

Chapter-1

Introduction

According to music specialists, music is the best and the most difficult performing art among the performing arts with which human civilization started. Therefore, it needs to be observed how music affects the intellect, social status and customs of a nation.

Bangladesh possesses a thousand- year old history of music. North Indian method of classical music was introduced in this country after the Muslim invasion as India in the 13th century. The time period covered within this thesis is limited to the Bangladesh period (1971-2002). However, if it starts from the 19th century in order to provide a rigid base for the subsequent analysis. Thereafter, entering into 20th century, a chapter up to the Indian period (1850-1947), music practice in East Bengal during Pakistan period (1947-1971), and lastly the Bangladesh chapter (1971-2002) – have been covered.

Although Muslims formed the majority population in Bangladesh, they were always kind towards art and music for political strains, lack of education and religious fundamentalism. Muslims lagged behind as the British snatched power from the Mughals (1757). The idolatry group established economically as landlords in the society with the help of British rulers (1757–1947). Their contribution to Indian Classical music was maximum. These phases are discussed as a build up to the present scenario. The music heritage of the past is not reflected much in this research work. After 1947, of conservative Indian Muslims, educated in Islamic education, took lead in the ruling system of this country due to backwardness of the Bengali Muslims in education and culture. They also instigated communalism for achieving political gains, by supporting the West Pakistan rule. In 1952, Bengalis withstood against the conspiracy of usurping their mother tongue as they were repressed in their political, economical and social rights. This began the cultural movement. Bengalis felt that their

classical music originated from North Indian classical music as they were tried to relate their heritage of education with aesthetic art. They tried to achieve excellence in different forms of music such as Dhrupad, Dhamar, Khayal, Tappa-Thumri etc. Bengalis attained independence through an armed movement in 1971, which initiated the practice of music. Some took lessons within the country and some in India and returned to their own land. Practice of classical music started in the homely atmosphere of Dhaka as well as in other districts of Bangladesh. Programmes on classical music were arranged at small stages and annual music conferences began to be held in Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Comilla, Khulna, Bogra and Mymensingh. Local music connoisseurs were the organizers of these programs. Artists turned professional with their amateurish performances. Training became necessary rather than performance. A group of musicians was created. Music history of the last thirty years of Bangladesh (1971-2002) was enriched. This history is included in the thesis.

Though Dhrupad and Dhamar have been declined, the practice of Khayal and Thumri continues enthusiastically in the present times. The geographical location of Bangladesh, advantages and disadvantages of music practice, music personalities, organizations, continuity of music practices of old and young musicians, music practice during the British period, Pakistan period and in the Bangladesh era are frequently mentioned in the thesis. To learn for a profound understanding of these matters, and geographical location of Bangladesh becomes essential. The significance of this knowledge about research work will be discussed along simultaneously.

Historical Background of Bangladesh:

The inception of Bangladesh as an independent and sovereign country took place on 16th December 1971. The present territory of Bangladesh was under the disposal of Muslim rule from 1201 (AD) until the last Nabab (king) of Bengal, Shirajuddowlah, was vanquished in the war of Palasi on 23rd June 1757. Consequently, the British Empire took over the office of

the ~~state~~ of Bengal. The present country of Bangladesh was a part of the then "Bangladesh" and ~~Asam~~ of British India. The undivided British India got freed from the British rule and was ~~divided~~ into two sovereign countries called Pakistan and India on 14 August 1947. Pakistan consisted of two major territorial parts called the West Pakistan and the East Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan gradually started protesting against the repression of the underprivileged people of the east. The people by the ruler class of the west They suffered for a prolonged time starting from 1947 until they heralded their independence on 26th March 1971. The declaration was followed by a nine month long blood shedding war before a sovereign and independent country called Bangladesh came upon the map of the world.

Geographical Location of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh is located in the South Asian region and by nature is a delta land. The territory of the delta land is confined over 20 degree 34 cm to 26 degree 38 cm by the north latitude and from 88 degree 01 cm to 92 degree 41 cm by the south longitude

Geographical Boundary:

- ◆ North: The West Bengal of India (Jalpaiguri District, Kuchbihar District, Meghalaya, and Asam Province).
- ◆ East: Asam, Tripura and Mizoram of India
- ◆ South: The Bay of Bengal.
- ◆ Southeast: Myanmar
- ◆ West: The West Bengal.

