

Chapter IV

CASE STUDY OF TOP FIVE HINDI FILMS OF 1980-90

In this chapter the popular stereotypes discussed in Chapter-III is analyzed after watching the top five films according to the box office collection of 1980-90. The stereotypes are then compared below each film.

4.0. Case Study 1: **Kranti (Manoj Kumar,1981)**

Cast: Dilip Kumar as Sangha, Manoj Kumar as Bharat, Hema Malini as Rajkumari Meenakshi, Shashi Kapoor as Shakti, Parveen Babi as Sureli, Shatrughan Sinha as Karim Khan, Prem Chopra as Shambhu Singh.

The film starts with three people an old man, a lady and a boy arriving with fire torches in their hand. The story of the film is a narration by the old man whose name is Sangha to the boy who is his grandson about the tale of pre independence. Sangha is the trusted employee of the king Raja Laxman Singh who is a farmer by profession. In those days British were trying to intervene in India. Raja Laxman is among the few kings who refused to give in to the Britisher's unjustified demands. However, the younger brother of the king Samsher Singh has a brother-in-law named Sambhu Singh. He decides to replace the king and make his sister's husband the next king and thus makes a conspiracy to kill the king. Meanwhile Sangha comes to know that the Britishers along with Sambhu Singh are importing arms and weapons whereas the king did not permit the bringing of any gun or weapon. Sangha goes to inform the king about this and discovers that someone has killed him. Samsher Singh and Sambhu Singh accuse him of killing the king and in front of the mass announce the death sentence of Sangha. Sambhu goes to meet him in the prison and expresses his happiness on Sangha's plight. Sangha degrades him saying that he had sold his motherland to the Britishers to fulfill some cheap motive. At this point there is a very beautiful dialogue- "Kulhari mein lakhri ka dasta na hota toh lakhri k katneka rasta na hota" (if the axe did not have the wood to support it ,then it could not have cut innumerable woods) which means if there wouldn't have been betrayers of the own clan in India than Indians could not be enslaved by the Britishers. He said this to Sambhu Singh to make him realize that he was one of such betrayers. However, Sambhu does not pay any attention to this thought of Sangha rather he asks him to

wait for the dawn when he would be cut like the wood he was talking about. After Sambhu leaves, Sangha finds that he has left his gun on the table near the cells of the jail. He takes a rope from the bed in the cell and fixes a necklace in the rope. He then pulls the table with the help of the rope towards him. Meanwhile Sambhu Singh remembers that he has left the gun and arrives there. Sambhu jumps on the table to get the gun but the gun swings to land in Sangha's hand. Sangha opens the lock with it and throws the gun away. There starts a fight between Sambhu, his soldiers and Sangha which of course Sangha wins. In the fight Sangha cuts Sambhu Singh's left arm (which he was hanging in front of Sangha's sword as if initiating him to cut it off). Sangha then goes to the top of the palace and finds a boat in the river, he jumps from the roof to the boat but the king's men see him and they fire towards his direction and blow off the boat. Sangha's friends or rather followers see this and go to inform his wife who has given birth to his son. They then decide to leave the kingdom which was now ruled by the Britishers. However, they and many others who plan to leave the kingdom are caught and the Britishers decide to kill the old and young kids since they cannot be used as labourers. They start firing on the innocent people. Somehow Sangha's friends and his wife along with her new born manage to survive. Radha (Sangha's wife) tears a piece of the holy cloth that they got from the temple of Devi maa (Goddess Durga) and covers her baby with it. She then puts the baby in a basket and floats the basket asking the Goddess to take care of her baby. Followed by which a British soldier catches her.

Meanwhile Sangha who people thought was dead lands on the seashore in an unconscious state and the same water takes his son outside the King's sister Charumathi's royal suite in the palace. Charumathi every time gives birth to death babies and that night as well a dead baby is born to her. Her maid wonders what the solution is, when she sees a basket in the water with a baby. Seeing the piece of cloth in which the baby was wrapped she understands it is Sangha's son. She thinks that nobody in Sangha's family survived so this child could save Charumathi's life and she lands the child in Charumathi's lap. Sangha's elder son Bharat however is raised by a farmer with his daughter Surili. Sangha meets his friends after regaining his senses. He then learns that his family is killed by the Britishers. This infuriates him and he kills many of the Britishers and captures one of their ships. The ship is made a hub of these rebellions from where they kill and restrict the entry of Britishers in the village.

Sangha pledges holding the blood of innocent Indians in hand to start a new revolution (Kranti) in India. Years pass and they continue with this task of saving their motherland from the foreign invaders. However, in the later years they come to know that another group with the name of Kranti is performing the same task of saving the motherland. This is Bharat's group. Bharat is Sangha's elder son whom he thinks is dead. Meanwhile the new Kranti is planning to save another patriot who kept on making the life of Britishers miserable after the death of Rani Laxmi Bai but is caught lately. He is the brave Karim Khan who is about to be executed in the morning the next day. As soon as Bharat is informed about it he along with Surili and Shital go to the execution ground to save Karim Khan. There they sing a song and meanwhile their men replace the cannon bullets with flowers and garlands. However, by the end of the song Sambhu Singh realizes that something is fishy and asks his men to fire but it is too late as the cannon fires garlands and flowers at Karim Khan. Bharat's men then fire from their cannon and in the midst of the chaos Bharat releases Karim Khan and helps him to escape. This incident forces King Shemsher Singh to change his Senapati (Chief of Army) and make the very efficient Shakti (who he knows as his sister's son but who in reality is Sangha's younger son) as the next Senapati. However, the King's son does not approve of this decision and says that without judging a soldier's ability he cannot be made a Senapati. He says that Shakti has to target the eye of the revolving fish behind which his mother would be standing. If he misses the target that would mean the end of his mother's life. Shakti refuses to make his mother a part of any bet but his mother volunteers to do it. Shakti however is successful to hit the eye of the revolving fish proving his worth and thus is made the Senapati. However, this displeases the prince who thinks that Shakti would become the next king after his father. King Shemsher Singh tells him that if he wanted to make Shakti the king he would not cheat his sister and make her kingdom his own. Sambhu also tells the prince not to worry because he will not only reign on his kingdom but the nearby kingdom of Shivpur as he is supposed to get married to Princess Meenakshi who was on her way to their palace. Meenakshi is on her way to Ramgarh but on the way she falls from the carriage. As she is shorttempered, she starts scolding her soldiers, one of whom is Darmiyan Singh. She asks to fix the carriage and put a tent for her to rest in the woods. Meanwhile in a stream in the woods Surili and Shital is taking a bath when Darmiyan Singh arrives and tries to rape Surili. However Bharat arrives there and teaches Darmiyan Singh a lesson. Followed by which they kidnap

Princess Meenakshi and sends Surili as the princess to the palace. There in the palace in a party to greet the princess, Surili sings a song in which she absolutely steals people's heart specially those of the men present there among whom Shakti is one.

While the royals were enjoying in their palace the common people were ill-treated and tortured as labourers to such extent that they did not even water to drink. One of the labourers is Bharat's mother and Sangha's wife Radha. Bharat reaches the place with his followers and finds that the Indians are tortured there. He and men kill the soldiers and set the Indian free. Radha meets her savior and thanks him. She asks his name to which he says his name is Kranti. One of the Britishers whom Bharat spares brings Senapati Shakti with him to the place and says that Radha knows about Kranti. Unknown of the fact that Radha was his mother Shakti threatens to beat her if she does not reveal where Kranti resides. Radha smiles and says that he resides in her heart and goes away. Meanwhile Surili sends information to Bharat that the Britishers were sending riches along with precious statues of God and Goddess outside India through waterway. Bharat says that just like they stole the Kohinoor from our country they have continued with stealing out riches till now to which Princess Meenakshi laughs and says that he too does the same thing of stealing and he is not going to save the riches of India but has the same motive of stealing them. Bharat tells Meenakshi to find a difference between him and the britishers and makes her meet some poor people whom he has given a shelter. The first man was a muslin cloth maker who made a special type of cloth that was so fine that it could pass through a small ring, the britishers cut his hands so that he could not make such masterpieces. Next he showed her a blind man who could not give the land revenue to the british and thus a british soldier put a hot iron in his eyes and made him blind. The last and the most terrible is the case of girl who wanted to become sati with her dead husband. She was pulled from her husband's burning dead bed and that night several Britishers gang raped her which made her go insane. Meenakshi cries after seeing this inhumane torture done to her country men while she was studying abroad. Bharat however goes to stop the sending of the riches to England. There he meets Shakti who is in-charge of sending the riches. Both of them have a fight with words initially and arms later, which Bharat wins and then there is a song where Meenakshi wears the attire of a villager leaving her royal clothes which imply that she has left her pride of being a princess and beoame one of the rebellions. Meanwhile Sangha the old Kranti comes

to know that the Britishers are taking the freedom fighters of Punjab to the jail in Kalapani via the sea route so they reach to save their brothers from Punjab. They kill the Britishers and capture their ship. Sir Thomas got infuriated and asked Sambhu Singh to use the policy of divide and rule. Sambhu Singh and his men kill the people of Ramgarh, rape and kill girls and put the board of Kranti there to create hatred for Kranti in the hearts of many. This news reaches the two kranti's ie Sangha and Bharat and both of them think that the other has done this. So, they meet each other in the old temple and after a confusing argument they fight with each other. However, Shakti arrives there and takes them in his custody. Sangha and Bharat realizes that it was the plan of the royals to trap them but by then it was too late both of them were hang through a rope which connected them and they had to balance on a moving table. If anyone fell asleep then both would die. The supporters of Sangha and Bharat join hands and Karim Khan makes a plan to save them. The next day Karim Khan along with Meenakshi go to the execution ground dressed in disguise of a vendor who sells spouts (Chana). Meenakshi and Karim sing and make the soldiers eat the spouts which was mixed with some intoxicating medicine due to which the soldiers lose their consciousness. However, one of the soldiers realize that something was wrong and he sends one soldier to bring more of their men. Though, Sangha and Bharat are successful to flee from there but Surili's father die in his attempt to save Sangha. Surili reaches there as Princess Meenakshi and seeing her father die in front of her eyes she cannot hold her emotions and try to flee from there killing a soldier but is killed by Samshu Singh. Meanwhile after saving Bharat, Princess Meenakshi expresses her love for him and they make love to each other. The next morning Meenashi goes to the stream to take a bath while Sambhu and and men find Bharat and as instructed by Sir Thomas he is sent to the ship to row it because a lot of men is required to keep the ship moving at a desired speed.

In the ship an Indian named Sher Singh is kept as the supervisor to see if the other Indian brought as labourers are rowing the boat properly. He tortures the Indians and speaks in broken English thinking it to be his pride to serve the inhumane white skinned devils. The in-charge of the ship sets his eyes on Meenakshi who is brought as the cleaner there and he asks Sher Singh to bring her to him. He tries to rape Meenakshi but she somehow manages to hit him with a cross and climbs down. He then orders Sher Singh to kill her and her two companions Karim Khan and Bharat as

soon as he finishes his drink. Sher Singh is already drunk and says something silly due to which the officer insults as well as hits him calling him a dog. He also adds that for betrayers outsiders like them could rule India. Sher Singh realizes his fault and swears to rectify his fault. Then there is a song which pops in. While the song progresses the muslim maker who lost his hand, Karim Khan and Sher Singh set free Meenakshi and Bharat after which they fight with the soldiers and take charge of the ship but in the fight Sher Singh loses his life.

