earth's surface which a requisite for could formation and precipitation.

Atmospheric humidity explains the amount of moisture or water vapor in the air. Absolute humidity is the concentration of water vapor or density in the air. Meanwhile, the water vapor content of the air relative to its content at saturation is depicted as relative humidity. Atmospheric temperature is a significant element of climate consequent upon its direct impacts on the atmospheric temperature. In other word, high humidity can potentially increase the temperature, making the environment warmer. Contrastingly, low humidity is apt for making atmosphere warmer as it increases the level of the existing temperature. Apparently, humidity is fundamental to precipitation.

Precipitation as a factor of climate denotes all form of water that fall from the atmosphere to the ground spanning rain, drizzle, ice crystals, sleet, hail and snow. It is evinced from the discourse that precipitation is impacted essentially by other variables such as solar radiation, temperature and atmospheric humidity. Howbeit, other climatic factors that have been cited, namely; wind, atmospheric pressure and ocean current are never undermined. They all play significant role in different capacities, particularly in ensuring adequacy and consistency of precipitation/ rain. Wind which is defined in its simplest form as the movement of the air severally exerts tremendous influence on temperature, humidity and precipitation, whereas the wind on the other hand is impacted by temperature differences and pressure gradients. Considered as the weight of the air, pressure differences often alter wind patterns which consequently influence weather and climate.

From the foregoing, it is evident that all the climatic elements are indispensable in engendering cloud formation, condensation and precipitation on which life sustainability is hinged. Climatology with the inherent climatic elements is not an end in itself. The study of climate becomes pertinent in view of its wider application to life situations/phenomena ranging from life sustainability (animals and plants), control of environmental hazards namely floods, storms, erosion, to mention few. The place of climate in forestry which is the focus of this study is supremely crucial.

Reiteratively, forest is a fundamental factor and material for the construction of most African musical instruments regardless of their groups; idiophone, membranophone, aerophone and chordophone. None of the group is absolutely devoid of wood, a primary forest product; ither in part or whole, each of the groups abstracts wood. Forest is not just a fundamental raw material of musical instruments, it is essentially crucial to the type and nature of instruments. Quite a number of instruments are strictly bounded to specified forest trees, particularly, the ritual variants.

While geographical factors and forests constitute formidable pivots on which organology is hinged, the latter is also significant in the present eco system. Music has often been funnily deciphered as "happiness catalyst", emanating from its assumption of social and cultural roles. The place of organology in cultural geography, political geography, economic geography, and environmental geography cannot be undermined. The socio-cultural and communal nature of African people inform observance/celebration of social events and activities, spanning festivals, ceremonies including marriage, burials, coronation, religious and rituals. Severally, such events appropriate music, to which drumming is fundamental.

Aside ceremonial role, the drums, specifically, the speech surrogates play a crucial role of social control to stem the tides of menace that plague the postmodern society, namely, infidelity, inebriation, drug addition, banditry among others. Meanwhile, the instruments in the similitude of vocal medium are didactically appropriated to instill norms, morals and values of the society in the populace, most importantly the youth unit of the society. The list is unending with reference to the significance of African musical instruments. However, it is pertinent to allude to informative role of musical instruments, especially the talking drum of the Yoruba. Such is another medium in which the speech surrogate is contrived to disseminate information that are sacrosanct to the kings or recite the panegyric names of such monarchs. Sometimes, the drum or gong may also be engaged to acquaint members of the community with information that inform urgent responses.

INFERENCE FROM INTERFACE AMONG GEOGRAPHY, FORESTRY AND ORGANOLOGY

The realization of geography and forest significant roles in organology could aptly evoke agitations and needful measures in the light of the prevailing realities. Such a stance transcends socio cultural and socio-economic application; it is scholarly implicative. In an age of interdisciplinary approach to academy, a study of this nature is exigent. Establishing a formidable bond among disciplines, such as geography and forestry alongside music across fields of study; science, applied science, socio science and humanities, is gratifying. Development of this nature is a testament of interdependence in all facets of life. It is a fool proof of individual relevancy in a community of entities. In academy, the spirit of collaborative-corroborative scholarly study is engendered to proffer the needed insights for apprehending life challenges in scholarship. The present discourse of interdependence has socio-cultural and socio-economic application between the users of African musical instruments (the drummers) and the forest guards.

