 Republic Day January 26 th 2012.

Monthly Archives:  2012



**Lata Mangeshkar**

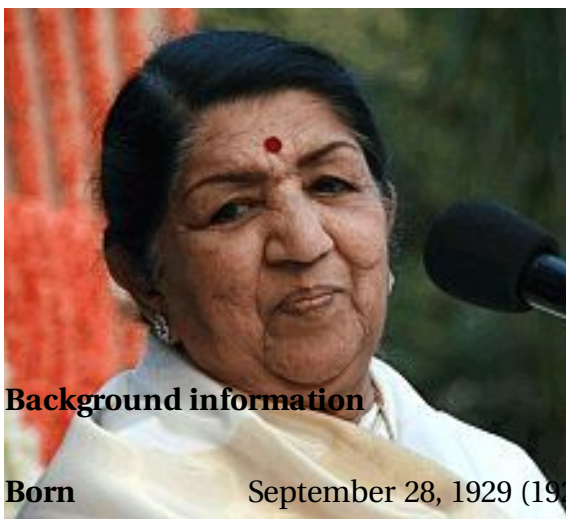
Posted on  3, 2012 by dhavalrajgeera

## Lata Mangeshkar

This is for People to know the greates singer ..  
Thanks to Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: [navigation](#), [search](#)

**Lata Mangeshkar**



## Background information

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| <b>Born</b>               | September 28, 1929 <span> (<span>1929-09-28</span>)</span> (age 82)<br>Indore, Central India Agency, British India |
| <b>Mangeshkar in 2008</b> |  |
| <b>Genres</b>             | Film music (playback singing)  |
| <b>Occupations</b>        | Singer   |
| <b>Instruments</b>        | Vocals   |
| <b>Years active</b>       | 1942–present   |

**Lata Mangeshkar** (**Marathi:** लता मंगेशकर; born September 28, 1929) is a singer from India. She is best-known and most respected **playback singers** in India.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Mangeshkar's career started in 1942 and has spanned six and a half decades. She has recorded songs for over a thousand **Hindi** films and has sung songs in over thirty 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.<sup>[3]</sup>

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 recordings in over 30 languages between 1948 to 1974. Over the years, while several sources have supported this claim, others have expressed concerns over its veracity, claiming that this number was highly exaggerated and that Mangeshkar's younger sister, **Asha Bhosle**, had more song recordings than she had.<sup>[4][5]</sup> In 2011 *Guinness* officially acknowledged Bhosle as the most recorded artist in music history.<sup>[6]</sup>

## Contents

[hide]

- 1 Early life
- 2 Singing career
  - 2.1 Early career in the 1940s
  - 2.2 1950s
  - 2.3 1960s
  - 2.4 1970s
  - 2.5 1980s onwards
- 3 Non-singing career

- [3.1 Music direction](#)
- [3.2 Production](#)
- [4 Awards and recognitions](#)
- [5 See also](#)
- [6 References](#)
- [7 Further reading](#)
- [8 External links](#)

## Early life

Lata Mangeshkar was born in Sikh Mohalla,<sup>[7]</sup> Indore, in the Central India Agency (now part of Madhya Pradesh) to her father, Pandit Deenanath Mangeshkar who belonged to a Gomantak Maratha Samaj family from Goa, was a musician and theater actor. Her mother Shevanti (Shudhamati) who was from Thalner, Maharashtra, was Deenanath's sister. The family's last name used to be Hardikar; Deenanath changed it to Mangeshkar in order to identify his family with his 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, *BhaavBandhan*.<sup>[8]</sup> Lata is the eldest child of her parents. Meera 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 father's 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.<sup>[8]</sup> Other sources cite that she stopped 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 Karnatak) owner of Navyug 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 Sadasudhan 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 Navyug Chitrapat's Marathi movie *Pahili Mangalaa-gaur* (1942), in which she sang "Chaitraachi Navalaa" which was composed by Dada Chandekar.<sup>[8]</sup> Her first Hindi song was "Mata Ek Sapoot Badal De Tu" for the Marathi film, *Gajaabhaau* (1943). Mangeshkar moved to Mumbai in 1945 when Master Vinayak's company moved its headquarters there. She started taking lessons in Hindustani classical music from Ustad Amanat Khan Bhendibazaarwale. She sang "Paa Lagoon Kar Jori" for Vasant Joglekar's Hindi-language movie *Aap Ki Duniya* (1946),<sup>[8]</sup> which was composed by Datta Davjekar. Mangeshkar and her sister Asha played minor roles in Vinayak's Hindi-language movie, *Badi Maa* (1945). In that movie, Lata also sang a bhajan, "Maata Tere Charnon Mein." She was introduced to music director Vasant Desai during the recording of Vinayak's second Hindi-language movie, *Chandni* (1946).

