



242en05pm

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
PATRIOTIC SONG

A

Hind Desh Ke Niwasi

India is a country of diversity. Geographically it has different types of lands, mountains and forests, because of which people and their life style as well as animals and birds are affected. So, India is amongst those few countries which has this type of diversity and for this reason it is recognized all over the world.

In this patriotic song, this diversity has been described beautifully. The poet has endeavoured to show his devotion towards his country as well as sublimity of India. The poet has described the people of India like a garland of different flowers like Bela, Gulab, Juhi, Champa, Chameli etc. He compares the people of India to flowers that are different but unite together to make a beautiful garland, thus expressing unity in diversity.

Different types of birds and the various holy rivers flowing through this land have also been mentioned which express an abundance of natural beauty. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.



OBJECTIVE

After practicing this lesson the learner will be able to:

- explain the background of enlisted patriotic song;
- present the enlisted patriotic song with proper manner;
- describe the lyrics of the enlisted songs;
- write the notation of enlisted patriotic song.

Hind Desh Ke Niwasi

Sthayi

Hind desh ke niwasi sabhi jan ek hain|
Rang-roop vesh bhasha chahe anek hain||

- (1) Bela, Gulab, Juhi, Champa, Chameli|
Pyare-pyare, phool gunthe mala mein ek hain||
- (2) Koyal ki kook nyari, papihe ki ter pyari|
Gaa rahi taraana bulbul, raag magar ek hai||
- (3) Ganga, Yamuna, Bramhaputra, Krishna, Kaveri|
Jake mil gai saagar mein, hui sab ek hain||



Notation

Tala-Kaharwa Tala (8 Matra)

Sthayi

×				O			
Sa	–Re	Sa	–Re	Sa	–Re	SaNi	Pa
Hi	ᵛnd	de	ᵛsh	ke	ᵛni	waᵛ	si
–	PaNi	–Sa	–Ni	SaRe	–Re	Re	–
ᵛ	sabhi	ᵛja	ᵛna	eᵛ	ᵛk	hain	ᵛ
Ma	–Ma	Ma	MaGa	ReGa	–Ga	ReSa	SaNi
Ran	ᵛg	roo	ᵛp	veᵛ	ᵛsh	bhaᵛ	shaᵛ
–	NiSa	NiSa	ReRe	Sa	–Sa	Sa	–
ᵛ	chaᵛ	ᵛhe	ᵛa	ne	ᵛk	hain	ᵛ

Antara

×				O			
–	Ga–	ReGa	–Ma	Pa	–Pa	Pa	Pa
ᵛ	beᵛ	ᵛla	ᵛgu	la	ᵛb	ju	hi
–	Pa	–Pa	–Dha	Ga	Pa	Ma	Ga
ᵛ	Cham	ᵛpa	ᵛcha	me	ᵛ	li	ᵛ
–	Ma	GaRe	SaSa	Ni	–Ni	SaRe	ReGa
ᵛ	pya	ᵛrepya	ᵛre	phoo	ᵛl	ᵛgungᵛ	ᵛthesᵛ
–	Ma	GaRe	SaSa	Sa	–Sa	Sa	–
ᵛ	ma	ᵛla	ᵛsmein	e	ᵛk	ᵛhain	ᵛ

(Other Antaras same as given Antara)



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.1

Fill in the blanks

1. In patriotic song, diversity has been _____ beautifully.
2. The poet has describe the people of India like a _____ of different _____.
3. Poet compares the people of India to _____ that are different but _____ together to make a beautiful garland.




Notes

Patriotic Song**B****Jai Jan Bharat**

In this song, the poet describes the special features of our country and shows his devotion towards India. The poet describes the Himalayas as the pride of our country and also describes the beauty of river Ganga. The poet describes India as a living idol in the following manner :

The majestic Himalayas adorn the forehead of our country. The river Ganga flows through the heart in the form of a necklace. Vindhyachal mountains form its waist and the river Sindhu presents a reservoir of water at its feet.

