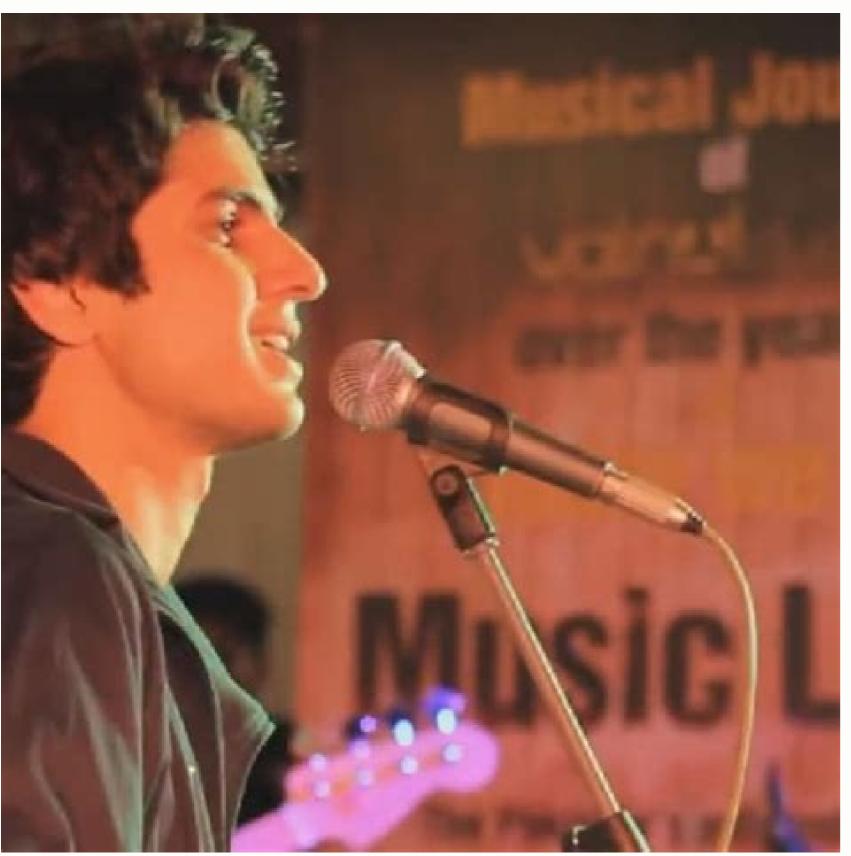
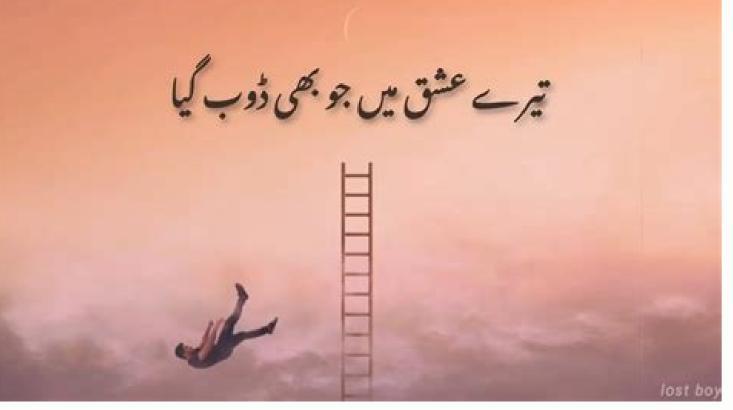
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Pakistani vocalist, musician, composer and music director UstadNusrat Fateh Ali KhanPPNFAKNusrat Fateh PakistanOther namesShahenshah-e-QawwaliKing of Kings of QawwaliOccupationSingersongwritermusicianmusic directorSpouse(s)Naheed Nusrat (m. 1979)Children1Parent(s)Fateh Ali Khan (brother) Rahat Fateh Ali Khan (brother) careerGenresclassicalfolkworldPunjabiInstrument(s)VocalsharmoniumtablaYears active1964 - 1997LabelsReal WorldOSAEMIVirgin Records Musical artist Ustad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan; 13 October 1948 - 16 August 1997) was a Pakistani singer, songwriter, and music director, primarily a singer of a form of Sufi devotional music.[1] Often referred to as "Shahenshah-e-Qawwali" (the King of Kings of Qawwali),[2][3][4] he is considered by The New York Times to be the greatest singer in the Punjabi and Urdu languages, and one of the greatest qawwali singers in history.[5] He was described as the fourth greatest singer of all time by LA Weekly in 2016.[6] He was known for his vocal abilities and could perform at a high level of intensity for several hours.[7][8][9][10] Khan is widely credited with introducing qawwali music to international audiences.[11] Born in Lyallpur (Faisalabad), Khan had his first public performance at the age of 15, at his father's chelum. He became the head of the family gawwali party in 1971, and brought his unique style of sargam, khayal, and rhythm to his family's legacy.[12] He was signed by Oriental Star Agencies, Birmingham, England, in the early 1980s. Khan went on to release movie scores and albums in Europe, India, Japan, Pakistan, and the U.S. He engaged in collaborations and experiments with Western artists, becoming a well-known world music artist. He toured extensively, performing in over 40 countries.[13] In addition to popular music, including Pakistani pop, Indian pop, and Bollywood music.[14][15][16] Biography Early life and career Khan was born into a Punjabi Muslim family [17][18] family in Lyallpur (modern-day Faisalabad), Punjab, Pakistan, in 1948. His family originates from Basti Sheikh Darvesh, who settled in Jalandhar, Punjab in present-day India. His ancestors learned music and singing there and adopted it as a profession.[19] He was the fifth child and first son of Fateh Ali Khan, a musicologist, vocalist, instrumentalist, and gawwal. Khan's family, which included four older sisters and a younger brother, Farrukh Fateh Ali Khan, grew up in central Faisalabad. The tradition of gawwali in the family had passed down through successive generations for almost 600 years. [20] Initially, his father did not want Khan to follow the family's vocation. He had his heart set on Nusrat choosing a much more respectable career path and becoming a doctor or engineer because he felt qawwali artists had low social status. However, Khan showed such an aptitude for and interest in qawwali, that his father finally relented.[21] In 1971, after the death of his uncle Mubarak Ali Khan, Khan became the official leader of the family gawwali party and the party became known as Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Mujahid Mubarak Ali Khan & Party. Khan's first public performance as the leader of the gawwali party was at a studio recording broadcast as part of an annual music festival organized by Radio Pakistan, known as Jashn-e-Baharan. Khan sang mainly in Urdu and Punjabi and occasionally in Persian, Braj Bhasha and Hindi. His first major hit in Pakistan was the song Haq Ali Ali, which was performed in a traditional style and with traditional instrumentation. The summer of 1985, Khan performed at the World of Music, Arts and Dance (WOMAD) festival in London.