Bangladesh has a boundary of 3715 km with India over the northern, eastern and western frontier as well as of 280 km with Myanmar over the southeastern frontier. The coastal area of Bangladesh is 724 km

The Significance of The Geographical Location of Bangladesh:

Bangladesh holds a considerably important position in the international context from the perspective of its geographical location. Bangladesh is situated in the center of the countries that are abundant in agricultural and mineral resources of the southeastern region. This has resulted in a firm political and economic rapport with far off countries like Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippine, Singapore, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives etc. apart from the neighboring countries. Besides, with the Bay of Bengal to its south, situates Bangladesh possesses golden prospects of building up viable economic and trade relationship with the outer world through sea- route

The Religion, Language and Livelihood of the Inhabitants:

Religion: Most of the people of Bangladesh are Muslims. The percentage of the Muslims is 88.30 %. Hindus form 10.5 % of the total population, Christians 0.3 % and the rest form other religions.

Language: The national language is Bengali and the second official language is English.

Livelihood: 80 % of the population live in rural areas most of whom live on agriculture (63 %). The constituents of the population earn their living through service, business etc.

Geographical Description of Bangladesh:

Withstanding the moderate hill tract of northeastern and southern region and the limited high lands of north and northwestern region, the entire country of Bangladesh is said to be a plain land. It is one of the eminent deltas lands of the world. The rivers Padma, Jamuna and Meghna penetrate the land through the western, northern and northwestern region simultaneously and thus form a great delta land.

In terms of the pattern of soil, Bangladesh can be divided into three or four major areas: -.

➤ Hill tracts

- Sedimentary land formed out of alluvial deposit (Pleistocene)
- Plain land formed out of alluvial deposit.

Hill Tracts

It is believed that the hills of Bangladesh were formed while the Himalayas were rising in the tertiary age. This resulted in naming the hilly areas of Bangladesh as the "The hilly regions of tertiary age" These hill tracts are scattered from the north to the south and are homogeneous with Mount Lusat of Asam and Mount Arakan of Myanmar. This area is divided into two portions

- The hills of southwestern region; and.
- The hills of northeastern region.

The Hills of Southeastern Region:

Location:

The constituents of this region are Bandarban, Khagracharhi, almost the whole of Rangamati and some parts of Chittagong district

Features:

The hills are clustered closely with each other and are spread over from the west to the east. These hills are Fold Mountains by nature and are characterized with evergreen (rainforest) vegetation. They are also featured with narrow valleys through which hilly rivers flow. The average height of these is 650 meters. Crib-Cradong, the highest among all other mountains of Bangladesh, is 1230 meters high. The hills of this region are formed out of sandstone, stone and clay. The Feni, Karnaphuli, Shangu, Matamuhuri through the passage of these hill tracts.

The Hill Tract of the Northeastern Region:

Location:

These hills are situated over Sylhet" Shunamganj, Moulvibazar and Habiganj District

Feature:

The average height of the hills situated at the north of Moulvibazar district is 224 meters. The average height of the hilly land of Sylhet district is 30-90 meters. The hills of the Tripura Province of India are scattered over the northern region of this area. The slopes of these hills are steep and the surfaces are uneven. The amount of rainfall in this area is quite substantial. The northern portion of this region is characterized by hillocks.

Sedimentary Land Formed Out of Alluvial Deposit (Pleistocene):

Location:

The constituents of these hill tracts are Barendrabhumi of northwestern region, the Gad of Bhawals" Madhupur of mid-region and Lalmai Hills of Comilla District.

Feature:

5,000 years ago, while the Great Flood of Pleistocene Age occurred, it is believed that the alluvial deposits bore the rivers Padma, Brahmaputra and Meghna and branches of these rivers formed this area. The soil of this region is characterized by reddish and grayish color. Description of these areas is given below -

Barendra Bhumi:

The northern part of Rajshahi, the Western part of Bogra, the northwestern region of Rangpur and the northern part of Dinajpur are the constituent areas of Brendra Bhumi. This area is 6 to 12 meters higher than that of the level of floodplains.