Such is the mother Earth that is praised in the song.

Singing praises of our country, its natural beauty, greenery, rivers, hard working people and farmers, fill us with pride. India has the most ancient and oldest culture in the world. India is a country that gives the world the message of morality, peace, truth and nonviolence. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

Jai Jan Bharat**Sthayi**

Jai jan Bharat
Jan man abhimat|
Jan ganatantra vidhata||

(1) Gaurav bhaal himalaya ujjwal|
Hridaya haar gangajal||
Kati vindhyachal sindhu charantal|
Mahima shashwat gata||

(2) Hare khet lehren nada nirjhar|
Jeevan shobha urwar||
Vishwa imarat Koti bahukar|
aganit pad dhruv path par||

- (3). Pratham sabhyata gyata|
 Sam dhwanit gun gata||
 Jai nav manavta nirmata|
 Satya ahimsa data||
 Jai hey, jai hey, jai hey|
 Shanti adhisthata||



Notes

Notation

Tala-Kaharwa Tala (8 Matra)
 Scale-Fifth black

Sthayi

×								O
Ga	Ga	Ma	Pa	Pa	—	Pa	Pa	
Ja	i	ja	n	bha	₵	ra	t	
Pa	Pa	Dha	Pa	Ma	Pa	Ma	Ga	
Ja	n	ma	n	a	bhi	ma	t	
—	<u>GaGa</u>	<u>—Ma</u>	Pa	Pa	—	Ṡa	Pa	
₵	<u>jan</u>	<u>₵ga</u>	n	tan	₵	tra	vi	
Dha	—	Dha	—	—	—	Ma	—	
Dha	₵	ta	₵	₵	₵	₵	₵	
Ma	Ma	Pa	Dha	Ṡa	—	Dha	Pa	
Ja	n	ga	n	tan	₵	tra	vi	
Pa	—	Pa	—	—	—	—	—	
Dha	₵	ta	₵	₵	₵	₵	₵	

Antara-I

×								O
Pa	—	Pa	Pa	Ṡa	—	Ṡa	Ṡa	
Gau	₵	ra	v	bha	₵	l	hi	
Ṡa	—	Ṡe	Ḡa	Ṡa	—	Ṡe	Ṡe	
Ma	₵	la	ya	u	₵	jjwa	l	
Ṡe	Ṡe	Ṡe	Ṡe	—	Ḡa	ṠaṠe	ṠaNi	
Hri	da	ya	haa	₵	r	<u>gan</u> ₵	<u>₵₵</u>	



Notes

Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	DhaNi	ŚaNi	Dha	Pa
Ga	ṡ	ja	l	ṡṡ	ṡṡ	ṡ	ṡ
—	Ma	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	Pa	Pa
ṡ	ka	ti	vin	dhya	ṡ	cha	la
ṡ	—	Śa	Ni	Śa	Dha	Dha	Dha
Re	ṡ	dhu	cha	ra	n	ta	l
—	Ma	Ma	Ma	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha
ṡ	ma	hi	ma	sha	ṡ	shwa	t
Śa	—	Śa	—	Pa	—	—	—
Ga	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ

Second time

Pa	—	Pa	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa	—
Ga	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ

(Notation of Antara-II same as that of Antara-I)

Antara-III

×				○			
Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	Pa	Pa	Dha
Pra	tha	m	sa	ṡ	bhaya	ta	ṡ
Dha	Ni	Ni	—	—	—	—	—
Gya	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
Pa	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	NiRe
sa	ṡ	m	dhwa	ni	t	gu	nS
(Re)	—	Śa	—	—	— Ni	DhaNi	DhaPa
Ga	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡṡ	ṡṡ	ṡṡ

Second time

ṡ	—	Śa	—	—	—	—	—
Re	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
Ga	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	—	ṡ	ṡ
Ja	i	na	v	ma	ṡ	na	va



