



242en06pm


## 6

## FOLK SONG

## A

## Garhwali

This is a Garhwali folk song that is sung during fairs and festivals of Uttaranchal. Just as meaningless words are used in songs for rhyming, similarly, such words are used in this song.

In this song, there is a dialogue between a man and woman in which the man invites the woman to see a fair in his village. The woman answers that during the Baragati of Jetha season, the crop of wheat in the fields looks very beautiful. So, she will come to see the fair. 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 style and background of folk song;
- present the given folk song;
- state the lyrics of given folk song;
- identify the folk song of the state.

## Garhwali Folk Song

- (1) Lai paki jala kelama lai paki jala kela|  
Lai tu bhi aai jaanu re mera goun ka mela||  
Ho nilima mera goun ka mela||
- (2) Lai teelu maan ka telama lai teelu maan ka tela|  
Oh beeruma lai teelu maan ka tela||  
Lai kati gati ohndi re tera goun ka mela||
- (3) Lai gehun jau ka leta maan, lai gehun jau ka leta|  
Oh nilima nilima lai gehun jau ka leta||  
Lai tera goun ka mela re baara gati jetha|  
Oh nilima nilima bare gati jetha||
- (4) Lai kukadi ko beeta maan lai kukadi ko beeta|  
Oh beeruma beeruma lai kukadi ko beeta||  
Lai tera goun ka mela re chhaki lyula gita|  
Oh beeruma beeruma chhaki lyula gita||



- (5) Lai peetaile parata maan lai peetaile parata|  
Oh nilima nilima lai peetaile parata||  
Yani launa git re tharavi khulya rata|  
Oh nilima nilima tharavi khulya rata||
- (6) Lai dahi ki jamuna maan lai dahi ki jamuna|  
Oh beeruma beeruma lai dahi ki jamuna||  
Lai tera goun ka mela re kya deli samuna|  
Oh beeruma beeruma kya deli samuna||
- (7) Lai gita laayi jhumaila maan lai gita aayi sumela|  
Samona maan dyulu re apunu rumaila||  
Oh nilima nilima apunu rumaila||
- (8) Lai kandali ko hera maan lai kandali ko hera|  
Oh beeruma beeruma lai kandali ko hera||  
Yakuli Yakuli re main lagadi ka dera|  
Oh beeruma beeruma main lagadi ka dera||  
Oh nilima nilima mera goun ka mela|  
Oh beeruma beeruma tera goun ka mela||

Notes

### Notation

#### Tala – Khemta (12 Matra)

×	2			0			3				
								Sa	Ga		
								lai	5		
<u>Ga</u>	Pa	Ma	Ma	–	Pa	Pa	Pa	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Pa	ki	5	ja	5	la	ke	la	ma	5	lai	5
<u>Ga</u>	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	Ni	–
Pa	ki	5	ja	5	la	ke	5	la	5	oh	5
Ni	Sȧ	Ni	Sȧ	Sȧ	Sȧ	Ni	Pa	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Ni	li	5	ma	5	5	ni	li	ma	5	lai	5
<u>Ga</u>	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Pa	ki	5	ja	5	la	ke	5	la	5	lai	5
<u>Ga</u>	Pa	Ma	Ma	–	Pa	Pa	Pa	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Tu	bhi	5	aa	5	i	ja	nu	re	5	me	5



Notes

<u>Ga</u>	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	Ni	–	
Ra	goun	5	ka	5	5	me	5	la	5	oh	5
Ni	Ṣa	Ni	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ni	Pa	Ma	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Ni	li	5	ma	5	5	ni	li	ma	5	me	5

×		2				0			3		
<u>Ga</u>	Ma	–	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	<u>Ga</u>	Sa	<u>Ga</u>
Ra	goun	5	ka	5	5	me	5	la	5	lai	5

(Other Antaras are to be sung in the same way)



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.1

Fill in the blanks


1. Garhwali folk song "Lai Paki jala kelama" sung during \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ of Uttaranchal.
2. In the song there is a dialogue between a \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In the song just as meaningless words are used in for \_\_\_\_\_.



Notes

## B

## Folk Song from Haryana

The given type of folk song comes in the category of socially educational song. If incorporated in our daily life, we can avoid many problems that we face. These songs can be sung in every season and on every occasion. People of all ages listen to these songs with enthusiasm. The gist of the song is that if a wise or learned person is given good advice and will benefit from it by following it properly. However, if a fool is given good advice even repeatedly, he will not follow it properly and will not be able to benefit from it. He wastes his life in useless disagreements. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

## Folk Song from Haryana

## Sthayi

Gyan ki baat sune gyani to samajhe ek ishare tai|  
Nugara manas jaage konya sau-sau rukai mare tai||