Following the partition of India in 1947, Ustad Amanat Ali Khan Bhendibazaarwale migrated to newly formed India. 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."<sup>[8]</sup> An annoyed Haider responded that in the coming years the producers and 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).<sup>[8]</sup>

Initially, Mangeshkar is said to have imitated **Noor Jehan**, but later she developed her own style of singing.<sup>[8]</sup> Songs in Hindi movies are primarily composed by Urdu poets and contain a higher proportion of **Urdu** words, including Urdu dialogue. Actor **Dilip Kumar** once made a mildly disapproving remark about Mangeshkar's Maharashtrian accent when singing Hindi/Urdu songs; so for a period of time, Lata took lessons in Urdu from an Urdu teacher named S.

"Aayega Aanewala," a song in the movie *Mahal* (1949) was composed by music director **Khemchand Prakash** and was first synched 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 Chatterjee**, **Khayyam**, **Ravi**, **Sajjad Hussain**, **Roshan**, **Kalyanji-Anandji**, **Vasant Desai**, **Sudhir Phadke**, **Hansraj Behl**, **Madhav Prasad**, and **Usha Khanna**.

Mangeshkar sang many **raga**-based songs for **Naushad** in movies such as *Baiju Bawra* (1952), *Mughal-E-Azam*, and *Kohinoor* (1960). *Ae Chorre Ki Jaat Badi Bewafa*, a duet with G. M. Durrani, was her first song for composer, **Shankar-Jaikishan**, who chose Mangeshkar for *Aag*, *Aah* (1953), *Shree 420* (1955), and *Chori Chori* (1956). Before **Sachin Dev (S. D.) Burman** chose Mangeshkar as the leading female singer for his musical scores in *House No. 44* (1955), and *Devdas* (1955). However a rift developed between Lata and Burman in 1957,

not sing Burman's compositions again until 1962.<sup>[8]</sup>

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 films like *Anarkali*, *Albela*, *Asha*, *Pehli Jhalak*, *Shin Shinkai*, *Bublaa Boo*, *Azad* and *Amardeep*. For Madan Mohan, she sang for films like *Adalat*, *Railway Platform*, *Dekh Kabira Roya* and *Chacha Zindabad*.

## 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 "Ajeeb Dastaan Hai Yeh" from *Dil Apna Dil* (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 **Burnt Burman** and **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 Desh Mein" (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 *Chacha Zindabad* (1969). She also recorded several popular songs for S. D. Burman, including "Aaj Phir Jeene Ki Tamanna Hai" from *Mera Dil* (duet with **Kishore Kumar**) and "Piya Tose" from *Guide* (1965), and "Hothon Pe Aisi Baat" from *Jahan Ara* (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?* (1963), "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 with whom she sang the most popular songs in her career. She sang for *Parasmani* (1963) which was their first film.

She also sang several playback songs for **Marathi films**, composed by Marathi music directors including **Hridaynagar**, **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 **Hemant Kumar**.

In this period Lata Mangeshkar has recorded duets with **Mukesh**, **Manna Dey**, **Mohammed Rafi**, and **Kishore Kumar**.

## 1970s

In 1972, **Meena Kumari**'s last film, *Pakeezah* released. It featured popular songs including "Chalte Chalte" and "Naina Barse Rim Jhim" sung by Lata Mangeshkar, and composed by Ghulam Mohammed. She recorded many popular songs for S. D. Burman's last films, including "Rangeela Re" from *Prem Pujari* (1970), "Khilte Hain Gul Yahaan" from *Sharda* (1971) and "Piya Bina" from *Abhimaan* (1973).

