



## CHAPTER 9

# MELODIES OF DIVERSITY

## EXPLORING INDIA'S MUSICAL TAPESTRY



0680CH09

Objective: Listening and learning songs from various genres of Indian music.

### Learn a Manipuri Song

#### Ha Urit Napanghi

Language: **Manipuri**

*Ha Urit Napangbi, Namana Kouwi  
Tadabi*

*Napana Kouwi Khumdabi*

*Ya hoi hoi Ya hoi Hoi Ya Ya Tahoi hoi*

*Urit ngangbi khunu Chaijon*

*Napangi Phouka Ayamba*

*Ya hoi hoi Ya hoi Hoi Ya Ya Tahoi hoi*

### Meaning

The bird, Urit, did not hear the mother's call or the father's call. Clap your hands and call the bird. The red coloured bird, Urit, is similar to



a dove who has a belly and flies high.  
Clap your hands and call the bird.

### Note to the Teachers

We have suggested a few songs from different regions of India. We request the teachers to teach at least five songs from this list. You can also teach regional songs that you think the children will enjoy learning.

## Learn a Boat Song from Kerala

**Learn** a Vanchipattu. Vanchipattu is associated with the traditional boat races, particularly the famous snake boat races that take place in the backwaters of Kerala. These boat races are an integral part of the cultural festivities in the state. They are accompanied by lively and rhythmic boat songs.



Kerala snake boat race

## Kuttanadan Punchayile

Language: Malayalam

*Kuttanadan Punjayile*

*Kochu Penne Kuyilale*

*Kottu Venam Kuzhal Venam, Kurava Venam*

*Kuttanadan Punjayile, Thithai Thaka Theithe  
Thom*

*Kochupenne Kuyilale, Thiti Thara Thei Thom*

*Kottu Venam Kuzhal Venam, Kurava Venam*

*(O ... Thithithara Thithithai Thithai Thaka*

*Thei Thom) × 4*

*Varavel Kanaaru Venam Kodi Thoranangal  
Venam*

*Vijayashree Laali Tharayi Varunnu Njangal*

*(O ... Thithithara Thithithai Thithai Thaka*

*Thei Thom) × 4*

*Karutha Chiraku Vachu Thithai Thaka Thei Thei  
Thom*

*Arayanna Kilipole Thitithara Thei Thom*

*Karutha Chiraku Vechor Arayanna Kilipole*

*Kuthichu Kuthichu Payum Kuthira Pole*

*(O ... Thithithara Thithithai Thithai Thaka*

*Thei Thei Thom) × 4*

**Meaning:** The song depicts the beauty of the Kuttanad region in Kerala, and it expresses a desire to sing and enjoy the natural surroundings.

## DO YOU KNOW

An outstanding musician was born in Sadiya, Assam in the year 1926 whose name was Bhupen Hazarika. He was a playback singer, lyricist, musician, poet, actor, artist, editor, filmmaker and educationist widely known as Sudha Kontho. He used music as an 'instrument of social change' and composed inspiring songs. He is a recipient of many national awards including the Bharat Ratna, Dadasaheb Phalke Award and Sangeet Natak Akademi.



## In the North East, Assam has Melodies Like *Ei Maatire Moro Mote*

Let us Learn the song.

Language: **Assamese**

*Ei Maatire Moro Mote  
Maatike Sumilo  
Ei Maatite Jibon Sobi  
Aanki Aanki Mosilo*

*Door Aakahar Rohon  
Kiyono Laage Laage  
Haagor Tolir Maanik  
Kiyono Laage Laage  
Aaanha Aaanha  
Maatir Bukut Monor Maaloti Butolon*



*Monor Koronire  
Hooror Paaporire Aaji  
Hukumaar Thaapona Hojuwa  
Hundor Hudinor  
Noton Drishtikona Nomuwa*

**Meaning:** The singer expresses affection for the earth and discusses finding joy on it, rather than in the colours of the sky or the pearls of the ocean.

The singer feels all aspects of nature like sunlight or forests, etc., are on the earth and are extremely valuable.

## Let's Go to the Land of Gujarat in the West and Learn the Song, *Potana J Dariya Ma*

Language: **Gujarati**

*Potana J Dariya Ma  
Potani J Doobki Thi  
Jaat Nu Amul Moti Lo  
Evo Kon Che Khalasi  
Mane Kahi Do Ne  
Ena Thaam Ne Thekana  
Mane Dai Do Ne  
Evo Kon Chhe Khalasi  
Mane Kahi Do Ne  
Goti Lo, Tame Goti Lo Goti Lo*



**Meaning:** The song metaphorically describes life as a journey through the sea. The boat man symbolises someone who provides direction and purpose, while the pearls represent valuable moments or treasures gained through these experiences.



## Learn a *Garba* from Gujarat

*Garba* is the name of a traditional form of music and a folk dance which is often performed during the festival of *Navaratri*. Traditional rhythm instruments such as *dhol*, *tabla*, *dholak*, and melodic instruments such as the harmonium and the flute are played with this form. Body percussion such as clapping, stomping and tapping with the *dandiya* sticks add more rhythmic layers. The melodic patterns evoke a sense of joy and celebration. The dancer is singing about her love for Lord Krishna (*Kanuda*).