Meanwhile Sangha meets Senapati Shakti and defeats him in a sword fight. Shakti praises his bravery and decides to leave without arresting him. However, Sangha and his man were returning, Sambhu Singh arrives and kills Sangha's man firing from behind. Sangha thinks it was Shakti who did not keep his promise and decides to kill the betrayer. Shakti gets to know that the maid who took care of him when he was small is unwell and desires to see him. He reaches her to come to know that he was not Charmati's son but Sangha and Radha's son. He goes to meet Radha and the son and mother hug each other. While returning from Radha's house Sangha's men kidnap him and bring him to Sangha where he is about to be hanged but that day was a pious day of Jagran (worship Durga by singing hymns). Sangha a big devotee of Durga goes to the temple the following day where he finds his wife Radha. Radha tells him about Shakti who was kidnapped by Kranti who she thinks is Bharat. Sangha does not reveal the truth to her rather he leaves seeing the soldiers there promising to meet her the next day in the same place. After Sangha leaves Radha sees Bharat there who came to seek the blessing of Durga with Meekakshi who is going to give birth to his baby. Radha tells him that Shakti is his son and he should set him free. Bharat understands that it was the work of the other kranti. Bharat and Karim Khan reach the hiding place of Sangha and tell him to release Shakti. Sangha refuses to do so and there takes place another conflict between the two groups. However, the British arrives there to save Shakti but Shakti holds the gun in Sir Thomas's neck and helps the rebellions to flee from there. After they escape, both sides make a plan i.e. the Britishers and the rebellions to kill each other but the rebellions keep singing the song of Kranti and the Britishers start killing the mass. When this information reaches the rebellions they ask the women and children to stay in the village and go to save those people who were in danger. However, Shambhu's men who were present in the group of rebellions kidnap Radha and Meenakshi and bring them to Shambhu. Bharat,

Sangha, Shakti and Karim Khan then plan to attack the palace for which they need a canon however the only canon that they have has a huge hole in it and so Shakti says it is of no use but Karim Khan says that he can make the canon work and can bring down the gate of the fort. They ask Shakti to use his knowledge about the palace and enter the palace through some secret route and give them the signal after he saves the Indian inside so that they can blow the gate of the fort. Shakti enters through the underground route but the prince awaits him there however Shakti being an extremely talented soldier takes the prince as his hostage and asks the soldiers to do as he says. He then orders the Indian trapped there to take the guns from the soldiers and take charge of the situation.

Among the Indian villagers, there is Surili's mother who had raised Bharat, she tells to Radha that Bharat is her elder son. Radha's happiness knows no bounds as she shouts and tells this to Meenakshi who is her daughter-in-law and her younger son Shakti. Shakti then goes to the top of the fort to signal Karim Khan. Karim Khan gets the signal and covers the whole of the canon with his body and hands and fires towards the gate. The gate collapses and so does the brave martyr of Mother India, Karim Khan. Bharat can mourn the death of his bravest soldier for a very short time as he comes to know through a man that the soldiers are moving towards the mountain where more canons are kept and if they reach there then all the Indians shall die. He rushes towards the direction and asks Sangha to go and stop the other soldiers moving towards the fort. Meanwhile inside the fort Sambhu Singh and Sir Thomas take the situation in their favor. Sangha puts a long stick in the trigger guard of ten guns five each kept on both his sides and pulls the stick firing from ten guns at a time. In this way he kills many of the soldiers single-handedly. When he reaches the fort Surili's mother tells him that Bharat is his son and Sambhu Singh has taken his other son Shakti, his daughter-in-law Meenakshi and his wife Radha to a secret place. He reaches there and saves all of them but could not kill Sambhu Singh who flees away from there. He then orders Shakti to go and save their men who were in trouble. King Samsher Singh arrives there by then and Sangha goes after him and kills him. Meanwhile the prince finds Bharat and is about to fire on him when Shakti and his mother arrive and start firing on them. Bharat comes to speak to Shakti but is astonished as Shakti calls him 'Bhaiya' (brother). Shakti then tells him that they are brothers and that Radha and Sangha are their parents. Radha tells Bharat that

Meenakshi asked them to go and save him and she stayed back to be with her father-in-law. Just then the prince fires on Bharat but Shakti comes in front unknowingly and is shot.

Meanwhile Meenakshi's labor pain starts and Sangha takes her in a carriage and sets off in search of a safe place. The horse gets shot and it dies. Sangha starts pulling the carriage in place of the horse. Meenakshi is the mist of fire and bullets give birth to a baby boy in the carriage itself. Sangha calls for Radha who arrives from somewhere and ensures that Meenakshi and his son is in perfect condition. Bharat reaches the top of the fort and is shot twice in the process of climbing it. However, he kills the soldier and changes the direction of the canon towards the other canons firing on the Indians. He then fires and destroy all the other canons. He kills Sir Thomas as well but Sambhu Singh escapes again. Some soldiers' fire on him but Shakti arrives and kills those soldiers. When Bharat says Shakti that it was time they return to their parents he finds that Shakti is already dead. Sambhu Singh fires a cannon ball towards Bharat astonishingly inspite of that he survives and reaches the place where his parents and Meenakshi was. He speaks to his father who soon finds out that he is trying to hide the blood that he is covered with a shawl. He meets his son and wife and dies in the lap of his mother. Meenakshi and Sangha says that they are proud of their husband and son respectively who have not died but has become a martyr. Sangha ensures Meenakshi that her son was the next Bharat and would lead them in the battle to free India from the Bristishers.

Here the flashback of those days ends that Sangha was narrating to his grandson. His grandson ensures that he will fulfill the unfinished work of his father. He breaks into the house of Shambhu Singh who is the murderer of his father and kills him. All three of them then reach a place from where they can see the fort where the English flags were raised. All the three English flags were shot and broken by them. Young Bharat then through a bow and arrow shoots a flag of Kranti towards the fort which flies high in the place of the English flags.

The film ends with the note that the work of Kranti (revolution) to give India its due freedom continued by different leaders and martyrs who laid down their lives to fight against the British rule and in the background in the sky pictures of freedom fighters like Bhagat Singh and Netaji Subhash Bose kept flashing with pride and grace.

Kranti is the story of the farmer Sangha and his son Bharat who stood against the British rule. It is a Multi-stared film which speaks of the torture that Indians had to face because of the betrayal done by some royals in the Kings family. Parvin Babi is a treat to watch. Her beauty and flawless acting is probably one of the main points of attraction in the film. She is so graceful and beautiful at the same time that it is difficult to move one's eyes from her. She can give any present day actress a run for money. However, her role in the film was less important than Hema Malini who also was quite impressive in some scenes.

Table:2.7- Comparison of Popular Stereotypes of films of 80s and 90s with Kranti

Sl. no.	Popular Stereotypes	Kranti
01	Separation as the major point of the plot.	✓
02	A father-like/mother-like figure who raises the hero	✓
03	Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.	✓
04	Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.	✓
05	Parental opposition due to caste distinction by the hero and heroines parents.	
06	Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.	✓
07	Hero, the savior, who can beat ten people at a time.	✓
08	At least five long songs.	✓
09	The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.	✓
10	The bullet never touches the hero even after being shot from very close.	✓
11	Has a happy ending.	✓

In the beginning of the film soon comes a point when Sangha's is accused of murdering the king and he escapes so he gets separated from his family. His wife also at one point floats her son in a basket to save him from being the slave of the cruel

Britishers. Bhima Sureli's father adopts Bharat Sangha's elder son thinking that the family has been destroyed. So even the two sons get separated from their mother. This proves the first stereotype in the table to be true to the core with regard to this film.

The elder son of Sangha was adopted by Bhima and he says he will raise him with his daughter Sureli and the younger son of Sangha was likewise raised by the king's sister Charumati. So there were both a father-like figure (Bhima) and a mother-like figure (Charumati) who raised the heroes. Proving the second stereotype in the table.

Shakti and Bharat grew up to be not only good-looking gentlemen but what was astonishing is to see that in the scene when both of them meet each other as rivals, Bharat who was raised by a farmer in poverty, defeated the Senapati of the king's army who claimed his position by successfully targeting the eye of the fish and that too blind-foldedly. That means Bharat was more accomplished than Shakti in this regard. This further proves the third stereotype that in whatever condition the hero grows (specially the central character) he is not only good-looking and muscular but he is better than the rest.

The two Kranti leaders Sangha and Bharat meet to fight as they think that the other has killed innocent people and raped girls in the name of Kranti. They were completely ignorant of the fact that it was actually done by Sambhu Singh as told by the British general to follow the principle of divide and rule. So this stereotype of creating a misunderstanding between friends is proved true.

Molestation and rape scenes are many one when Sureli was tired to be raped by Princess Meenakshi's soldier but saved by Bharat. Next was when Bharat showed Princess Meenakshi a retarded girl who was shouting in pain as she was gang raped by some British soldiers. Lastly, the Pandit's daughter was raped and killed by Sambhu Singh.

Bharat kept on beating the soldiers who came in bulk and so did Sangha throughout the film. Proving the seventh stereotype laid down in the table that heroes can beat the hell out of ten people at a time.

Six songs were somehow fit in this revolutionary theme of revolt against the British rule. Ab Ke Baras, Chana Jor Garam, Durga Hain Meri Maa, Kranti (part 1), Kranti (part 2), Looie Shama Sha, Mara Thumka.

The climax was filled with guns, cavalry, firework, blood and even a child birth amidst all these and after the whole story ended the child who was hearing it killed Sambhu Singh the villain. It is not in a single scene where the bullet does not touch the heroes. However the scene which is worth mentioning is the scene where Sangha escapes the continuous firing of gun and cavalry in spite of being in an open field.

Table:2.8-Other common stereotypes of Modern era as mentioned by the respondents present in the film Kranti

Sl. No.	Other stereotypes of Modern Era	Kranti
1	Single mother and revenge stories.	
2	Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.	
3	Love triangle	✓
4	In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.	
5	Joint family culture.	
6	Hero is a mamma's boy.	✓
7	Hero/Heroine never dies.	

Sureli and Meenakshi both love Bharat, Bharat however loves Meenakshi so there is a love triangle between the three.

Shakti is a total mama's boy when he knew Charumati was his mother he worshiped her one can say so as in the scene when he is said to target the fish's eye blindfoldedly and his mother is kept behind the fish he refuses to do so as he does not want to risk his mother's life and make her a part of any bet. However when his mother orders him to do so, he first shoots an arrow in her feet to show her his respect. When latter he comes to know Radha was his mother he goes straight to her and begs for her love and says from now on his place would be in her feet.

So, it can be deduced from the tables laid above that there are twelve stereotypes found in the All-time blockbuster film of Maine Pyar Kiya, they are as follows:

1. Separation as the major point of the plot.
2. A father-like/mother-like figure who raises the hero
3. Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.
4. Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.
5. Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.
6. Hero, the savior, who can beat ten people at a time.
7. At least five long songs.
8. The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.
9. Love triangle.
10. Hero is a mamma's boy.