×	˘			O			
Ġa	–	Ġa	Śa	Ġe	–	Ġe	–
ta	ᵍ	ni	r	ma	ᵍ	ta	ᵍ
Ġe	–	Ġe	Ġe	Ġe	–	Śa	Ni
sa	ᵍ	tya	a	him	ᵍ	sa	ᵍ
Ġe	–	Śa	–	–	–	–	–
Da	ᵍ	ta	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ
						Pa	Pa
						ja	i
Śa	–	–	–	–	–	Pa	Pa
He	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ja	i
Re	–	–	–	–	–	Pa	Pa
He	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ja	i
Ġa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
He	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ
Ġa	–	Ġe	Śa	Ġe	–	Śa	Ni
Shan	ᵍ	ti	a	dhi	ᵍ	shtha	ᵍ
Śa	Ni	Dha	Pa	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa
Ta	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ
Ga	Ga	Ma	Pa	Pa	–	Pa	Pa
Ja	i	ja	n	bha	ᵍ	ra	t
Pa	Pa	<u>Dha</u>	Pa	Ma	Pa	Ma	Ga
Ja	n	ma	n	a	bhi	ma	t
–	GaGa	Ma	Pa	Pa	–	Śa	Pa
ᵍ	jan	ga	n	tan	ᵍ	tra	vi
Dha	–	Dha	–	Ma	–	–	–
Dha	ᵍ	ta	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ
Ma	Ma	Pa	Dha	Śa	–	Dha	Pa
Ja	n	ga	n	tan	ᵍ	tra	vi

Notes



Notes

×				O			
Pa	—	Pa	—	—	—	—	—
Dha	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	—	Pa	Pa
Ja	n	ga	n	tan	ṡ	tra	vi
Dha	—	Dha	—	—	—	—	—
Dha	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	—	Dha	Dha
Ja	n	ga	n	tan	ṡ	tra	vi
Ni	—	Ni	—	—	—	—	—
Dha	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	—	Ni	NiRe
Ja	n	ga	n	tan	ṡ	tra	vis
(Re)	ṡa	ṡa	—	—	—	—	—
Dha	ṡ	ta	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.2

Fill in the blanks

1. The poet describes the Himalayas as the _____ of our country and also describes the beauty of river _____.
2. The poet describes India as a living _____.
3. India has the most _____ and oldest _____ in the world.




Patriotic Song

C

Tere Charnon Mein Jhuka Maath Hai

Notes

This song is about paying the gratitude to the nation. In this song the poet describes the vastness of the nature and the beauty of rivers Ganga, Godavari etc. It says people of this country are always ready to sacrifice their life to save the sovereignty of the nation. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

Sthayi

- Tere charnon mein (3)
 Jhuka maath hai| (3)
 Tere charnon mein||
- (1) Aakash jiski dhvajayen udata|
 Jo hai, yugon se dhara par suhata||
 Tu hai wahi maan mandir hamara|
 Kan-kan jise jodta haath hai||
 Jhukha maath hai|
 Tere charnon||
- (2) Godavari ganga ganga kinare|
 Saugandh hai ek hi dhul ki||
 Kashmir Bangal Gujarat Keral|
 Gata wahi dhool ki shool ki||
 Jagi hui desh ki aarti mein|
 Jagi hui bharti saath hai||
 Jhukha maath hai....|
 Tere charno.....||

