

ARGHYA

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- 5. Meghal Trivedi**

Introduction: Brief Highlight



Muqtida Hasan Nida Fazli, known as **Nida Fazli** (12 October 1938 – 8 February 2016), was an Indian Hindi and Urdu poet, lyricist and dialogue writer.

Nida Fazli is a poet of various moods and to him the creative sentiment and inner urge are the sources of poetry. He thinks that the feeling of a poet is similar to an artist: like a painter or a musician. In contrast he found lyric writing a mechanical job as he had to fulfil the demands of the script and the director. Later he accepted the practical necessity of money which comes from lyric writing and helps one to ponder on creative work.

He published his first collection of Urdu poetry in 1969. Childhood imagery persistently reflects in his poetry as elements of nostalgia. Primary themes which run through his poetry are contradictions in life, the search for purpose, nuances of human relationships, differences between practice and preaching, and the groping for that which is lost.

Dr Mina Vyas

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दिल में ना हो जुर्रत तो मोहब्बत नहीं मिलती
दिल में ना हो जुर्रत तो मोहब्बत नहीं मिलती
खैरात में इतनी बडी दौलत नहीं मिलती

कुछ लोग यूँही शहर में हमसे भी खफा हैं
हर एक से अपनी भी तबीयत नहीं मिलती

देखा था जिसे मैंने कोई और था शायद
वो कौन है जिससे तेरी सूरत नहीं मिलती

हंसते हुए चेहरों से है बाज़ार कीज़ीनत
रоне को यहाँ वैसे भी फुरसत नहीं मिलती

Prin. Dr Urmilaben Chaudhri

Nida Fazli

Muqtida Hasan Nida Fazli, known as **Nida Fazli** (12 October 1938 – 8 February 2016), was an Indian Hindi and Urdu poet, lyricist and dialogue writer.

Born in Delhi, India into a Kashmiri family, Nida Fazli grew up in Gwalior, where he attended school and subsequently studied English literature. His father was also an Urdu poet. During the partition of India, his parents migrated to Pakistan, but Fazli decided to stay in India

While still young, Fazli was passing by a Hindu temple where a bhajan singer was singing a composition of Surdas about Radha sharing her sorrow with her maids at being separated from her beloved Krishna. The poetic beauty of the *Pad*, relating to the close rapport and bonding between human beings, inspired Nida to begin writing poems.

During that period, he felt that there were limitations in Urdu poetry. He absorbed the essence of Mir and Ghalib to express what he intended. He was fascinated by the lyrical mood of Meera and Kabir and widened his knowledge of poetry by studying T. S. Eliot, Gogol and Anton Chekhov.

He moved to Mumbai in search of a job in 1964. In the early days of his career, he wrote in *Dharmayug* and *Blitz*. His poetic style attracted the notice of filmmakers and writers of Hindi and Urdu literature. He was often invited to Mushairas, the prestigious recitation sessions of one's own poetry. He became known among readers and ghazal singers for his elegant presentation and exclusive use of colloquial language for ghazals, dohaas and nazms, while avoiding ornate Persian imagery and compound words to simplify his poetry. He wrote the famous couplet: 'Duniya jise kehte hain jaadu kaa Khilona hai Mil jaaye to mitti hai kho jaaye to sona hai'. Some of his famous film songs include *Aa bhi jaa* (Sur), *Tu is tarah se meri zindagi mein* (Aap To Aise Na The) and *Hosh waalon ko khabar Kya* (*Sarfarosh*). He wrote essays critical of contemporary poets of the sixties in his book *Mulaqatein* which outraged poets including Sahir Ludhianvi, Ali Sardar Jafri and Kaifi Azmi. As a result, he was boycotted in some poetic sessions. His career improved when Kamal Amrohi, a filmmaker, approached him. The original songwriter Jan Nisar Akhtar

working on the film *Razia Sultan* (1983) had died before completing the project. Nida wrote the final two songs and attracted other Hindi filmmakers.

His celebrated lyrics were also used in *Aap to aise na the, Is Raat Ki Subah Nahin* (1996) and *Gudiya*. He wrote the title song of TV serials like *Sailaab*, *Neem ka Ped*, *Jaane Kya Baat Hui* and *Jyoti*. The composition "Koi Akelaa Kahaan" is another popular composition sung by Kavita Krishnamurthy. His ghazals and other compositions are sung by notable artists of the day. He teamed up with Jagjit Singh in 1994 to bring an album named *Insight*, which got appreciation for its soulful poetry and music. Shortly before his death he wrote columns for BBC Hindi website on various contemporary issues and literature. Mirza Ghalib's works were often mentioned by him.