The area is characterized by unevenness and a reddish and grayish soil. Divide Brendra Bhumi into four parts. The rivers Punarbhaba, Atrai and Jamuna.

The Gad of Madhupur and Bhawal:

This area is the second highest land of the Pleistocene age. The Gad of Madhupur and Bhawal are located over Ghazipur, Mymensingh and Tangail district. The high area situated in Mymensingh and Tangail district is called the Gad of Madhupur and the high area situated in Ghazipur district is called the Gad of Bhawal.

Features:

The region is 30 meters higher than that of the level of the plain land. This land gradually levels off with the plain towards northwest. The soil of this region is reddish, mixed with coarse sand.

Moynamati and Lalmai Hill:

Location:

Moynamati and Lalmai Hills are located 8 km away from Comilla City to the south.

Features:

The area of this region is 33.65 km and the average altitude is 21 meters. But deviations in height are observed over some places and in some portions it shoots over 45 meters. The soil is formed out of sand, gravel, coarse sand etc and characterized by red complexion.

Plain formed out of Alluvial Deposit:

Entire Bangladesh is a vast Flood Plain without taking into account the Hill Tracts and Pleistocene Sedimentary areas. Numerous rivers crisscross the country. Since the rivers flow through plain land they bring about occurrence of flood during the rainy season affecting most of the regions of the country. The alluvial deposits borne by the floods gathered over the years and formed the plains. These plains are further divided as outlined below.

(a) The Plain Land of Comilla:

About the entire area of Comilla, Noakhali and some part of Sylhet form this area. The altitude of this area is 5 to 6 meters higher than sea level and 4 to 5 meters higher than the flood line.

(b) The Basin of Sylhet:

The areas under this region are Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Hobiganj, most of the areas of Shatlamganj and the adjacent parts of Kishoreganj and Netrokona District. The altitude of the area is 3 meters higher than the sea level. A number of small water areas are dotted here that has a colloquial name called "Haor".

(c) The Plain Land at the foot of the Himalayas:

The greater Rangpur and Dinajpur District constitute this region. The altitude is 30 meters higher than sea level and 37.50 meters higher than sea plain.

(d) Flood Plain:

The constituent areas under this region are some parts Dhaka, Comilla, Sylhet, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Sherpur, Tangail, Bogra, Rangpur, Dinajpur and Rajshahi District. The Gad of Bhawal and Madhupur are situated in the middle of this area. There are a number of swamps bogs and lakes in this region amongst which the Chalanbil of Pabna District and the Haors of Mymensingh and Sylhet are worth mentioning. The altitude of Mymensingh is 18 meters higher than the sea level and of Bogra 20 meters higher than the sea level.

(e) The Coastal Plain Land of Chittagong:

The coastal area of Chittagong, Cox Bazar, Lakkhipur and Noakhali districts constitute this region. This plain is 8 to 9 km wide on an average. But at the mouth of river Karnafuli it is 26 km wide.

(f) Delta Region:

This region can be further divided into two parts

- i. Active Delta. The greater Faridpur and Barisal District are included in this region
Many shallow waters are observed in this region
- ii. Inactive Delta This region includes most of the areas under Kushtia, Meherpur, Zhinaidoho, Magura, Norhail and Jessore District. The rivers of these regions do not carry water.

(g) Plain Land formed due to the sea current:

This region is located to the north of the inactive delta. Ebb and flow tide (high and flow tide) is one of the characteristics of this region. The largest forest of Bangladesh, Shundarban -a mangrove forest, is located here. The area of Shundarban is 5,575-square km.

Source Dr. Jahangir Khaled Tarik Hossain, Dr, Saïd Khaled, Bangladesh Bishoyabali- Self-Assesment, Millars Publications, Dhaka May 1998. Page no 137-139

Note Words in italic are deemed to read as Non English words.