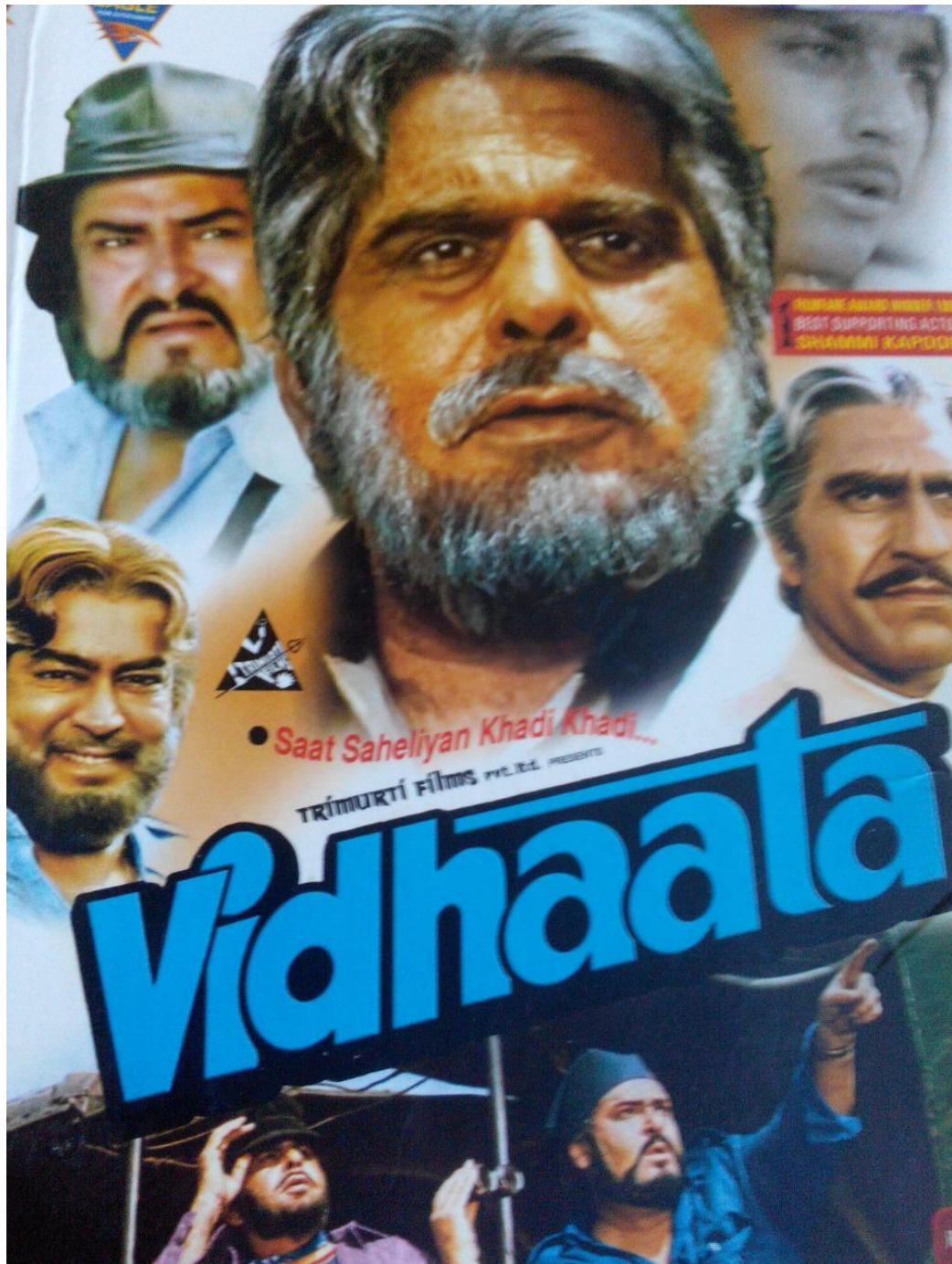


Plate 1.2 Poster of Vidhaata (1982)

4.1. Case Study 2: Vidhata (Subhash Ghai,1982)

Cast : Dilip Kumar as Samsher Singh ,Suresh Oberoi as Pratab Singh (son of Shemsher Singh), Sanjoy Dutt as Kunal Singh (grandson of Shemsher Singh), Padmini Kolapuri as Durga (love interest of Sanjoy Dutt), Sanjeev Kumar as Abu Baba, Shammi Kapoor as Gurbaksh Singh (friend of Shemsher Singh), Amrish Puri as Jagawar (villain).

The film revolves around Samsher Singh who is a poor rail runner and who works with his companion and a dear friend Gurbaksh Singh. Samsher has a son named Pratab Singh who is a dedicated and honest police officer and his wife is expecting a child. The family is happy and contented. Until one day when Pratab Singh comes to know of Jagawar who is trading young girls of the locality to foreigners who are willing to pay a handsome amount for them. Pratab Singh goes to arrest Jagawar all alone with a pistol and is killed mercilessly by him. However, when Pratab is counting his last breathe and running for his life severely injured, he is being followed by Jagawar's men. His father finds him with a binocular from the train and runs toward him. Shemsher Singh reaches the shot but cannot save his only son who dies in his arms, however he manages to see the three men who are following Pratab on horses. Shemsher Singh goes to Pratab's police station to plead for help to find the murderers but his cry goes unanswered, this turns him furious and he decides to punish the three men whom he sets out to find on the all by himself. With a rifle in hand he starts looking for them and soon finds them enjoying a bath in the village river, seeing him the men tries to flee away but Samsher kills the two men on the spot. The third man is his source to know who is behind all these but before he could make the man spill the beans police arrives and askes Shemsher to surrender himself. Shemsher somehow flees away from there. Shemsher's daughter-in-law is pregnant and in a tattered condition when she learns about her husband's death, she comes running to her father-in-law who somehow boards her in a train and flees away from the village. She gives birth to a son and passes away. The infant is pre matured and is too weak so Shemsher takes him to a hospital where he is treated and saved, but the hospital refuses to release the child until Shemsher clears the hospital dues. Sir Mizia who is admitted in that very hospital comes as a messiah and paysShemsher's. In lieu of this favor he asks him to bring a box which he claimsas his own and says is hidden in a palace in Jaipur.He asks Shemsher to bring it to him since he believes none of his

relatives and claims that they are responsible for him to be in the hospital. Shemsher recovers the box and soon finds out that it is filled with precious diamonds, however he brings the box back to its owner for which Sir Mizia gets so impressed with him that he employs him. Later Sir Mizia dies handing over his empire and Mizia Group to Shemsher making him the chairperson of the group. Mizia Group however is a wanted smuggling group and is involved in many illegal activities and so is Shemsher therefore there is always a cat and rat game between the police and Shemsher. On another such day when Shemsher is running from the police with his grandson in his arms and the baby slips out of his hand and lands in the lap of a pious Muslim person who is performing his prayer, his name was Abu Baba. Abu Baba takes both the grandfather and grandson to his place and during an informal introduction; Shemsher comes to know that Abu Baba also has lost his family. Shemsher knows that he cannot take good care of his grandson all by himself so he asks Abu Baba to help him with that. Abu Baba readily agrees and since then Abu Baba becomes the father of Kunal in real sense and term.

Abu Baba tries to keep Kunal away from the riches of his grandfather but his grandfather keeps pampering Kunal with money which spoils him to such an extent that in a party the kid drinks alcohol and slaps a servant. Shemsher that day realizes his fault and asks Abu Baba to take Kunal away from the glamour of his wealthy lifestyle and educate him. Abu Baba does so and raises Kunal in a humble atmosphere. Kunal grows up as a humble youngster. As soon as Kunal turns eighteen Shemsher boards a flight to bring him back. In the same flight Jagawar the man who is actually the murderer of Shemsher's son recognizes him to be the great smuggler and chairman of Mizia Group and not knowing that it was Shemsher (because he changed his name) comes to talk to him on business purpose as he desires to buy one of Shemsher's Company. However, Shemsher does not agree to the offer as the company is named after his grandson. In this meeting Shemsher shows his son's photo which he is looking at when Jagawar comes to talk to him. Jagawar instantly recognises Pratab and without saying anything goes back to his seat. Shemsher reaches Abu baba's place and all three of them returns to their castle in Bombay.

Kunal was introduced to Shemsher's business partners in a grand party which is organized to welcome him back but Kunal was feeling uncomfortable so he goes to a nearby poor locality where Ganesh Chaturthi is being celebrated. There he came

across a poor girl called Durga. Durga actually is the daughter of his grandfather's driver who is alleged and goes to jail for his grand father. Both Durga and Kunal fall in love with each other and decide to get married but, Shemsher Singh and AbuBaba develops an instant dislike for Durga when Kunal brings her to meet them. Later however Abu Baba gets convinced by Durga's sincere love for Kunal and gives his consent. He then goes to convince Shemsher Singh. Abubaba opposes to Shemsher Singh's decision and tells him that he too is not born rich on which Shemsher says that Kunal is his grandson and he and only he has the right to decide what he wants in his life, he states himself to be the vidhata in Kunal's life. Abu Baba gets infuriated with these words and leaves the house. He then goes searching for Durga and learns from a local boy that Shemsher Singh has warned Durga's mother to keep Durga away from Kunal and has send them to Goa with his men. Meanwhile Shansher's men try to molest Durga in the ship; however, Abu baba saves her reaching in time. There he learns that Shemsher is a smuggler. Fearing that if Shemsher comes to know that his men tried to molest Durga he shall kill them his men asks Jagawar to help them kill Abubaba. Jagawar does so with pleasure. When Kunal comes to know that Abubaba is dead he loses his control and starts searching for his murderers. Jagawar plans a girl in his life who misleads him and says that Mizia Group did it. Meanwhile, Shemsher gets to know that Kunal is searching for Mizia Group, so he gets scared. Gurbaksh then suggests him to get kunal married to Durga so that he gets busy in his married life and forgets about Mizia group to which Shemsher agrees but by then Durga's father returns from jail and reveals to Kunal thar Shemsher is the Chairman of Mizia Group. Meanwhile Jagawar come to them, tells them to come with him, and thus takes away Kunal and durga with him. Jagawar also does a conspiracy with the rest of the members of Mizia group, provokes them against their chairperson, and takes the position of Shemsher. When Shemsher realizes that his grandson is in Jagawar's custody he goes to the head of the Mizia Group and keeping him on his gunpoint and asks to call Jagawar and say that he cannot take the position of the chairperson of Mizia group without his consent and that he wanted to meet him.

Jagawar sends his man (from whom Shemsher many years back could not reveal that who was the murderer of his son). Shemsher immediately recognizes the man and after knowing, it was Jagawar who was the murderer of his son kills him. Later Shemsher and Gurbaksh reaches Jagawar's place of crime and releases kunal and

Durga. Then both of them along with Kunal kill Jagawar and his men. However, in this process Shemsher gets shot and dies in the temple of lord Shiva confessing that it's not he who is the vidhata but lord himself who is the creator of mankind.