Though allusion has always been made to distribution of African musical instruments across geographical regions, emphasis on environmental factors and other variables that inform such modality and order is not yet in the limelight. The distinction between the forest vegetation of the southern and the savannah of the northern Nigeria is neither arbitrarily nor accidentally contrived, rather, it is essentially substantiated by climatic factor. It is needful to establish the constant proportional relationship between the amount/rate of rain fall and the rate of plant growth/development, when all other factors such as soil fertility, and disease and pest control remain constant. Though rain as an integral element of precipitation suggests the most observable factor of climate, reiteratively, it is absolutely dependent upon other variable spanning sun radiation, temperature, humidity, wind among others.

Understanding the geographical/environmental implication of the musical instruments does not only expound the knowledge of the stake holders; the geographer and the instrumentalist, but also arouse the urgency for maintenance consciousness at the instance of forests, soil and other variables that enable the source of the instruments. It behooves the foresters to be intentionally intimated with a myriad of African instruments; drums, flutes among others as products of forest. Such realization transcends head knowledge; it implies deliberate inputs to ensure effective growth and development of forests from which drum materials are sourced. Similarly, the users of wood for drum construction should not be solely complacent with drum carving/production, rather should be inquisitive about the sources of the instruments (wood) as well as maintenance practices entailed to ascertain high productivity at the instance of forest materials that give birth to such musical instruments. Measures in this direction where all stake holders are engaged may aptly savage forests from poor management practices ravaging our society. Additionally, collaborative spirit is engendered in unity of purpose between the foresters and forest users including the drummers. Such a stance has both lasting and wider environmental, health and economic implication. Conscious forest establishment, even within the ambience of organology constitutes a positive drive towards environmental protection/ soil and water conservation which succinctly abates land degradation. Shade and natural air supplied by forests are requisites for healthy living. The withdrawal of carbon (iv) oxide from the atmosphere during photosynthetic process in plants avidly exemplifies air purification. Meanwhile, exploration of forest wood for constructing musical instruments amidst other uses engenders a reliable source of revenue and income for the government and the forest users; the instrument makers and the instrumentalists, drummers inclusive.

Allusion to interdependent relationship among, geography, forest and organology is still at a low ebb, if at all embraced. The success of forestry lies in environmental wellness embodied by geography. Consequentially, the sustainability of organology, particularly from African perspective is avidly hinged on both geographical factors and forest progressively. Unfortunately, decisive mention has not always been made of the relevance of geography and forestry to organology. Proactive measures are implied towards this present reality which would not only meaningfully widen role scope at the instance of geography and forestry, but will also present an evidence of interdisciplinary study.

CONCLUSION

This study sought to interrogate geography, forestry and music as three distinct disciplines situated within contrasting fields of study; environmental sciences, agricultural science and humanities. It advanced geography and forestry as the pivots on which organology is hinged. Corroboratively, the study vividly elucidated on rationale for disparity in the distribution of African musical instruments, a measure of geographical/climatic factors. While the study brought into lime light the evidence of interdependence among

geography/forestry and music (organology), it is insightful, considering the expanded role of geography and forestry with reference to their significance as primary material source for constructing African musical instruments. Citing this study as a template, ample opportunities abound for synergy between music and quite a number of other academic disciplines.

RECOMMENDATION

Self-esteem is sacrosanct to active involvement in any communal task or engagement. With a bid to foster effective and sustainable collaboration, stake holders; the geographers, foresters and drummers must endeavour to acknowledge the unique potential and relevance of each stake holder. Every relation should be devoid of denigration or insubordination to enable a deep sense of belonging. It behooves the government at various levels and non-governmental organization to be more intentional about funding research works of this nature (collaborative). Research grants will undoubtedly boost the morale of scholars drawn from constellation of academic disciplines to synergy efforts. Interdisciplinary study is implicative in proffering needed solutions to the impending security, environmental, health, economic, socio-economic, religious menace that delineate the present world.

This study dwelled on synergy between music and other academic disciplines. An array of prospects abounds for exploration in collaborative research between music and other fields of study.

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