- (1) Kaira manas kala dhori ghara pachhai me mori ho|  
Us lathi ka nahin bharosa jiski laambi pori ho||
- (2) Saas bahu toi jhagadam jhagada nahin kaam ki gori ho|  
Ghar kyan ne samjhani chahiye jo badbola chhori ho||
- (3) Bhai-bhai rahen jhagadate sabaki gaali khate hain|  
Nugara manas jaage konya sau-sau rukai mare tai||
- (4) Bhagva baana dharana karke nyun ke sadhu hua karai|  
Koi-koi sadhu to banajya jo ghar te badhu hua karai||
- (5) Bina bhajan ka sadhu tai ek tatttu laadu hua karai|  
Asali sadhu dhare haribhajan ka jadu hua karai||
- (6) Bhakti bhajan bina kanphade mangen tuka dwara tai|  
Nugara manas jaage konya sau-sau rukai mare tai||



## Notes

×

GaMaPa MaGa ReGa ReSa  
 Samajhe ek ishare tai  
 SaRe GaMa GaSaRe GaSa  
 Sausau rukai mare<sup>5</sup> tai <sup>5</sup>

×

PaDha DhaNi DhaPa Ma  
 Ghara pacchaimeri ho  
 GaMa MaPa MaMa Ma  
 Jiskilambi pori ho

×

SaRe ReGa ReSa Sa  
 Nahin kaamki gori ho  
 SaRe ReGa ReSa Sa  
 jo bad bola chhori ho

×

GaMa MaGa ReGa ReSa  
 sabaki gaali khate hain

## Notation

## Tala-Kaharwa Tala (8 Matra)

## Sthayi

O

PaPa PaPa DhaDha PaMaGa  
 gyan kibaat sune gyani tai  
GaGa ReSa NiDha SaSa  
 nugara manas jaage konya

## Antara-I

O

PaPa PaPa PaPa PaPa  
 kaira manas kala dhor  
 MaMa MaMa MaMa MaMa  
 us lathi kanahin bharosa

## Antara-II

O

GaGa GaGa ReGa GaGa  
 saas bahu taijhagadam jhagada  
 GaMa GaGa ReGa GaGa  
 gharkyon nesam jhani chahiye

## Antara-III

O

PaPa PaPa Dha Dha PaMaGa  
 bhai bhai rahenjhaga  
 GaGa ReSa – –  
 nugara manas <sup>5</sup> <sup>5</sup>



### Antara-IV

×		○
		PaPa PaPa PaPa PaPa
		bhagva baana dharana karke
PaDha DhaNi DhaPa Ma		MaMa MaMa MaMa MaMa
Nyunke sadhu hua karai		koikoisadhu tobana jyajo
GaMa MaPa MaMa Ma		
Gharte badhu hua karai		

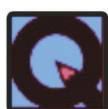
Notes

### Antara-V

×		○
		GaGa GaRe GaGa GaGa
		bina bhajan kasadhu taiek
SaRe ReGa ReSa Sa		GaGa GaRe GaGa GaGa
Tattu laadu hua karai		asali sadhu dhare hari
Sa Re ReGa ReSa Sa		
Bhajan kajadu hua karai		

### Antara-VI

×		○
		PaPa PaPa DhaDha PaMa
		bhakti bhava bina kanphade
GaMa MaGa ReSa ReSa		GaGa ReSa
mange tuka dwara tai		nugara manas




### INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.2

1. Write the gist of the song, "Gyan ki baat sune gyani".
2. In which season the song, "Gyan ki baat sune gyani", used to sung.
3. Write the category of this type of folk song.



## Notes

The given Punjabi folk song is popular by the name 'Jindua'. In this song, the simplicity of common themes from daily life is expressed. The characteristics of different cities such as, Patiala, Karnal and Multan (Pakistan) are also mentioned in this song. For example, the famous silken cord from Patiala and the diet of wrestlers from Multan owing to which they are very strong, also find mention in the song. Apart from that, the beauty of Punjabi women has been expressed in relation to that of mango trees. Also, the sweetness of the Punjabi language has been praised and given importance in this song. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

### Punjabi Folk Song

- (1) Jind mayi baaja tere kumlaiyan|  
Teriyan ladaliyan bharjaiyan||  
Be baagin pher kade na aaiyan|  
Ve ik pal bah jaana mere kol||  
Tere mithrene lagde bol||
- (2). Ve jind mayi je chalyon patiyale|  
Ve otthon liyanvin reshami naale||  
Ve adde chitte te adde kale|  
Ve gallan karnike duniya vaale||  
Oh ik pal bah jaana mere kol|  
Ve tere mithrene ladge bol||
- (3) Jind mayi ambiyan me laga gaya boor|  
Jatiyan te mukhde te verda noor||  
Ve jinu vekh ke chadhe saroor|  
Ve ik pal .....||  
Ve tere mithre .....||



- (4) Jind mayi je chalyo multan|  
 Otthe bade bade pahalwaan||  
 Maaran mukki te kaddan jaan|  
 Khande giriyan te badaam||  
 Ve ik pal .....|  
 Ve tere .....||
- (5) Jind mayi jattiyan khet val aiyan|  
 Nak koka kanni baliyan paiyan||  
 Ankhiyan kajale naal sajaiyan|  
 Ik pal bah jaana mere makhna||  
 Tere baajon vehda sakhna||
- (6) Jind mayi je chalyo pardes|  
 Kade vi bhullin na apana des||  
 Apani boli te apana vesh|  
 Ik pal bah jaana mere chanda||  
 Vichhoda do dilan da manda||