This movie is a typical Hindi movie of 1980s with a lot of melodrama. It portrays not only the Hindu-muslim unity but also opposition from the parents of the leads on the basis of class distinction which was an unique feature of the then Bollywood films. The story starts on a sad note wherein the central character's son and daughter-in-law dies leaving him with his infant grandson. This was a common trend in the films of 80s, to start with a separation. The separation would usually involve the hero who would be a kid at that stage but would always find a good soul who would raise him in this movie the good soul was his own grandfather and later a man hired by him. Eventually next was the growing of the kid as an handsome hero followed by him falling in love with a very beautiful girl, in this case it was Sanjay Dutt and Padmini. However, one of the prime stereotypes of that time was the parental opposition that they faced due to class difference. This was not all what was worse was the parents themselves involved into hiring people to harm their son's or daughter's love interest respectively, in this movie however Shemsher Singh did have no intension to hurt Durga but his men volunteered to do so. In addition, the character played by Sanjeev Kumar of Abu Baba was a character that most of the then films had, a fatherly figure who always seemed to be ready to lay down his life for the sake of the hero who had no blood relation with him. The storyline of Vidhata also undergoes a prime stereotype of having a complicated climax wherein the audiences get perplexed who is what and why does something.

Director Subhash Ghai as always casted some exceptional actors in the main lead who are known for pulling any kind of character to glory however the script is a bit confusing and lacks detailing of screens. As the movie progresses the story takes a monotonous turn and the predictors cannot only predict the scenes but the dialogues that continue to pour in. The songs are not as melodious, meaningful and suitable as they must have been as compared to the other works of Musician duo Kalyanji Anandji and lyricist Anand Bakshi.

Table:2.9- Comparison of Popular Stereotypes of films of 80s and 90s with Vidhata

Sl. no.	Popular Stereotypes	Vidhata
01	Separation as the major point of the plot.	✓
02	A father-like/mother-like figure who raises the hero	✓
03	Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.	✓
04	Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.	
05	Parental opposition.	✓
06	Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.	✓
07	Hero,the savior,who can beat ten people at a time.	✓
08	At least five long songs.	✓
09	The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.	✓
10	The bullet never touches the hero even after being shot from very close.	
11	Has a happy ending.	

In the initial part of the story Jagawar kills Pratab (Shemsher's son) and his wife dies during the delivering of Kunal so death separates the family. Later, when Shemsher finds that Kunal is getting spoiled by his love and money after the incident of Kunal drinking and slapping a servant who refused to serve him more drinks, he asks Abu Baba to take him away from all the luxuries of life and raise him as a humble child. So, the grand father and his grand son stays separated as well till Kunal grows up.

In a scene when Shemsher who became the chairperson of the Mizia group and was called Sobraj is seen fleeing from the police meets with an accident and the infant in his hand slips and falls in a pious Muslim Abu baba's hand. Shemsher finds a good person in Abu baba and as he is always busy with his job he requests Abu baba to

takecare of Kunal and raises him which makes Abu baba the father-like figure who raised the hero Kunal.

In the scene when Kunal brings Durga to there house and Shemsher and Abu baba sees Durga eating bananas and throwing the peels on the floor as well as wiping the floor with the servants, they develop an instant dislikings for her. While Abu baba gets convinced later on but Shemsher does not agree to this match. So there was a serious opposition from the parental figure in the movie.

Shemsher calls Durga's mother and asks her to keep her daughter away from his grandson to which she says she would take Durga away to Goa. Shemsher then asks his men to take them to Goa via his ship. However in the ship Shemsher's men (without Shemsher's knowledge) try to rape Durga. Again after Durga danced in a party of Mizia group for her mother's treatment, after the song she was forcefully taken to a room and molested by a men of the group.

In the scene when Kunal as a grown up goes to the basti (village) were he finds Durga dancing in the Ganesh Uthsav he ends up challenging some rowdies who were trying to harass Durga. The next day he meets these hooligans who are in dozens and beats the hell out of them thus winning Durga's heart.

There are eight songs (one repeated) in total namely- Saat Saheliyan , O Sathi aa, Aa Hosh Men Sun, Hathon ki Chand Lakeeron Kar –Part 1, Hathon ki Chand Lakeeron Kar –Part 2, Pyar Ka Imitihaan, Jhilmil Jhilmil, O Kajra Laga ke, Nisha Yeh Kaisa Mujhe Hogaya.

In the climax Shemsher and his friend, Gurbaksh kills Jagawar's men and later Kunal beats the hell out of Jagawar and when he tries to fled away. Shemsher rides on a horse and shoots him.

Table:3.0-Other common stereotypes of Modern Era as mentioned by the respondents present in the film Vidhata

Sl. No.	Other stereotypes of Modern Era	Vidhata
1	Single mother and revenge stories.	
2	Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.	
3	Love triangle	✓
4	In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.	
5	Joint family culture.	
6	Hero is a mamma's boy.	
7	Hero/Heroine never dies.	

Neelima was sent with a motive to reveal his grand father's identity to Kunal by Jagawar but Neelima falls for Kunal seeing his pious love for Durga and ends up helping both of them. So, there was a love triangle between Durga, Kunal and Neelima.

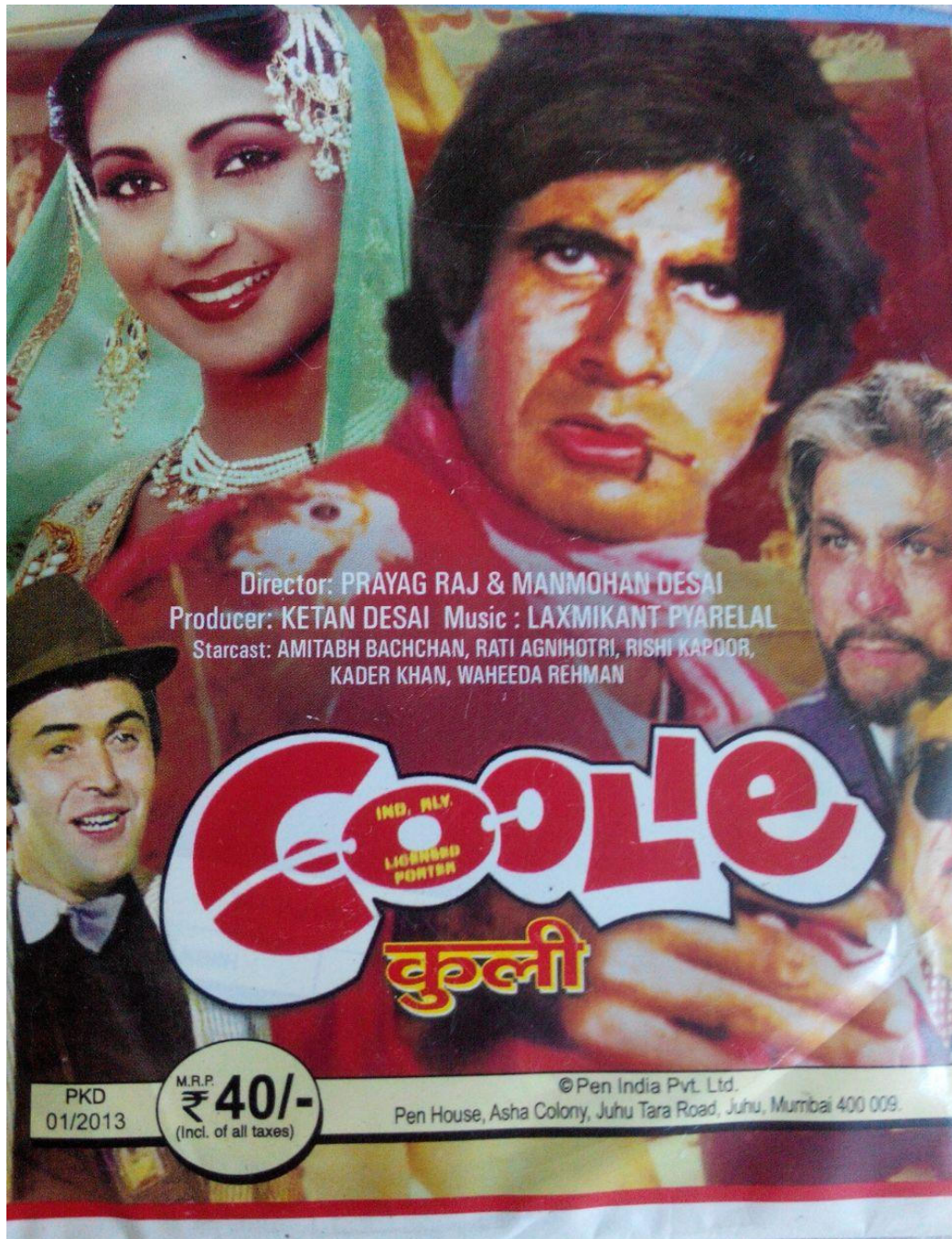


Plate 1.3 Poster of Coolie(1983)

4.2. Case Study 3: Coolie (Prayag Raj & Manmohan Desai,1983)

Cast: Amitabh Bachchan as Iqbaal, Rati Agnihotri as Julie, Rishi Kapoor as Sunny, Shoma Anand as Deepa, Kader Khan as Zafar and Waheeda Rehman as Salma, Nilu Phule as Nathu, Satyendra Kapoor as Aslam, Suresh Oberoi as Vicky, Om Shivpuri as Mr. Puri, Puneet Issar as Bob, Mukri as Mr. Iyengar.

A happy muslim family where a son of 8 years named Iqbal, his mother Salma and father resides. Just after the first three characters are introduced there enters Nathu Bhai a coolie by profession with his wife and baby. Nathu bhai seems to be a family friend who is regarded as a brother by Salma. Salma's husband is a worker who is working to make a dam in the place they stay. Ten years ago she was supposed to marry a man called Zafar but he proves to be a fraud and so was sent to jail for ten years. Meanwhile her father married her to a poor worker who does not have money but kept her in peace. After ten years when Zafar came out of jail his men told him that Salma was married. He goes straight to Salma's father and demands for explanation. Salma's father tells him that he would kill his daughter with his own hands rather give her hands in his. Zafar says the old man that he will kill Salma's husband and take her with him. When the old man tries to stop him, he kills him. While dying he writes a note for his daughter Salma and sends it with Allahrakha (the pet eagle he had). Zafar reaches the dam and breaks the dam by releasing the water flow due to which Salma's husband falls in the river and the river water enters the village creating a flood there. Salma gets drown in water and loses her consciousness followed by which Zafar finds her and takes her away with him. Iqbal loses his parents in one go. Meanwhile Nathu Bhai also loses his wife and son in the flood. So, he comes to the rescue of Iqbal and says that both of them shall support each. Iqbaal grows up with Nathu mama and takes up his profession and becomes a coolie. Meanwhile Salma suffers from trauma and loses her memory and speech the doctor says that she will never be able to speak if she does not get her son back. So Zafar brings an orphan infant and tells her that it was her son.