Nida Fazli disagreed with the partition of India and has spoken out against the communal riots, politicians and fundamentalism. During the riots of December 1992 he had to take shelter in his friend's house due to security concerns.

He was honoured with the National Harmony Award for writing on communal harmony. He wrote 24 books in Urdu, Hindi and Gujarati — some of which are assigned as school textbooks in Maharashtra. He received the Mir Taqi Mir award for his autobiographical novel *Deewaron Ke Bich* from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Damor Jaymini J, SEM 4-1222

Dabhi Jagruti J, Sem 4-1223

Nida Fazli

Nida Fazli wrote the title song of TV serials like ‘Sailaab’, ‘Neem ka Ped’, ‘Jaane Kya Baat Hui’ and ‘Jyoti’. The composition “Koi Akelaa Kahaan” is another popular composition sung by Kavita Krishnamurthy.

He also worked with late ghazal singer Jagjit Singh in 1994 and together they brought out an album ‘Insight’, which got appreciation for its soulful poetry and music.

He has also written famous ghazals ‘kabhie kisi ko mukamil jahan na milta’ (ahista ahista), ‘Aa bhi jaa, aa bhi jaa’ (Sur), ‘Tu Is Tarah Se Meri Zindagi Mein’ (Aap To Aise Na The), ‘Hosh Waalon Ko Khabar Kya’ (Sarfarosh).

“Hum laboN se keh naa paaye, unse haal-e-dil kabhi,
Aur wo samjhe nahiN, ye khamoshi kya cheez hai”

Nida Fazli : Film Sarfarosh

Fazil was the member of the organising team of upcoming Urdu festival Jashn-e-Rekhta told IANS. The key guest at the festival.

List of works

- *Ab kahan dusron ke dukh me dukhi hone vale*

Poetry collections

- *Lafzon ke phool*
- *Mor Naach*
- *Aankh aur Khwab ke Darmiyaan*
- *Safar mein dhoop to hogi*

- *khoya hua sa kuch*
- *Duniya ek khilona hai*

Awards

- 1998 Sahitya Akademi Award in Urdu for *Khoya Hua Sa Kuchh* (Poetry collection)
- 2003 Star Screen Award for Best Lyricist for *Sur*
- 2003 Bollywood Movie Award - Best Lyricist for *Aa Bhi Ja* from *Sur*
- 2013 Padma Shri; the Government of India.

Filmography

As lyricist

- *Aap To Aise Na The* (1980)
- *Nakhuda* (1981)
- *Harjaee* (1981)
- *Anokha Bandhan* (1982)
- *Razia Sultan* (1983)
- *Vijay* (1988)
- *Is Raat Ki Subah Nahin* (1996)
- *Tamanna* (1997) - *Ghar se masjid hai*
- *Sarfarosh* (1999) - "Hoshwalon Ko Khabar Kya"
- *Sur – The Melody of Life* (2002) - (Aa bhee jaa, ai subha aa bhee jaa)'
- *Dev* (2004)
- *Yatra* (2006)

Trivedi Meghal G. Sem 6-2501

Nida Fazli.

Nida Fazli is one of the famous Indian Urdu poet and song lyricists. The poet is awarded by many awards like Khusro Award, Mir Taqi Mir Award, Urdu Sangam Award and Sahitya Akademi Award for his work in Urdu and Hindi literature. It is difficult to categorize him in any particular category, because he had written on various moods. But his poetry is influenced by the India-Pakistan partition and human relations. One of his famous couplet is-