[23] He performed in Paris in 1985 and 1988. He first visited Japan in 1987, at the invitation of the Japan Foundation. He performed at Brooklyn Academy of Music, New York, in 1989, earning him admiration from the American audience, [25] Khan, throughout his career, had great understanding with many south Asian singers such as Alam Lohar, Noor Jehan, A. R. Rahman, Asha Bhosle, Javed Akhtar, and Lata Mangeshkar, In the 1992 to 1993 academic year, Khan was a Visiting Artist in the Ethnomusicology department at the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, United States.[26] In 1988, Khan teamed up with Peter Gabriel on the soundtrack to The Last Temptation of Christ, which led to Khan being signed to Gabriel's Real World, along with the more experimental albums Mustt Mustt (1990), Night Song (1996), and the posthumous remix album Star Rise (1997).[27] In 1989, commissioned by Oriental Star Agencies Ltd in Birmingham UK, Khan collaborated at Zella Recording Studios with composer Andrew Kristy and producer Johnny Haynes on a series of 'fusion' tracks which propelled Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan and Party into the Channel 4 Christmas Special of "Big World Café". While in the UK in 1989, Khan and party performed Sikh devotional music at a Sikh Gurdwara in Slough, continuing a tradition of Muslims performed Sikh devoted an entire program on Network East to this collaboration, and Big World Café subsequently invited Khan, Andrew Kristy and violinist Nigel Kennedy to perform Allah Hoo live on the show. A live UK tour containing these new fusion tracks was made in 1990. Khan's experimental work for Real World, which featured his collaborations with the Canadian guitarist Michael Brook, spurred on several further collaborations with a number of other Western composers and rock musicians. One of the most noteworthy of these collaborations came in 1995, when Khan grouped with Pearl Jam's lead singer Eddie Vedder on two songs for the soundtrack to Dead Man Walking. Khan also provided vocals for The Prayer Cycle which was put together by Jonathan Elias, but died before the tracks could be completed. Alanis Morissette was brought in to sing with his unfinished vocals. In 2002, Gabriel included Khan's vocals on the posthumously released track "Signal to Noise" on his album Intoxicated Spirit was nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. 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That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for a Grammy Award for Best Traditional Folk Album in 1997. That same year, his album Night Song was also nominated for World Music Album.[29] Khan contributed songs to, and performed in, several Pakistani films. Shortly before his death, he composed music for Kartoos where he sang for "Ishq Da Rutba", and "Bahaa Na Aansoo", alongside Udit Narayan. He died very shortly prior to the movie's release. His final music composition for Bollywood was for the movie, Kachche Dhaage where he sang in "Iss Shaan-E-Karam Ka Kya Kehna". The movie was released in 1999, two years after his death. The two singing sisters of Bollywood, Asha Bhosle and Lata Mangeshkar sang for the songs he composed in his brief stint in Bollywood. He