Bangladesh at a glance

Official name	:	Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh.
Capital	:	Dhaka (414040-square km./160 square mile)
Territory	:	West Bengal, Meghalaya, Asam at the north (India), The Bay of Bengal and Myanmar at the south, Asam and Myanmar at the east and West Bengal and Bihar Province of India at the west.
Area	:	148,393 square km /57,294 square miles.
Land area	:	139,0193 square km /53,673 square miles.
Water area	:	9,380 square km /3,621 square miles.
Coastal area	:	716 km /445 miles.
Forest area	:	25 Lac hectare (17% of the total area). Geographical, Location: Altitude- between 20.75 Degree and 25.75 degree at the north and latitude –between 88.33 degree and 92.75 at south
Number of Divisions	:	6
Number of Districts	:	64
City corporations	:	4
Number of Pouroshabha	:	187
Number of Thana	:	506
Number of Unions	:	4,451
Climate	:	The lowest temperature in January ranges between 49.60 degree (Fahrenheit) to 56.20 degree (Fahrenheit) and in July between 77.9 degree (Fahrenheit) to 78.90 degree (Fahrenheit).

Highest Temperature	In January 75.40-degree (Fahrenheit) to 78.40-degree (Fahrenheit) and in July 85.90-degree (Fahrenheit) to 89.00-degree (Fahrenheit) .
Yearly Temperature :	57.00 degree (Fahrenheit) to 100.00 degree (Fahrenheit)
	Rainfall The lowest is 120 cm and the highest is 500 cm.
State Language :	Bengali
Official Language :	Bengali and English.
National Days:	1) The Day of Independence – 26 th March 2) The Day of Victory – 16 th December 3) The Day of Martyrs – 21 st February. 4) The Day of Mourn –15 th August
Major Rivers :	The Padma, the Meghna, the Jamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Shitalakhya, the Surma and the Karnafuli
Major Agricultural Produce.	Rice, jute, tea, tobacco, sugarcane and pulses.
Major Industries :	Jute mill, sugar factory, paper mill, cement factory, newsprint paper mill, fertilizer factory etc.
Sea Ports :	Chittagong and Mongla.
Airports :	Zia International Airport (Dhaka), Chittagong, Jessore, Rajshahi, Osmani Airport (Sylhet). Ishwardi, Bansal, Cox'sbazar, Thakurgaon and Syedpur.
Radio Center :	Dhaka, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Rang pur and Sylhet (Transmitting center -Comilla, Rangamati and Thakurgaon).
Universities :	Government Universities 1. Dhaka University 2. Chittagong University 3. Rajshahi University 4. Jahangirnagar University (Savar), 5 Agricultural

University (Mymensingh), 6. Bangladesh Institute of Engineering and Technology (BUET, Dhaka), 7. Islamic University (Kushtia), 8. Khulna University, 9. Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (Sylhet), 10. Open University (Gazipur), 11. National University.

Private Universities:

1. North South University 2. Independent University. (Dhaka). 3. International University of Business, Agriculture and Technology (IUBAT, Dhaka). 4. University of Science and Technology (UST, Chittagong). 5. Darul Ahsan University (Dhaka), 6. Ahsanullah University of Science and Technology (Dhaka), 7. Central Women's University, (Dhaka), 8. Islamic University (Chittagong), 9. A M A International University (Dhaka), 10. The University of Comilla, 11. Asian University of Bangladesh, 12. East west University (Dhaka). 13. University of Asia Pacific (Dhaka), 14. Queens University (Dhaka), 15. Gana Vishwavidyalay (Savar-Dhaka), 16. The People's University of Bangladesh, 17. Memorial International University (Rajshahi) 18. BIADT (Bangladesh Institute of Art Design & Technology).

Population	:	Population- 11,14,55,185 (presently- 12.4 crore) Population density -755/ square km. Female to Male ratio -100:105.86 Average size of the family- 6 persons (app) Rate of population density: 1.75
Economic Attributes	:	Per capita average annual income -11,284 Taka (1996- 97)

Labor force : 2 crore 27 Lacs

Rate of
Unemployment : 30 percent.

