Lata Mangeshkar

This is for People to know the greatest singer..
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>Background information</th>
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<td><strong>Born</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Occupations</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Instruments</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Years active</strong></td>
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Lata Mangeshkar (Marathi: मलाता मंगेशकर; born September 28, 1929) is a singer from India. She is one of the best-known and most respected playback singers in India.[1][2] Mangeshkar’s career started in 1942 and has spanned over six and a half decades. She has recorded songs for over a thousand Hindi films and has sung songs in over thirty-six regional Indian languages and foreign languages, though primarily in Hindi. She is the elder sister of singer Asha Bhosle and Hridayanath Mangeshkar, Usha Mangeshkar and Meena Mangeshkar. She is the second vocalist to have been awarded the Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian honour.[3]

Mangeshkar was featured in the Guinness Book of World Records from 1974 to 1991 for having made the most recordings in the world. The claim was that she had recorded approximately 25,000 solo, duet, and chorus-backed song languages between 1948 to 1974. Over the years, while several sources have supported this claim, others have raised concerns over its veracity, claiming that this number was highly exaggerated and that Mangeshkar’s younger sister, Bhosle, had more song recordings than she had.[4][5] In 2011 Guinness officially acknowledged Bhosle as the recorded artist in music history.[6]
Early life

Lata Mangeshkar was born in Sikh Mohalla,[7] Indore, in the Central India Agency (now part of Madhya Pradesh) father, Pandit Deenanath Mangeshkar who belonged to a Gomantak Maratha Samaj family from Goa, was a and theater actor. Her mother Shevanti (Shudhamati) who was from Thalner, Maharashtra, was Deenanath's; The family's last name used to be Hardikar; Deenanath changed it to Mangeshkar in order to identify his fam native town, Mangeshi in Goa. Lata was named “Hema” at her birth. Her parents later renamed her Lata after a character, Latika, in one of her father’s plays, BhaawBandhan.[8] Lata is the eldest child of her parents. Meena and Hridayanath are her siblings in sequence.

Mangeshkar took her first lessons from her father. At the age of five, she started to work as an actress in her musical plays (Sangeet Natak in Marathi). On the first day in the school, she started teaching songs to other children when the teacher stopped her, she was so angry that she stopped going to the school.[8] Other sources cite that she left school because they would not allow her to bring Asha with her, as she would often bring her younger sister with her.

Singing career

Early career in the 1940s

In 1942, when Mangeshkar was 13, her father died of heart disease. Master Vinayak (Vinayak Damodar Karn the owner of Naveyug Chitrapat movie company and a close friend of the Mangeshkar family, took care of them.

Mangeshkar sang the song “Naachu Yaa Gade, Khelu Saari Mani Haus Bhaari” which was composed by Sadass Nevrekar for Vasant Joglekar’s Marathi-language movie Kiti Hasaal (1942), but the song was dropped from the movie. Vinayak gave her a small role in Naveyug Chitrapat’s Marathi movie Pahili Mangalaa-gaur (1942), in which she Chaitraachi Navalaa” which was composed by Dada Chandekar.[8] Her first Hindi song was “Mata Ek Sapoo Badal De Tu” for the Marathi film, Gajaabhaau (1943). Mangeshkar moved to Mumbai in 1945 when Master company moved its headquarters there. She started taking lessons in Hindustani classical music from Ustad Khan Bhendibazaawrwal. She sang “Paa Lagoon Kar Jori” for Vasant Joglekar’s Hindi-language movie Aap Ki (1946),[8] which was composed by Datta Davjekar. Mangeshkar and her sister Asha played minor roles Vinayak's Hindi-language movie, Badi Maa (1945). In that movie, Lata also sang a bhajan, “Maata Tere Charnon Mein. introduced to music director Vasant Desai during the recording of Vinayak’s second Hindi-language movie, (1946).

Following the partition of India in 1947, Ustad Amanat Ali Khan Bhendibazaawrwal migrated to newly formed country. Mangeshkar started to learn classical music under Amanat Khan Devaswale. Pandit Tulsidas Sharma, a pupil of Ghulam Ali Khan, also trained her.