Notation

Tala-Dadra Tala (6 Matra) ScaleC#

Sthayi

×		O		
			Sa	Re
			te	re
Ga	Ga	Ga	—	MaGa
				ReSa
Char	non	mein	s	tes
				res

PRACTICAL



Notes

×			○		
Re	Re	<u>ReGa</u>	<u>ReGa</u>	Sa	Re
Char	non	<u>mein^s</u>	<u>mein^s</u>	te	re
Ga	Ga	Ga	—	<u>MaGa</u>	<u>ReSa</u>
Char	non	mein	^s	<u>te^s</u>	<u>re^s</u>
Re	Re	<u>GaRe</u>	<u>saNi</u>	<u>DhaNi</u>	<u>PaS</u>
Char	non	<u>ss</u>	<u>mein^s</u>	<u>ss</u>	<u>jhu</u>
Dha	Dha	<u>-Dha</u>	Dha	Dha	<u>-Dha</u>
Ka	maa	<u>sth</u>	hai	^s	<u>sjhu</u>
Ni	Ni	<u>-Ni</u>	Ni	Ni	NiSa
Ka	maa	<u>sth</u>	hai	^s	sjhu
Ga	Re	<u>-Sa</u>	Sa	Ni	Pa
Ka	maa	<u>sth</u>	hai	te	re
Sa	Sa	Sa	—	—	—
Char	non	mein	^s	^s	^s

Antara-I

×			○		
Pa	[.] Sa	[.] Sa	Sa	[.] Sa	[.] Sa
Aa	ka	sh	ji	s	ki
Ma	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha
Dhwa	ja	yen	u	da	ta
Ma	Dha	<u>-Dha</u>	Dha	Dha	<u>-Dha</u>
Jo	hai	<u>syu</u>	gon	se	<u>sdha</u>
Ni	Dha	<u>-Pa</u>	Pa	Pa	Pa
Ra	pa	Sr	su	ha	ta
Pa	Pa	<u>-Ga</u>	Ma	Ma	Ma
Tu	hai	swa	hi	maa	n
Pa	Dha	<u>-Ni</u>	Dha	Pa	Pa
Ma	ndi	<u>r^s</u>	ha	maa	ra



×			O		
Pa	Ga	Re	Sa	Pa	-Pa
Tu	hai	wa	hi	maa	sn
Pa	Dha	-Ni	Dha	Pa	Pa
Ma	ndi	r ^s	ha	maa	ra
Sa	Ga	-Ga	Ga	MaGa	ReSa
Kan	kan	sji	se	jo ^s	sd
Re	Re	Re	ReGa	ReGa	ReGa
Ta	haa	th	hai ^s	ss	ss
Sa	Ga	-Ga	Ga	MaGa	ReSa
Kan	kan	sji	se	jo ^s	sd
Re	Re	GaRe	SaNi	DhaNi	Pa -
Ta	haa	th ^s	hai ^s	ss	sju
Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	-	-Dha
Ka	maa	th	hai	s	sju
Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	NiSa
Ka	maa	th	hai	s	sju
Ga	-Re	-	Sa	Dha	Pa
Ka	smaa	th	hai	te	re
Sa	Sa	Sa	-	-	-
Cha	ra	non	mein	s	s

Notes

Antara-II

×			O		
Sa	DhaPa	DhaPa	Pa	Pa	Pa
Go	das	ss	va	ri	s
Sa	Ma	-	-	-	-
Gan	ga	s	s	s	s
Sa	DhaPa	DhaPa	Pa	Pa	Pa
go	das	sva	ri	au	r