- 'Duniya jise kehte hai jadu ka khilauna hai,
Mil jaye toh mitti hai, Kho jaye to sona hai'
- Nida Fazli was born on October 12, 1938 in a poetic family. His father was also an Urdu poet. Although born in capital city Delhi, Nida grown up in Gwalior. Nida took his education in Gwalior. After the India-Pakistan partition, his family moved to Pakistan, while Nida choose to stay back in India. Nida attended the Gwalior College from where he passed his M.A. in 1954.
- Nida get stimulated by the beauty of poetry with one incidence. One day when he was passing by a Hindu temple. He heard the beautiful bhajan of Surdas- in which Radha (lover of Lord Krishna) was depicting her sorrow to her maids as being apart from her love (Krishna). Nida get struck by that poetry and for the very first time he made a serious attempt to write a poem. Nida get influenced by the love and bonding in human relations, which also reflects in his later work.
- In 1964, Fazli came to Mumbai to find a job. In his early career, he penned his skills for Blitz and Dharmayug. At the same time he was participating in Mushairas. His elegant poetic style was soon get noticed by film personalities and also by the other personalities in Hindi and Urdu literature.
- He soon became a favorite amongst ghazal singers. Many of his ghazals are sung by ghazal singer Jagjit Singh. Also almost every top singer had sung his film songs and ghazals. Fazli has his unique style of poetry. He is quite famous for his elegant presentation of poems. The best feature of his poetry is that he used the common and conversational language in nazms, ghazals and dohas so that anyone could easily understand it.
- However, Fazli turns as a Bollywood lyricist with Kamal Amrohi's film Razia Sultan. First lyricist Jaan Nisaar Akhtar was assigned as a lyricist for the film. But due to his

untimely death the offer went to Fazli. Most of the songs for the film were written by Jaan Nisaar Akhtar, only two were remaining that were written by Nida Fazli. He became quite famous in the industry with his very first film Razia Sultan. A song 'Tera hijr mera nasib hai, tera gham hi meri hayaat hai...' from the film became famous.

- His popular lyrics are used in film Gudiya, Tum Toh Aise Na The and Iss Rat ki Subah Nahi. His recent popular songs includes 'Kiska Chehra Dekhu Abb Tera Chehra Dekhkar' from Tarkeeb, 'Aa Bhi Ja', 'Kabhi Sham Dhale Toh', 'Dil Me Jagi Dhadkan Aise' from Sur and 'Kabhi Kisi Ko Mukammal Jaha Nahi Milta' from Aahista Aahista. Nida also had written title track of TV serial Sailaab.
- Nida Fazli is also famous for his writings for communal harmony. He exclusively wrote against communal riots and selfish strategies of politicians in it. He was one of the victims of such riot which happened in 1992. During the period, he has to take shelter under his friend's house. His writing in this matter won him a National Harmony Award.
- Fazli also caught into controversy due to his critical writings against poets of the same time in his book named 'Mulaqatein'. Those poets include the famous ones- Ali Sardar Jafri, Kaifi Azmi and Sahir Ludhianvi. Due to such writings, he was banned at some poetic programmes.
- Fazli has released various Poem Collections. Some of those include- Safar Me Dhup Toh Hogi, Mor Nach, Lafjo Ke Phool and Aankh Aur Khwab Ke Darmiya. He also owns 24 books on his credit written in Hindi, Urdu and Gujarati. Fazli's poetry includes the essence of Ghalib and Mir. As well as he get driven by the lyrical mood by Kabir and Meera. He also get inspired by the poetry of Gogol, Takasaki, Eliot and Chekhov.

Raval Hiral P. Sem 4-1207

Chaudhari mittal R. Sem 4-1200

Nida Fazli

Nida Fazli, one of the foremost Urdu poets of his generation and a lyricist who brought a dash of quality to Bollywood songs in the trashy 1980s, passed away following a heart-attack on Monday morning in Mumbai. He was 77.

"He complained of breathlessness this morning around 11am. When we reached the hospital, we were informed that he is no more. He had no medical history. It's shocking for us," a relative told PTI.

Renowned poet Wasim Barelvi, who participated in hundreds of mushairas with Fazli, said he was popular both among the masses and the literati. "Fazli saab brought in a style of nazms that was different from the traditional. His father had migrated to Pakistan and the nazm he wrote because he couldn't attend the funeral is poignant poetry at its best," he told TOI on phone.

Fazli got the Sahitya Akademi award for his collection of poems, *Khoya Hua Sa Kuchh*, in 1998.

His ghazals brought out the alienation of the individual in uncaring cities. Har taraf, har jagah beshumaar aadmi, phir bhi tanhaiyon ka shikar aadmi. Also the helplessness of unremarkable people, who are just weathercocks in the hands of fate, Apni marzi se kahan apne safar ke hum hain. His love songs captured the quietitude of within as in *Hoshwalon ko khabar kya, bekhudi kya cheez hai* (film: *Sarfarosh*). In singer Jagjit Singh's golden voice, these ghazals reached millions of homes and hearts. Fazli also wrote dohas, couplets in traditional Hindi.