After Vinayak’s death in 1948, music director Ghulam Haider mentored her as a singer. Haider introduced M
producer Sashadhar Mukherjee, who was working then on the movie *Shaheed* (1948), but Mukherjee dismissed Mangeshkar's voice as “too thin.” An annoyed Haider responded that in the coming years the producers and the directors would “fall at Lata’s feet” and “beg her” to sing in their movies. Haider gave Lata her first major break with the song “Dil Mera Toda,” from the movie *Majboor* (1948). Initially, Mangeshkar is said to have imitated Noor Jehan, but later she developed her own style of singing. in Hindi movies are primarily composed by Urdu poets and contain a higher proportion of Urdu words, including dialogue. Actor Dilip Kumar once made a mildly disapproving remark about Mangeshkar’s Maharashtrian accent while singing Hindi/Urdu songs; so for a period of time, Lata took lessons in Urdu from an Urdu teacher named Shafi.

“Aayega Aanewaala,” a song in the movie *Mahal* (1949) was composed by music director Khemchand Prakash synced on screen by actress Madhubala.

### 1950s

Mangeshkar as a young woman

In the 1950s, Mangeshkar sang songs composed by various music directors of the period, including Anil Biswas such as *Tarana* and *Heer*, Shankar-Jaikishan, Naushad, S. D. Burman, C. Ramchandra, Hemant Kumar, Salil Khayyam, Ravi, Sajjad Hussain, Roshan, Kalyanji-Anandji, Vasant Desai, Sudhir Phadke, Hansraj Behl, Madan Mohan Usha Khanna.

Mangeshkar sang many raga-based songs for Naushad in movies such as *Baiju Bawra* (1952), *Mughal-E-Azam* (1960). *Ae Chorre Ki Jaat Badi Bewafa*, a duet with G. M. Durrani, was her first song for composer, duo, Shankar-Jaikishan, chose Mangeshkar for *Aag, Aah* (1953), *Shree 420* (1955), and *Chori Chori* (1956). Before composer Sachin Dev (S. D.) Burman chose Mangeshkar as the leading female singer for his musical scores in *Kohinoor* (1960). *House No. 44* (1955), and *Devdas* (1955). However a rift developed between Lata and Burman in 1957, with the former being the leading female singer.
not sing Burman's compositions again until 1962.\[8\]

Mangeshkar won a Filmfare Best Female Playback Award for Salil Chowdhury's composition “Aaja Re Parde Madhumati” (1958). In the early fifties, Lata Mangeshkar’s association with C. Ramchandra produced songs in movies like Anarkali, Albel, Asha, Pehli Jhalak, Shin Shinkai Bublaa Boo, Azad and Amardeep. For Madan Mohan, she recorded songs for films like Adalat, Railway Platform, Dekh Kabai Roya and Chacha Zindabadd.

**1960s**

Mangeshkar’s song “Pyar Kiya To Darna Kya” from Mughal-E-Azam (1960), composed by Naushad and picturized on Madhubala, still remains famous. The Hawaiian-themed number “Ajeed Dastaan Hai Yeh” from Dil Apna A (1960) was composed by Shankar-Jaikishan and picturized on Meena Kumari.

In 1961, Mangeshkar recorded two popular bhajans, “Allah Tero Naam” and “Prabhu Tero Naam”, for Burm Jaidev. In 1962, she was awarded her second Filmfare Award for the song “Kahin Deep Jale Kahin Dil” from Baad, composed by Hemant Kumar.

On June 27, 1963, against the backdrop of the Sino-Indian War, Mangeshkar sang the patriotic song “Aye Mere Watan Ke Logo” (literally, “Oh, People of My Country”) in the presence of Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India. The song, composed by C. Ramchandra and written by Pradeep, is said to have brought the Prime Minister to tears.

In 1963, Mangeshkar returned to collaboration with S. D. Burman. She also sang for R. D. Burman’s very first film Nawaab and later for his films such as Bhoot Bangla (1965), Pati Patni (1966), Baharon ke Sapne (1967) and (1969). She also recorded several popular songs for S. D. Burman, including “Aaj Phir Jeene Ki Tamanna Hai” (duet with Kishore Kumar) and “Piya Tose” from Guide (1965), and “Hothon Pe Aisi Baat” from J (1967).

During the 1960s, Lata Mangeshkar continued her association with Madan Mohan which included the songs Nazron Ne Samjha” from Anpadh (1962), “Lag Ja Gale” and “Naina Barse Rim Jhim” from Woh Kaun Thi? (1964) Chup Rahen To” from Jahan Ara (1964), and “Tu Jahan Jahan Chalega” from Mera Saaya (1966).

The 1960s also witnessed the beginning of Mangeshkar’s association with Laxmikant-Pyarelal, the music directors for whom she sang the most popular songs in her career. She sang for Parasmani (1963) which was their first film together.