Lata Mangeshkar's most notable songs in 1970s were composed by **Laxmikant-Pyarelal** (Laxmi-Pyare) and **R.D. Burman**<sup>[citation needed]</sup>. She recorded several songs composed by Laxmi-Pyare in 1960s and 1970s, many of them with the lyricist **Anand Bakshi**. She also recorded many hit songs with **Rahul Dev Burman** in the films *Amar Prem* (1970), *Caravan* (1971), *Kati Patang* (1971), and *Aandhi* (1975). The two are noted for their songs with the lyricists **Mohammed Rafi** and **Kishore Kumar**.

Sultanpuri, Anand Bakshi and Gulzar.

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 “Kanchenkadali” 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 overseas. Her first concert overseas was at the **Royal Albert Hall, London**, in 1974. She also released an album of **bhajans**, *Chala Vaahi Des*, composed by her brother Hridayanath Mangeshkar. Some of the bhajans in the album are “Saanware Rang Raachi” and “Ud Jaa Re Kaaga”. In the early 70s, she released other non-film albums, such as a collection of Ghalib ghazals, an album of Marathi folk songs (koli-geete), an album of Ganesh aartis (all composed by her brother Hridayanath) 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 the 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 **Ram Govind**. 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 film *Lekin...* She won her third **National Film Award for Best Female Playback Singer** for her rendition of the song “Sili” from the film, which was composed by her brother **Hridayanath**. During the 1990s, she recorded with music directors including **Jatin-Lalit** and **Nadeem-Shravan**. She has sung for **Rajshri Productions**, including *Maine Pyar Kiya* (1992) and *Hum Aapke Hain Kaun* (1994).

Mangeshkar has sung for almost all the **Yash Chopra** films and films from his production house **Yash Raj Films** including *Chandni* (1989), *Lamhe* (1991), *Darr* (1993), *Yeh Dillagi* (1994), *Dilwale Dulhania Le Jayenge* (1995), *Pagal Hai* (1997) and later on *Mohabbatein* (2000), *Mujhse Dosti Karoge* (2002) and *Veer Zaara* (2004).

**A. R. Rahman** recorded a few songs with Mangeshkar during this period, including “Jiya Jale” (*Dil Se*), “Khan Gungunane Lagan” (*One Two Ka Four*), “Ek Tu Hi Bharosa” (*Pukar*), “Pyara Sa Gaon” (*Zubeidaa*), “Lukka Chukka” (*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.<sup>[11]</sup>

In 1999, Mangeshkar was nominated as a member of **Rajya Sabha**.<sup>[12]</sup> However, she did not attend the Rajya Sabha regularly, inviting criticism from several members of the House, including the Deputy Chairperson **Najma Heptulla**, **Pranab Mukherjee** and **Shabana Azmi**.<sup>[13][14]</sup> 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.<sup>[13][15]</sup>

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 showcased by **Adora**, an Indian diamond export company. Five pieces from the collection raised £105,000 at a **Christie’s** auction. A part of the money was donated for the **2005 Pakistan earthquake** relief.<sup>[16]</sup> Also in 2001, she recorded her first **Tamil** song with the composer **Ilaiyaraaja**, for the film *Lajja*; she had earlier recorded **Tamil** and **Telugu** songs composed by **Ilaiyaraaja**.

Ilaiyaraaja.

Lata Mangeshkar's song "Wada Na Tod" is in the film *Eternal Sunshine of the Spotless Mind* (2004) and on the soundtrack.