In Hindi films, he mostly worked with composers Khayyam (Razia Sultan, Nakhuda, Ahista Ahista) and R D Burman (Red Rose, Biwi O Biwi, Harjaee), often sharing space as lyricist with Vithalbhai Patel and sometimes with Gulshan Bawra. He teamed up with

composer M M Kreem to earn a Filmfare nomination for the song, Jeewan kya hai in Sudhir Mishra's Is Raat Ki Subah Nahi. He was also in top form in Tanuja Chandra's Sur.

Fazli wrote the agonising Tera hijr mera naseeb hai in Kamal Amrohi's Razia Sultan. In general, the 1980s were hard times for sensitive poetry in Hindi films. But even in the age of asinine rhymes such as Ladki nahi tu lakdi ka khamba hai, Fazli stayed true to his craft. His words were so tender one felt even a whisper would hurt them as in Tere liye palkon ki jhalar bunoon (Harjaee) or Tumhari palkon ke chilmanon mein (Nakhuda).

Khayyam points out, Kabhi kisi ko mukammal jahan nahi milta, became his signature song. Singer Bhupinder also remembers recording the track. "He corrected the pronunciation of one particular word. I don't remember which word. His poetry reflects the truth of life," he says.

Adds Khayyam, "He wrote many popular songs but he was also a poet of depth and nuance."

Prerna chaudhari Sem 2-642

Geeta chaudhari Sem 2-629

Muqtida Hasan Nida Fazil

12 October 1938 8 February 2016, was an Indian Hindi and Urdu poet, lyricist and dialogue writer.

Born	Muqtida Hasan Nida Fazli 12 October 1938 Delhi, British Raj
Died	8February 2016 (aged 77) Mumbai, India
Occupation	Poet, novelist, lyricist
Language	Hindi, Urdu
Nationality	Indian

Born in Delhi, India into a Kashmiri family, Nida Fazli grew up in Gwalior, where he attended school and subsequently studied English literature. His father was also an Urdu poet. During the partition of India, his parents migrated to Pakistan, but Fazli decided to stay in India.

While still young, Fazli was passing by a Hindu temple where a bhajan singer was singing a composition of Surdas about Radha sharing her sorrow with her maids at being separated from her beloved Krishna. The poetic beauty of the Pad, relating to the close rapport and bonding between human beings, inspired Nida to begin writing poems.

During that period, he felt that there were limitations in Urdu poetry. He absorbed the essence of Mir and Ghalib to express what he intended. He was fascinated by the lyrical mood of Meera and Kabir and widened his knowledge of poetry by studying T. S. Eliot, Gogoland Anton Chekhov.

He moved to Mumbai in search of a job in 1964. In the early days of his career, he wrote in Dharmayug and Blitz .[3] His poetic style attracted the notice of filmmakers and writers of Hindi and Urdu literature. He was often invited to Mushairas, the prestigious recitation sessions of one's own poetry. He became known among readers and ghazal singers for his elegant presentation and exclusive use of colloquial language for ghazals, dohaas and nazms, while avoiding ornate Persian imagery and compound words to simplify his poetry. He wrote

the famous couplet: 'Duniya jise kehte hain jaadu kaa Khilona hai Mil jaaye to mitti hai kho jaaye to sona hai'. Some of his famous film songs include Aa bhi jaa (Sur), Tu is tarah se meri zindagi mein (Aap To Aise Na The) and Hosh waalon ko khabar Kya (Sarfaroosh). He wrote essays critical of contemporary poets of the sixties in his book Mulaqatein which outraged poets including Sahir Ludhianvi, Ali Sardar Jafri and Kaifi Azmi. As a result, he was boycotted in some poetic sessions. His career improved when Kamal Amrohi, a filmmaker, approached him. The original songwriter Jan Nisar Akhtar working on the film Razia Sultan (1983) had died before completing the project. Nida wrote the final two songs and attracted other Hindi filmmakers.