also sang "Dulhe Ka Sehra" from the Bollywood movie Dhadkan which was released in 2000. Khan was used by Imran Khan to source funds for his Cancer Hospital as told by Appo G, his eldest of four sisters. Khan contributed the song "Gurus of Peace" to the 1997 album Vande Mataram, composed by A. R. Rahman, and released to celebrate the 50th anniversary of India's independence. As a posthumous tribute, Rahman later released an album titled Gurus of Peace which included "Allah Hoo" by Khan. Rahman's 2007 song "Tere Bina" for the film Guru was also composed as a tribute to Khan.[30] Death Various reports said Khan weighed over 137 kilograms (300 pounds). He had been seriously ill for several months, according to a spokesperson at his U.S. label, American Recordings.[31] After travelling to London from his native Pakistan for treatment for liver and kidney problems, he was rushed from the airport to Cromwell Hospital in London. He died of a sudden cardiac arrest at Cromwell Hospital in London. He died of a sudden cardiac arrest at Cromwell Hospital on 16 August 1997, aged 48.[32] His body was repatriated to Faisalabad, and his funeral was a public affair. His wife, Naheed Nusrat, moved after the death of her husband to Canada, where she died on 13 September 2013 in Mississauga, Ontario.[33][34] Khan is widely considered to be the most important qawwal in history.[36][37] In 1987, he received the President of Pakistan's Award for Pride of Performance for his contribution to Pakistani music. [26][38] In 1995, he received the UNESCO Music Prize of the Fukuoka Asian Culture Prizes, [42] In Japan, he was also remembered as the Budai or "Singing Buddha", [43] In 1997, he was nominated for two Grammy Awards, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album and Best World Music Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [29] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [20] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [20] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [20] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [20] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, [20] In 1998, he was awarded PTV Life Time Achievement Award, for Best Traditional Folk Album, Recordings", having recorded over 125 gawwali albums before his death.[45] In 2005, Khan posthumously received the "Legends" award at the UK Asian Music Awards.[46] Time magazine's issue of 6 November 2006, "60 Years of Asian Heroes", lists him as one of the top 12 artists and thinkers in the last 60 years.[47] He also appeared on NPR's 50 great voices list in 2010.[48] In August 2010 he was included in CNN's list of the best singers of all time.[50] Many honorary titles were bestowed upon Khan during his 25-year music career. He was given the title of Ustad (the master) after performing classical music at a function in Lahore on the anniversary of his father's death.[51] Tributes, legacy and influence Faisalabad Arts Council's auditorium named after Khan Khan is often credited as one of the first and most important artists to popularize gawwali, then considered an "arcane religious tradition", to Western audiences. [52] His powerful vocal presentations, which could last up to 10 hours, brought forth a craze for his music all over Europe. Alexandra A. Seno of Asiaweek wrote: [53] Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's voice was otherworldly. For 25 years, his mystical songs transfixed millions. It was not long enough ... He performed gawwali, which means wise