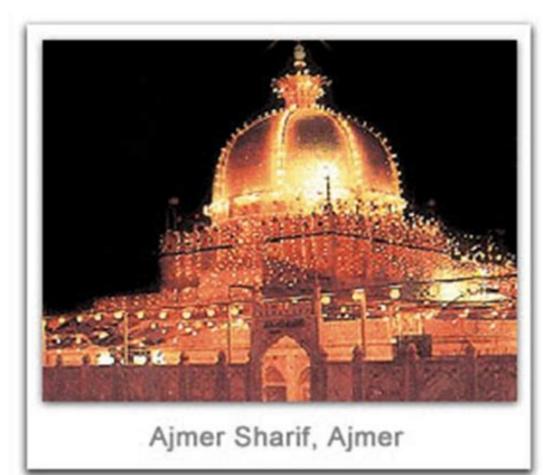
Ajmer sharif ka qawwali video

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Pakistani musical band "Shahenshah-e-Qawwali"The Sabri BrothersPride of PerformanceThe Sabri Brothers & EnsembleBackground informationOriginKalyana, East Punjab, British IndiaGenresQawwaliYears active1956 - 2021Labels EMI Pakistan Arion Auvidis UNESCO Real World Piranha Oriental Star Agencies Xenophile Sirocco Nonesuch Past membersGhulam Farid Sabri (1956-94) Kamal Ahmed Khan Sabri (1956-2001) Maqbool Ahmed Sabri (1955-2011) Amjad Fareed Sabri (1952-2016) Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2016) Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2016) Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2016) Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2017) Amjad Fareed Sabri (1952-2017) Amjad Fareed Sabri (1952-2017) Maqbool Ahmed Sabri (1952-2017) Maqbool Ahmed Sabri (1952-2017) Maqbool Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2017) Maqbool Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2017) Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri (1952-2017) New York's Carnegie Hall in 1975.[2] Original members Ghulam Farid Sabri (b. 1930 in Kalyana, East Punjab – d. 5 April 1994 in Karachi; lead vocals, harmonium, leader of the ensemble till his death in 1994) Maqbool Ahmed Sabri (b. 12 October 1945 in Kalyana – d. 21 September 2011 in South Africa; [3] leading member of the ensemble, lead vocals, harmonium, music composer, sole leader of the ensemble after Ghulam Farid Sabri's death in 1994 until his own death in 2011.) Kamal Ahmed Khan Sabri (b. 7 April 1949 in Karachi - d. 21 June 2021 in Karachi; senior member, vocals, bongo drums, tambourine; second lead singer/harmonium after Ghulam Farid Sabri's death in 1994; leader of the ensemble after Maqbool Ahmed Sabri's death in 2011) Umar Daraz (clapping / chorus) Abdul Aziz (clapping / chorus) Masihuddin (chorus, tanpura) Abdul Karim (dholak) Bilal Sabri (dholak) Mohammed Anwar (nal, tabla) Amjad Fareed Sabri (clapping / chorus, until his father's death), supporting vocalist until 1996, lead vocals, harmonium in his own separate band (assassinated on 22 June 2016) Fazal Islam Sabri (clapping / chorus) Azmat Farid Sabri (clapping/chorus) Sarwat Farid Sabri (clapping / chorus) Azmat Farid Sabri (chorus) Javed Kamal Sabri (clapping / chorus) Ghulam Jilani (clapping / chorus) Abdul Ghani (dholak) Zafar Islam Sabri (clapping / chorus) Nadeem Siddiqui (clapping / chorus) Muhammad Akram Warsi (clap their father, Inayat Hussain Sabri. He trained his sons in qawwali and Indian classical music. Ghulam Farid Sabri, Kamal Ahmed Sabri, and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri, and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri, and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri, and Hazrat Hairat Ali Shah Warsi, who was their spiritual master. Ghulam Farid Sabri's first public performance was at the annual Urs festival of Mubarak Shah in Kalyana to Karachi, Pakistan following the Partition of India in 1947.[4] In Pakistan, a wealthy businessman approached him and offered him a partnership in a nightclub, yet Ghulam Farid's reply was that he only wanted to sing qawwali, and he rejected the offer. Maqbool Ahmed Sabri also showed musical talent from a young age, which was noticed by his school teacher who later asked Maqbool's father to further instruct him and guide him in the field of music. In 1955, when Magbool was eleven years old, his brother-in-law got him a job singing at a theater in Karachi where he gave his first public performance. Later, with the help of his father, Magbool formed a qawwali group at the age of eleven and named it Bacha Qawwal Party. The group's first public performance was in 1956 at an Urs ceremony held at the home of Jameel Amrohi, where he sang "Do Alam Ba Kakul Giraftar Daari" in the presence of many qawwals. Soon afterwards, after insistence by their father, Ghulam Farid Sabri joined him and became the leader of the ensemble, which was initially known as Ghulam Farid Sabri Qawwal & Party. Afterwards the name of the party was changed to Ghulam Farid Sabri - Magbool Ahmed Sabri Qawwal & Party. During their 1975 American tour, their promoter Beate Gordon suggested the band name was too long, so they changed it to The Sabri Brothers. Career Early career The Sabri Brothers initially started their career by performing at Sufi Shrines and private gatherings, Their first recording was officially released in 1958 under the EMI Pakistan label, was the Urdu qawwali titled "Mera Koi Nahi Hai Tera Siwa", which later appeared in the 1965 Pakistani film Ishq-e-Habib.