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Style

Nida Fazli is a poet of various moods and to him the creative sentiment and inner urge are the sources of poetry. He thinks that the feeling of a poet is similar to an artist: like a painter or a musician. In contrast he found lyric writing a mechanical job as he had to fulfill the demands of the script and the director. Later he accepted the practical necessity of money which comes from lyric writing and helps one to ponder on creative work.

He published his first collection of Urdu poetry in 1969. Childhood imagery persistently reflects in his poetry as elements of nostalgia. Primary themes which run through his poetry are contradictions in life, the search for purpose, nuances of human relationships, differences between practice and preaching, and the groping for that which is lost.

Contribution towards communal harmony

Nida Fazli disagreed with the partition of India and has spoken out against the communal riots, politicians and fundamentalism. During the riots of December 1992 he had to take shelter in his friend's house due to security concerns.

He was honored with the National Harmony Award for writing on communal harmony. He wrote 24 books in Urdu, Hindi and Gujarati — some of which are assigned as school textbooks in Maharashtra. He received the Mir Taqi Mir award for his autobiographical novel *Deewaron Ke Bich* from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Death

Fazli died of a heart attack on 8 February 2016

Durva Bakshi SEM 4-1544
Chaudhari Geeta sem 4-1211

BEKAABU HO GAYA LYRICS FROM BEQABU

(pehali najar mein yeh ghaayal ho gaya

Dekha dubaara toh paagal ho gaya) – (2)

Jaadu ka tere yeh kaayal ho gaya

Dekha tujhe dil yeh dil – (2) bekaabu ho gaya, pehali najar mein yeh ghaayal ho gaya

Dekha dubaara toh paagal ho gaya

Jaadu ka tere yeh kaayal ho gaya

Dekha tujhe dil yeh dil – (2) bekaabu ho gaya,

Jaane yeh kya hone laga mujhako,

Dekhu jahaan dekhu wahaan tujhako

Naya naya kya hone laga hei sawera,

Baatein teri karata hai andhera

Jawaani ka mausam mehakane laga,

Nasha who chadha mein behakane laga

Akele mein aata nahi chain abb,

Bina tere sachmuch adhura hai sab

Bin tere jina abb mushkil ho gaya,

Dekha dubaara toh paagal ho gaya

Jaadu ka tere yeh kaayal ho gaya

Dekha tujhe dil yeh dil – (2) bekaabu ho gaya

Chori chori aankhon mein samaake,

Aankhon se sidhe dil mein aake

Tera roop har shabd mein geet hai,
Tera jikr har sur mein sangeet hai
Kawal chaand baadal sistaarahai tu,
najar hoon main najaara hai tu
Jivan ka rasta aab manjil ho gaya,
dekhadubaara tohpaagal ho gaya
Jaadu ka rasta abb manjil ho gaya,
dekha dubaara toh paagal ho gaya
Dekha tujhe dil yeh dil –(2)
bekaabu ho gaya,bekhaabu ho gaya
Ho pehali najar mein yeh ghaayal ho gaya
Dekha dubaara toh paagal ho gaya
Jaadu ka tere yeh kaayal ho gaya
Jaadu ka tere yeh kaayal ho gaya
Dekha tujhe dil yeh dil-2bekaabu ho gay
,bekaabu ho gaya

Vaghela Prayosha j. Sem 2-192

Desai Priyanka Sem 2- 622

NIDA FAZLI

Eminent Urdu poet and Bollywood lyricist Nida Fazli passed away of a heart. Attack here on Monday. He was 78. It was also the birthday of the late ghazal Singer Jagjit Singh, with whom Fazli teamed up most successfully to ride the ghazal wave that began in the mid - 70s and went on till the early 90s. There are many film songs too that we remember fazli for, such as those in the films Ahista and Sarfarosh. Fazli came to the films in the 80s, in Razia Sultan and Raj Kapoor's Biwi O Biwi. Many other films followed.

But he was never too prolific in the film world, as movies were not the centre of his life. Fazli was primarily a poet, a prominent Hindi and Urdu shayar who also happened to be a Hindi film lyricist.

He moved to Mumbai from hometown Gwalior in the early 60s in search of A job and worked with magazines Blitz and Dharmyug initially. A student of literature, Fazli was also steeped in the Bhakti poetry of Kabir and Meera and the Sufi world of Amir Khusro. His poetry emerged from his own heartbreak. Fazli found a voice and a direction when he heard a Hindu devotional poem about Radha's pain of separation from Krishna.

