

Contribution of Prominent Lyricists in the Flourishing Tradition of Duet Songs in Hindi Cinema



Kamaljit Kaur
Research Scholar,
Dept. of Music,
Punjabi University,
Patiala, Punjab, India



Alankar Singh
Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Music,
Punjabi University,
Patiala, Punjab, India

Abstract

Hindi film music is a genre of Indian Music which comprises of Classical, Semi-Classical, Light, Folk based and devotional songs. Every film song is a joint venture of the lyricist, music director, director of the film, the musicians, singers etc. Love being the main theme of every Hindi film, the male-female duet songs comprise a large number of songs. Various lyricists composed these songs for Hindi films. From the very beginning, the lyrics played an important role in popularizing these duet songs. Specially, the love based male-female duets penned by these lyricists made an incredible impression on the minds of the listeners.

Keywords: Cinema, Hindi Films, Lyricist, Duet Songs.

Introduction

Among the five Fine Arts, music and poetry have been denoted as sister Fine Arts. These two arts go hand in hand in the world of Film Music very beautifully and effectively. It has been experienced that poetry and music together have got the ultimate output of the best acknowledged duet songs. It would be revealing the fact that soulful and meaningful lyrics, pave the path to superb musical compositions because the words of the songs stir and motivate the musical spirit of the Music Directors to design the tune of the song in order to highlight the situation of the story. In any solo or duet song, the situation in the film, the suitability of the song according to the situation and the music according to the demand of the lyrics makes the particular song more popular and famous for the audience. Different situations originate the variety in film songs.

Objective of the Study

The objective of this research paper is to highlight the contribution of famous lyricists of duet songs in Hindi films.

Hypothesis

In every Hindi film, a number of songs are featured as fillers depicting or highlighting the emotions during a particular situation. The words or lyrics are understood by the general audiences more than the music. Hence, the contribution of the lyricists is very important in popularizing Hindi film songs.

A duet is a term used in Hindi Cinema for the song sung by two singers. These duets are based on different situations and relations. In other words, duet means any piece of music performed by two people. This performance may be between two males, two females or male-female singers. Therefore, there are three types of duet songs in Hindi Films i.e. male-female, female-female and male-male duet songs. Most of the duets in Hindi Cinema are male-female duets because love is the prime substratum of male and female relationship. Therefore, the songs related to love cover countless aspects. These duos also consist of the different moods like conjunction-separation, happiness-sadness, nick-picking, teasing each other with the help of lyrics. Generally the male-female duets are associated with the love themes but they also conceptualize other subjects like devotional songs, patriotic songs, seasonal songs and cultural songs etc.

A Hindi film song is creation of joint efforts of the music director, film director, lyricist, singer, accompanying artists, music arrange, the actors etc. According to the demand of the situation, the lyricist creates a song, the music director composes it. Hence, the role of the lyricist is very important in creating these beautiful melodies of Hindi Cinema. The popularity of a song depends much on its words. Various lyricist penned

songs on every aspect of human life. The heart touching high qualitative poetry of these romantic duets made them imperishable. The following are some prominent lyricist who composed duet songs in Hindi films:

Kedar Sharma

Kedar Sharma was a famous lyricist of 1930s. He was born on 12 April 1910 in Narowal (now Pakistan). He is known as the first lyricist of Hindi Cinema¹. His films were known for romanticism. He basically got fame with the two romantic duets i.e. *Jinhe mitna ho who mitne se dar jaaya nahi karte* from the movie *Baawre Nain* (1950) sung by Geeta Roy and Mukesh.

One of his duets *Mujhe sach sach bata do* sung by Mukesh and Raj Kumari which was the biggest hit of the same movie introduced the conversational trend in the songs of Hindi Cinema.² Some more duets of Kedar Sharma are: *Dekha tu hai ab baat piya ki*, Vidyapati, 1937 (Kanan Devi-K.C. Dey); *Is patange ki haqiqat*, Neel Kamal, 1947 (Raj Kumari-Mukesh); *Bahut asan hai chilman se*, Rangeen Ratein, 1956 (Lata-Rafi); *Dekho dekh raha tha papiha*, Friyaad, 1964 (Suman Kalyanpur-Mahendra Kapoor) etc.