Notes

### Notation

#### Tala-Kaharwa Tala (8 Matra)

#### (Initial music on Harmonium)

×				○			
Ġa	–	–	–	Ġe	–	–	–
Ṣa	–	–	Ġe	Dha	–	Ṣa	–
Ġa	–	–	–	Ġe	–	–	–
Ṣa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

#### Full piece twice

×				○			
–	–	–	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ġe	Ġa
ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ve	jin	d	ma	yi
Ṣa	Ġe	Ġe	Ġa	Ġa	–	Ġe	–
Baa	ṣ	ja	te	re	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ





## Notes

×				O			
—	—	—	Sa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ḡa
ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ve	jin	d	ma	yi
Sa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	—	Ṛe	—
Baa	ṡ	ja	te	re	ṡ	ku	ma
Dha	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ḡa
La	yi	aan	ve	te	ri	yan	ṡ
Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	—	Ṛe	—
La	ṡ	da	li	yan	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ
—	—	—	Sa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ḡa
ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ve	te	ri	yan	ṡ
Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	—	Ṛe	Ṛe
La	ṡ	da	li	yan	ṡ	bha	ra
Dha	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ḡa
Ja	yi	yan	ve	baa	ṡ	gin	ṡ
Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	—	Ṛe	—
Phe	ṡ	ra	ka	de	ṡ	na	ṡ
Dha	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa
Aa	yi	an	ve	i	k	pa	l
Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	—	Ṛe	Ṛe
Bah	ṡ	ja	ṡ	na	ṡ	me	re
Dha	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa
Ko	ṡ	l	ve	te	ṡ	re	ṡ
Ṣa	Ṛe	Ṛe	Ḡa	Ḡa	ṡ	Ṛe	—
Mi	th	re	ne	la	g	de	ṡ
Dha	Ṣa	—	—	—	Ṣa	Ḡa	Ṛe
Bo	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	l	ṡ	ṡ
Ṣa	—	Ḡa	Ṛe	Ṣa	—	Ḡa	Ṛe
ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ	ṡ

(The rest of the antaras are to be sung in the same way along with the piece on Harmonium)



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.3

Choose the right answer :

1. Name of the given Punjabi folk song is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (i) Jindua
  - (ii) Sari Gaan
  - (iii) Bhangra
2. In this song the beauty of Punjabi woman has been expressed in relation to
  - (i) Flower
  - (ii) Mango tree
  - (iii) Fish
3. What has been praised and given importance in this song
  - (i) Punjabi food
  - (ii) Punjabi clothes
  - (iii) Punjabi language




Notes



## Notes

## D

**Bengali Folk Song 'Sari Gana'**

Sari gana is one of the most popular folk songs of Bengal that is sung in West Bengal as well as Bangladesh. The tempo used in this song is usually fast. It is mostly sung during boat race by the boat men. The following song is based on Dadra Tala. The accompanying instruments used along with this song are Dotara and Tabla. In this song, the leader of the boat men is encouraging the boat racers to row the boat rapidly. See accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

**Bengali Folk Song****Sthayi**

Rupsi nodir nao|  
 Sujan majhir nao||  
 Tartaraiya jay hay re|  
 Kon ba deshe ujan baiya jay re||

**Antara**

Aarey hei samalo heiyo|  
 Aarey tagod diya baiyo||  
 Phulmotir keramoti vida dekhaiyo hayre|  
 Kon ba deshe ujan baiya jay re||

**Sanchari**

Buda miyanr beta re bhai, kaila chachar lati|  
 Jan diya baiyo re mon, phuilla buker chhati||

**Abhog**

Aarey boitha maro heiyo|  
 Aarey shakto hate baiyo||  
 Maynamoti ujan gange shanshanaiya jay hay re|  
 Kon ba deshe ujan baiya jay re|

## Notation

## Tala-Dadra Tala (6 Matra)



## Notes

## Sthayi

×			O			×			O		
Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Re	Re	Ga	–	Ga	–	–	–
Ru	p	si	no	di	r	na	ᵛ	o	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
Sa	Sa	Sa	Sa	Re	Re	Ga	–	Ga	–	–	–
Su	ja	n	ma	jhi	r	na	ᵛ	o	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
Pa	Pa	Pa	Pa	<u>Ni</u>	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	–	Pa	Ma	Ma	Ga
Ta	r	ta	ra	i	ya	ja	ᵛ	y	ha	y	re
Sa	Sa	Sa	Re	Ga	–	Sa	Sa	Sa	Re	Ga	Ga
Ko	Sn	ba	de	she	ᵛ	u	ja	n	ba	i	ya
Re	Ga	Re	Sa	–	–	–	–	–	Pa	Pa	Dha
Ja	ᵛ	y	re	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	aa	ᵛ	rey