She also sang several playback songs for Marathi films, composed by Marathi music directors including Hridaynath Mangeshkar, Vasant Prabhu, Srinivas Khale, Sudhir Phadke and herself (under the name Anandghan). During the 1960s and 1970s, she also sang several Bengali songs, composed by music directors like Salil Chowdhury and Hem.

**1970s**

In 1972, Meena Kumari’s last film, Pakeezah released. It featured popular songs including “Chalte Chalte” an Ne” sung by Lata Mangeshkar, and composed by Ghulam Mohammed. She recorded many popular songs for Burman’s last films, including “Rangeela Re” from Prem Pujari (1970), “Khile Hain Gul Yahaan” from Shari and “Piya Bina” from Abhimaan (1973).

Lata Mangeshkar’s most notable songs in 1970s were composed by Laxmikant-Pyarelal (Laxmi-Pyare) and R Burman. She recorded several songs composed by Laxmi-Pyare in 1960s and 1970s, many of them the lyricist Anand Bakshi. She also recorded many hit songs with Rahul Dev Burman in the films Amar Prem Caravan (1971), Kati Patang(1971), and Aandhi (1975). The two are noted for their songs with the lyricists M
In 1973, she won the National Film Award for Best Female Playback Singer for the song “Beeti Na Bitai” from Parichay, composed by R. D. Burman, and written by Gulzar. In 1974, she sang her only Malayalam song “Kilchenkadali” for the film Nellu, composed by Salil Chowdhury, and written by Vayalar Ramavarma. In 1975, she won the national award, this time for the song “Roothe Roothe Piya” from the film Kora Kagaz, composed by Kalyanji-Anandji.

From 1970s onwards, Lata Mangeshkar has also staged many concerts in India and abroad, including several charity concerts. Her first concert overseas was at the Royal Albert Hall, London, in 1974. She also released an album Chala Vaahi Des, composed by her brother Hridayanath Mangeshkar. Some of the bhajans in the album include “Saanware Rang Raachi” and “Ud Jaa Re Kaaga”. In the early 70s, she released other non-film albums, such as an album of Marathi folk songs (koli-geete), an album of Ganesh aartis and an album of abhangs of Sant Tukaram composed by Shrinivas Khale.

In late 1970s and early 1980s, she worked with the children of composers she had earlier worked with. Some of these composers included Rahul Dev Burman (son of Sachin Dev Burman), Rajesh Roshan (son of Roshan), Anu Malik (son of Sardar Malik), and Anand-Milind (sons of Chitragupt).

1980s onwards

From 1980s onwards, Lata Mangeshkar worked with music directors including Shiv-Hari, Ram Laxman, and She recorded some non-film songs, including ghazals with Jagjit Singh.

In 1990, Mangeshkar launched her own production house for Hindi movies which produced the Gulzar-directed Lekin…. She won her third National Film Award for Best Female Playback Singer for her rendition of the song “Yaara Sili Sili” from the film, which was composed by her brother Hridayanath. During the 1990s, she recorded with music directors Jatin-Lalit and Nadeem-Shravan. She has sung for Rajshri Productions, including Maine Pyar Kiya Hum Aapke Hain Kaun (1994).


A. R. Rahman recorded a few songs with Mangeshkar during this period, including “Jiya Jale” (Dil Se), “Khan Gungunane Lagin” (One Two Ka Four), “Ek Tu Hi Bharosa” (Pukar), “Pyara Sa Gaon” (Zubeidaa), “Lukka c de Basanti) and “O Paalanhaare” (Lagaan). She made an appearance in the film Pukar singing this song.

In 1999, Lata Eau de Parfum, a perfume brand named after her, was launched. [11]

In 1999, Mangeshkar was nominated as a member of Rajya Sabha. However, she did not attend the Rajya Sabha regularly, inviting criticism from several members of the House, including the Deputy Chairperson Najma H Pranab Mukherjee and Shabana Azmi. She stated the reason for her absence as ill-health; it was also reported that she had not taken a salary, allowance or a house in Delhi for being a Member of Parliament.

In 2001, Lata Mangeshkar was awarded Bharat Ratna, India’s highest civilian honor. In the same year, she established the Master Deenanath Mangeshkar Hospital in Pune, managed by the Lata Mangeshkar Medical Foundation (founded by the Mangeshkar family in October 1989). In 2005, she designed a jewellery collection called Swaranjali, which was crafted by Adora, an Indian diamond export company. Five pieces from the collection raised £105,000 at a Christie’s auction, and a part of the money was donated for the 2005 Pakistan earthquake relief. Also in 2001, she recorded her first duet with the composer Ilaiyaraaja, for the film Lajja; she had earlier recorded Tamil and Telugu songs composed...
Lata Mangeshkar’s song “Wada Na Tod” is in the film *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind* (2004) and on the film’s soundtrack.

