PORTRAYAL OF MUSLIMS IN BOLLYWOOD CINEMA
INTRODUCTION

• Bollywood films has a huge impact on the audience.
• It influence the opinion of the audience.
• Bollywood films typically opens to us as typical love stories, with melodious music.
• The most controversial issue that the film deals with are religious conflicts.
• The Bollywood films often portrays the Muslim with categorized image.
• The portrayal of the Muslims are usually negative.
• The portrayal of Muslim characters in Bollywood film from *Nawabs* terrorists and gangsters is very measured and systematic.
CHANGING APPROACH

• Before Independence, Muslims characters were portrayed ‘royalty and aristocracy’ background.
• The changing representation of Muslims broadly categorized into four genres.
• The change of Muslims from humanitarians to terrorists is the reflection of changing perception in the Indian society.
• Plenty of films showed the disloyalty of a Muslim and this lead to the Hindu-Muslim hatred.
K. ASIF'S

MUGHAL-E-AZAM

INDIA'S BIGGEST EPIC FILM SEE ON BIG SCREEN ONLY

MUSIC
NAUSHAD
• Royalty of the Muslim Historical genre disappeared as a representational style.
• For example, Chaudhvin ka Chand (1960), Mere Mehboob (1963), Bahu Begum (1967), and Pakeezah (1972) depicted an perfect Muslim world.
• At the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s, an aggressive Hindu-right wing movement began taking shape.
• Most Indian films happens to depict Muslims and Pakistanis through a predominantly negative lens.
• Many popular films were made on the negative image of Muslims like Bombay, Fiza, Anwar, Ab Tumharay Hawalay Watan Sathiyoo, Company, Underworld, Encounter etc.

• Gadar-Ek Prem Katha and Mission Kashmir tried to show the adverse face of Islam.

• In such movies, the villain is shown mouthing slogans against India, fighting for the cause of Kashmir and Islam.
• On the other hand, *Rang De Basanti* was more secular.
• Films produced since the 2000s departed from the earlier stereotypical depiction of Muslims in mainstream. Like in *Dor, Lipstick under my burqa*.
• Muslim men wearing *kurta-pyjamas* with cap in historical and Muslim social films.
• In the film, *Well Done Abba* (2009), the petty thief wears a *burqa* to escape from police.
PORTRAYAL OF MUSLIM WOMEN

• The stereotypes attached to Muslims are still prevalent.
• In 1960s and 70s, Muslim women were mostly shown as courtesans with seductive moves and heavily adorned makeup.
• For example: Mina kumari in *Pakeezah*, Rekha in *Umrao Jaan* and Madhubala as Anarkali in *Mughal-e-Azam*. 
Umrao Jaan

Music: Khayyam  Lyrics: Shahryar
A film by Muzaffar Ali
• Muslim women do not have any standardized costume. *Salwar Kameez* or Panjabi Suit is the most common dress code, which is associated with Muslim women.

• Muslim women also use veil with a scarf, and *Burqa*, a dress which is mostly associated with Islam.
• Very few Indian films, where the strength of Muslim women are shown well.
• The recent film, *Dor*, *Pink* and *Lipstick under my burqa* has brilliantly broken the stereotypical portrayal of the Muslim women character.
Conclusion

• Muslim culture or Islamicate culture was more prevalent in the Muslim Historical and the Muslim Social genre.

• Scenario changed the opinion of Indian society.

• The image of Muslims all over the world has changed after 9/11.