D.N. Madhok

D.N. Madhok was a prominent lyricist of Hindi Cinema in the 1940s to 1960s. He was born on 22 October 1902 in Gujrawala, British India.³ He started his career with the film *Radhey Sham* (1932). He wrote over 800 songs in his career. His poetry was ultimately about the joy of living. He was also known as one of the earliest lyricists of Hindi Cinema. He has so many love based songs to his credit. Some of his duets are: *O jane wale balma*, Ratan, 1944, (Ameerbai Karnataki-Sham Kumar); *Taaron bhari raat hai*, Kajal, 1948 (Suraiya-Rafi); *Maine dekhi jag ki reet*, Sunehre Din, 1949 (Shamshad-Mukesh); *Tare wahi hain*, Anmol Rattan, 1950 (Lata-Rafi); *Badi mushkil se aaisi sham ayi hai*, Tarang, 1952 (Geeta-Rafi); *Mera nanha sa dil hai*, Oot Pataang, 1954 (Sudha Malhotra-Rafi) etc.

Majrooh Sultanpuri

Majrooh Sultanpuri was a famous Indian Poet, a lyricist and a song writer in Hindi Cinema. He was born on 1 October 1919 at Sultanpur Village in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh.⁴ He touched almost every aspect in his songs like *ghazals*, *quawallis*, *mujras*, *bhajans*, folk based songs, sad, comic songs, discos and romantic songs too. He gave a number of hit songs to Hindi Cinema. He also wrote many duet songs based on romanticism and also introduced a new style of dialogue song writing during the era of 60's for example *Haal kaisa hai janab ka*, *Kya khayal hai aap ka*, in the movie *Chalti Ka Naam Gadi* (1958).⁵

Some of his famous duets are *Udher tum hasin ho*, Mr. & Mrs. 55, 1955 (Geeta Dutt-Rafi); *Jane kahan mera*, Mr. & Mrs. 55, 1955 (Geeta Dutt-Rafi); *Ankhon hi ankhon mein ishara ho gaya*, C.I.D., 1956 (Geeta Dutt-Rafi); *Chhod do anchal*, Paying Guest, 1957 (Asha-Kishore); *Achha ji main hari*, Kala Pani, 1958 (Asha-Rafi); *Yeh ratein yeh mausam*, Dilli Ka Thug, 1958 (Asha-Kishore); *Chori ho gayi raat*,

Ishara, 1964 (Lata Mangeshkar-Mahendra Kapoor); *Dil pukare aare aare aare*, Jewel Thief, 1967 (Lata-Rafi); *Chadhti jawani meri*, Carvaan, 1971 (Lata-Rafi); *Kahi karti hogi wo mera*, Phir Kab Milogi, 1974 (Lata-Mukesh) etc. He was awarded Dada Sahab Phalke Award Government of India's highest award in the field of Cinema in 1993.

Shakeel Badayuni

Shakeel Badayuni was born on 3 August 1916 in Badayun, Uttar Pradesh. He was trained in many languages like Arabic, Urdu, Persian, Hindi etc. His writing genre was related to Ghazal singing but he also wrote on various topics like the betterment and upliftment of the society. He is also known for his romantic poetry which deeply touched the hearts of the audience⁶.

Shakeel wrote many hit songs like *Man tarpat hari darsan ko aaj*, Baiju Bawra, 1952 (Rafi); *Mohe panghat pe*, Mughal-E-Azam, 1960 (Lata); *Pyar kiya to darna kya*, Mughal-E-Azam, 1960, (Lata); *Madhuban mein radhika nache re*, Kohinoor, 1960 (Rafi); *Mere mehboob tujhe meri muhabbat ki kasam*, Mere Mehboob, 1963 (Rafi); *Aaj purani rahon se*, Aadmi, 1968 (Rafi) etc. He also gave many duets to the film industry like *Tumhein pake humne jahan pa liya*, Gehre Daag, 1952 (Asha-Rafi); *Matwala jiya dole*, Mother India, 1957 (Lata-Rafi); *Do sitaron ka zamin par hai milan*, Kohinoor, 1960 (Lata-Rafi); *Duniya mein nahi koi yaar wafadar*, Amber, 1960 (Lata-Rafi); *O chhaliya re chhaliya*, Ganga Jamuna, 1961 (Lata-Rafi); *Tere naaz uthane ko jee chahta hai*, Grahasthi, 1963 (Shamshad Begum-Mukesh); *Yaad mein teri jaag jaag ke hum*, Mere Mehboob, 1963 (Lata-Rafi); *Ik shehenshah ne banwa ke hasin tajmahal*, Leader, 1964 (Lata-Rafi); *Sawan aye ya na aye*, Dil Diya Dard Liya, 1966 (Asha-Rafi); *Mai hoon saaqi tu hai sharabi*, Ram Aur Sham, 1967 (Lata-Rafi); *Aai sawan*, Mela, 1971 (Shamshad Begum-Mukesh); *Aayi zindagi ki raat*, Wanted, 1961 (Asha-Rafi) etc. Government of India awarded him with Geetkar-e-Azam.⁷