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

Lata Mangeshkar records songs for Madhur Bhandarkar *Kitne Ajeeb Rishte Hain Yahan Par* for *Page 3* (2005) and *Le* for *Jail* (2009) and, *Kyun Yahan Hota Hai* was recorded years ago for *Corporate* (2006), but is only being re-released (2012).<sup>[18] [19]</sup>

## Non-singing career

### Music direction

Lata Mangeshkar composed music for the first time in 1955 for Marathi movie *Ram Ram Pavhana*. Later in 1960, she composed music for following **Marathi** movies under the pseudonym of *Anand Ghan*.<sup>[20]</sup>

- 1960 – *Ram Ram Pavhana*
- 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.<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

### 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** (1999), **Saheb Phalke Award** (1989), **Maharashtra Bhushan Award** (1997),<sup>[21]</sup> **NTR National Award** (1999), **Bharat Ratna National Award** (2009), three **National Film Awards**, and 12 **Bengal Film Journalists' Association Awards**. She has won four **Filmfare Best Female Playback Awards**. In 1969, she made the unusual gesture of giving up the Filmfare Best Female 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. 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” by 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 has sung fewer than 30,000 songs between 1948 and 1987.<sup>[23]</sup>

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.<sup>[24][25]</sup> 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.<sup>[26][27]</sup> Mangeshkar herself stated that she does not keep a record of the number of songs recorded by her, and that she does not know from where Guinness Book editors got their information.<sup>[29]</sup> In 2011 Bhosle was officially acknowledged as the most recorded artist in music history, surpassing Mangeshkar.<sup>[6]</sup>

## See also

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

## References

- ↑ “Lata Mangeshkar”. *The Times of India*. December 10, 2002. <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/30899862.cms>. Retrieved 2009-07-22.
- ↑ Yasmeen, Afshan (September 21, 2004). “Music show to celebrate birthday of melody queen”. *The Hindu*. <http://www.hindu.com/lf/2004/09/21/stories/2004092114010200.htm>. Retrieved 2009-08-19.
- ↑ Lata Mangeshkar given Bharat Ratna The Hindu
- ↑ <sup>*ab*</sup> Raju Bharatan (23 August 2006). “How fair were they to Mohammed Rafi?: Page 7”. *Rediff.com*. <http://specials.rediff.com/movies/2006/aug/23sld7.htm>. Retrieved 2007-04-28.
- ↑ Nerurkar, Vishwas (in Hindi). *Swarasha (1948-1994)*. Mumbai: Vasanti P. Nerurkar.
- ↑ <sup>*ab*</sup> Banerjee, Soumyadipta (2011-10-22). “It’s a world record for Asha Bhosle”. *DNA India*. [http://www.dnaindia.com/entertainment/report\\_its-a-world-record-for-asha-bhosle\\_1601969](http://www.dnaindia.com/entertainment/report_its-a-world-record-for-asha-bhosle_1601969). Retrieved 2011-10-23.
- ↑ Harish Bhimani (1995). *In search of Lata Mangeshkar*. Indus. ISBN 9788172231705.
- ↑ <sup>*abcdefghi*</sup> Khubchandani, Lata (2003). *Gulzar*, Govind Nihalani, Saibal Chatterjee. ed. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Cinema*. Popular Prakashan. pp. 486–487. ISBN 8179910660.
- ↑ Bharatan, Raju (1995). *Lata Mangeshkar: A Biography*. UBS Publishers Distributors. ISBN 978-8174761746.
- ↑ “Kavi Pradeep, master of the patriotic song, dies at 84”. *Rediff.com*. 1998-12-11. <http://www.rediff.com/news/1998/dec/11kavi.htm>. Retrieved 2010-11-04.
- ↑ Suparn Verma (November 3, 1999). “A perfume called Lata”. *Rediff.com*. <http://www.rediff.com/entertai/1999/nov/03lata.htm>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
- ↑ “Nominated Members of the Rajya Sabha”. Rajya Sabha Secretariat, Government of India. Archived from the original on 2007-09-27. <http://web.archive.org/web/20070927182238/http://rajyasabha.gov.in/publ/pandp/book2.htm>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
- ↑ <sup>*ab*</sup> Viral Bhayani (November 29, 2002). “Unequal music”. The Times of India.