Agriculture Related : Labor involved in agriculture = 77.00% Agricultural land 2,23,53,000 acre Per capita agricultural land = 0.22 acre. Annual demand for food (1996-97) = 203.64 Lac tons. Annual Production of Food (1996-97) = 182.25 Lac tons. Per capita quantity of food: = 16 ounce per day. Shelter (per year): = 281,500 New employment (per year) - 750,000 The highest populated area- Dhaka district, 4,203 person per square km. The least populated area -Bandarban district, 51 persons per square km.

Education Related (1997): Literacy rate -49% (1997)

Number of students in primary school-1, 30,45,000 Number of students in secondary school- 56,50,320 Number of students in Madrashah -16,05,000 Ratio of teachers to students (1997): Primary - 1:62, secondary - 1:40 college - 1:34, University 1:17 Yearly expenditure for a student (primary) -365 Taka Yearly expenditure for a student (secondary) -559 Taka. Yearly expenditure for a student (College) - 1321 Taka. Yearly expenditure for a student (University) - 17,207 Taka.

Health Related: Ratio of doctors to population - 1:5749. Ratio of hospital beds to population - 1:3347. Ratio of nurse to population - 1:5762 Health place Cox's Bazar.

Source: (1) Dr Jshangir Khaled Tanik Hossain, Dr. Said Khaled, Bangladesh Bisbojabali- Self-Assessment, Millars Publications, Dhaka May 1998. Page no. 137-139.

(2) Bangladesher Diary, 1999, Page- 01-05.

Review of the Relevant Literature and Importance of the Study:

Three major works studies have been done in the classical music, especially on the forms of Khayal and Thumri, - one is by Ajay Singha Roy, and two books by Ajit krishno Bose (Ustad Kahini) and Bimla Kanto Roy Chowdhury (1909-1980) (Bharati Sangeet Cough). However, some books by music experts and musicologists of east Bengal have been published from Kolkata. Among them Narayan Chowdhury of Comilla (14.10.1912-13.11.1991), Nani Gopal Banerjee of Bikrampur (15.08.1910-15.04.1995) Dhakar Gulam Mustafa (Rag Sangeeter Etihash), A. B. M. Nurul Anwar of Mymensingh are noteworthy. But these books provide very mere information about music and music personality of Bangladesh.

Of the three books mentioned -“Pub Banglar Uchchango Sangeet” by Aajoy Singha Roy is the only book which is very significant, informative and enriched with contents Sequential and informative discussion on music history, artists, music patrons rajas and Maharajas from of Dhaka, Mymensingh, Tripura, Bramhinbaria, Agantala, Sylhet, Barishal and Chittagong in the period between 1850 to 1947 form an important section in this book. But information and music society of other regions such as Jamalpur, Sherpur, Tangail, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Khulna, Kushtia, Bikrampur, Manikgonj are not mentioned in the author book. And not discuss the districts mentioned especially after 1947 because the period was stipulated (1850-1947) in the title. The other writer, Mr Ajit Krishna Bose took *talim* in Vocal music from Ustad Gul Mohammad Khan (?-1947) of Agra Gharana of Dhaka. In his book “Ustad Kahini” (Asima Prokasoni, 1989, Kolkata, the author refers to the renowned Ustads of Kolkata and India centering his Ustad But there is no reference to any Bengali and non-Bengali musicians of Bangladesh.

The reason on being that both of them – sitar player Ajay Singha and vocalist Ajit Krishna Bose left Bangladesh after 1947. So they were not aware of the classical music of Bangladesh after 1947. Musicologist Sakumar Roy, of Dhaka took *talim* in vocal music in Dhaka from

1932 to 1944. But none of these books contain a detailed music history of Dhaka. Only references of Dhaka are found in the preface and introduction to the author in his book "Bharatiya Sangeet Ifihas Padhiti" (1975, Sharma, K. L Mukhopaddhaya, Kolkata) "Bharatiya Sangeet Kosh" (Published by – Imdad Khan School of Sitar, 1984, Kolkata) by Roy Chowdhury Bimala Kanta which is a music dictionary. This brief book contains information about some generations of music connoisseurs, Zamindar family. But, generations of music families of Chittagong, Khulna, Comilla, and Brahminbaria are not included in this book. Therefore for the purpose of the study, Bangladesh has been divided into seven regions Dhaka, Mymensingh, Comilla, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Barisal and Khulna and one-generation chart for each region and another for Dhaka city have been included in thesis.