[3] 1970s Sabri Brothers performing in India during year 1977 Sabri Brothers in South Africa 1978 1970s witnessed the rise of the Sabri Brothers. They are the only qawwali troupe with "first class" status on the Pakistan Television Corporation. In 1970, the government of Pakistan sent them to Nepal as representatives for a royal wedding. During the 1970s, the Sabri Brothers released their greatest hit qawwalis which included "Bhar Do Jholi Meri Ya Muhammad", "Tajdar-e-Haram", "O Sharabi Chord De Peena", "Khwaja Ki Deewani", and "Sar E La Makan Se Talab Hui."[5] Several qawwalis sung by them were even featured in films, which included "Mohabbat Karne Walo Hum Mohabbat Karne Walo Hum Mohabbat Iss Ko Kehte Hai" in the 1975 film Bin Badal Barsaat, "Baba Farid Sarkar" in the 1974 film Sasta Khoon Mehnga Pani,[6] "Teri Nazr-e-Karam Ka Sahara Mile" in the 1976 film Sachaii, "Mamoor horha hai" in the 1979 Indian film Sultan-e-Hind.[3][5] In 1972, they performed a charity concert for the construction of Pakistani Children School in Abu Dhabi. In the same year, with the co-operation of Oriental Star Agencies, the Sabri Brothers performed in various cities in England such as London, Bradford, Birmingham and Manchester, which was very popular. The proceeds of these programs were donated to an Earthquake Relief Fund in Pakistan. The Sabri Brothers were the first-ever qawwali artists to perform in United States, Europe, and other Western countries. They were the first exponents of qawwali to the West when they performed at New York's Carnegie Hall in 1975, promoted and sponsored by Beate Gordon of the Asia Society. The Sabri Brothers performed in the United States and Canada under the auspices of the Performing Arts Program of the Asia Society in 1975 and recorded a qawwali program at Brooklyn College Television Center. In 1975, the Sabri Brothers toured and performed at live concerts in South Africa, Chevrolet gifted an automatic car to the Sabri Brothers, which they donated for the development of poor children. They also donated the proceeds of their live concerts on that tour towards famine relief in South Africa. The Sabri Brothers performed at Royal Albert Hall on 20 June 1976 at the World of Islam Festival. [7] In April 1978, the album Qawwali was recorded in the United States, while the Sabri Brothers were on tour. The New York Times' review described the album as "the aural equivalent of dancing dervishes" and the "music of feeling."[8] In 1977, the Sabri Brothers toured India; their concerts were attended by many Bollywood film Sultan E Hind Khwaja Garib Nawaz. Aftab E Risalat's music video even featured an appearance by the Sabri Brothers and was a blockbuster hit.[9] In 1977, they recorded the album Pakistan: The Music of the Qawwal for the UNESCO Collection of Traditional Music which was later released in CD form by Auvidis in 1990. In 1979, they performed a charity concert for the construction of Karachi School of Art which was later released in album Sabri Brothers Live in Concert at Ali Bhai Auditorium. 1980s Sabri Brothers performing in France Sabri Brothers performing in The WOMAD Festival, 1989 In June 1981, the Sabri Brothers performing in France Sabri Brothers performing in The WOMAD Festival, 1989 In June 1981, the Sabri Brothers performing in The WOMAD Festival, 1989 In June 1981, the Sabri Brothers performed at the Royal Tropical Institute in Amsterdam which was released on the album Tasleem.[10] In 1982, they appeared in the film Sahaaray with their famous qawwali "Tajdar-e-Haram." The same year they performed at Midway Hotel for the construction of Al Shifa Hospital near Karachi Airport. In 1983, they recorded the album Nazre Shah Karim to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of His Highness Prince Aga Khan, sponsored by Tajico Group. The proceeds from this album were donated to Aga Khan Hospital, Karachi.[11] On 3 August 1985, a program was held at Sheraton Hotel, Karachi and collected Rs. 141,500/- for the Bangladesh Flood Relief Fund. In 1985, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri recorded a solo ghazal album in front of a live audience in Karachi; the album was released as Awargi, which was a blockbuster hit. The album had a collection of light playful poetry written by Farhat Shahzad.