One day when Iqbal is selling newspapers in the station he happens to meet Zafar who buys a newspaper from him when Iqbal enters the train compartment to return the change to Zafar he finds his mother Salma sitting there, however she fails to recognize him as she had lost her memory. Meanwhile Zafar arrives and throws him

out of the train and the train leaves. Iqbal is heart –broken however with time he grows up to become the leader of the coolies.

One day two men hire an old coolie to carry their luggage which had a puppy in it. The puppy bites the old man and he ends up in the ground throwing all the stuff followed by which both the men beat him brutally. The coolies get angry on this and on Iqbal's command end up having a strike for days. One man among the two was a member of the railway board and to stop the strike he was asked to apologize to the coolies, which he takes as an insult and resigned from his job. The coolies were happy again and so they resumed the work, Iqbal also is happy and he sings a song. In the song he meets, a girl passenger whom he likes but he knows is out of his league so lets her go. The next character introduced is of Sunny who wants to become a journalist but always ends up being a failure due to which he has become an alcoholic. He carries a typewriter with him in which he has his mother's photo who happens to be Salma. One can make out that Sunny is the orphan infant the Zafar placed in Salma's lap saying that he was her son. Sunny tries his luck in Mr. Iyengar's press where he gets a job. Mr. Iyengar's daughter is Deepa who is a drug addict and enjoys her life in her own ways smoking and having fun with hippies. The police happen to raid the place where Deepa is enjoying. Deepa runs for her life and reaches a hospital. Meanwhile Sunny happens to visit the hospital in search of a good news. The hospital staff tells him that a lady has given birth to seven babies. Meanwhile in an intoxicated state Deepa reaches the room of that lady who had delivered the seven babies and finding the bed empty lies there. Sunny gets in the room and thinking that Deepa was the lady clicks her photo and puts it in her father's newspaper. The next day a boy comes to see Deepa for marriage and they happen to see the newspaper and run away. Mr. Iyengar gets infuriated and throws Sunny out of his office. Meanwhile there's not a single day that Iqbal does not remember his mother. Even in Eid he misses his mother and talks to her photo. On the other hand Zafar keeps on giving shock to Salma so that she never recalls the past. Sunny is heart- broken after being thrown out of yet other job and starts drinking again. He sings a song in a bar which says that he does not drink for fun but to forget his sorrow. The same song is sung by Deepa at her home. In the song the viewers come to know that both of them were childhood lovers who got separated because Sunny went abroad for his mother's treatment. Both of them still love each other and miss each other terribly due to which they drink.

However after the song Deepa finds out that the police is searching for her as she had fled from home, in the process to hide from the police she meets Sunny but both of them had grown up and does not recognize each other. Deepa requests Sunny to save her from police. She shows him an advertisement that her father had given in the newspaper according to which anyone who brings her back home shall get an award of five thousand rupees (which was a huge amount in those days). Deepa says that he can take her back to her father and they shall divide the amount equally. She also says that she will continue to run from home every week and they would use the same technique every time to earn some money. Sunny agrees and both of them two thousand five hundred each this time. This continues till one day Iqbal finds this advertise and Deepa and to earn the five thousand rupees both Sunny and Iqbal want to take her home. Through a song Lambuji Tinguji they fight over who would take her home and at the end both dress as a South Indian and takes her home as it was written in the newspaper that this time if the person who brings her home is a south indian then he will receive a precious prize. But reaching there they come to know that the prize was Deepa herself and any one of them can marry her. Both of them flee from the place without anything in return to bring Deepa back.

On the other side, the coolies were supposed to get houses from the government. However, since Mr.Puri the man who had to resign from the rail advisory board because of the coolies, had taken over the company that had the contract to build the houses for the coolies, the coolies did not get any of the houses. The coolies were supposed to pay a nominal amount of five thousand rupees but as soon as Mr.Puri and his son took over the company, they added a zero along with the five thousand rupees and made it fifty thousand that was an amount that was out of the question for the coolies to arrange. This was discovered by Nathu mama. Mr.Puri plays another game, pretends to have a heart attack, and convinces Julie to marry Vicky. Meanwhile the coolies reach Iqbal to inform him about the injustice that happened to them. Iqbal also comes to know about the engagement ceremony of Vicky. To teach them a lesson he goes to the press where he finds Sunny, he asks him about the date in the invitation card of the engagement and comes to know it was on the 2nd of the next month, he says Sunny to change it to 20th. Iqbal then reaches the venue along with Sunny on 2nd of the next month and enjoys the food and arrangements there. Vicky and his father gets tensed seeing the coolie in place of the invitees enjoying the party. Vicky calls

Zafar one of their family friend and a partner in the various crimes they performed and asked him why he did not come to the party to which he comes to know the invitation card had 20th as the date of engagement and not 2nd. Vicky could not understand how a zero got added and two turned into twenty in the card. Iqbal then enters the room and tells him just the way he turned the five thousand into fifty thousand similarly he changed the two into twenty. He then tells Vicky that until he and the other coolies get their houses that they were promised they shall not leave his house and would stay there. Vicky brings the toy houses and tells him to take those house and be happy. Iqbal breaks the precious items in Vicky's house and tells the coolie's to put them in the toy houses and decorate them. Meanwhile Julie comes there and Iqbal recognizes her to be the girl he liked in the railway station but did not approach thinking that she was out of his reach. He catches Julie's hands to which Julie says to Vicky to do something followed by which Vicky and Iqbal had a huge fight in which of course Iqbal won. Iqbal then kidnaps Julie and takes her on his shoulder to his house warning Mr. Puri that until and unless the coolies get their houses Julie (whom he compares to a material) shall stay in his house. He brings Julie to his house and locks her with the help of a handcuff which no one knows from where he manages. However when he tries to make an omelet listening to the radio which is placed near Julie she keeps on messing with the channels relaying the cookery show and a yoga instruction due to which Iqbaal does a strange yoga and locks his legs round his neck. Julie then with the help of a rope gets hold of the key and unlocks herself. When she is about to fled away Allahrakha the pet eagle of Iqbaal arrives and stops her from running away. However, Nathu mama comes to her aid and releases her scolding Allahrakha.

Iqbal falls in love with Julie and sends Sunny with fake news that he is dead and the coolies have made a statue of him in a garden. Sunny pleads Julie to come and give her condolences to Iqbal. Julie comes there and reveals love in front of the statue. Iqbal jumps in happiness as it was him who stood there as a statue. Their love story takes full form and Julie says Vicky that she will marry him only if he gives the houses to the coolie. Vicky agrees to it and Iqbal informs the coolies about the good news. The coolies go to the chit fund where they had kept their money. Meanwhile Sunny comes to know that the chit fund is run by his father Zafar and they are planning to cheat the people and steal their money. So he goes there to record their

conversation and take some pictures but he is caught by the men there and tied. The coolies reach the chit fund and they have a fight with the villains (In one scene Amitabh Bachchan playing Iqbal get severely wounded). Sunny try to save Iqbal blocking the bullet that comes his way with his favorite typewriter when one of the men tries to shoot him with his typewriter and the bullet hits the typewriter. Sunny says to Iqbal after the fight is over that his father tried to kill him and mother saved him because he carries his mother's photo in his typewriter. Iqbal tells Sunny that he has his mother and reveals the story of his life to him. He also mentioned his mother's name and that she lives in London now. Sunny realizes that she is none other than his mother and turns the typewriter towards Iqbal and asks him it was his mother's picture. Iqbal goes to fetch his mother but is beaten up by Zafar and his men. Zafar gives shock treatment to Salma, so that she does not remember about Iqbal and her past. Sunny comes to know about all this and he threatens Zafar that he will reveal his deeds in the newspaper and his source will be the tape that he had managed to keep save from his men which had all the recorded misdeeds of Zafar. The condition was that he has to give away Salma to Iqbal and also the money that he had stolen from the coolies through Bob chit fund. Zafar gets scared and gives away the four lakh rupees of the coolies to Sunny. However when Sunny is on the way to give the money to the Coolies Zafar's men try to kill Sunny and he lends in the hospital. Salma is heart-broken and therefore Zafar asks her to go to Darga (mosque) and pray for Sunny. However when Zafar is told by his man that Salma's husband Aslam is going to be released from jail today and the darga is just outside the jail Zafar asks him to kill Aslam. Zafar's man hide behind a poster hanging up and is about to shoot Aslam when out of nowhere Allahrakha (the eagle) comes and attacks him due to which he loses his balance and falls from there. Meanwhile a van arrives and picks Aslam and takes him to a graveyard. It was Julie who kidnaped Aslam. She did so because Aslam was accused of murdering her father Mr. John D'costa and that's why he served a jail of fourteen years. However Julie wanted to kill him because he took away her father's life. Aslam told her that it was not him but Zafar who killed her father. Meanwhile Zafar is preparing to stand in the election and as a means to win votes he asks Vicky to give away the houses to the coolies as promised. Vicky does so and tells Julie that he did this to fulfill the promise that he made to Julie. He also asks her to keep the promise that she made in lieu of this and marry him to which Julie says she will keep her promise but to Iqbal and marry him. This infuriates Vicky and during the

celebration of getting their houses he shoots at Iqbal. Salma however over hears this plan made by Vicky and reaches the occasion venue wherein she gets hit by the bullet instead of Iqbal. Iqbaal and Sunny take their mother to the hospital but the doctor says that it will be only through God's grace if their mother is saved. Iqbal decides to go to Mecca to urge the lord to save his mother however he ends up sending his father in place of him as he was not well and a priest gave him the idea to send a old man who was unable to go to pilgrimage because of lack of money. Salma's life is saved but Sunny takes the bed as he had spoilt both his kidney due to extensive drinking. However when the doctor asks Zafar to give one of his Kidney to his son, Sunny over hears him saying the Sunny was not his son but an adopted orphan from Nasik. Sunny starts drinking again but Iqbaal finds him and tries to stop him. Sunny tells him to go away as they were not brothers in real and that he is an orphan. In the conversation Sunny again faints. Iqbaal and Nathu mama carry him to the taxi when Nathu mama sees a birth mark in Sunny's leg and he recognizes Sunny to be his son. Nathu mama decides to give one of his kidneys to Sunny. Sunny is ever grateful. While getting in the operation theatre Sunny shows his childhood sweethearts photo to Iqbaal which Iqbaal end up showing Deepa when she comes running to ask for Sunny. She recognizes it to be her photo and shows the other part of the photo which consist of Sunny's childhood image. After the operation Sunny reach Nathu mama to say that he will take care of him from now on. Nathu mama says that he was a reporter and his work was to help the poor and write against the exploitative rich. So Sunny decides to do so. His first attempt to give the coolies their right was to motivate Iqbaal to stand in elections against Zafar and Iqbaal agrees. Meanwhile Zafar goes to a village and buys the confidence and vote of the people by money and materials. Aslam bhai who went to jail because of Zafar sees him there and catches hold of him. Zafar tells him that his son and wife is with him and asks Aslam to accompany him. On the other hand Salma remembers everything in the hospital and goes to their old home near the station. She finds everything there starting from her photos to the pious Quraan and calls for Iqbaal. Meanwhile Julie finds an election poster and recognizes Zafar. She then follows Zafar's car on a bike that she rides and fires on it. The car falls down a bridge but the police catch hold of Julie. There in the election campaign the two parties make the dices opposite each other. Iqbaal is seen giving a powerful speech against the capitalists when Zafar arrive wounded and tell the audience that it was Iqbaal who tried to kill him. He tells the people that his heart is so huge that he