The first book is highly informative and contains one hundred and twenty pages while the second book is a memoir. Though the second book contains 186 pages, life in Dhaka and Kolkata is discussed in only 112 pages. It seems more studies are required to cover the total music information of Bangladesh. But due to the non-unavailability of music faculty at the University of Bangladesh. Such research studies were not conducted and therefore there are hardly any published works or books for the later age. Professor D.K Bhonsle, my supervisor and guide showed his skill and prudence in selecting the place and topic for this thesis.

Hypothesis:

Bangladesh has continued the traditions of Practice and patronization of classical music for the last hundreds of years. There are two streams of classical music in this subcontinent- one is south Indian Music and another is north Indian Music. South Indian music is practiced only in South India. But, the popularity of north Indian music has led to many south Indian artists are performing and practicing north Indian music. North Indian music was practiced and is in vogue at present in Afghanistan, Pakistan and in Independent Bangladesh. But, the history of classical music practice, accomplished musicians and music patrons of Bangladesh are not

included in the music history of the subcontinent. However, there is hardly any good research work done in this area. It is that hidden music history and facts uniform the subject matter of this research work and makes it a reality. It was after a deep scrutiny— that the topic of this research works my country, my university as well as the information available from the world has been thought and used as subject matter of this research work

Objectives of the Study:

The subject matter of this study will support the usefulness of the above explanation. Since the study limits itself from 1947 to present times, it will require going back and forth to explain its proportional method.

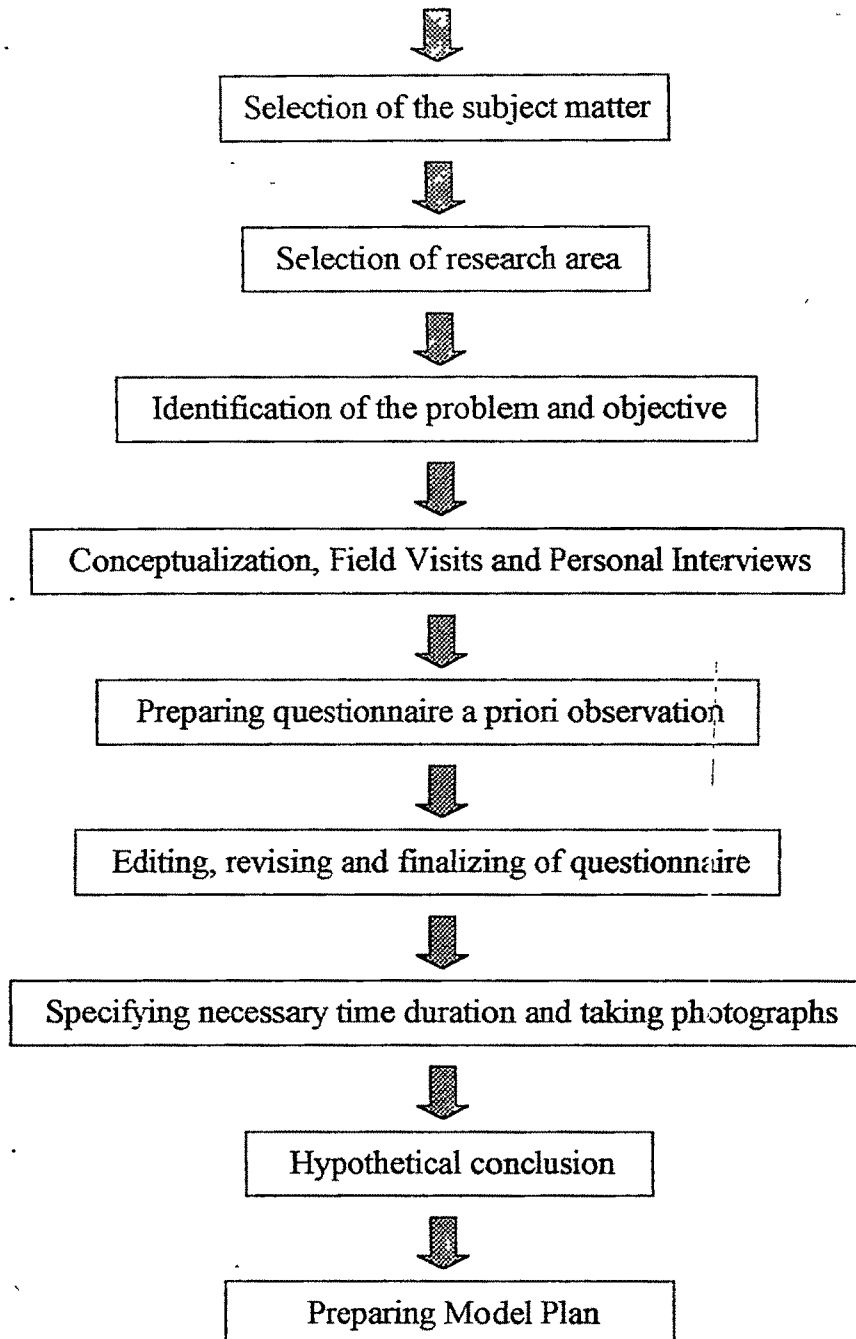
1. Location, Population, cities, music personalities and organizations of Bangladesh.
2. Music patronizing Zamindar class – their music practice and their social and economic status.
3. Past and present music practitioners.
4. History of 1850 to 1947 (British-India), 1947 to 1971 (Pakistan) period), and 1971 to 2002 (Bangladesh period) – to maintain the continuity of classical music practice
5. Khayal and Thumri, which originated from north Indian music and from the popular creative music of Bangladesh – is the subject matter of my study but not the old method of Indian music.
6. Many artists of East Bengal went to Kolkata and many came to Bangladesh from India due to the partition of 1947. To explain the origin, introduction, performance and training of their music practice – a comparison is drawn with Kolkata