[12] In 1988 EMI Pakistan released another solo ghazal album by Maqbool Ahmed Sabri titled Tere Ghungroo Toot Gaye to Kya, which was a hit. The same year, he recorded a qawwali song for music director Anu Malik in the Indian movie Gangaa Jamunaa Saraswati, which was a hit. The same year, he recorded a qawwali song for music director Anu Malik in the Indian movie Gangaa Jamunaa Saraswati, which was a hit. Sabri Brothers performed at WOMAD festival concerts which were held in UK and France. During their tour of the UK in 1989, the Sabri Brothers recorded an album Ya Habib in 1990 by Peter Gabriel's Real World Records. The album Ya Habib consists of four long songs, each combining powerful, sensitive, often improvised vocals with rhythmic percussion, thudding tabla and mesmeric harmonium drones, which proved to be one of the Sabri Brothers 'greatest hits. In 1989 and 1992, Sabri Brothers 'greatest h Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan Ghulam Farid Sabri performing Qawwali with his son Amjad Sabri Brothers performed at SAARC Festival concert Held In Bhopal, 1992 The Sabri Brothers in New York, 1996 In 1990, the Sabri Brothers performed at various gawwali concerts in England. In 1991, Ghulam Farid Sabri toured Europe and performed gawwali in the United Kingdom and Germany. He also performed at Heimatklänge Festival held in Germany in 1991. The same year, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri toured and performed at the Hope Theater in Melbourne, Australia. Their tour of Australia was sponsored by the Friends of the University of Wollongong.[15] The same year they performed at a fundraiser in Dubai to benefit Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital. In 1992 they also performed in various countries for the SAARC festival. In 1993, the Sabri Brothers once again toured the United States and performed at various qawwali concerts there. In April 1994, The Sabri brothers were set to begin on a tour across Europe. They were to perform at around 30-35 shows, covering almost the entire continent. On 5 April 1994, Ghulam Farid Sabri suddenly complained of chest pain. He suffered a massive heart attack and was rushed to hospital but he died en route in the arms of his brother Magbool Ahmed Sabri. Magbool Ahmed Sabri was left heartbroken but still carried on his and his elder brother's mission. To devote an album entirely to the Persian poetry of Jami, a luminary of the Sufi tradition, was one of Ghulam Farid Sabri's cherished ambitions. He made the recordings in July 1991 at the SFB studios in Berlin, but the CD was not released while he was still alive. Thus, it becomes a memorial not only to the Persian poet, but also to Ghulam Farid Sabri in 1994, Magbool Ahmed Sabri became the sole leader of The Sabri became the sole leader of The Sabri Brothers with his youngest brother Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri taking the role of second lead vocalist and harmonium player. Also in 1994, Sabri Brothers led by Maqbool Ahmed Sabri and Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri performed at the Womex festival held in Germany.[16] In 1995, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri was about to perform at the Meltdown Festival held in the UK. A week before the event, he suffered a major accident in Lahore. He was in critical condition during that time, and people worldwide praved for his health. He recovered miraculously within a month, though he had a damaged leg after the accident and had to undergo multiple knee surgeries. In 1996. The Sabri Brothers performed at the Brooklyn Academy of Music - Next Wave Festival, as part of a double-billing with alternative rockers Cornershop, and released an album titled Ya Mustapha (or Ya Mustafa). The album became one of their greatest hits.