Sahir Ludhianvi

Sahir was born on 8 March 1921 in Karimpura in Ludhiana in a Muslim family. He was an Indian poet and Hindi film lyricist. His work influenced Indian cinema a lot.⁸ Sahir was an emotional and sensitive poet. He wrote so many hit songs like *Man re tu kahe na dheer dhare*, Chitrakala, 1964 (Rafi); *Tora man darpan kehlaye*, Kajal, 1965 (Asha); *Kabhi kabhi mere dil mein khayal*, Kabhi Kabhi, 1976 (Mukesh); *Mai pal do pal ka shayar hun*, Kabhi Kabhi, 1976 (Mukesh) etc. He touched almost every aspect like patriotism, devotional aspect, values of society and the senselessness of war and politics. He also wrote many love based duos which are still afresh in the memories of the audience. Sahir won *Filmfare Award for Best Lyricist* for *Taj Mahal* (1963) and *Kabhi Kabhi* (1976). He was awarded with the Padma Shri in 1971.

Some of his favorite duets are: *Mang ke sath tumhara*, Naya Daur, 1957 (Asha-Rafi); *Sathi hath badhana*, Naya Daur, 1957 (Asha-Rafi); *Udhein jab jab zulfein teri*, Naya Daur, 1957 (Asha-Rafi); *Zindagi bhar nahi bhoolegi wo barsaat ki raat*, Barsaat Ki

Raat, 1960 (Lata-Rafi); *Chha gaye badal neel gagan par*, Chitralkha, 1964 (Asha-Rafi); *Keh doon tumhein ya chup rahoo*, Deewar, 1975 (Asha-Kishore); *Is reshmi pajeb ki jhankar*, Laila Majnu, 1976 (Lata-Rafi); *Apki mehki hui zulf ko samjha dijiye*, Trishul, 1978 (Lata-K.J.Yesudas); *Janeman tum kamaal karti ho*, Trishul, 1978 (Lata-Kishore); *Baahon mein teri masti ka ghera*, Kala Pathar, 1979 (Lata-Rafi); *Vaada hai vaada*, The Burning Train, 1980 (Asha-Kishore); *Hum apki ankhon*, Pyaas, 1983 (Geeta-Rafi); *Yeh dil tum bin kahi lagta nahi*, Izzat, 1986 (Lata-Rafi) etc.

Shailendra

Shailendra was a popular Indian Hindi lyricist. He was born on 30 Aug 1923 at Rawalpindi, Panjab.⁹ He made a tremendous collaboration with the filmmaker Raj Kapoor and the composers Shankar-Jaikishan. Raj Kapoor noticed Shailendra, when the latter was reading out his poem *Jalta hai Punjab* in a *Mushaira*¹⁰. After that Shailendra wrote lyrics for many successful Hindi film songs of 1950s and 1960s.

Shailendra always conveyed the feelings of the common man like happiness, love, devotion and dejection etc. He wrote many famous songs like *Awara hoon*, Awara, 1951 (Mukesh); *Mera joota hai japani*, Shri 420, 1955 (Mukesh); *Sab kuchh seekha humne*, Anari, 1959 (Mukesh); *Kisi ki muskurahaton pe*, Anari, 1959 (Mukesh); *Khoya khoya chand*, Kala Bazar, 1960 (Rafi); *Ajeeb dastan hai yeh*, Dil Apna Aur Preet Parayi, 1960 (Lata); *Jhoomti chali hawa*, Sangeet Samrat Tansen, 1962 (Mukesh); *Har dil jo pyar karega*, Sangam, 1964 (Lata, Mukesh, Mahendra Kapoor); *Dost dost na raha*, Sangam, 1964 (Mukesh); *Aaj phir jeene ki*, Guide, 1965 (Lata); *Piya tose naina laage re*, Guide, 1965 (Lata); *Kya se kya ho gaya*, Guide, 1965 (Rafi) etc.