## Antara

×			O			×			O		
Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	–	ṠaṠa	Ṡa	Dha	Pa	–	Dha
He	i	sa	ma	lo	ᵛ	hei	yo	ᵛ	aa	ᵛ	rey
Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	–	ṠaṠa	Ṡa	–	–	–	–
Ta	go	d	di	ya	ᵛ	bai	yo	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ
Ni	–	Re	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ṡa	Ni	Ni	Ṡa	Ni	Dha	Pa
Phu	ᵛ	l	mo	ti	r	ke	ra	ᵛ	mo	ti	ᵛ
Pa	Pa	Pa	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	–	Pa	Pa	Ma	Ma	Ga	Re
U	i	da	ᵛ	de	ᵛ	kha	i	yo	ha	y	re
×			O			×			O		
Sa	–Sa	Sa	Re	Ga	–	Sa	Sa	Sa	Re	Ga	Ga
Ko	Sn	ba	de	she	ᵛ	u	ja	n	ba	i	ya
Re	Ga	Re	Sa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ja	ᵛ	y	re	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ	ᵛ



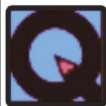
Notes

## Sanchari

×	O	×	O
Sa Sa Sa Bu da 5	Sa Pa Pa mi yan r	Sa Sa Sa be ta 5	Sa Pa Pa re bha i
Sa Sa Sa Ka i la	Sa Sa Re cha cha r	Re Ga – la ti 5	– – – 5 5 5
Pa – Pa Ja 5 n	Pa Pa Ni di ya 5	Dha Dha Pa ba i yo	Ma Ga Ga re mo n
Sa Sa Sa Phu i la	Re Ga Ga bu ke r	Re Sa – chha ti 5	

## Abhog

×	O	×	O
			Pa – Dha aa 5 rey
Śa Śa Śa Bo i tha	Śa Śa – ma ro 5	ŚaŚa Śa Dha hei yo 5	Pa – Dha aa 5 rey
Śa Śa Śa Sha k to	Śa Śa – ha te 5	ŚaŚa Śa – lai yo 5	– – – 5 5 5
×	O	×	O
Ni Ni Re Ma y na	Śa Śa – mo ti 5	Ni Ni Śa u ja n	Ni Dha Pa gan ge 5
Pa Pa Ni Sha n sha	Ni Dha Pa na i ya	Pa – Ma ja 5 y	Ma Ga Re ha y re
Sa –Sa Sa Ko Sn ba	Re Ga – de she 5	Sa Sa Sa u ja n	Re Ga Ga ba i ya
Re Ga Re ja 5 y	Sa – – re 5 5		



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.4

Fill in the blanks.

1. Sari gana is one of the popular folk songs of \_\_\_\_\_ as well as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The tempo used in sari gana is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The accompanying instruments used with sari gana are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



Notes

## E

## Folk Song from Chhatisgarh

The theme of the following song is glory of Chhatisgarh. It is sung by men and women of any caste and in a group. This song used to be sung even before the creation of Chhatisgarh state. It describes the various rivers, mountains, fields and meadows that beautify the landscape of Chhatisgarh. Some main districts are also mentioned. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

## Folk Song from Chhatisgarh

## Sthayi

Arapa pairi ke dhara mahanadi he apara|  
 Indravati ha pakhare tore paiyan||  
 Jai ho jai ho Chhatisgarh bhuiyan|  
 Jai ho jai ho Chhatisgarh bhuiyan||  
 Mahun binati karanva tore bhuiyan|

- (1) Sohe bindiya sahi ghata dongri pahada|  
 Chanda surujai banai tore naina||  
 Sonha dhana se anga lugra hariyar he ranga|  
 Tore boli have sughara naina||  
 Achara tore dolavaya purvaiya|  
 Mahun panva padava tore bhuiyan||  
 Jai ho jai ho Chhatisgarh bhuiyan||

- (2) Raigarh have sughara tore maunre mukut|  
 Saraguja au Bilaspur he baiha||  
 Raipur kaniha sahi ghata sughar have|  
 Durug bastar sohe paijaniya||  
 Nandeganve navagarh dhaniya|  
 Mahun pave padava tore bhuiyan||  
 Jai ho jai ho Chhatisgarh bhuiyan||



## Notes

## Notation

## Tala-Rupak Tala (7 Matra)

## Sthayi

×			2		3		
			Ḍha	Sa	Sa	–	
			a	ra	pa	ᅇ	
Re	Ma	–	Ma	–	–	Ga	
Pai	ᅇ	ᅇ	ri	ᅇ	ᅇ	ke	
Re	Sa	–	Ḍha	Sa	Sa	–	
Dha	ᅇ	ra	ma	ᅇ	ha	ᅇ	
Re	Ma	–	Ma	–	–	Ga	
Na	di	ᅇ	he	ᅇ	ᅇ	a	
Re	Sa	Sa	Ga	–	Pa	–	
Pa	ᅇ	ra	in	ᅇ	dra	ᅇ	
Dha	Dha	–	Dha	–	–	Dha	
Va	ti	ᅇ	ha	ᅇ	ᅇ	pa	
<u>Ni</u>	Dha	–	Pa	Ga	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	
Kha	re	ᅇ	to	ᅇ	ᅇ	re	
Pa	Ni	Dha	Pa	–	Ma	Ga	
Pai	ᅇ	ᅇ	yan	ᅇ	ᅇ	ᅇ	
Re	Sa	–	Sa	–	Re	–	
ᅇ	ᅇ	ᅇ	jai	ᅇ	ho	ᅇ	
Pa	–	–	Pa	Dha	–	–	
Jai	ᅇ	ᅇ	ho	ᅇ	ᅇ	ᅇ	
Pa	Ma	Ga	–	Re	–	Ga	
Chha	tti	ᅇ	ᅇ	ga	ᅇ	rh	
–	Re	–	–	Sa	–	–	
ᅇ	bhu	i	ᅇ	yan	ᅇ	ᅇ	