[17] In 1997, The Sabri Brothers once again performed at the Royal Albert Hall in front of the Prince of Wales, Prince Charles for the Celebration of 50 Years of Independence of India and Pakistan together with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. They were one of the few artists who have performed at the Royal Albert Hall multiple times. [18] The Sabri Brothers also performed Waqt E Dua Hai which is one of their popular qawwalis at Symphony Hall, Birmingham, for the celebration of 50 Years of India and Pakistan together with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. In 1998, The Sabri Brothers toured Australia and also performed at the Sydney Opera House. Shortly after the program at the Opera House, Kamal Ahmed Sabri (second eldest of the survived, he could not take part due to poor health. In 1999, The Sabri Brothers participated in the Voices of God festival in Marrakesh, Morocco in May. The group also performed at various qawwali concerts held in Morocco in 1999. 2000 onwards The Sabri Brothers performed at Musica Sacra International Marktoberdorf Event concerts during the year 2000 in Germany.[19] albums which were released by Tips Music. Magbool Ahmed Sabri & Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri Leading The Sabri Brothers In Moscow, 2001 In 2001, Kamal Ahmed Sabri, the second eldest of the Sabri Brothers, died after suffering a second heart attack. After his death, the use of instruments such as swarmandal (zither) and chidya tarang (Flexatone) came to an end in the Sabri Brothers group. Later the same year, the Sabri Brothers performed at the On The Carpet Oriental Culture Festival on 17 November 2001 in Moscow, which was later released in 2003 as the album Live in Moscow - Diwani. In 2005, The Sabri Brothers performed at Virsast Festival held in Dehradun, India. The same year, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri was invited to perform in different cities in Madhya Pardesh. In 2006, the Sabri Brothers performed at Ajmer Sharif and in Pune, Maharashtra. The same year, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri rerecorded and re-released his old hit gawwalis including "Khwaja Ki Deewani", "Mera Koi Nahi Hai Tere Siwa", "Mann Bole Mann", and "Hum Panjatani Hai" which were released by SB Studios in Karachi and proved to be a big hit worldwide. The Sabri Brothers led by Magbool Ahmed Sabri and Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri continued to tour and performed in Russia in the year 2007. Maqbool Ahmed Sabri went on various tours and performed at Ajmer Sharif during the annual Urs celebrations of Khwaja Garib Nawaz in 2011. His last concert was organized by Hilton Hotel in South Africa in 2011. After that, since then his health was not good. On 21 September 2011, Magbool Ahmed Sabri died in South Africa due to cardiac arrest after being treated for two months for health problems. He was buried near his elder brother Ghulam Farid Sabri. The group was then led by the youngest brother Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri, who was the last brother alive leading the group after the deaths of Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri. Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri led the Sabri Brothers until his own death on 21 June 2021. He organized many programs in Europe to collect donations for the Namal Institute located in Mianwali District, Punjab, which was established by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan. The funds collected were sent home after the many programs hosted in Europea. [20] Mehmood's qawwalis were well-received across the globe, including in Germany and several European countries. With the death of Mehmood Ghaznavi Sabri on 21 June 2021, the Sabri Brothers group came to an end. Other family members and disciples of the Sabri Brothers continue to perform in their own separate qawwali groups to carry on the legacy of Ghulam Farid Sabri, Maqbool Ahmed Sabri and the Sabri Brothers. Brawling giants Many consider the Sabri Brothers. Brawling giants Many consider the Sabri and the Sabri Brothers. metaphor. Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan was a perfectionist in discussing the beauty of the Creator of feminine attractiveness. The Sabri Brothers recited many famous couplets and poetry presenting intoxication and closeness to God as a part of Sufi culture. holy people and saints'). During the 1970s a squabble started between the two greatest Sufi singers when the Sabri Brothers released one of their biggest hits, "Bhar do Jholi Meri", while Aziz Mian in the form of a gawwali titled "O sharabi, chord de peena" ('O drunkard, stop drinking'). This gawwali became an immediate hit, sung in a typically steady, controlled and hypnotic style. Mian was guick to strike back. He composed and recorded "Haaye kambakht Tu Ne Pi Hi Nahi" ('O Unfortunate, you never drank!') on the third day of the release of "O Sharabi, chord de peena". Mian's reply guickly became a hit. In his reply he disparaged the Brothers. Aziz Mian lamented that the Brothers were too conventional and that their spiritual connection with the Almighty was not as stark as his.