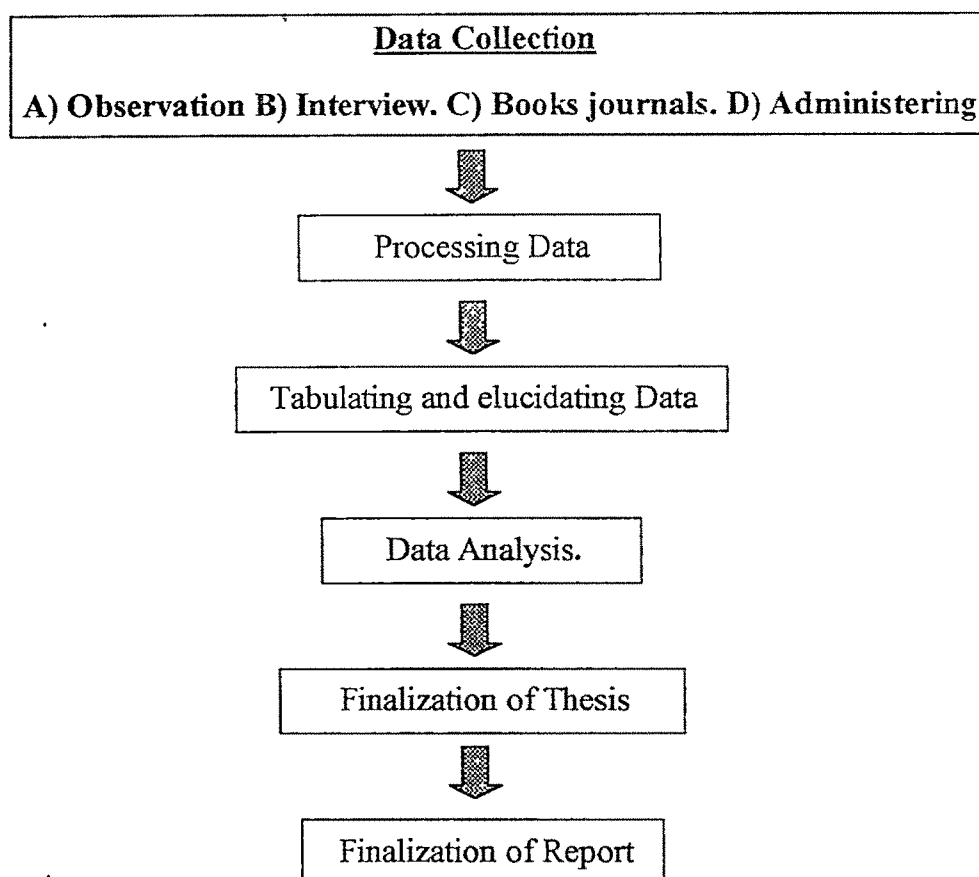
Methodology and Sources of Data:

Although many research scholars of Kolkata worked on the music of Bangladesh but music history of East Bengal was neglected due to political reasons. So, it was really difficult to find the sequential history of north Indian music in Bangladesh

Information has been collected from the above mentioned few books: Monthly 'Sargam', the only music journal published from Bangladesh; old newspapers and magazines (most of them destroyed during the liberation war of 1971, aged music conssiems, central library of radio and television; Bangla Academy library; collectors' records; Radio journals, TV guides, old annual publications of Schools; history of Rajas and Maharajas; their houses and places of soiree' and from many other books and interviews. Especially, 'Bangladesher Sangeet: 1947 Theke 1998' – a sequential article published in monthly 'Sargam' by musicologist Ustad Babu Rahman of Bangladesh – helped in collecting the history of the last fifty years. Other sources of information are – the district history published in District gazetteers, personal library of co-guide Ustad Babu Rahman and travelling in field level. Sequential plan of the program is enclosed here to carry out the research work properly.

Sequential Description of the Research Work





Outline of the study:

Names, Pedigrees and contributions of many accomplished artists who are staying in the nooks and corners of Bangladesh – are mentioned in the conclusion. Hypothesis of this study has been analyzed elaborately and authentically.

Geographical particulars and location of Bangladesh, music tradition of Kolkata as well as India and Dhaka – are mentioned in the introduction. Unfocused but important music related matters of the music history are included for better results from the research work and to expose Bangladesh to the music World. Bangladesh is divided into seven music divisions and maps and all of these divisions are included. Cities, and music organizations, and places related to accomplished musicians are marked of in the maps. Also some rare photographs

from each division are enclosed. And still photographs from each division and still photographs of the music houses of Dhaka as well as Bangladesh are included for authenticity of the work.

History, programs on classical music Programmes, names of the artists and if possible names of the programs of Radio Bangladesh (1939-2202) and Bangladesh Television (1965-2002) have also been mentioned.

Significance Importance of the study.

Introduction, History, and life sketches of artists of instrumental music have been included along with vocal music. Interview, identity and photograph of performance of renowned tabla artist are added, as rhythm instrument is necessary for vocal music. Interview and necessary photographs of five artists of different periods of Bangladesh are included in the interview chapter. Interview, biography and photographs of vocalist Pandit Bareen Majumdar (14.02.1919-03.10.2001), tabla player Sri Madan Gopal Das (b.1939-), vocalist Ustad Niaz Mohammad Chowdhury (1948), vocalist, music composer and musicologist Ustad Babu Rahman (02.11 1954) and the most bright classical music artist of present day and flute player Abdul Bari Siddiqui (1962) have been included. Thus entire information and complete history of the selected time and topic of my research work has been exposed.

Accomplished musicians and their performances of the districts, which are not mentioned, previously are discussed in the last chapter. In continuation the importance and practice of north Indian music in Bangladesh is also included. Therefore the present research works seems fulfilling. This piece of work is an attempt of an academic study in the subject of music. Bangladeshi students who study at different universities in India have done PhD on different branches of music. Since some of these works have not been published, researchers come unaware of its significance. Therefore the present study attempts at publishing the work in future for the benefit of other researches. We could not know how importantly these works

have been done, as they were not published publicly. In this regard, I shall make my best effort to publish this thesis as a book