Notes

×			○		
Ga	<u>-Re</u>	<u>-Sa</u>	Re	Ga	-
Gan	<u>sga</u>	<u>ski</u>	naa	re	s
<u>ReGa</u>	<u>ReSa</u>	<u>ReSa</u>	<u>DhaSa</u>	<u>DhaPa</u>	<u>DhaPa</u>
<u>Sauṣ</u>	<u>sga</u>	<u>andha</u>	<u>haiṣ</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>ska</u>
Ga	<u>-Re</u>	<u>-Sa</u>	<u>Sa</u>	-	-
Hi	<u>ss</u>	<u>sdhoo</u>	<u>s</u>	<u>l</u>	<u>ki</u>
Pa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa
Ka	shmi	r	ban	ga	l
Ma	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha
Guja	ra	t	ke	ra	l
Ma	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha
Ga	ta	wa	hi	dhoo	l
Ni	<u>Dha-</u>	Pa	Pa	-	-
Ki	<u>shooṣ</u>	l	ki	s	s
Pa	Pa	<u>-Ga</u>	Ma	Ma	<u>-Ma</u>
jaa	gi	<u>shu</u>	i	de	<u>ssh</u>
Pa	Dha	<u>-Ni</u>	Dha	Pa	-
Ki	aa	<u>sr</u>	ti	mein	s
Pa	Ga	Re	Sa	Pa	<u>-Pa</u>
Jaa	gi	hu	i	de	<u>ssh</u>
Pa	Dha	<u>-Ni</u>	Dha	Pa	-
Ki	aa	<u>sr</u>	ti	mein	s
Sa	Ga	<u>-Ga</u>	Ga	<u>MaGa</u>	<u>ReSa</u>
Ja	gi	<u>shu</u>	i	<u>bhaṣ</u>	<u>sr</u>
Re	Re	Re	<u>ReGa</u>	<u>ReGa</u>	<u>ReGa</u>
Ti	saa	th	<u>haiṣ</u>	<u>ss</u>	<u>ss</u>
Sa	Ga	<u>-Ga</u>	Ga	<u>MaGa</u>	<u>ReSa</u>
Ja	gi	<u>shu</u>	i	<u>bhaṣ</u>	<u>sr</u>



Re	Re	GaRe	SaNi	DhaNi	Pa –
Ti	saa	th _s	hai _s	ss	sjhu
Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	Dha	–Dha
Ka	maa	th	hai	s	sjhu
Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ni	NiSa
Ka	maa	th	hai	s	sjhu
Ga	Re	Sa	–	Dha	Pa
Ka	maa	th	hai	te	re
Sa	Sa	Sa	–	–	–
Chara	non	mein	s	s	s

Notes



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.3

Choose the right answer

1. The song is paying the gratitude.
 - (i) to the nation
 - (ii) to the human being only
 - (iii) to the sky
2. The poet describes the beauty of rivers
 - (i) Ganga and Godavari
 - (ii) Krishna and Kaveri
 - (iii) Narmada and Tapi
3. People of India are always ready to sacrifice their life because
 - (i) To save the wild life
 - (ii) To save the sovereignty of the nation
 - (iii) To save the green plants only



Notes

Patriotic Song


D

Chanda Jaisi Dhara Hamari

‘Janani Janma bhumishcha swarga dapi gariyasi’

The purport is: Mother and the motherland are greater than heaven. This sort of emotion has been expressed through this patriotic song. India is an agricultural country. Many of the fairs and festivals of our country are based on the harvest seasons of its fertile land.

For us, grains are no less valuable than precious gems like diamond, emerald etc. In our country, spirituality is given a lot of importance, so, the whole world recognizes the moral values of our country. Our country is like an evergreen garden in which people always sing sweet and lovely songs.

On one hand, the hardworking farmers provide us with food grains and on the other hand our soldiers protect us from outside attacks by another country. That is why we salute them. All workers, artists and technicians are among the best in the whole world. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

Chanda Jaisi Dhara Hamari

Sthayi

Chanda Jaisi dhara hamari|
Phool samaan hamara watan||
Bharat ke kheton main upaje|
Heere, moti laal ratan||

- (1) Mitti mein sona upjate|
Iske mehnat kash insaan||
Seemaon ki raksha karte|
Jaagrook hai veer jawaan||
Yaa kisaan ho yaa jawaan ho|
Dono ko shat baar naman||
Bharat ke



(2) Rakshak hai eeman hamara|
Dharm hamara peheredaar||
Isiliye saari duniya mein|
Desh hamara hai sartaj||
Preet ke geet hai koyal gaati|
Ye hai sada bahaar chaman||
Bharat ke.....

(3) Iski mitti ki khushboo mein|
Kudrat ne hai masti bhari||
Duniya bhi hai dang dekhkar|
Kaamgaaron ki jaadugari||
Laakh koshishen karle dushman|
Chheen sakega na iska aman||
Bharat ke.....