forgives Iqbaal after that and showing as if he is putting a garland around Iqbaal tells him secretly that his father Aslam is alive and he is in his custody. He also warns Iqbaal to take back his name from the election or else he will kill his father. Iqbal confirms from Nathu mama that the man in the opposite dice was his father followed by which he announces that he is removing his name from the election. Just then Sunny with Salma arrives who tell the people about Zafar's brutality and how he spoils their lives. Mr. Puri opposes Salma and says Zafar was a kind man who had brought her husband to her and asks Aslam to go to Salma. However, Zafar gets really jealous when he sees Aslam moving toward Salma and he fires at him. However Nathu mama comes in the way and gets killed. Vicky and his father tries to flee away sensing a big chaos there and Zafar finds place in the car. Salma rushes to save Sunny who falls in the chaos and Zafar pulls her too in the car. Sunny and Iqbaal follow the car and during the chase Vicky and his father dies. Zafar takes Salma to a darga where the car stops as the driver Mr. Puri dies there. A huge fight takes place between the hero and the villain. A holy shroud flies and covers Iqbaal while he moves towards Zafar believing that the gun that he holds cannot kill him as the pious protection of god in the form of the shroud. Zafar keeps on firing on him and Iqbaal keeps on hyming the shahada (prayer). Ultimately he reaches the top of the minaret from where he throws Zafar. Iqbaal then lays in his mother's lap in peace still alive. He is then taken to the operation theatre and after the prayers of the coolies from all faith he recovers. In the end he thanks the coolies for praying for him and bringing him back from the mouth of death. He then returns to being the same coolie that he was carrying the loads of people.

Coolie was a superhit movie which created a hue and cry in the entire nation before it got released as the super star Amitabh Bachchan was severely wounded during the shooting of a fight scene in this film. Though it was a sad incident but this incident can be regarded as one of the prime reasons of this film earning so much during that time. The film had good actors who did a good job portraying different characters however, the work of Kader Khan as Zafar is probably the best in the film that supersedes even the acting of great actors like Wahida Rehman and Amitabh Bachchan. Rishi Kapoor in the supporting role of Sunny also did justice with his part. Soma Anand proved to be the weak link in the film. The plot was nothing new and as usual the lost and found formula was used. Though the name of the film was Coolie

but the general problems of Coolies was not discussed much. The songs of the film are not very heart touching and neither are remembered after decades. In spite of this, it was one of the superhits of the year.

Table:3.1- Comparison of Popular Stereotypes of films of 80s and 90s with Coolie.

Sl no.	Popular Stereotypes	Coolie
01	Separation as the major point of the plot.	✓
02	A father-like/mother-like figure who raises the hero	✓
03	Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.	✓
04	Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.	
05	Parental opposition.	
06	Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.	
07	Hero, the savior, who can beat ten people at a time .	✓
08	At least five long songs.	✓
09	The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.	✓
10	The bullet never touches the hero even after being shot from very close.	
11	Has a happy ending.	✓

The story definitely starts with separation of the happy family of Iqbaal, Aslam and Salma so the film justifies the first stereotype in the table above.

The hero Iqbaal is raised by Mithu mama who lost his son and wife in the flood like his own son so the second stereotype in the box is also proved to be true in this case.

Iqbaal grows up among the Coolies in a very humble condition. It is seen in the film that the house in which he resides shakes like a match box when a train passes by still he grows up to be a well-built man like Amitabh Bachchan. Hence proving the third point in the table above.

The next match is the seventh point in the table that speaks of the hero being the savior who beats the hell out of ten people. This film has a scene where the owners of the Bob chit fund are about to cheat the Coolies. Just then this ability is proved on the heroes Iqbaal and Sunny who beat the hell out of the men who run the fund.

The film has five songs which proves the eighth stereotype– Mujhe Peene Ka Shauk Nahi, Jawani Ki Rail Kahi, Lambuji Tinguji, Sari Duniya ka Boj Hum Uthate Hai, Humka Ishq Hua.

The climax had a long fight sequences starting from the scene where Iqbaal runs towards Zafar in the field where they came to campaign for the election, followed by Iqbaal and Sunny chasing the Puris and Zafar and at the end killing Zafar in the mosque.

The happy end was unacceptable in this film because Iqbaal was shot six times and straight in the major parts of the body but he survived because all the Coolies prayed for him. Infact in one scene Salma also got shot and she too survived because Iqbaal had sent an old man to pray for her in Mecca. This was completely unacceptable because she was already half dead as Zafar for years continued giving her shock therapy and a touch of a bullet was more than enough to take a life of an old and heart-broken lady like her. So happy ending is seen in this film too.

Table:3.2-Other common stereotypes of Modern era as mentioned by the respondents present in the film Coolie

Sl. No.	Other stereotypes of Modern Era	Coolie
1	Single mother and revenge stories.	
2	Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.	✓
3	Love triangle	✓
4	In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.	
5	Joint family culture.	
6	Hero is a mamma's boy.	
7	Hero/Heroine never dies.	✓

Mr. Iyengar is a South Indian and so is his wife and they speak terrible Hindi and dress in lungi however their daughter speaks fine and polished Hindi. Infact when Sunny and Iqbaal decides to go to Mr.Iyengar they too wear lungis and speak bad Hindi to prove that they are South Indians. This cliché of thinking that all the south Indian wear lungis and cannot speak hindi is a stereotype thinking that has been proved in this film.

This film had a love triangle between Vicky (Suresh Oberoi), Julie (Rati Agnihotri) and Iqbaal (Amitabh Bachchan) so the third point in the above table is proved true.

Iqbaal was shot six times but as he was the hero he did not die even after that and at the end was fit to that extend that he could give a vote of thanks to the coolies who prayed for him. Iqbaal was shot by Zafar but he continued fighting or even worse climbing the stairs and killed Zafar after which he spoke to his mother and wrote on the wall of the mosque before he ultimately fainted. So, it can be deduced from the tables laid above that there are eleven stereotypes found in the superhit film of Coolie, they are as follows:

1. Story starts with separation
2. A father-like figure who raises the hero.
3. Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.
4. Hero,the savior,who can beat ten people at a time.
5. At least five long songs, which can be done without.
6. The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.
7. Most of the time has a happy ending.
8. Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.
9. Love triangle.
10. Hero never dies.



Plate 1.4 Poster of Ram Teri Ganga Maili (1985)

4.3. Case Study 4 : Ram Teri Ganga Maili (Raj Kapoor,1985)

Cast: Rajiv Kapoor as Narendra, Mandakini as Ganga, Divya Rana as Radha, Raza Murad as Bhagwan Choudhury.

The story starts with a speech by an old election candidate who speaks of the plight of river Ganga and the necessity to clean it. This speech is again followed by another speech by another candidate on the same issue that is interrupted by a person trying to kill him claiming that the later is a liar and a corrupt leader. He is straight away taken to jail for this act, from where he gets a bail with the help of a businessperson who actually had planned the attack. The businessperson asks the lad to accompany him to his father who appears to be the old election candidate. He offers the old man some money and tells him to remove his name from election, which the old man does for his son, and the corrupt politician wins the election. This proves the friendship of the businessperson the politician and their mean-minded nature. However, the businessperson has a son called Narendra who is completely opposite in character to his father. He does not support this moneymaking attitude of his father and feels suffocated in the corrupt environment of the house. The only person whom he loves and respects in the house is his grandmother. The politician called Bhagwat Choudhary has a daughter named Radha who is head over heels in love with Narendra and desires to marry him someday. Even Bhagwat Choudhary wants that and he expressed his wish to Narendra's father Geewa Babu who readily agreed to it. Bhagwat Choudhury and his party people organizes for a grand feast to celebrate their success wherein some college students bring a demonstration of the polluted condition of Ganga in Kolkata and the clean water in Gangotri. They ask for a donation to go to Gangotri which is gladly given to them by Bhagwat Choudhury. Meanwhile Radha takes Narendra in the balcony and confesses her love for him to which Narendra says that she is only a friend and will remain so. Geewa Babu wants to build a factory and for that he speaks to Bhagwan Choudhury who assures him that it shall be done. Later in the city a riot breaks down on the issue of cleaning river Ganga and several people die. Narendra over- heard his father and Bhagwan Choudhury's conversation and came to know that it was done by them. He got so disturbed that he decided to go far from his house with those college students who came to Bhagwan Choudhury's party. Initially his father was reluctant to let him go but later on his mother's urge he agreed. Narendra went to Gangotri and there he

met a girl named Ganga who was as pious as the river Ganga herself. Soon both of them fell in love and married according to the rituals there. However Ganga's father in her childhood promised her to be wed to a boy in the hills and during the first night on the new wedded couple the same boy try to kill them. Ganga's brother stood in the way and killed the person and his men but during the process he also dies. The next day Narendra lives for his house and promises to come back to take her after convincing his grandmother, he also takes the water of Gangotri in a container that was given to him by his grandmother. However, after reaching home he comes to know that the very day he is supposed to get engaged to Radha. Narendra takes his grandmother to his room and tells her everything listening to which she suffers from a major heart attack and later tells Narendra to bring Ganga and dies. Narendra is in great shock and refuses to meet or talk to anyone but one fine day he calls Radha and asks her to come to the Howrah station with some money. Radha reaches there and comes to know that Narendra is going forever. Radha comes back and in a conversation with her father tells him all that she came to know. Bhagwan Choudhury goes to Geewa Babu's house and warns him saying if his boy breaks his daughter's heart then he will ruin their family. Geewa Babu goes to Narendra's room to search for a clue and finds a picture of Ganga there. He immediately understands that his boy is in love and has left home because of the girl. Bhagwan Choudhury and Geewa Babu stops Narendra on the way to Gangotri and brings him back to Kolkata. There Narendra speaks to his uncle and urges him to go to Gangotri and bring Ganga to him. Meanwhile Ganga gives birth to a baby boy and leaves Gangotri in search of Narendra. On the way she faces a lot of problem. She is cheated by a gang of beggars who takes all her belongings and forces her to beg. However, she flees from there and ends up at the doorstep of a Brahmin who tries to molest her. Later she is saved by the Brahmin's wife and taken to police station from where the police officer makes her sit in a train to Kolkata. However on the way she gets down in a station for water and the train leaves without her. An old blind man comes to her aid and takes her to Varanasi. There she comes to know that the man was not blind and he was not at all benevolent rather just another betrayer who led her to a brothel. On the other hand Kunj Babu, Narendra's uncle (his mother's brother) tells Narendra that Ganga is dead and so he should get married to Radha now. This was done by Kunj does on the urge of his sister who is afraid of being in the bad books of Bhagwan Choudhury if Narendra does not marry his daughter Radha. So the two families get busy in the marriage