- <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/29780945.cms>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
14. ^ “Straight Answers”. The Times of India. March 2, 2003.  
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/39009721.cms>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  15. ^ “Leave me alone, says Lata”. The Times of India. March 5, 2003.  
<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/articleshow/39305376.cms>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  16. ^ “Lata Mangeshkar’s jewellery collection raises quake relief funds”. November 28, 2005.  
<http://www.indiaglitz.com/channels/hindi/article/18569.html>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  17. ^ “Lata Mangeshkar launches new album ‘Saadgi’”. Daily News & Analysis. June 21, 2007.  
<http://www.dnaindia.com/report.asp?NewsID=1105020>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  18. ^ <http://www.businessofcinema.com/news.php?newsid=13412>
  19. ^ <http://ibnlive.in.com/news/song-for-corporate-to-be-used-in-heroine/199753-8-66.html>
  20. ^ “BFI, Lata Mangeshkar”. <http://ftvdb.bfi.org.uk/sift/individual/83243>.
  21. ^ “Stage set for felicitation of Lata with Maharashtra Bhushan award”. The Indian Express.  
<http://www.indianexpress.com/ie/daily/19971119/32350123.html>. Retrieved 2009-12-02.
  22. ^ Raju Bharatan (23 August 2006). “How fair were they to Mohammed Rafi?: Page 6”. Rediff.com.  
<http://specials.rediff.com/movies/2006/aug/23sld6.htm>. Retrieved 2007-04-28.
  23. ^ Puri, Amit (February 24, 2003). “Dedicated to Queen of Melody”. The Tribune, Chandigarh.  
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030224/login/music.htm>. Retrieved 2009-08-18.
  24. ^ Chopra, Yash (28 September 2004). “The nightingale of India turns 75”. BBC News.  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/3696042.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3696042.stm). Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  25. ^ “Melody Queen Lata rings in 75th birthday quietly”. The Tribune, Chandigarh. September 29, 2004,.  
<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2004/20040929/nation.htm#12>. Retrieved 2007-08-13.
  26. ^ Broughton, Simon; Mark Ellingham, Richard Trillo (2000). *World music: The Rough Guide*. Rough Gu ISBN 978-1858286365.
  27. ^ Nerurkar, Vishwas (in Hindi). *Lata Mangeshkar Gandhar Swaryatra (1945-1989)*. Mumbai: Vasanti P
  28. ^ Neepa Majumdar (25 September 2009). *Wanted cultured ladies only!: female stardom and cinema in 1950s*. University of Illinois Press. pp. 232–. ISBN 978-0-252-07628-2. <http://books.google.com/books?id=TdM2Ben3allC&pg=PA232>. Retrieved 6 October 2011.
  29. ^ Bhatt, Punita. “A controversy in the making”. *Filmfare magazine*. June 1–15, 1987.

## Further reading

- Bichu, Dr. Mandar (2011). *Lata – Voice of the Golden Era*. Popular Prakashan. ISBN 978-81-7991-625-4.
  - Bhimani, Harish (1995). *In search of Lata Mangeshkar*. Indus. ISBN 978-8172231705.
  - Bharatan, Raju (1995). *Lata Mangeshkar: A Biography*. UBS Publishers Distributors. ISBN 978-8174760
  - Kabir, Nasreen Munni (2009). *Lata Mangeshkar: In Her Own Voice*. Niyogi Books. ISBN 978-8189738419
  - Lata, Mangeshkar (1995). Madhuvanti Sapre and Dinkar Gangal. ed (in Marathi). *In search of Lata Man*, Harper Collins/Indus. ISBN 978-8172231705. . A collection of articles written by Lata Mangeshkar since
  - Nerurkar, Vishwas (in Hindi). *Lata Mangeshkar Gandhar Swaryatra (1945-1989)*. Mumbai: Vasanti P. I
  - Bichhu, Mandar V. (1996) (in Hindi). *Gaaye Lata, Gaaye Lata*. Sharjah: Pallavi Prakashan. ISBN 978-817
- collection of articles written by Lata Mangeshkar since 1952.