×			2			3		
Sa	–	Re	–	Pa	–	–		
Ma	₵	hun	S	bi	na	₵		
Ma	Pa	Dha	Pa	–	Ma	Ga		
Ti	₵	₵	ka	ran	va	₵		
–	Re	–	Ga	–	Re	–		
To	₵	re	₵	bhu	i	₵		
–	Sa	–						
Yan	₵	₵						

Notes

## Antara-I

×			2			3		
			Ga	Pa	Pa	–		
			So	₵	he	₵		
Dha	Ṡa	–	Sa	–	–	Ni		
Bin	di	₵	ya	₵	₵	sa		
Dha	Pa	–	Ga	–	Pa	–		
Hi	₵	₵	gha	₵	ta	₵		
Dha	Ni	–	Dha	00–	–	Pa		
Don	ga	₵	ri	₵	₵	pa		
Pa	–	–	Ga	–	Pa	–		
Ha	₵	da	chan	₵	da	₵		
Dha	Dha	–	Dha	–	–	Dha		
Su	ru	₵	jai	₵	₵	ba		
NiDha	PaGa	–	Ga	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>		
NaiS	₵₵	₵	to	₵	₵	re		
Pa	Dha	–	Pa	–	Ma	Ga		
Nai	₵	₵	na	₵	₵	₵		
Re	Sa	–	Dha	Sa	Sa	–		
₵	₵	₵	so	n	ha	S		





Notes

×			2		3		
Re	Ma	—	Ma	—	—	Ga	
Dha	ᵍ	ᵍ	na	ᵍ	ᵍ	ke	
Re	Sa	—	Dha	Sa	Sa	—	
An	ga	ᵍ	lu	ga	ra	ᵍ	
Re	Ma	—	Ma	—	—	Ga	
Ha	ri	S	ya	ra	he	S	
Re	Sa	Sa	Ga	—	Pa	—	
Ran	ga	—	to	ᵍ	re	ᵍ	
Dha	—	—	Dha	—	—	Dha	
Bo	ᵍ	ᵍ	li	ᵍ	ᵍ	ha	
<u>NiDha</u>	<u>PaGa</u>	—	Ga	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>	
<u>Veᵍ</u>	<u>ᵍᵍ</u>	ᵍ	su	ᵍ	gha	ra	
Pa	Dha	—	Pa	—	—	—	
Nai	ᵍ	ᵍ	na	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	
Ga	Pa	Pa	—	Dha	Sa	—	
A	cha	ra	ᵍ	to	ᵍ	ᵍ	
Sa	—	—	<u>ReSa</u>	Ni	—	—	
Re	ᵍ	ᵍ	<u>doᵍ</u>	la	va	ya	
Dha	—	Pa	—	Pa	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	
Pu	ᵍ	—	ᵍ	va	i	ᵍ	
Pa	—	Ma	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa	
Ya	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	ᵍ	
Sa	—	Re	—	Pa	—	—	
Ma	ᵍ	hun	ᵍ	pa	ᵍ	ᵍ	
Pa	Dha	—	—	Pa	Ma	Ga	
Va	ᵍ	ᵍ	pa	da	va	ᵍ	
—	Re	—	Ga	—	Re	—	
To	ᵍ	re	ᵍ	bhu	i	ᵍ	
—	Sa	—					
Yan	ᵍ	ᵍ					



## Antara-II

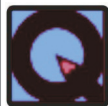
×			2		3	
			Ga	Pa	Pa	–
			Ra	i	ga	rh
Dha	Ṣa	–	Ṣa	–	–	Ni
Ha	ṣ	ṣ	ve	ṣ	ṣ	su
Dha	Pa	–	Ga	–	Pa	–
Gha	ra	ṣ	to	ṣ	re	ṣ
Dha	<u>Ni</u>	–	Dha	–	–	Pa
Ma	un	ṣ	re	ṣ	ṣ	mu
Pa	–	–	Ga	–	Pa	–
Ku	ta	ṣ	sa	ra	gu	ṣ
Dha	Dha	–	Dha	–	–	Dha
Ja	ṣ	ṣ	au	ṣ	ṣ	bi
<u>NiDha</u>	<u>PaGa</u>	–	Ga	<u>Ni</u>	Dha	<u>Ni</u>
<u>Laṣ</u>	<u>saṣ</u>	Spu	ra	he	ṣ	ṣ
Pa	Dha	–	Pa	–	Ma	Ga
Bai	ṣ	ṣ	ha	ṣ	ṣ	ṣ
Re	Sa	Sa	Dha	Sa	Sa	–
ṣ	ṣ	ṣ	ra	i	pu	r
Re	Ma	–	Ma	–	–	Ga
ka	ni	ṣ	ha	ṣ	ṣ	sa
Re	Sa	–	Dha	Sa	Sa	–
Hi	ṣ	ṣ	gha	ṣ	ta	ṣ
Re	Ma	–	Ma	–	–	Ga
Su	ṣ	ṣ	ghar	ṣ	ṣ	ha
Re	Sa	Sa	Ga	–	Pa	–
Ve	ṣ	ṣ	du	ṣ	ru	ga
Dha	–	–	Dha	–	–	Dha
Ba	ṣ	ṣ	tar	ṣ	ṣ	so