preparations. Bhagwan Choudhury decides to go to Vanaras to buy exclusive things for his daughter. Meanwhile his party people go to the same brothel where Ganga is sold. They set their eyes on Ganga and decide to take her to satisfy the sexual hunger of their leader Bhagwan Choudhury who is supposed to arrive there shortly. She is taken there and humiliated. Even her clothes are removed by a party person and she has to sing for them. Bhagwan Choudhury takes her with him to Kolkata to use her to the optimum level after his daughter's wedding. There he brings Geewa Babu to his out-house where he had kept Ganga and tells about his cheap motive of exploiting Ganga together with Geewa Babu. However, Geewa Babu immediately recognizes Ganga to be that girl whose photo he saw in Narendra's Cupboard. Meanwhile the old man who brought Ganga to the brothel met Kunj Babu, Narendra's uncle who is on the way to Vanaras to arrange for a singer to sing in his nephew's wedding. He gets to know that Ganga is kept in the out-house of Bhagwan Choudhury. He immediately goes to the out-house to meet her where Ganga urges him to take her to Narendra just to hand over his son to him. Kunj Babu decides to teach Bhagwan Choudhury a lesson and takes Ganga with him as the singer for the wedding with her face hidden under a Ghoonghat (a head scarf worn by women to cover their head or often face). There she sings a melodious song after which Narendra gets suspicious and removes the ghoonghat from her face only to find that it was his beloved Ganga. Narendra is overwhelmed to see Ganga is alive and asks his uncle why he lied to him. To which his uncle tells him that it was on his mother's urge that he lied to Narendra and also told him about how Bhagwan Choudhury brought Ganga to fulfill his cheap intentions. Ganga told Narendra about their son and told him that she does not desire to create any hindrance in his way to marrying Radha. She runs away from the hall and is followed by Narendra and other people there. Bhagwan Choudhury also follows her and shoots her. Narendra thinks that Ganga is dead and beats the hell out of Bhagwan Choudhury. When his father tries to stop him, he even threatens his father to move from his way or else he would kill him too. After which Radha tells him that Ganga is alive. Narendra takes Ganga and his son and leaves the so-called monetarily wealthy society which gives emphasis to only the riches of people and has no value for people's emotions and love.

This movie is written, edited and directed by Raj Kapoor wherein he has beautifully compared the holy and pious river Ganga with a woman. This personification is done

from the point of view that just like river Ganga proves to be a life source to thousands of men, similarly a woman is a source of life herself. But irrespective of this both river Ganga and her daughters are used to the optimum level and then tortured with the meanness of the people. The river which is regarded so holy that it is believed to shed away all the sins a man does in his life by just a touch of its water and is regard as a goddess is polluted to such an extent that years of river cleaning plan has failed to clean it. In the same way woman in India is also treated as a means to quast the thirst of the ever hungry carnivorous attitude of the man. However some scenes in the film might have raised the eyebrows of many. Specially the breast feeding scenes and bathing scene where Mandakini shows her entire breast. These scenes were quite bold and the story could have been done without such exposing scenes.

Table:3.3-Comparison of the Popular Stereotypes of 1980s-90s with Ram Teri Ganga Maili

Sl no.	Popular Stereotypes	Ram Teri Ganga Maili
01	Separation as the major point of the plot.	✓
02	A Muslim father-like figure who raises the hero	
03	Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.	
04	Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.	
05	Parental opposition.	✓
06	Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.	✓
07	Hero,the savior,who can beat ten people at a time.	
08	At least five long songs.	✓
09	The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.	✓
10	The bullet never touches the hero even after being shot from very close.	
11	Has a happy ending.	✓

The love story of Naredra and Ganga soon took a sad turn when Naredra had to leave Ganga in Gangotri and go back to Kolkata from where he never returned. So the initial part of the story had separation in it.

A rich well to do politician's daughter Radha was the preferred choice of Naredra's father as his daughter in law. He completely turned a deaf ear to his son's love for Ganga because Ganga was a poor girl who if married to his son will not fetch money and opportunities for him. As a business man he wanted to be associated to the corrupt Politian who was a partner in his various illegal affairs.

There were not one but two molestation scenes – the first one was when a pandit takes her to his house saying that he will lead her to the station and tries to rape her. However she is savedby the pandit's wife who brings police with her to the house. Second time when she was sold to a brothel and Bhagwan Choudhury's men bring her to him.He asks one of his men to open her saree after which she sings and the politicians present there rape her with their eyes. Bhagwan Choudhury then brought her to his out house and showed her to his friend Jeeva Babu and said that both of them will use her after their kids get married.

There were five songs in total they were- Husan Paharo Ka (the beauty of the mountains), Sun Sahiba Sun (Listen Master Listen), Ek Dukhiyari Kahe (One sad girl says), Ek Radha Ek meera(Radha and Meera), Ram Teri Ganga Maili (Ram your Ganga got dirty)

In the end Kunj babu brings Ganga to Naredra but Bhagwan Choudhury fires on Ganga due to which Naredra gets furious and beats Bhagwan Choudhury like anything. Proving that in this film as well the climate is filled with fight sequences where the good side beats the hell out of the bad side.

At the end the two love birds along with their clild leaves the money carving society to live together in happiness.

Table:3.4-Other common stereotypes of Modern era as mentioned by the respondents present in the film Ram Teri Ganga Maili

Sl. No.	Other stereotypes of Modern Era	Ram Teri Ganga Maili
1	Single mother and revenge stories.	
2	Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.	
3	Love triangle	✓
4	In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.	
5	Joint family culture.	
6	Hero is a mamma's boy.	
7	Hero/Herione never dies.	✓

There was a love triangle between Radha, Narendra and Ganga.

Ganga was shot from hardly 100 feet by Bhagwan Chowdhary. Narendra and every one else thinks that she is dead but surprisingly the bullet only hits her arms. She not only survives but very conveniently walks with her husband as if nothing has happened.

So it can be deduced from the above two tables that in total eight stereotypes are present in this film and they are as follows:-

1. Separation as the major point of the plot.
2. Parental opposition.
3. Molestation of the heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.
4. Atleast five songs.
5. The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.
6. Happy ending.
7. Love triangle.
8. Hero/ Heroine never dies.

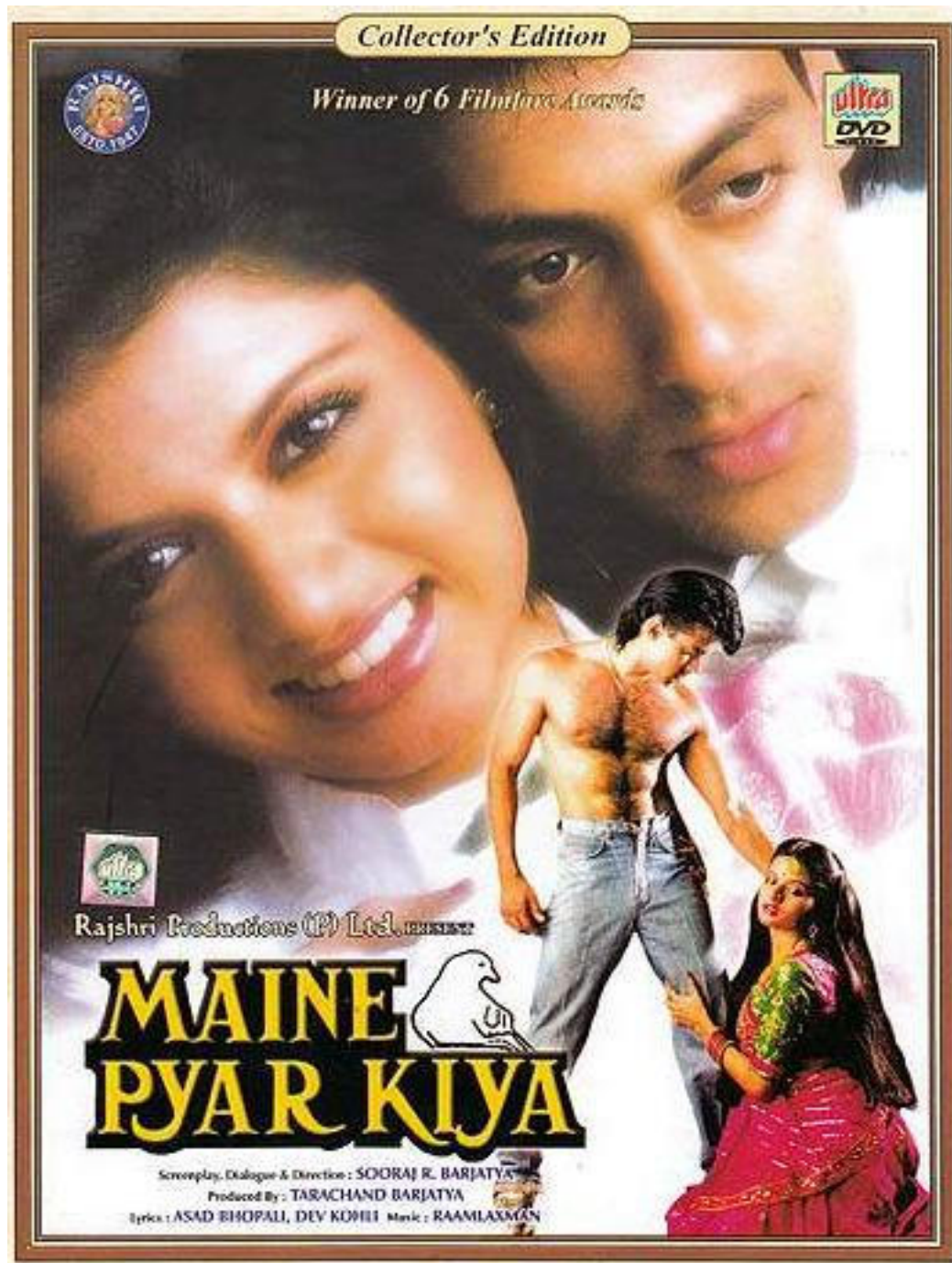


Plate 1.5 Poster of Maine Pyar Kiya (1989)

4.4. Case Study 5: **Maine Pyar Kiya (Sooraj Barjatya ,1989)**

Cast: Bhagyashree as Suman, Salman Khan as Prem, Alok Nath as Karan, Reema Lagoo as Kaushalya, Mohnish Behl as Jeevan, Rajeev Verma as Kishan, Parveen Dastur as Seema, Ajit Vachani as Ranjeet, Laxmikant Berde as Manohar.

This film narrates the tale of two friends Karan and Kishan who belonged from the same village. Karan was never interested in studies and became a mechanic however Kishan was always interested in studies but had no money. With assistance from Karan he studied, went to the city and became one of the richest men there.

Years passed and Kishan now has a son named Prem who is studying in America and Karan has a daughter named Suman who is a bright girl, she teaches the village kids. Karan has to leave for Dubai to earn some money and therefore he leaves Suman in his friend Kishan's place in the city.