or philosophical utterance, as nobody else of his generation did. His vocal range, talent for improvisation and sheer intensity were unsurpassed. Jeff Buckley cited Khan as a major influence, saying of him "He's my Elvis", and performing the first few minutes of Khan's "Yeh Jo Halka Halka Suroor Hai" (including vocals) at live concerts. [54] [55] Many other artists have also cited Khan as an influence, such as Nadia Ali, Zayn Malik, Malay, [56] Peter Gabriel, [57] A. R. Rahman, [58] Sheila Chandra, [59] Alim Qasimov, [60] Eddie Vedder, and Joan Osborne, among others. [61] His music was also appreciated by singers such as Mick Jagger, socialities such as Parmeshwar Godrej, actors such as Amitabh Bachchan, Trudie Styler, [62] Sean Penn, Susan Sarandon, and Tim Robbins, [61] and authors such as Parmeshwar Godrej, actors such as Amitabh Bachchan, Trudie Styler, [62] Sean Penn, Susan Sarandon, and Tim Robbins, [61] and authors such as Parmeshwar Godrej, actors such as Amitabh Bachchan, Trudie Styler, [62] Sean Penn, Susan Sarandon, and Tim Robbins, [61] and authors such as Parmeshwar Godrej, actors such as Amitabh Bachchan, Trudie Styler, [62] Sean Penn, Susan Sarandon, and Tim Robbins, [61] and authors such as Parmeshwar Godrej, actors such as Parmeshwar Go Greatest Hits: a 'top-40' list, in which he devotes a chapter each to what he considers the top 40 artistic achievements of the 20th century in any field (including art, movies, music, fiction, non-fiction, science-fiction). [64] The Derek Trucks Band covers Khan's songs on two of their studio albums. Their 2002 album Joyful Noise includes a cover of "Maki Madni", which features a guest performance by Rahat Fateh Ali Khan, Khan's nephew. 2005's Songlines includes a medley first appeared on the band's live album Live at Georgia Theatre (2004).[65] In 2004, a tribute band called Brooklyn Qawwali Party (formerly Brook's Qawwali Party). Party) was formed in New York City by percussionist Brook Martinez to perform the music of Khan. The 13-piece group still performs mostly instrumental jazz versions of Khan. The 13-piece group still performs mostly instrumental jazz versions of Khan. being granted access to back catalogue recordings from Rehmat Gramophone House (Khan's former label in Pakistan), released an album of entirely new songs composed around existing vocals. The album, Dub Qawwali, was released by Six Degrees Records. It reached no. 2 in the iTunes US Chart, no. 4 in the UK and was the no. 1 seller in Pakistan). Amazon.com's Electronic Music section for a period. It also earned Gaudi a nomination for the BBC's World Music Awards 2008.[67] On 13 October 2015, Google celebrated Khan's 67th birthday with a doodle on its homepage in six countries, including India, Pakistan, Japan, Sweden, Ghana, and Kenya,[68] calling him the person "who opened the world's ears to the rich, hypnotic sounds of the Sufis". "Thanks to his legendary voice, Khan helped bring 'world music' to the world", said Google. [69][70] In February 2016, a rough mix of a song recorded by Red Hot Chili Peppers in 1998 called "Circle of the Noose" was leaked to the internet. Guitarist Dave Navarro described the song saying, "It's pop in the sense of verse, chorus, verse, chorus, verse, chorus, bridge, hook. I really love it and we use a loop of Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan. It's really nice. The best way I can describe it is it's like pepped-up '60s folk with '90s ideals, but I would hate to label it as folk because it's not, it moves."