Notes



## Notes

×			2			3		
NiDha	PaGa	—	Ga	Ni	Dha	Ni		
Heᄁ	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ	pai	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Pa	Dha	—	Pa	—	—	—		
Ja	ni	ᄁ	yan	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Ga	Pa	Pa	—	Dha	ᄁ	—		
Nan	ᄁ	de	ᄁ	gan	ᄁ	ᄁ		
ᄁ	—	—	ᄁ	Reᄁ	Ni	—		
Ve	ᄁ	ᄁ	naᄁ	va	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Dha	—	Pa	—	Pa	Ni	Dha		
Ga	ᄁ	rh	ᄁ	dha	ni	ᄁ		
Pa	—	Ma	Ma	Ga	Re	Sa		
Ya	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Sa	—	Re	—	Pa	—	—		
Ma	ᄁ	hun	ᄁ	pan	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Pa	Dha	—	—	Pa	Ma	Ga		
Va	ᄁ	ᄁ	pa	da	va	ᄁ		
—	Re	—	Ga	—	Re	—		
To	ᄁ	re	ᄁ	bhu	i	ᄁ		
—	Sa	—	Sa	—	Re	—		
Yan	ᄁ	ᄁ	jai	ᄁ	ho	ᄁ		
Pa	—	—	Pa	Dha	—	—		
Jai	ᄁ	ᄁ	ho	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ		
Pa	Ma	Ga	—	Re	—	Ga		
Chha	tti	ᄁ	ᄁ	ga	ᄁ	rh		
—	Re	—	—	Sa	—	—		
ᄁ	bhu	i	ᄁ	yan	ᄁ	ᄁ		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ	ᄁ		



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.5


1. Write in brief the theme of the song "Arapa pairi ke dhar".
2. Write in brief the background of prescribed folk song from Chhatisgarh.
3. Which usually sung this folk song.



## F

## Rajasthani Folk Song

This is a Rajasthani folk song. This song is usually sung in traditional fairs by Kalbelias. This is one of the popular folk songs of Rajasthan. It is also sung during Nag Panchami, Veer Puri and Goga Navami. This song is accompanied by dance. It is based on Shringar rasa. It is popular in every city and village of Rajasthan. Traditionally, this song was for the entertainment of kings. Today, the new generation is entertained by it.

The Kalbelias celebrate all the festivals and fairs of Hindus. This song is particularly sung during fairs. It is popular in India as well as abroad. Listen to the accompanying CD  for practical demonstration of the same composition.

## Notes

## Rajasthani Folk Song

Sone ri dharti jathe chandi ro asman|  
Rang ranglelo ras bhariyo mharo pyaro rajasthan||

## Sthayi

Ararararara ..... ra|  
Re kaalio kood padiyo mela mein|  
Saikal puncher kar laayo||  
Ararara ..... ra|

- (1) Jaipur jaije kabjo laiye|  
Kabjo lal booti ko||  
Ararara ..... ra|
- (2) Do din dab ja re dokariya|  
Chhori mhari baajariyo kaate||  
Ararara ..... ra|
- (3) Re ghodi chhappare main chhup ja re|  
Chhori tanai lebaano aayo||  
Ararara ..... ra|



Notes

- (4) Re kaajal teeki ke nakhare mein|  
Chhori mhari mar mat jaije re||  
Ararara ..... ra|
- (5) Re chhori jhatak matak mat chaal|  
Kamar mein lachako pad jaasi||  
Ararara ..... ra|  
Re kaalio kood padiyo mela mein|  
Saikal puncher kar laayo||  
Ararara ..... ra|

Notation

Tala-Kaharwa (8 Matra)

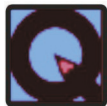
Ġa	Ġa	ĠaRe	Re	ReĠa	- Ġa	-
So	ne	riᵛ	dhar	tiᵛ	ᵛ ja	the
Ġa	Ġa	PaĠa	PaĠa	Re -	-	
Chan	di	roᵛ	ᵛᵛ	aᵛ	s	
ĠaRe	ĠaRe	NiDha	NiDha	Pa		
Maᵛ	ᵛᵛ	ᵛᵛ	ᵛᵛ	n		
Re	Re	ReNi	Re - -	Sa	-	ĠaRe Sa
rang	rangee loᵛ	ras	bhari yo	mharo	pyaro	ra jas than