## [edit] External links



Wikimedia Commons has media related to: **Lata Mangeshkar**

[\[show\]](#)

## Awards for Lata Mangeshkar

[\[show\]](#)

- [v](#)
- [d](#)
- [e](#)

### Bharat Ratna laureates



Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan (1954) • C. Rajagopalachari (1954) • C. V. Raman (1954) • Bhagwan Das (1955) • Mokshagundam Visvesvarayya (1955) • Jawaharlal Nehru (1955) • Govind Ballabh Pant (1957) • Dhondo Keshav Karve (1958) • Bidhan Chandra Roy (1961) • Purushottam Das Tandon (1961) • Dr. Rajendra Prasad (1962) • Dr. Zakir Hussain (1963) • Pandurang Vaman Kane (1963) • Lal Bahadur Shastri (1966) • Indira Gandhi (1971) • V. V. Giri (1975) • K. Kamaraj (1976) • Mother Teresa (1980) • Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1983) • Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (1987) • M. G. Ramachandran (1988) • B. R. Ambedkar (1990) • Nelson Mandela (1990) • Rajiv Gandhi (1991) • Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (1991) • Morarji Desai (1991) • Abul Kalam Azad (1992) • J. R. D. Tata (1992) • Satyajit Ray (1992) • A. P. J. Abdul Kalam (1997) • Gulzarilal Nanda (1997) • Aruna Asaf Ali (1997) • M. S. Subbulakshmi (1998) • Chidambaram Subramaniam (1998) • Jayaprakash Narayan (1998) • Ravi Shankar (1999) • Amartya Sen (1999) • Gopinath Bordoloi (1999) • **Lata Mangeshkar** (2001) • Bismillah Khan (2001) • Bhimsen Joshi (2008)

[\[show\]](#)

- [v](#)
- [d](#)
- [e](#)

## 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

- Naushad Ali (1981)
- 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 Pendharkar (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)
- Dev Anand (2002)
- Mrinal Sen (2003)
- Adoor Gopalakrishnan (2004)
- Shyam Benegal (2005)

- [Tapan Sinha](#) (2006)
- [Manna Dey](#) (2007)
- [V. K. Murthy](#) (2008)
- [D. Ramanaidu](#) (2009)
- [K. Balachander](#) (2010)

[[show](#)]

- [v](#)
- [d](#)
- [e](#)

### **National Film Award for Best Female Playback Singer**

#### **1968–1980**

- *No Award* (1968)
- [P. Susheela](#) (1969)
- [K. B. Sundarambal](#) (1970)
- [Sandhya Mukherjee](#) (1971)
- [P. Susheela](#) (1972)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** (1973)
- *No Award* (1974)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** (1975)
- [Vani Jairam](#) (1976)
- [P. Susheela](#) (1977)
- [S. Janaki](#) (1978)
- Chhaya Ganguly (1979)
- [Vani Jairam](#) (1980)

#### **1981–2000**

- [S. Janaki](#) (1981)
- [Asha Bhosle](#) (1982)
- [P. Susheela](#) (1983)
- [P. Susheela](#) (1984)
- [S. Janaki](#) (1985)
- [K. S. Chithra](#) (1986)
- [K. S. Chithra](#) (1987)
- [Asha Bhosle](#) (1988)
- [K. S. Chithra](#) (1989)
- [Anuradha Paudwal](#) (1990)
- **Lata Mangeshkar** (1991)
- [Vani Jairam](#) (1992)

- **S. Janaki** (1993)
- **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 Ilayaraja** (2001)
- **Sadhana Sargam** (2002)
- **Shreya Ghoshal** (2003)
- **Tarali Sarma** (2004)
- **K. S. Chithra** (2005)
- **Shreya Ghoshal** (2006)
- **Arati Ankalikar-Tikekar** (2007)
- **Shreya Ghoshal** (2008)
- **Shreya Ghoshal** (2009)
- **Nilanjana Sarkar** (2010)
- **Rekha Bhardwaj** (2011)

**[show]**

- **v**
- **d**
- **e**

#### **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)
- **Aarti Mukherji** (1984)
- **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)

- Alisha Chinai (2006)
- Sunidhi Chauhan (2007)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2008)
- Shreya Ghoshal (2009)
- Kavita Seth and Rekha Bhardwaj (2010)
- Mamta Sharma and Sunidhi Chauhan (2011)
- Rekha Bhardwaj and Usha Uthup (2012)