[5] When Mian criticized the Sabri Brothers regarding their knowledge of Sufism and love of God, they retaliated and replied with their hit "Sagia Aur Pila", which was directly focused on their intoxicated love for God and based on their knowledge of Sufism. EMI-Pakistan, which released both records, claimed that Aziz Mian and the Sabri Brothers sold over two million LPs and cassettes from this brawl. Even though the Sabri Brothers and Aziz Mian and the Sabri Brothers sold over two million LPs and cassettes from this brawl. friendly relations with each other. Legacy The Sabri Brothers received the honor of performing in Madina Sharif, near Al-Masjid an-Nabawi. They were well-versed in singing in the Persian language and had a great affinity for the musical rendition of Amir Khusrow's kalaam (poetry).[22] Legendary Sufi Singer Abida Parveen was a student of the Sabri Brothers. Abida Parveen revealed in an interview that she has taken inspiration from the Sabri Brothers and also learnt the song "Man Kunto Maula" from them.[23] A life-size painting of Ghulam Farid Sabri that dominates the meeting room of his home was created by painters from Naz Cinema for the first anniversary of his death in 1995. In 2003, British singer Sami Yusuf released a cover version of Sabri Brothers's golden hit Ya Mustafa and featured it on his debut album titled Al-Mu'allim. During one of his interviews with BBC, Yusuf claimed that he was inspiration from the Sabri Brothers led him to cover one of their hits on his album. Yusuf accepted that this turned out to be one of his most famous works. In 2006, Amatullah Armstrong Chishti wrote a book titled The Lamp of Love - Journeying with the Sabri Brothers regarding the research program into the Sufi saints and their mazars (shrines) in Pakistan and India, and the Art of Oawwali of Pakistan's best-loved Sufi singers, the Sabri Brothers, [24] They have been featured in "La Morte Du Bombay Express" fictional detective novel written by Sarah Dars in 2002 wherein The protagonist attended the musical concert of Sabri Brothers, nearly a whole chapter was dedicated to their performance. In March 2008, an underpass near Liaquatabad, Karachi was named after Ghulam Farid Sabri.[25] Coke Studio Season 8 paid a special tribute to the Sabri Brothers with Atif Aslam performing the all-time hit "Tajdar-e-Haram."[26] "Bhar do Jholi Meri Ya Muhammad" was featured in the 2015 Bollywood movie Bajrangi Bhaijaan sung by Adnan Sami Khan with few changes in melody and lyrics. "Tajdar-e-Haram" was featured in the 2018 Bollywood movie Satyameva Jayate and was covered by Sajid-Wajid And sung by Wajid Khan from the same duo. On 4 May 2021, singer Ali Zafar released his own version of "Balaghal Ula Bi Kamaalihi (Sar E La Makan Se Talab Hui)" as a tribute to Ghulam Farid Sabri, Magbool Ahmed Sabri, and Amjad Farid Sabri. [27] Awards and recognition Pride of Performance (Tamgha E Husn E Kaarkardagi) Award by the President of Pakistan in 1978 to the Whole Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri in 1981.[28] Khusro Rang to both Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri by the Raag Rang Society of India in 1980.[28] Bulbul E Pak O Hind by the Shrine of Nizamuddin Auliya to Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri in 1977.[28] Charles de Gaulle to Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri in 1977.[28] Charles de Gaulle to Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri in 1977.