Sthayi

×	O	×	O	×	O	×	O
Ṡa - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - Ṡa -	Ṡa - Ṡa -	Ṡa - Ṡa -
A ᵛ raᵛ	raᵛraᵛ	raᵛ raᵛ	raᵛ raᵛ	raᵛ ᵛᵛ	ᵛᵛ re ᵛ	ka ᵛ li ᵛ	o ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ
Dha- —	Sa- —	— Dha-	Pa- Pa-	Pa - - -	- - - -	Ṡa - Ṡa -	Ṡa - Ṡa -
Kooᵛ sd	paᵛ diᵛ	yoᵛ meᵛᵛᵛ	ᵛ laᵛ ᵛᵛ	meiᵛᵛ	ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ	ka ᵛ li ᵛ	o ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ
Dha- —	Ṡa- —	— Dha-	Pa- Pa-	Pa - - -	- - - -	Ṡa - - -	Ṡa - -
Kooᵛ sd	paᵛ diᵛ	yoᵛ meᵛᵛᵛᵛ	laᵛ ᵛᵛ	meiᵛᵛᵛ	ᵛᵛ ᵛᵛ	sai ᵛ ᵛ ᵛ	ka ᵛ ᵛ l
Dha - - -	- - Ṡa -	- - - -	Dha - - -	Ṡa - - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -

×	O	×	O	×	O	×	O
PanS SS	chaS rS	kaSrS	la S SS	yoS S	SSS S	S S S S S	S S S S
·							
Sa---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---		
A 5 ra5	ra5ra5	ra5	ra5 ra5	ra5 ra5	55 55		

(Notation of all Antaras same as that of Sthayi)



### INTEXT QUESTIONS 6.6

Fill in the blanks

1. This song is one of the popular folk songs of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This song is accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_ and  
it is based on \_\_\_\_\_ raga.
3. This song is particularly sung during \_\_\_\_\_.



### WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- In this Folk song lesson explain the style and background of folk and tribal people.
- The Garhwali folk song that is sung during fairs and festivals of Uttaranchal.
- The prescribed folk song from Haryana sung every season and occasion.
- The given folk song is popular by the name "Jindua".
- Sarigana is one of the most popular folk songs of Bengal as well as Bangladesh.
- The theme of given folk song from Chhatisgarh is glory of Chhatisgarh.
- The prescribed folk song from Rajasthan usually sung in traditional fairs by Kalbelias.



### TERMINAL EXERCISE

1. Describe the background of the given Garhwali folk song.
2. Write the lyrics (eight lines) of prescribed folk song from Haryana.



Notes



## Notes

3. Explain the theme of given Jindua – Panjabi folk song.
4. Write the background of given Sarigana and also state name the accompanying instruments.
5. Write three difference between folksong from Chhatisgarh and Rajasthan.



## ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

**6.1**

1. Fairs, festivals
2. Man, Woman
3. Rhyming

**6.2**

1. A wise or learned person is given good advice, will benefit from it. But if a fool is given good advice will not be able to benefit from it.
2. Every season and on every occasion.
3. Socially educational song.

**6.3**

1. Jindua
2. Mango tree
3. Punjabi language

**6.4**

1. West Bengal, Bangladesh
2. Usually fast
3. Dotara, Tabla

**6.5**

1. Glory of Chhatisgarh
2. It describes the various rivers, mountains, fields and meadows that beautify the landscape of Chhatisgarh.
3. Any caste

**6.6**

1. Rajasthan
2. Dance, Shringar Rasa
3. Fairs

## NATIONAL SONG



### Notes

'Vande Mataram' is the National song of India written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1882. Originally it was in two languages Bengali and Sanskrit. National song is sung on any National occasion. This song inspired freedom fighters a lot during the Indian Independence movement. It was first sung in 1896 in a political meeting of Indian National Congress. The song shares the same status as the National Anthem 'Jana Gana Mana' barring certain official dictates. The phrase 'Vande Mataram' itself was mantra of revolutionaries and nationalist leaders during the country's struggle for freedom. The poem features in Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's patriotic novel 'Ananda math'.



### OBJECTIVE

After practicing this lesson the learner will be able to:

- explain the background history of National Anthem and National song;
- state the lyrics of National Anthem and song;
- describe the rules of National Anthem during singing;
- sing the National Anthem and song in a proper laya and rhythm.

### Vande Mataram

Vande maataram..  
 vande maataram..  
 maataram..  
 sujalaam sufalaam malayaj sheetalaam  
 shasyasyshyamalaam maataram vande..  
 shubhrajyotsna pulakit yaaminiim  
 phulla kusumita drumadal shobhiniim  
 suhaasinim sumadhura bhaashhinim sukhadaam varadaam  
 maataram.. vande maataram

—Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay





Notes

Vande Mataram

Kaherwa Tala

Sthayi	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X
Sa	Re	-Ma	Pa	-	Ma	Pa	-Ni	ŠaŠa	-	-	-
Van	de	Šma	ram	Š	van	de	Šma	ram	Š	Š	Š
ŠaRe	NiŠ	DhaPa	PaDha	Ma	RePa	MaMa	GaRe	Sa	-	-Sa	-
Suj	laŠ	ŠŠ	supha	la	mala	yaj	shis	la	Š	Šm	Šm
Sa	ReMa	PaMa	-Pa	NiDha	Ma	Pa	-Ni	Ša	-	-	-
Šha	syashya	Šm	Šma	Šta	Van	de	Šma	ram	Š	Š	Š