His poetry was all about simple, easygoing philosophy, rooted in life. It had a Folksy, Sufi touch even while dealing with lofty thoughts. His work also dealt with the increasing communal divide and the need to foster communal harmony. Fazli refused to move to Pakistan after the Partition despite the fact that his own father did. His was always a low key presence in the Hindi film world though he did court controversy for taking on Sahir Ludhianvi and Kaifi Azami for what he perceived to be their faux Marxism.

He once said of Bollywood: "Aawazon ke bazon mein khmoshi ko Pehchaane kaun (In the market of voices who would appreciate silence)". Prime Minister Narendra Modi said Fazli's verses will endure in the times to come. "Nida Fazli Sahab is no longer with us but his verses will live on and so will his contribution to writing and cinema," Mr. Modi tweeted. (With addition inputs IANS) Keywords: Nida Fazli, Urdu poetry, Hindi poet

Renowned Urdu poet and lyricist Nida Fazli, who penned several soulful Compositions like 'Kabhi kisi ko mukamil jahan nahi milta', passed away today at 78. His compositions of breathlessness at his residence in suburban Mumbai. Muqaddas has an Nida Fazli, popularly known as Nida Fazli, was a recipient of the Sahitya Academy award. Born in Delhi in a Kashmiri family, Fazli did his schooling in Gwalior. During the Partition, his parents migrated to Pakistan, but Fazli decided to stay in India. He is survived by wife and daughter. "He complained of breathlessness this morning at around 11 AM at his residence. When we reached the hospital we were informed that he is no more," a relative told PTI. "He was just having minor cold and cough.... He had no medical history as such, so it's shocking for us," he said.

Fazli, whose father was also an Urdu poet, was known for his elegant presentation and exclusive use of colloquial language for ghazals, nazms and dohas in Urdu Hindi. Some of his famous ghazals include "Kabhi kisi ko Mukamil Jahan Nahi Milta", 'Aa Bhi Jaa, Aa Bhi Jaa' ("sur"), "Tu Is Tarah Se Meri Zindagi Mein" ('Aap Toh Aise nahey') and 'Hosh Waalon Ko Khabar Kya' ("Sarfaroosh"). Congress President Sonia Gandhi and party Vice President Rahul Gandhi condoled

The death of the acclaimed poet.

"Sahitya Akademi and a Padma Shri awardee, he will be remembered forever for his writing which enthralled an entire generation," Sonia said in a condolence

Message

Nida Fazli was born in Delhi to a Kashmiri family and he had attended school in Gwalior. His father was also an Urdu poet. During the partition, his parents migrated to Pakistan, but Fazli decided to stay in India. Also read: Mahesh Bhatt remembers late poet and lyricist Nida Fazli. He was known among fans and singers for his elegant presentation of Ghazals, dohas and nazms. Also read: Best Ghazals by Nida Fazli

Nida Fazli wrote the title song of TV serials like 'Sailaab', 'Neem ka Ped', 'Jaane Kya Baat Hui' and 'Jyoti'. The composition "Koi Akela Kahaan" is another popular composition sang by Kavita Krishnamurthy.

He also worked with late ghazal singer Jagjit Singh in 1994 and together they brought out an album 'Insight', which got appreciation for its soulful poetry and music. He has also written famous ghazals 'kabhi kisi ko mukamil jahan na milta' (Ahista ahista), 'Aa bhi jaa, aa bhi jaa (Sur), 'Tu Is Tarah Se Meri Zindagi Main'

(Aap To Aise Na The), ‘Hosh Waalon Ko Khabar Kya’ (Sarfarosh).

Fazli’s daughter confirmed the poet’s demise, a member of the organizing team of upcoming Urdu festival Jashn-e-Rakhta told IANS. Fazli was a key guest at the festival. Sanjiv Saraf, founder of Rekhta Foundation, said that Fazli’s death has “left a space that can never be filled”. “Nida Fazli gave expression to the angst of the common people in simple but Aesthetically powerful and nuanced language. His dohas enjoyed great popularity,”

Saraf said

Filmmaker John Mathew Matthan, who directed “Sarfarosh” – the movie which featured “Hoshwalon kokhabar kya” penned by Fazli, told IANS: “It’s a great loss for this film industry. He was such a renowned poet. Coincidentally, today is also Jagit Singh’s birth anniversary and I have worked with both of them in my film ‘Sarfarosh’.” On Twitter, a string of film celebrities’ condoled Fazli’s death and recounted some of his works. Here’s what they said: Lata Mangeshkar: Aaj mashhoor Shayar Nida Fazli sahib ka intequl hua is baat mujhe bht dukh hai. Allah unhe jannat ataa farmaaye ye meri dili dua.