[28] Charles de Gaulle to Ghulam Farid Sabri and Maqbool Ahmed Sabri their hit record Shikwa Jawab E Shikwa (Of Allama Iqbal) by the University of Oxford. Tansen Samman (India) was awarded to Maqbool Ahmed Sabri in 2005 by the government of Madhya Pradesh. Qawwalis featured in films. "Mera Koi Nahi Hai Tere Siwa" appeared in the 1965 Pakistani film Ishq-e-Habib[3][2] "Mohabbat Karne Walo Hum Mohabbat Iss Ko Kehte Hai" in the 1970 Pakistani film Chand Suraj[3] "Aaye Hai Tere Dar Pe Toh Kuch Le Ke Jayen Ge" in the 1972 Pakistani film Bin Badal Barsaat[3][5] "Teri Nazr-e-Karam" in the 1976 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Dayar-e-Paighambran "Aftab E Risalat" in the 1979 Indian Hindi film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Dayar-e-Paighambran "Aftab E Risalat" in the 1982 Pakistani film Sachaii "In the 1979 Indian Hindi film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1979 Indian Hindi film Sachaii "In the 1977 Pakistani film Dayar-e-Paighambran "Aftab E Risalat" in the 1979 Indian Hindi film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1977 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1978 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1978 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1978 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1979 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the 1979 Pakistani film Sachaii "Mamoor Ho Raha Hai" in the the 1988 Indian film Gangaa Jamunaa Saraswati Qawwalis featured in television series "Tere Ishq Nachaya" sung by Sabri Brothers was featured in the Pakistan Television Corporation hit series of 13 episodes based on Ashfaq Ahmed's book of the same title. The gawwali was featured in the episode titled "Qurat - Ul - Ain."[29] Discography Concert films 1975 Qawwali, Music from Pakistan - Live in England - Vol 2 1988 Live in England - Vol 3 1988 Live in England - Vol 3 1988 Live in England - Vol 4 1986 Qawali - The Sabri Brothers (Live at Shrine of Hazrat Abdullah Shah Ghazi)[31] 1992 Sabri Brothers Live in India (SAARC)[32] Albums 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[34] 1970 Qawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[35] 1970 Qawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[36] 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Devotional Songs (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Devotional Songs (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Devotional Songs (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Devotional Songs (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Gawwali - Ya Mohammad Nigah-e-Karam (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Devotional Songs (EMI Pakistan)[37] 1970 Gawwali - 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Na Samjho Khak Ka Putla (Odeon)[41] 1975 Sabri Brothers - More Ghar Aj Mohammed Aaye (Odeon)[42] 1975 Sabri Brothers - Ya Mohammad Noor-e-Mujasim (Angel Records)[43] 1976 Deewani Kawaja Ki Deewani / O Sharabi Chod De Peena (EMI Pakistan)[5] 1977 Sabri Brothers - Aaye Hain Woh (Shalimar Recording Company Limited)[44] 1977 Ghulam Farid Maqbool Sabri Qawal And Party - Ya Sahebal Jamal (Odeon)[45] 1977 Pakistan : The Music of Qawwal (UNESCO) 1977 Ghulam Farid Maqbool Sabri Qawal And Party - Bhar Do Jholi Meri Ya Mohammed (Angel Records)[46] 1978 Kawwali Musicians from Pakistan (Nonesuch) 1979 Music of Pakista Qawwali - Live in Concert (Vinyl LP Record, 1979) 1979 Sabri Brothers (EMI Pakistan) 1980 Latest Qawwalis from Sabri Brothers (EMI Pakistan) 1980 Latest Qawwalis from Sabri Brothers (EMI Pakistan) 1980 Latest Qawwalis from Sabri Brothers (EMI Pakistan) 1980 Sab (EMI Pakistan) 1980 Sabri Brothers - Mehfil-E-Programme Vol -17 (EMI Pakistan) 1982 Jhoot Ke Paon Nahin Hain (EMI Pakistan) 1982 Sabri Brothers - Ghulam Farid & Magbool Sabri (EMI Pakistan) 1983 Nazr-e-Shah Karim (AEA) 1984 Jogan Daata Di (EMI Pakistan) 1985 Hits of Sabri - Tere Ghungroo Toot Gave Toh Kya - Ghazals (EMI Pakistan) 1988 Live at Allah Ditta Hall (UK Tour) 1990 Sabri Brothers New Qawwali's 1990 (EMI Pakistan) 1993 The Music of the Qawwali (Auvidis, UNESCO) 1993 Pyar Ke Morr Live in [Doolha Hariyaale], (Shalimar Recording Company)[49] 1993 Bangai Baat Unka Karam Ho Gaya Vol 2 - (Oriental Strar Agencies) 1993 Pyar Ke Morr Live in [Doolha Hariyaale], (Shalimar Recording Company)[49] 1993 Bangai Baat Unka Karam Ho Gaya Vol 2 - (Oriental Strar Agencies) 1993 Pyar Ke Morr Live in [Doolha Hariyaale], (Shalimar Recording Company)[49] 1993 Bangai Baat Unka Karam Ho Gaya Vol 2 - (Oriental Strar Agencies) 1993 Pyar Ke Morr Live in [Doolha Hariyaale], (Shalimar Recording Company)[49] 1993 Bangai Baat Unka Karam Ho Gaya Vol 2 - (Oriental Strar Agencies) 1993 Pyar Ke Morr Live in [Doolha Hariyaale], (Shalimar Recording Company)[49] 1993 Bangai Baat Unka Karam Ho Gaya Vol 2 - 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