Antra

X	Ma Pa	Ni	Ni	Ni	Ma Pa	Re	Ma Pa	Ni
	shu bhra	iyot	Dha		NiDha NiDha	rim	ShoS	ShoS
							NiNi Ni	NiNi Ni
							Var dam	Var dam
							-Ni SaNi	-Ni SaNi
							Sma Sta	Sma Sta
X	NiNi	NiNi	Ni	Ni	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi
	pula	kit	ya	-Ni	Sa	nim	ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
X	SaNi	Sa	Sa	Sa	SaNi	Sa	ReNi	Sa
	kit	ya					suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
X	SaNi	Sa	Sa	Sa	SaNi	Sa	ReNi	Sa
	sumi	ta					suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
O	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi
	phulla	ku					ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
O	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi	NiNi
	phulla	ku					ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
O	SaRe	SaNi	Sa	Sa	SaNi	Sa	SaRe	SaNi
	druma	dal					ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
O	SaRe	SaNi	Sa	Sa	SaNi	Sa	SaRe	SaNi
	druma	dal					ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta
O	SaRe	SaNi	Sa	Sa	SaNi	Sa	SaRe	SaNi
	druma	dal					ReNi	Sa
							suma	nim
							-Ni	-Ni
							Sma	Sma
							Sta	Sta

Notes



## Notes



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 7.1

Fill in the blanks

1. Vande Mataram is the \_\_\_\_\_ song.
2. National song was written in two languages \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. "Vande Mataran" Song inspired \_\_\_\_\_ fighters during the Indian \_\_\_\_\_ congress.

## National Anthem

National Anthem of the India is a song sung by the people of India on National occasions. National Anthem of India starts from "Jana Gana Mana" and ends with Jaya hey. It was written in the highly sanskritised language Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore. The lyrics and music of the National Anthem was given by Rabindranath Tagore in 1911. The first stanza of the song was adopted by constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem on 24 January 1950.

Jana gana mana adhinayaka, jaya hey  
 Bharata bhaagya vidhata,  
 Punjab Sindhu Gujarat Maratha  
 Dravida Utkala Banga  
 Vindhya Himachal Yamuna Ganga  
 Uchchhala jaladhi tarang,  
 Tava shubha naame jaage,  
 Tava shubha aashish mange,  
 Gaahe tava jaya gaatha,  
 Jana gana mangal daayak, jaya hey  
 Bhaarat bhaagya vidhata  
 Jaya hey Jaya hey Jaya hey  
 Jaya jaya jaya, jaya hey

—Rabindra Nath Tagore



Jana Ganga Mana Adhinayak

Kaherwa Tala

	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O	X	O
Sa	Re	Ga	Ga	Ga	Ga	Ga	Ga	Ga	Re	Ma
Ja	na	ga	na	a	dh	na	na	ya	ja	hey
Ma										
Ga		Ga	Re	Re	Re	Ni	Re	Sa		Sa
Bha	s	ra	bha	gya	vi	dha	s	pun	s	s
Sa										Dha
Pa		Pa		Pa	Pa	Pa		Ma		Pa
Ja	s	b	s	gu	j	ra	s	ma	s	tha
Ma		Ma	Ma	Ma	Ga	Re	Ma			
Dra	s	vi	u	tk	l	ban	s	ga	s	s
Sa					Re	Re	Re		Pa	
Ga		Ga	Ga	Ga	Re	Pa	Pa	na	Ma	ga
vin	s	Dhya	hi	cha	l	ya	mu		gan	s

Notes



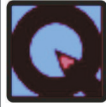


X	Ma	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S										
X	Bha	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S					
O	Ma	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S
X	Ga	Ma	bha	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S		
O	Ga	Ga	gya	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S		
X	GaMa	vi	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S		
X	Ga	Re	dha	Dha	Ni	hey	Sa	ja	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	ra	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	t	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
X	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	
O	Ma	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	-	S	

Notes



## Notes



## INTEXT QUESTIONS 7.2

1. Write the starting notes of National Anthem.
2. Who was given the music and lyrics of National Anthem.
3. In the poetry, which stanza was adopted by constituent Assembly of India as the National Anthem.



## WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

- "Vande Mataram" is the National song of India Written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.
- National Song sung on any National Occasion.
- The phrase Vande Mataram itself was mantra of revolutionaries and nationalist leaders during country's struggle for freedom.
- Jana Gana Mana is the National Anthem of India.
- National Anthem was written in the highly sanskritised language, Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore.



## TERMINAL EXERCISE

1. Write the background theme of National Song.
2. Write in brief about the National Anthem.
3. Write the lyrics of the National Anthem.



## ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

## 7.1

1. National
2. Bengali, Sanskrit
3. Freedom, National

7.2

1. Jana Gana Mana
2. Poet Rabindranath Tagore
3. First.stanza



Notes