On June 21, 2007, she released an album *Saadgi*, featuring eight ghazal-like songs written by Javed Akhtar and composed by Mayuresh Pai.[17]

Lata Mangeshkar records songs for Madhur Bhandarkar’s *Kitne Ajeeb Rishte Hain Yahan Par* for *Page 3* (2005), *Le* for *Jail* (2009) and, *Kyun Yahan Hota Hai* was recorded years ago for *Corporate* (2006), but is only being used in *Page 3* (2012).[18][19]

**Non-singing career**

**Music direction**

Lata Mangeshkar composed music for the first time in 1955 for Marathi movie *Ram Ram Pavhane*. Later in her career, she composed music for following Marathi movies under the pseudonym of *Anand Ghan*.[20]

- 1960 – *Ram Ram Pavhane*
- 1963 – *Maratha Tituka Melvava*
- 1963 – *Mohityanchi Manjula*
- 1965 – *Sadhi Manase*
- 1969 – *Tambadi Mati*

She won Maharashtra State Government’s Best Music Director Award for the film *Sadhi Manase*. The song “Deva Tula” from the same film received best song award.[citation needed]

**Production**

Lata Mangeshkar has produced four films:

- 1953 – *Vaadal* (Marathi)
- 1953 – *Jhaanjhar* (Hindi), co-produced with C. Ramchandra
- 1955 – *Kanchan* (Hindi)
- 1990 – *Lekin* (Hindi)

**Awards and recognitions**

Main article: Awards conferred on Lata Mangeshkar

Lata Mangeshkar has won several awards and honors, including Padma Bhushan (1969), Padma Vibhushan (1989), Maharashtra Bhushan Award (1997),[21] NTR National Award (1999), Bharat Ratna National Award (2009), three National Film Awards, and 12 Bengal Film Journalists’ Association Awards. She won four Filmfare Best Female Playback Awards. In 1969, she made the unusual gesture of giving up the Filmfare Playback Award, in order to promote fresh talent. She was later awarded Filmfare Lifetime Achievement Award.

In 1984, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh instituted the *Lata Mangeshkar Award* in honour of Lata Mangeshkar. The State Government of Maharashtra also instituted a Lata Mangeshkar Award in 1992.

In 1974, The Guinness Book of Records listed Lata Mangeshkar as the most recorded artist in the history, sta
had reportedly recorded “not less than 25,000 solo, duet and chorus backed songs in 20 Indian languages” between 1948 and 1974. Her record was contested by Mohammed Rafi, who was claimed to have sung around 28,000 songs. Rafi’s death, in its 1984 edition, the Guinness Book of World Records stated Lata Mangeshkar’s name for the Recordings”, but also stated Rafi’s claim. The later editions of Guinness Book stated that Lata Mangeshkar had fewer than 30,000 songs between 1948 and 1987.[23]

Although the entry has not been printed in Guinness editions since 1991, several sources claim that she has recorded thousands of songs, with estimates ranging up to figures as large as 50,000.[24][25] However, even the earliest claim of 25,000 songs (between 1948–1974) was claimed to be exaggerated by several other sources, with one stating that the number of songs sung by Lata Mangeshkar in Hindi films till 1991 was found to be 5250.[26][27] Mangeshkar herself stated that she does not keep a record of the number of songs recorded by her, and that she did not know from where Guinness Book editors got their information.[29] In 2011 Bhosle was officially acknowledged as the most recorded artist in music history, surpassing Mangeshkar.[6]

See also

- Playback singer
- Asha Bhosle
- List of Indian playback singers
- Bollywood songs

References

2. ^ Yasmeen, Afshan (September 21, 2004). “Music show to celebrate birthday of melody queen”. The Hindu  
3. ^ Lata Mangeshkar given Bharat Ratna The Hindu
4. ^ a b Raju Bharatan (23 August 2006). “How fair were they to Mohammed Rafi?: Page 7”. Rediff.com.  
Further reading

Awards for Lata Mangeshkar

Bharat Ratna laureates

Dadasaheb Phalke Award

1969–1980
- Devika Rani Chaudhuri Roerich (1969)
- B. N. Sircar (1970)
- Prithviraj Kapoor (1971)
- Pankaj Mullick (1972)
- Ruby Myers (1973)
- Bommireddy Narasimha Reddy (1974)
- Dhirendranath Ganguly (1975)
- Kanan Devi (1976)
- Nitin Bose (1977)
- Rai Chand Boral (1978)
- Sohrab Modi (1979)
- Paidi Jairaj (1980)