Shailendra also wrote many romantic duets which got fame and were established in the minds of people. These duets are *Patli kamar*, Barsaat, 1949 (Lata-Mukesh), *Mud mud ke na dekh*, Shri 420, 1955 (Asha-Manna Day), *Pyar hua ikraar hua hai*, Shri 420, 1955 (Lata-Manna Day), *Ramayi vasta vaiya*, Shri 420, 1955 (Lata-Rafi), *Yeh raat bheegi bheegi*, Chori Chori, 1956 (Lata-Manna Day), *Dil ki nazron se*, Anari, 1959 (Lata-Mukesh), *Sanjh dhali dil ki lagi*, Kala Bazar, 1960 (Asha-Manna Day), *Tum he hi mere jiwan me*, Ek Dil Sau Afsane, 1963 (Lata-Rafi), *Aa ha ayi milan ki bela*, Ayi Milan Ki Bela, 1964 (Asha-Rafi), *O sanam tere ho gaye hum*, Ayi Milan Ki Bela, 1964 (Lata-Rafi), *O mere sanam*, Sangam, 1964 (Lata-Mukesh), *Dil ki gireh khol do*, Raat Aur Din, 1967 (Lata-Manna Day), *Saath ho tum aur raat jawan*, Kanch Ki Choodiyan, 1967 (Asha-Mukesh) etc.

Kaifi Azmi

Kaifi Azmi was born on 14 January 1919 in Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh. He was an Indian Urdu Poet. He started his poetical career as a ghazal writer. He wrote many ghazals in the films like *Waqt ne kiya kya hasin sitam*, Kagaz Ke Phool, 1959 (Geeta); *Jhuki jhuki si nazar*, Arth, 1982 (Jagjit Singh); *Tum itna jo muskura rahe ho*, Arth, 1982 (Jagjit Singh) etc. His association with the Progressive Writers Movement and Communist Party influenced him to write on social issues and patriotism too. One of the biggest

examples of that is *Kar chale hum fida jano tan sathio*, Haqeeqat, 1964 (Rafi).¹² His poetry also contained themes of love and romance. Some of his duet numbers in the Hindi movies are *Dar lage duniya se balma*, Buzdil, 1951 (Lata-Tala Mehmood); *Nasib hoga mera meherbaan*, Forty Days, 1959 (Asha-Manna Day); *Chhai ghata bijli kadki*, Apna Hath Jagannath, 1960 (Asha-Kishore); *Jis din se maine tumko dekha hai*, Parwana, 1971 (Asha-Rafi); *Sham rangin hui hai*, Kanoon Aur Mujrim, 1981 (Usha Mangeshkar-Suresh Wadekar) etc.

Qamar Jalalabadi

Qamar Jalalabadi was an Indian poet and lyricist of songs of Hindi movies. He was born as Om Prakash Bhandari in a Punjabi family in 1917, in Jalalabad near Amritsar. He was known for many comic songs like *Aaj pehli tarikh hai*, Pehli Tarikh, 1954 (Kishore); *Aaiye meherban*, Howrah Bridge, 1958 (Asha); *Mera naam chin chin chu*, Howrah Bridge, 1958 (Geeta); *Mera rang de basanti chola*, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, 1963 (Rafi) etc. He also gave his romantic words to many duet numbers like *Jane meri akhiyon ne dekha hai kya*, Pyar Ki Jeet, 1948 (Asha-Rafi); *Jab tak duniya rahegi*, Durga Pooja, 1954 (Asha-Rafi); *Badlon ki palaki mein chand ki ayi barat*, Jalti Nishani, 1957 (Lata-Mukesh); *Ik pardesi mera dil le gya*, Phagun, 1958 (Asha-Rafi); *Tum rooth ke mat jana*, Phagun, 1958 (Asha-Rafi); *Kitni haseen ho tum*, Yeh Dil Kisko Doon, 1963 (Asha-Rafi); *Ae dilruba kal ki baat*, Anjam, 1968 (Suman Kalyanpur-Mukesh); *O keh do keh do*, Sacha Jhootha, 1970 (Lata-Kishore) etc.