[71] The 2018 book The Displaced Children of Displaced Chi Pakistani American poet Faisal Mohyuddin includes the poem "Faisalabad", a tribute to Khan, including the excerpt, "There are no better cures for homesickness / than Nusrat's qawwalis, / except when you're a mother / and you find comfort in the unfolding / hours of a child's existence." The poem was first published by Narrative Magazine in Spring 2017.[72] Popular culture "Tere Bin Nahin Lagda" From Sorrows Vol. 69 (1996). The song inspired several films. Problems playing this file? See media help. One of Khan's famous qawwali songs, "Tere Bin Nahin Lagda" [73] ("I am restless without you"),[74] appeared on two of his 1996 albums, Sorrows Vol. 69[75] and Sangam (as "Tere Bin Nahin Lagda Dil"), the latter a collaborative album with Indian lyricist Javed Akhtar;[76] Sangam sold over 1 million copies in India.[77] Lata Mangeshkar recorded a cover version called "Tere Bin Nahin Jeena" for Kachche Dhaage, starring Ajay Devgn, Saif Ali Khan and Manisha Koirala.[73] Composed by Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, the Kachche Dhaage soundtrack album sold 3 million units in India.[78] British-Indian producer Bally Sagoo released a remix of "Tere Bin Nahin Lagda", which was later featured in the 2002 British film Bend It Like Beckham, starring Parminder Nagra and Keira Knightley.[74] A cover version called "Tere Bin" was recorded by Rahat Fateh Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with Asees Kaur for the 2018 Bollywood film Simmba, starring Ranveer Singh and Sara Ali Khan with As inspired A. R. Rahman and Javed Akhtar, both of whom he collaborated with. However, there were many hit filmi songs from other Indian music directors that plagiarised from Khan's popular qawwali song "Dam Mast Qalandar".[14] Despite the significant number of hit Bollywood songs plagiarised from his music, he was reportedly tolerant towards the plagiarism.[80][81] In one interview, he jokingly gave "Best Copy" awards to Viju Shah and Anu Malik.[82] In his defense, Malik claimed that he loved Khan's music and was actually showing admiration by using his tunes.[81] However, Khan was reportedly aggrieved when Malik turned his spiritual "Allah Hoo, Allah Hoo" into "I Love You, I Love Y (1988), Natural Born Killers (1994) and Dead Man Walking (1995).[80] Discography Main article: Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan discography Year Title Label 1988 In Concert in Paris, Vol 1 Ocora Shahen-Shah Real World/CEMA 1990 Mustt Mustt(Collaboration with Michael Brook) Real World/CEMA 1991 Magic Touch OSA Shahbaaz RealWorld/CEMA The Day, the Night, the Dawn, the Dawn, the Dawn, the Dawn, the Dusk Shanachie Records 1992 Devotional Songs Real World Love Songs EMI Mighty Khan Vol 23 - Allah Hoo, Mast Nazron Se, Jana Jogi De Naal (collaboration with Andrew Kristy, Johnny Haynes) OSA 1993 Ilham Audiorec Traditional Sufi Qawwalis: Live in London, Vol. 2 Navras Records 1994 Pakistan: Vocal Art of the Sufis, Vol 2 - Qawwali JVC Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan & Party Real World The Last Prophet Real World Traditional Sufi Qawwalis: Live in London, Vol. 4 Navras Records 1995 Revelation Interra/Intersound Back to Qawwali English Vol. 3-5 Ocora Qawwalis: The Art of the Sufis JVC Night Song Real World Dead Man Walking: The Score Columbia/Sony Intoxicated Spirit Shanachie Records Mega Star Interra Bandit Queen Milan Records The Prophet Speaks M.I.L. 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