Notes

Notation

Raga - Pahadi

Tala-Kaharwa (8 Matra)

Scale - F#

Alap

×					O			
Ḍha	—	—	—		Sa	Ṇi	Re	Sa
ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ		ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
Ṇi	Ḍha	—	—		—	—	—	—
Āa	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ		ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
Re	—	—	—		Ḍha	—	Re	—
Ho	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ		ho	ṣ	ho	ṣ
Sa	—	—	—		—	—	—	—
Ho	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ		ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ

Sthayi

×					O			
Ḍa	—	Ḍa	—		Ga	—	Ga	—
Chan	ṣ	Ḍa	ṣ		jai	ṣ	si	ṣ
Re	Re	—	Re		Ga	—	Ga	—
Dha	ra	ṣ	ha		ma	ṣ	ri	ṣ
Re	—	Re	Re		Sa	—	Ḍha	Ḍha
Phoo	ṣ	l	sa		ma	ṣ	n	Ḍha

PRACTICAL



Notes

×	Re	Sa	GaRe	Sa	O	Sa	—	—	—
	Ma	₤	ra₤	wa	tan	₤	₤	₤	
	Dha	—	Dha	Dha	Dha	—	Dha	Sa	
	Bha	₤	ra	t	ke	₤	khe	₤	
	Dha	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	
	Ton	₤	mein	₤	u	pa	je	₤	
	Pa	—	Pa	—	Ma	—	Ma	—	
	Hee	₤	re	₤	mo	₤	ti	₤	
	Ga	—	Ga	Re	Ga	Re	—	Sa	
	Laa	₤	l	ra	tan	₤	₤	₤	
	Pa	—	Pa	—	Ga	—	Ga	—	
	Chan	₤	da	₤	jai	₤	si	₤	
	—	—	—	Pa	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa	
	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	
	Ga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	

Antara I

×	Pa	—	Pa	—	O	Pa	—	Pa	—
	Mi	₤	titi	₤	mein	₤	so	₤	
	Dha	Pa	Dha	Pa	Ga	Re	Ga	—	
	Na	₤	u	p	ja	₤	te	₤	
	—	—	—	Pa	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa	
	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	₤	
	Sa	—	Sa	Sa	Re	—	Ga	—	
	I	₤	ke	₤	meh	₤	nat	₤	
	Dha	Dha	Dha	—	Pa	—	—	Pa	
	Ka	sh	in	₤	saa	₤	₤	n	



×

Dha Dha — Dha
See ऽ ma ऽ

Ma — Ma Re
Ra ऽ ksha ऽ

Re — Re Re
Jaa ऽ g roo

Dha — Dha Pa
Vee ऽ r ja

Pa — Pa —
Yaa ऽ ki saa

Re Re — Re
Yaa ऽ ja waa

Re — Re Re
Do ऽ no ऽ

Ga Re Ga Re
Baa ऽ r na

Dha — Dha Dha
Bha ऽ ra t

Dha Pa Pa Pa
Ton ऽ main ऽ

Pa — Pa —
Hee ऽ re ऽ

O

Dha — Dha Ma
on ऽ ki ऽ

Re — Re Re
kar ऽ te ऽ

Ga — Ma —
ऽ k hai ऽ

Pa — — Pa
waa ऽ ऽ n

Ga — Ga —
ऽ n ho ऽ

Ga — Ga —
ऽ n ho ऽ

Re Sa — —
ko ऽ sha t

Sa — — —
ma n ऽ ऽ

Dha — Dha Sa
ke ऽ khe ऽ

Pa Pa Pa Pa
u pa je ऽ

Ma — Ma —
mo t ti ऽ

Notes



Notes

×				O			
Ga	—	Ga	Re	Ga	Re	—	Sa
Laa	5	l	ra	tan	5	5	5
Pa	—	Pa	—	Ga	—	Ga	—
Chan	5	da	5	jai	5	si	5
—	—	—	Pa	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Ga	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

(Notation of Antara-II and III same as that of Antara-I)



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.4

1. "Janavi Janma bhimishcha Swarga dapi gariyasi" — write the meaning of the line.
2. Many of the fairs and festivals are based on which season in India?
3. Which are the things that is compared with grains?