Bharat Vyas

Bharat Vyas was a famous lyricist who wrote songs in hindi films in 1950s and 1960s. He was born on 18 December 1918 in Bikaner district of Rajasthan.¹³ He is known for songs based on patriotism for *Hamara pyara Hindustan*, Jhansi Ki Rani, 1956 (Rafi, Sulochana Kadam, Suman Purohit, Parshuram and others) and devotional songs for *Aai malik tere bande hum*, Do Ankhen Barah Hath, 1957 (Lata) and *Yeh kaun chitrakar hai*, Boond Jo Ban Gayi Moti, 1967 (Mukesh). In the same way he also wrote romantic duet numbers i.e. *Mere pardesi mehmaan*, Andher Nagri Chaupat Raja, 1955 (Lata-Rafi); *Ho umadh ghumadh ke ayi re ghata*, Do Ankhen Barah Hath, 1957 (Lata-Rafi); *Are ja re hat natkhat*, Navrang, 1959 (Asha-Mahendra Kapoor); *Door kahin to chal dil raha hai machal*, Bedard Janeman Kya Jane, 1959 (Lata-Rafi); *Jiwan mein piya tera sath rahe*, Goonj Uthi Shehnai, 1959 (Lata-Rafi); *Tu chhupi hai kahan*, Navrang, 1959 (Asha-Manna Day); *Aa aja mere sathi aja*, Saranga, 1961 (Asha-Rafi) etc.

Hasrat Jaipuri

Hasrat Jaipuri was a famous Indian poet who wrote so many songs for hindi films during 1949-1999. He came to Mumbai in 1940. He was doing job as a bus conductor and always used to go in *Mushairas*. Prithviraj Kapoor heard his verse and selected him as a song writer for his son's movie Barsaat (1949). In this movie he wrote two famous songs i.e. *Jiya bekrar hai* (Lata) and one of his famous duets *Chhod gaye balam* (Lata-Mukesh).¹⁴ After that he gave a lot of duets in Hindi films i.e. *Aaja re ab mera dil pukare*,

Aah, 1953 (Lata-Mukesh), *Ichak dana bichak dana*, Shree 420, 1955 (Lata-Mukesh), *Mehtaab tera chehra*, Ashiq, 1962 (Lata-Mukesh), *Dekho rootha na karo*, Tere Ghar Ke Samne, 1963 (Lata-Rafi), *Aajhu na aye balam sawan bita jaye*, Sanjh Aur Sawera, 1964 (Suman Kalyanpur-Rafi), *Lijye dil ka nazrana*, Naya Kanoon, 1965 (Asha-Rafi), *Tujhe dekha tujhe chaha tujhe pooja*, Chhoti Si Mulakat, 1967 (Suman Kalyanpur-Rafi), *Titar ke do aaqse titar*, Mera Naam Joker, 1970 (Asha-Mukesh), *Khati hoon kasam*, An Baan, 1972 (Lata-Rafi), *Kyu jhuki jhuki hain palkein*, Chhaila Babu, 1977 (Lata-Rafi) etc.

Anand Bakshi

Anand Bakshi was born in 1930 in Rawalpindi now Pakistan.¹⁵ He wrote more than 4500 songs and made a record as a songwriter who wrote the maximum number of songs for the Indian Cinema.¹⁶ He was associated with Laxmikant-Pyarelal in approximately 302 movies, 99 films with Rahul Dev Barman, 32 movies with Kalyan ji-Anand ji and many other movies with music directors like Anu Malik, Rajesh Roshan, Anand-Milind, Nadeem-Shravan, Jatin-Lalit, Uttam Singh etc.¹⁷

He got first opportunity in 1950 in the movie Bhala Admi. He wrote 5 songs in that movie. His first song was *Dharti ke laal na kar itna malal*. After that he wrote on every mood like love songs, sad songs, Quawallis, Mujra songs and other dance numbers. He had got that talent to write on any theme or situation.

He wrote countless romantic hit duet numbers like *Hum to tere ashik hain sadiyon purane*, Farz, 1967 (Lata-Kishore); *Kabhi raat din hum door the*, Amne Samne, 1967 (Lata-Rafi); *Aaya sawan jhoom ke*, Aaya Sawan Jhoom Ke, 1969 (Lata-Rafi); *Kora kagaz tha yeh man mera*, Aradhna, 1969 (Lata-Kishore); *Jhil mil sitaron ka aangan hoga*, Janam Mrityu, 1970 (Lata-Rafi); *Dhire dhire bol koi sun na le*, Gora Aur Kala, 1972 (Lata-Mukesh); *Jaanejaan dhoondhta phir raha*, Jawani-Diwani, 1972 (Asha-Kishore); *O sathi chal*, Seeta Aur Geeta, 1972 (Asha-Kishore); *Hum tum ik kamre mein band hon*, Bobby, 1973 (Lata-Shailendra Singh); *Gore rang pe na itna guman kar*, Roti, 1974 (Lata-Kishore); *Dafli wale dafli baja*, Sargam, 1979 (Lata-Rafi); *Ik hasina thi ik diwana tha*, Karz, 1980 (Asha-Kishore) etc.