Solanki Nisha n. sem-2- 40



.....Duniya jise kahte hai jado ka khilona hai

दुनिया जिसे कहते हैं जादू का खिलौना है
दुनिया जिसे कहते हैं जादू का खिलौना है
मिल जाये तो मिट्टी है खो जाये तो सोना है

अच्छा-सा कोई मौसम तन्हा-सा कोई आलम
हर वक्त का रोना तो बेकार का रोना है

बरसात का बादल तो दीवाना है क्या जाने
किस राह से बचना है किस छत को भिगोना है

ग़म हो कि खुशी दोनों कुछ देर के साथी हैं
फिर रस्ता ही रस्ता है हँसना है न रोना है

ये वक्त जो तेरा है, ये वक्त जो मेरा
हर गाम पर पहरा है, फिर भी इसे खोना है

आवारा मिज़ाजी ने फैला दिया आंगन को
आकाश की चादर है धरती का बिछौना है

Prof. Dr. Leena Swadia



.....kisiko mukkmal jahan nahi milta

कभी किसी को मुकम्मल जहाँ नहीं मिलता
कभी किसी को मुकम्मल जहाँ नहीं मिलता
कहीं ज़मीं तो कहीं आस्माँ नहीं मिलता

बुझा सका ह भला कौन वक़्त के शोले
ये ऐसी आग है जिसमें धुआँ नहीं मिलता

तमाम शहर में ऐसा नहीं खुलूस न हो
जहाँ उमीद हो सकी वहाँ नहीं मिलता

कहाँ चिराग जलायें कहीं गुलाब रखें
छतें तो मिलती हैं लेकिन मकाँ नहीं मिलता

ये क्या अज़ाब है सब अपने आप में गुम हैं
ज़बाँ मिली है मगर हमज़बाँ नहीं मिलता

चिराग जलते ही बीनाई बुझने लगती है
खुद अपने घर में ही घर का निशाँ नहीं मिलता

Prof. Munnaben chaudhri



.....Aankhon ka jaam likho

Aankhon ka jaam likho julf ki barsat likho

Aankhon ka jaam likho julf ki barsat likho

Jis se naraz ho us shakhs ki har baat likho

Jisse milkar bhi na milne ki kasak baaki hai

Usi anjaan shahanshah ki mulakat likho

Jism maszid ki tarah aankhe namazon jaisi

Jab gunahon me ibaadat thi wo din raat likho

Is kahani ka to anzaam wahi hai jo tha

Tum jo chaaho to mohabbat ki shuruaat likho

Prof. Geetaben Chaudhari



.....BADLA NA APNE AAP

BADLA NA APNE AAP KO JO THE WAHI RAHE

Badla na apne aap ko jo the wahi rahe
Milte rahe sabhi se magar ajnabi rahe

Duniya na jit pao to haro na khud ko tum
Thodi bahut to jahaan mein narazgi rahe

Apni tarah sabhi ko bhi kisi ki talash thi
Hum jiske bhi kareeb rahe dur hi rahe

Guzro jo bagh se to dua mangte chalo
Jisme khile hain phool woh dali hari rahe

Prof. Dr. Rakeshbhai Patel



.....Hosh valo ko kya khabar bekhudi kya cheez hai

होश वालों को खबर क्या बेखुदी क्या चीज़ है
होश वालों को खबर क्या बेखुदी क्या चीज़ है
इश्क कीजे फिर समझिए ज़िन्दगी क्या चीज़ है

उन से नज़रें क्या मिली रोशन फिजाएँ हो गईं
आज जाना प्यार की जादूगरी क्या चीज़ है

खुलती जुल्फों ने सिखाई मौसमों को शायरी
झुकती आँखों ने बताया मयकशी क्या चीज़ है

हम लबों से कह न पाये उन से हाल-ए-दिल कभी
और वो समझे नहीं ये खामोशी क्या चीज़ है

Prof. Dr Mina vyas