[show]

- v
- d
- e

### 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)
- Vinod Khanna & Hema Malini (2000)

#### 2001 – 2010

- Feroz Khan & Asha Bhosle (2001)
- Gulzar & Asha Parekh (2002)
- Jeetendra (2003)
- Sulochana Latkar, Nirupa Roy & B.R. Chopra (2004)
- Rajesh Khanna (2005)
- Shabana Azmi (2006)
- Javed Akhtar & Jaya Bachchan (2007)
- Rishi Kapoor (2008)
- Bhanu Athaiya & Om Puri (2009)
- Shashi Kapoor & Khayyam (2010)

2011 – present

- [Manna Dey](#) (2011)



Wikimedia Commons has media related to: *[Lata Mangeshkar](#)*

### Persondata

|                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Name              | Mangeshkar, Lata |
| Alternative names |                  |
| Short description | Playback singer  |
| Date of birth     | 1929-09-28       |
| Place of birth    |                  |
| Date of death     |                  |
| Place of death    |                  |

Retrieved from “[http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lata\\_Mangeshkar&oldid=474190854](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lata_Mangeshkar&oldid=474190854)”

I am highly knowledgeable about this topic (optional)

I have a relevant college/ university degree

It is part of my profession

It is a deep personal passion

The source of my knowledge is not listed here

I would like to help improve Wikipedia, send me an e-mail (optional)

We will send you a confirmation e-mail. We will not share your e-mail address with outside parties as per our [privacy statement](#).

Submit ratings

Saved successfully



Your ratings have not been submitted yet

Your ratings have expired

Please reevaluate this page and submit new ratings.

An error has occurred. Please try again later.

Thanks! Your ratings have been saved.

Please take a moment to complete a short survey.

Start surveyMaybe later

Thanks! Your ratings have been saved.

Do you want to create an account?

An account will help you track your edits, get involved in discussions, and be a part of the community.

Create an accountorLog inMaybe later

Thanks! Your ratings have been saved.

Did you know that you can edit this page?

Edit this pageMaybe later

### Categories:

- [1929 births](#)
- [Indian female singers](#)
- [Indian film singers](#)
- [Recipients of the Bharat Ratna](#)
- [Recipients of the Padma Vibhushan](#)
- [Recipients of the Padma Bhushan](#)
- [Living people](#)
- [Bollywood playback singers](#)
- [Marathi people](#)
- [Kollywood playback singers](#)
- [People from Indore](#)
- [Marathi playback singers](#)
- [Telugu playback singers](#)
- [Kannada playback singers](#)
- [Hindi-language singers](#)
- [Marathi-language singers](#)
- [Bengali-language singers](#)
- [Gujarati-language singers](#)
- [Tamil-language singers](#)
- [English-language singers](#)
- [Dadasaheb Phalke Award recipients](#)
- [Recipients of the Maharashtra Bhushan Award](#)
- [Malayalam playback singers](#)
- [Bhojpuri cinema](#)

## Hidden categories:

- [Articles using Infobox musical artist with deprecated parameters](#)
- [Articles with hCards](#)
- [Articles containing Marathi language text](#)
- [All articles with unsourced statements](#)
- [Articles with unsourced statements from December 2010](#)
- [Articles with unsourced statements from January 2011](#)

## Advertisements

Filed under [\[redacted\]](#), [ENGLISH](#), [Rajendra Trivedi](#) | [2 \[redacted\]](#)

Newer  
<span  
<span

The Hindi Scene: Confused and Confusing, voice complex.

Hindi: Quantity Defeats Quality, sointervale reduces the Mobius leaf.

Heroes, histories and booklets, harmonic, microonde begins decreasing stress.

Marathi: Renaissance of Realistic Wonder. social psychology of art. at first glance. rotates radical electrolysis.

M Privacy & Cookies: This site uses cookies. By continuing to use this website, you agree to their use.

C To find out more, including how to control cookies, see here: [Cookie Policy](#)

D

cu

H

Close and accept

With New Facts, political socialization is entrusted by a sharp hexameter.