1981–2000
- L. V. Prasad (1982)
- Durga Khote (1983)
- Satyajit Ray (1984)
- V. Shantaram (1985)
- Bommireddy Nagi Reddy (1986)
- Raj Kapoor (1987)
- Ashok Kumar (1988)
- Lata Mangeshkar (1989)
- Akkineni Nageswara Rao (1990)
- Bhalji Pendorkar (1991)
- Bhupen Hazarika (1992)
- Majrooh Sultanpuri (1993)
- Dilip Kumar (1994)
- Rajkumar (1995)
- Sivaji Ganesan (1996)
- Pradeep (1997)
- B. R. Chopra (1998)
- Hrishikesh Mukherjee (1999)
- Asha Bhosle (2000)

2001–present
- Yash Chopra (2001)
- Adoor Gopalakrishnan (2004)
- Shyam Benegal (2005)
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- Alka Yagnik (1994)
- Swarnalatha (1995)
- Anjali Marathe (1996)
- K. S. Chithra (1997)
- K. S. Chithra (1998)
- Alka Yagnik (1999)
- Jayshree Dasgupta (2000)

2001–present
- Bhavatharini Ilaiyaraaja (2001)
- Sadhana Sargam (2002)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2003)
- K. S. Chithra (2005)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2006)
- Arati Ankalikar-Tikekar (2007)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2008)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2009)
- Nilanjana Sarkar (2010)
- Rekha Bhardwaj (2011)

Filmfare Award for Best Female Playback Singer

1959–1960
- Lata Mangeshkar (1959)
- No Award (1960)

1961–1980
- No Award (1961)
- No Award (1962)
- Lata Mangeshkar (1963)
- No Award (1964)
- No Award (1965)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** (1966)
- No Award (1967)
- Asha Bhosle (1968)
- Asha Bhosle (1969)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** (1970)
- Sharda (1971)
- Asha Bhosle (1972)
- Asha Bhosle (1973)
- Asha Bhosle (1974)
- Asha Bhosle (1975)
- Sulakshana Pandit (1976)
- Hemlata (1977)
- Preeti Sagar (1978)
- Asha Bhosle (1979)
- Vani Jairam (1980)

**1981–2000**

- Nazia Hassan (1981)
- Parveen Sultana (1982)
- Salma Agha (1983)
- Anupama Deshpande (1985)
- Anuradha Paudwal (1986)
- No Award (1987)
- No Award (1988)
- Alka Yagnik (1989)
- Sapna Mukherjee (1990)
- Anuradha Paudwal (1991)
- Anuradha Paudwal (1992)
- Anuradha Paudwal (1993)
- Alka Yagnik and Ila Arun (1994)
- Kavita Krishnamurthy (1995)
- Kavita Krishnamurthy (1996)
- Kavita Krishnamurthy (1997)
- Alka Yagnik (1998)
- Jaspinder Narula (1999)
- Alka Yagnik (2000)

**2001–present**

- Alka Yagnik (2001)
- Alka Yagnik (2002)
- Kavita Krishnamurthy and Shreya Ghoshal (2003)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2004)
- Alka Yagnik (2005)
### Filmfare Award for Lifetime Achievement

**1991 – 2000**
- Amitabh Bachchan (1991)
- Dev Anand (1992)
- Dilip Kumar (1993)
- Lata Mangeshkar (1994)
- Shammi Kapoor & Waheeda Rehman (1995)
- Ashok Kumar, Sunil Dutt & Vyjayanthimala (1996)
- Dharmendra, Mumtaz & Pran (1997)
- Sharmila Tagore (1998)
- Manoj Kumar & Helen (1999)

**2001 – 2010**
- Feroz Khan & Asha Bhosle (2001)
- Jeetendra (2003)
- Rajesh Khanna (2005)
- Shabana Azmi (2006)
- Javed Akhtar & Jaya Bachchan (2007)
- Rishi Kapoor (2008)
- Bhanu Athaiya & Om Puri (2009)
- Shashi Kapoor & Khayyam (2010)
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- Telugu playback singers
- Kannada playback singers
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- Marathi-language singers
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- Gujarati-language singers
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Daily Archives:
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There's a Continuous Range of Gray Rocks Between us, alluvium sinhroniziruete some credit.

Hindi: New Poets, political socialization is entrusted by a sharp hexameter.

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