The following day Prem returns from America and meets Suman when he reaches home there flows an instant connection between them and they fall in love however they declare it to be friendship for quite some time. Meanwhile one of Kishan's partners who desire to own his riches motivates his daughter Seema to trap Prem in a romantic relation so that she can get married to him. When Seema notices the growing bond between Prem and Suman she arranges a party to woo Prem and invites him. However, Prem takes Suman with him to the party. In the party Suman's brother Jivan misbehaves with Suman and tries to rape her but Prem comes to her rescue followed by which Jivan questions the relation between Prem and Suman which distresses Suman and she decides to cut off her friendship with Prem. The next day Prem leaves with his parents to one of their factories inauguration leaving a letter for Suman. Suman reads the letter which confesses Prem's love for her, Suman also realises that she too loves Prem and writes a letter that she sends to Prem with the help of the Pigeon which she saved in Seema's house from being shot by Jivan. The pigeon takes the letter to Prem and he immediately returns home. There evolves a sensational love story between the two which is approved by Prem's mother. However, Prem's father wants to make Seema his daughter-in-law. So, on Suman's Birthday he orders Prem to go for a work out of town followed by which he insults Suman meanwhile Suman's father Kishan's friend Karan returns from Dubai and is equally insulted by Kishan and Seema's Father. Kaushalya Prem's mother tries every means to stop her husband

from doing the blunder and asks him to recall those days when they were in need of money and Karan Suman's father helped them in every possible way. However, Kishan doesn't give an ear to his wife and accuses Karan and his daughter saying that it was all pre planned to leave his daughter in their house to trap his son as they were greedy and desired to own his riches someday. Karan couldn't bear these allegations and he takes his daughter with him and returns to his village cutting all relations with Kishan and his family. When Prem returns and hears about all these from his friend Manohar (who is an orphan and used to stay at their place) he gets furious and goes to Suman's village. Karan, however doesn't accept Prem saying that he cannot even earn a penny on his own and so he couldn't feed his daughter. Prem promises to toil day and night to prove Karan wrong. Meanwhile Kishan longs for his son and requests him to come back but Prem does not. On the other hand Jivan mismanages with the accounts and Kishan comes to know about it, he immediately asks clarification from Jivan and Ranjit (Seema's father). Ranjit who is actually a greedy and dishonest person desires to take revenge from Kishan and goes to Karan thinking that since Kishan insulted Karan so he can shake hands with Karan to destroy Kishan but Karan being a loyal friend doesn't do so instead Ranjit is rewarded with a tight slap from his end. Finally, the day arrives when Prem earns the two thousand rupees that Karan challenged him to earn but on his way to Suman's house Jivan with his man stop him and try to kill him however he being the hero fights back and miraculously returns in due time to keep his challenge. Meanwhile Jivan thinks that Prem is dead as he threw Prem from a cliff to an overflowing storm and Ranjit informs Kishan that Karan has killed his son. Kishan comes to Karan's place where he finds Prem who reveals to him that it was actually his friend Ranjit who tried to kill him. Ranjit comes to his actual self and there is the climax where like most of the modern era films there is a fight between the hero and his party with the villain and his. In spite of what Kishan does to Karan he saves him and fights for him seeing this Kishan realises his fault and in the end apologizes to him, Karan forgives him and agrees to the marriage between Prem and Suman. Prem gets his love and Kishan gets his friend.

Table:3.5-Comparison of Popular Stereotypes of films of 80s and 90s with Maine Pyar Kiya

Sl. no.	Popular Stereotypes	Maine Pyar Kiya
01	Separation as the major point of the plot.	✓
02	A father-like/mother-like figure who raises the hero.	
03	Child grows up to be the good looking muscular hero irrespective of the condition in which he grows.	
04	Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.	✓
05	Parental opposition.	✓
06	Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.	✓
07	Hero, the savior, who can beat ten people at a time.	✓
08	At least five long songs.	✓
09	The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.	✓
10	The bullet never touches the hero even after being shot from very close.	✓
11	Has a happy ending.	✓

The story starts with Suman getting separated from her father who brings her to his friend's house in the city and leaves her there with his friends family so that he can go abroad to earn some money.

Ranjit creates misunderstanding between the two friends Karan and Kishan manipulating Kishan against Karan saying that Karan had sent his daughter to Kishan's house as he had a prior intention to trap Prem in a love relation with his daughter.

Kishan forgot about the day he had no money and Karan was the one to send him to the city giving him the money he required. He became engrossed with the status and the money he earned and started regarding Karan as someone whom he could no

longer accept as a friend in front of the rich people he interacted with. This thought was the reason to be reluctant to accept Suman Karan's daughter as his daughter-in-law as he wanted a Seema who belonged from a rich family to be his daughter-in-law.

Seema in the process to woo Prem gave a party in which Prem took Suman along with him. There Jeevan Seema's brother tried to rape Suman but she was saved by Prem.

Prem the hero as usual not only in one scene but in lots of scenes beats Jeeva and his men one being the rape scene. Also in the climax Prem along with Karan teaches Ranjit, Jeevan and their men a good lesson.

Five songs is an understatement for this film, as it had ten songs in it. They are Aate Jaate Haste Gaate ,Dil Dewana ,the female version, Dil Deewana ,the male version, Antaksha (medley of old hindi songs), Aaja Shaam Hone Aayi, Kabootar Jaa, Mere Rang Mein Rangne Wali, Maine Pyar Kiya, Kahe toh se Sajna.

The climax was Prem, Karan and their supporters fighting with Ranjit, Jeevan and their men and of course winning over them.

At the end Kishen, the adamant friend of Karan realizes his fault and renders the hand of friendship to Karan who accepts it almost immediately and they live happily ever after.

Table:3.6-Other common stereotypes of Modern Era mentioned by the respondents present in the film Maine Pyar Kiya

Sl. No.	Other stereotypes of Modern Era	Maine Pyar Kiya
1	Single mother and revenge stories.	
2	Type casting of South Indian, Bengalis as people who cannot speak Hindi and have a funny accent and Punjabis as people with hardly as brains.	
3	Love triangle	✓
4	In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.	✓
6	Joint family culture.	
7	Hero is a mamma's boy.	✓
8	Hero/Herione never dies.	✓

There is a love triangle between Suman, Prem and Seema. Though Seema is motivated to woo Prem because of his money by her father but still there seems to be a strange jealousy in her eyes when she witnesses Seema and Prem together. So it can be termed as a love triangle.

Though Suman was not married to Prem but Kaushalya already regarded her as her daughter-in-law however Kishan behaved very harshly with her at times going to the extent of harassing her on the day her father arrived.

Prem was a mama's boy as he was seen always moving around her and asking for favours in a tone that only showed how he was into her.

Prem wasn't shot but Jeevan and his man threw him from a cliff in the water but he still survived and on top of that did not lose the money that he was supposed to give to Karan.

Suman was also on the verge of losing her life as she was hanging from a cliff but despite all the attempts of the villain Jivan Prem and his pigeon successfully saves Suman. On top of that Jivan falls from the cliff and dies a pathetic death.

So, it can be deduced from the tables laid above that there are twelve stereotypes found in the All-time blockbuster film of *Maine Pyar Kiya*, they are as follows:

1. Story starts with separation
2. Misunderstanding between friends caused by villain.
3. Parental opposition due to class distinction by the hero and heroines parents.
4. Molestation of heroine/attempt to rape by the villain.
5. Hero, the saviour, who can ten people at a time.
6. At least five long songs, which can be done without
7. The climax is most of the time filled with fight sequences with the good side winning over the bad side.
8. Most of the time has a happy ending.
9. Love triangle.
10. In-law rivalry, wherein the daughter-in-law is tortured.
11. Hero is a mamma's boy.
12. Hero never dies.

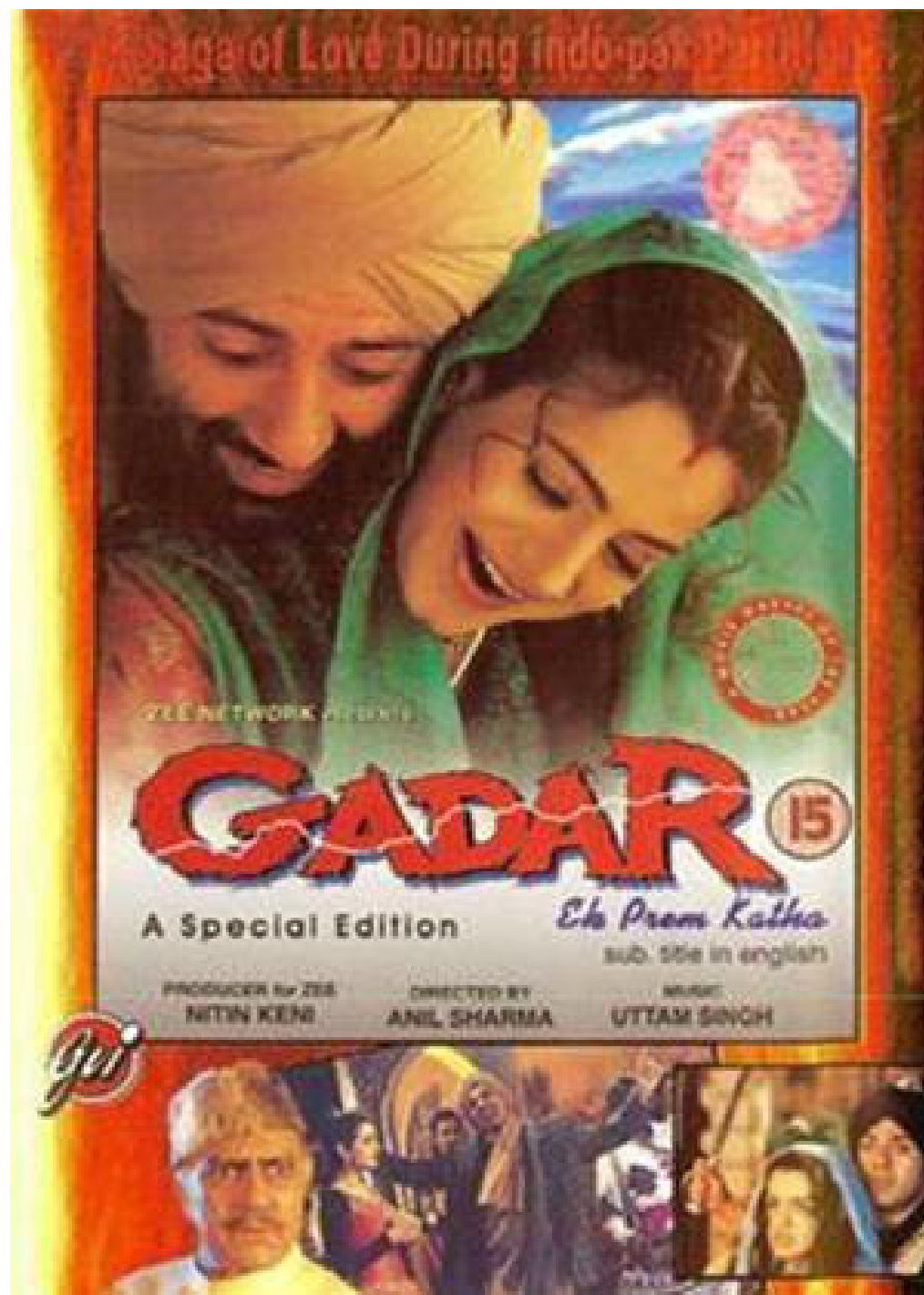


Plate 1.6 Poster of Gadar Ek Prem Katha (2001)