CONCLUSION

Music is a universal language which transcends all barriers of country, race or religion. It unites man to man, but even more, it unites man to god. Music, it is said, is the language of the soul.

Indian music is said to be rooted in the Vedas. It is believed that God himself is musical sound, the sound which pervades the whole universe i.e. Nada Brahma.

The pre-independence era was a period when classical musicians were patronized by the princely states of India. Classical musicians could demonstrate their skill only when they performed before the kings and princes. On occasions such as festivals and ceremonies and specially organized functions, musicians performed their performances.

Britishers entered first, as traders and step by step changed themselves into the rulers of this country. They have brought with them the western spirit of enquiry into India’s heritage and past. Keeping the basic interest of colonial domination intact, the English officials, educationists and intellectuals displayed very wide interest which extended from studies of Indian flora, fauna, tribal customs and society to fine arts. It was but natural that they turned their attention also to the state of our arts like music, sculpture and painting.
Independence opened the gates of the world and the west in particular and cultural exchanges between India and the west increased very considerably and this resulted qualitatively in a different kind of musical interaction, a massive export and propagation of our music abroad, the like of which never took place in the past.

The Indian music which is the first expression of human sentiment and ethos has a long history with no breaks in its continual development and evolution since the earliest period of Indian history.

The instrumental music formed an integral part of Indian classical music. Instrument music was in the form of a dependent art in the earlier year i.e. it used to accompany other art forms like Dhrupad etc. from this status it has gradually developed over the years and in recent times it can be seen that it has not only taken the status of an independent performing arts but also taken a leading place in its own form, which is a remarkable transformation over the years.

Indian classical music has had an increasing populace of followers in the west. Interaction between Indian and Western Music can be traced back to the 18th century.

The first journey to western countries was perhaps by Ustad Shamsuddin Khan in 1894, the second journey was by Haszrat Inayat Khan in 1911, and went major projection of Indian Music was by Ustad
Allauddin Khan of Maihar who accompanied Uday Shankar, in his European tour as the top musician and advisor to the music troupe in 1929.

This visit of Ustad Allauddin Khan, helped to open up the presentation of various Indian instruments to the common listeners to Europe.

The most important twentieth century figure in any overview of Indian music and the west must be sitarist Pt. Ravi Shankar. Pt. Ravi Shankar had come with his brother Uday’s dance troupe to Europe in 1930s. Pt. Ravi Shankar had met many western musicians in his youth in Paris including Yehudi Menhuin. Yehudi Menhuin also became an important figure in promoting Indian classical music.

In 1955 Ali Akbar Khan was invited by Yehudi Menhuin to New York. He arrived America and performed an unprecedented concert at the Museum of modern art in New York.

In 1956 Pt. Ravi Shankar tour to U.K., Germany and United States. In this year he also recorded his first L.P. album “Three Rajas in London”. From 1956 he appeared on western stages with increasing success, particularly in U.S.A.

By the mid 1960s Pt. Ravi Shankar and Ustad Ali Akbar Khan they both had established himself as the major representative of Indian music in the west and their presence had for reaching effects on both popular and classical musicians. They both have become a symbol of the bridge
between tradition and change in Indian music and no Indian musician has ever had such a lasting impact in the west before or since.

Undoubtedly, the great Indian legends have given their great contribution to promote and propagate Indian classical music. Their efforts are priceless. These legends have helped to preserve our traditional heritage. But intercultural activities and Indian musical performances are not only the factor for globalization of Indian classical music but many international schools, institutes and universities helped to promote Indian classical music worldwide. These universities and institutes are offering Indian classical music as a subject.

Apart from this, we are familiar with the amount of efforts by Yehudi Menuhin, George Harrison, the famous Beatles, Mickey Heart, John Coltrane and John McLaughlin to popularize Indian Music.

Many Indian and foreign authors given their great contribution to Indian classical music. Their books have their own impact on the minds of readers – e.g. William Jones, Captain N. Augustus, Willard, C.R. Day, AH Fox Strongway, H.A. Popley etc.

Role of concern government and non-government agencies and role of media to promote Indian classical music could not be negligible.

The government of India and the state government took steps to foster art and culture. They encouraged artists not only by instituting various prestigious awards but also by establishing institutions such as the
ICCR, Sangeet Natak Academy, ICCR, which sends artists to different parts of the world as the country’s cultural delegates.

The media, be it electronic or print, has helped a lot in popularizing this music throughout the world. Through the TV and Radio the musicians and their music can be seen, heard and their feats recognized. Various music recordings companies and government media such as Doordarshan and AIR allowed artists to avail themselves of royalties, a step that has positively expanded the sphere of Indian music throughout the world. These steps have evidently added grace to Indian classical music and the world at large has come to know about this great treasure of India’s heritage.

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi also spread Indian music through Gandharva Veda Music. In the present day scenario, passion for Indian music is a highly noted feature in the west. While some people take it up for their deep rooted interest in music, some others are inspired by its soulful harmony.

Even in the United States and European countries Indian classical Music was treated with high esteem by musical organization, colleges and teaching institutes.

It is a matter of great encouragement for Indians that our rich cultural heritage is being not only popularized but encouraged in foreign land and people there keeping its purity in fact and spreading its wings
world wide. As a researcher I see a very bright future of I.C.M. specially instrumental as music instruments sound attracts and grip the mind in absence of knowing languages. This music is based on mass acceptance and audience appreciation. Therefore with changes in their appreciation levels and acceptance criteria's the music also undergoes some changes, but this should not be done at the cost of sacrificing the traditional aspect and values of our music. Through the style of playing in the coming years may change a bit but the popularity and the basic effect of instrumental music not only in India in universal level is going to take a very strong shape. Also can be visualized a more wide spread understanding and popularization of this art form.