Patriotic Song

E

Sare Jahan Se Accha Hindostan Hamaara

‘Saara Jahaan Se Accha’ is a popular patriotic song written by Muhammad Iqbal. It is also referred to as ‘Tarana - i - Hindi’. In ode to the Indian sub-continent before independence around 1904, the general import of this song is that our motherland, Hindustan is better than the entire world. We are its nightingales and it is our garden abode abridge. It is the tallest mountain that watches over us. In its lap frolick thousands of rivers that make it the envy of paradise. Religion does not teach us to harbor animosity among ourselves. The original song has more verses, but the abridged version given below set to different times is popular in India.



Notes

Tala–Kaharwa

Lyricist – Muhammad Iqbal.

Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindostan Hamara
Ham Bulbulen Hai Iski, Ye Gulsitan Hamara

Parbat Wo Sabse Ooncha Hamsaya Asman Ka
Woh Santri Hamara Wo Pasban Hamara

Godi Mein Khelti Hai Iski Hazaron Nadiyan
Gulshan Hai Jinke Dam Se Rashke Jinan Hamara

Mazahab Naheen Sikhata Apas Mein Bair Rakhana
Hindi Hain Ham, Watan Hai Hindostan Hamara

Antara	O	Sa	Par	O	Dha	S	Sa	Ssa	-	S
X	·Sa- -Sa	VaS	st	·Re - -Sa	SanS	sta	ReMa -Ma	ReS	Ss	
O	DhaMa -Dha	wohsa	bsa	NiSa -Ni	riS	sha	PaDha -Ma	jahan	Sse	
X	·Sa -	unS	DhaNi	maaS	PaDha	Dha -	aS			
O	-	Ss	-	Ss	-	Ss	-	Ss		
DhaSa	hum	Pa -	wohS	Pa -	hinS					
X	·Re -	sas	MaPa	paaS	MaPa	doS				
O	-	Ss	-	Ss	-	Ss	-	Ss		
·SaRe	yaaa	Pa -	banS	Pa -	tanS					
O	·SaRe	5s	-Sa	Sha	-Sa	Sha				
X	·SaNi	ManS	DhaPa	maaS	DhaPa	Ma -	maaS			
Dha	kaS	Mā -	raS	DhaPa	Ma -	raS				
O	Dha -	5	-	5	-	5	-	5		

rest of the Antraras to be sang in sunilar way

Notes





Notes



INTEXT QUESTIONS 5.5

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the tallest mountain that watches over us.
2. The general import of this song is that Hindustan is better than entire _____.
3. In the lap of Himalaya mountain frolick thousands of rivers that make it the _____.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- In the poetic song lesson poets have described the people of India in a different way.
- The poet has endeavoured to show his devotion towards his country as well as expressing unity in diversity.
- Paying the gratitude to the nation and beauty of rivers Ganga, Godavari etc.
- It is mentioned that people of India are always ready to sacrifice their life to save the sovereignty of the nation.



TERMINAL EXERCISE

1. Explain the background theory of the poetry. "Hind Desh Ke Niwasi".
2. "Unity in diversity" — explain
3. "The poet describes India as a living idol" — How do the poet describe?
4. Mother and Motherland are greater than heaven — explain.
5. Explain the background meaning of the song "Sare Jahan Se Acha".



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

5.1

1. Described

2. Garland, flowers
3. Flowers, unite

5.2

1. Pride, Ganga
2. Idol
3. Ancient, Culture

5.3

1. To the nation
2. Ganga and Godavari
3. To save the sovereignty of the nation

5.4

1. Mother and motherland are greater than heaven.
2. Harvest season
3. Precious gems like diamond, emerald etc.

5.5

1. Himalaya
2. World
3. Envy of paradise



Notes