Gulzar

Gulzar is a very versatile and hit Indian poet, lyricist and film director. Born on 18 August, 1934 in Jhelum District in British India, his family moved to India after partition. He started his career as a lyricist in the 1963 made film *Bandini* and worked with many music directors including R.D. Burman, Salil Choudhury, Vishal Bhardwaj and A.R. Rahman. He was awarded Padma Bhushan (2004), the third-highest civilian award in India, the Sahitya Akademi Award (2002) and the Dadasaheb Phalke Award (2014) which is the highest award for contribution to Indian cinema. He has won several Indian National Film Awards, 20 Filmfare Awards, one Academy Award and one Grammy Award.¹⁸

Starting his career in 1960s, Gulzar wrote many famous songs and is still active in Hindi Film industry. He covered almost every mood and aspect of life in his songs which may be related to

romanticism, sadness, dejection, separation, friendship and on other relationships and situations etc. He wrote many romantic duet numbers for Hindi film industry. He won his first Filmfare Award for the best lyricist for a duet number i.e. *Do deewane shehar mein*, Gharonda, 1977 (Runa Laila-Bhupinder).¹⁹ There are some other duets of Gulzar i.e. *Beeti na bitai raina*, Prichaya, 1972 (Lata-Bhupinder); *Tum aa gaye ho noor aa gaya hai*, Aandhi, 1975 (Lata-Kishore); *Tere bina zindagi se koi*, Aandhi, 1975 (Lata-Kishore); *Do deewane shehar mein*, Gharonda, 1977 (Runa Laila-Bhupinder Singh); *Aapki ankhon mein kuch mehke hue se raaz hain*, Ghar, 1978 (Lata-Kishore); *Mujhe chhu rahi hain teri sansein*, Swayamwar, 1980 (Lata-Rafi) etc.

Conclusion

Music, situation, scene and lyric are the basic elements of every film song. The lyrics play an important role in connecting all these aspects. Various lyricists like Majrooh Sultanpuri, Sahir Ludhianvi, Shailendra, Qamar Jalalabadi, Hasrat Jaipuri, Anand Bakshi, Gulzar etc. have contributed a lot in creating the most beautiful and imperishable duet songs in Hindi Films. They penned many memorable male-female duets on almost every aspect of human life but most of these duets are based on love themes. These lyricists have played an important role in the flourishing tradition of duet singing in Hindi films. Hence, the role of these lyricists cannot be undermined in the popularity of Indian Cinema countrywide and worldwide.

End Notes

1. Anantharaman, Ganesh, *Bollywood Melodies : A History of the Hindi Film Song*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008, p. 101.
2. Anantharaman, Ganesh, *Bollywood Melodies : A History of the Hindi Film Song*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008, p. 102.
3. www.apnaarchive.wordpress.com
4. Mishra, D.P., *Great Masters of Indian Cinema The Dadasaheb Phalke Award Winners*, Publication Divisions, New Delhi, 2006, p. 87.
5. Mishra, D.P., *Great Masters of Indian Cinema The Dadasaheb Phalke Award Winners*, Publication Divisions, New Delhi, 2006, p. 89.
6. www.theindianexpress.com
7. Saran, Kulwinder Singh, *Bharti Cinema De Sau Vareh (Punjabi book)*, Lokgeet Prakashan, Chandigarh, 2014, p. 289.
8. www.thetribune.net
9. Saran, Kulwinder Singh, *Bharti Cinema De Sau Vareh*, Lokgeet Prakashan, Chandigarh, 2014, p. 298.
10. Raheja, Dinesh and Kothari, Jitendra, *The Hundred Luminaries of Hindi Cinema*, India Book House Publishers, New Delhi, 1996, p.68.
11. www.thehindi.com
12. www.anmolfankar.com
13. Saran, Kulwinder Singh, *Bharti Cinema De Sau Vareh*, Lokgeet Prakashan, Chandigarh, 2014, p. 304.
14. Saran, Kulwinder Singh, *Bharti Cinema De Sau Vareh*, Lokgeet Prakashan, Chandigarh, 2014, p. 308.

15. Anantharaman, Ganesh, *Bollywood Melodies : A History of the Hindi Film Song*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008, p.124.
16. Saran, Kulwinder Singh, *Bharti Cinema De Sau Vareh*, Lokgeet Prakashan, Chandigarh, 2014, p.311.
17. www.indianexpress.com
18. Anantharaman, Ganesh, *Bollywood Melodies : A History of the Hindi Film Song*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2008, p.123.