### *Taari Baanki Re*

*Taari Baanki Re Paghaldi Nu  
Fumtu Re Mane, Ghamtu Re Aato  
Kaunchure Kanooda Tane Amtu  
Taari Pagnu Re Pagarkhu Cham  
Fumtu Re Mane, Gamtu Re Aato  
Kaunchure Kanooda Tane Amtu  
Fumtu Re Mane, Gamtu Re Aato  
Kaunchure Kanooda Tane Amtu  
Taari Baanki Re Paghaldi Nu  
Fumtu Re Mane, Gamtu Re Aato  
Kaunchure Kanooda Tane Amtu*



Thavil



Chenda

## Let us Learn a Tamil Song *Athinthom*

*Athinthom Thinthium Thomdana  
Thinthaadhi Thinthom  
Thakathinthom Thinthium  
Thomdana Thinthaadhi Thinthom*

*Aadaatha Javaathu Manam Aadidum  
Bommi  
Aandavanai Thaalaatum Isai Keladi  
Bommi*

*En Paatu Vandhalea Manam  
Thullidum Bommi  
Avan Paatu Illaadha Idam Yengadi  
Bommi*

*Mukannan Muthaaga Thandha Paatu  
Padichen  
Paatilea Palakodi Nenja Naanum  
Pudichen*

*Athinthom Thinthium Thomdana  
Thinthaadhi Thinthom  
Thakathinthom Thinthium  
Thomdana Thinthaadhi Thinthom*

**Meaning:** This song explores the joy of singing. The song has rhythmic elements which make it catchy.

## Kannada Song *Cheluvayya*

*Cheluvayya Cheluvo Thani Thandnana  
Chinmaaya Rupe Kolanna Kole  
Cheluvayya Cheluvo Tani Tandana  
Chinmaaya Rupe Kolanna Kole*

*Atha Nodu Itha Nodu  
Chitradurga Kote Nodu  
Hathi Nodu Nanna Tavoorna*

*Cheluvayya Cheluvo Thani Thandnana  
Chinmaaya Rupe Kolanna Kole  
Cheluvayya Cheluvo Tani Tandana  
Chinmaaya Rupe Kolanna Kole*

**Meaning:** This is a joyful folk song celebrating the beauty of Karnataka. The song invites you to dance and see the beauty of things around including the magnificent Chitradurga fort in Karnataka.

While learning about the different types of songs indigenous to each region in our country, you must have realised the relevance of the title of this chapter '[Melodies of Diversity](#)'.



Chimta

### ***O Jind Mahe Bajare***

Language: **Punjabi**

*O Jind Mahi Bajare ...  
O Jind Mahi Bajare Kumlaiyan  
Ve Teriyan Laadaliyan ...  
Ve Teriyan Laadaliyan Parjaiyan  
Ke Baaji Pher Kade ...  
Ke Baaji Pher Kade Na Aiyan*

*(Umma ... Umma ... Umaa ... Umma ...  
Umma ... Umma ... Umm) × 2*

*Ke Ek Pal Behi Jaana  
Ke Ek Pal Behi Jaana Mere Makhna  
Ve Tere Baaju Oye  
Ve Tere Baaju Veda Sakhna  
Ke Ek Pal Behi Jaana ...  
Ke Ek Pal Behi Jaana Mere Kol ...*

*(Umma ... Umma ... Umaa ... Umma ...  
Umma ... Umma ... Umm) × 2*

**Meaning:** This song expresses love, and yearning for the return of loved ones and the cherished moments spent together.

### ***Kshatriya Kulavatsana***

Language: **Marathi**

*Kshatriya Kulavatansa  
Sinhasanadeeshwar  
Shrimant Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Ki Jai  
Are Aale Re Aale Re (Aale Aale Re)  
Aar Marathe Aale Re (Aar Marathe Aale Re)  
Shaan Rajanchi Gheun (Shaan Rajanchi  
Gheun)*

*Aaata Rani Nighale Re (Jay Bhavaani)  
Aar Tufaan Petal (Tufaan Petal)  
Aan Ganim Khetal (Ganim Khetal)  
Tar Yekach Naav He  
Aamchya Shivabanch Ghetla (Aamchya  
Shivabanch Ghetla)*

*Shwasat Raja R Dhyasat Raja  
Ghavat Raja R Bhavat Raja  
Jagnyat Raja R Maranyat Raja  
He ... Shivba RR ...*

**Meaning:** These lyrics pay homage to Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, praising his lineage, valour and achievements. They express reverence, and admiration for his leadership and courage.



Pungi



## DO YOU KNOW

Indian music has drawn greatly from the traditions and practices of the society. Bhakti or devotion, stands out as the primary motif in Indian musical expressions. *Kirtan*, *shabad*, hymns and *qawwali* exemplify this devotional aspect of music.



## Devotional Path to the Divine

Children must have seen people worshiping and singing different types of devotional compositions. Let us learn some of them.

### Kirtan

Sung by Bharat Ratna Bhimsen Joshi  
Language: **Marathi**

*Je Kaa Ranjale Tyaasi Hone Jo  
Aapuley  
Tochi Sadhu Odey Khaawaa Dev  
Tethechi Janava  
Tukamane Saangu Kiti Tochi  
Bhagvantyacha Moorti*

**Meaning:** This composition by Saint Tukaram is performed as an *abhang kirtan*. The song conveys the message, “Recognise a true human being as one who deeply feels, and empathises with the distress and pain of others. God resides in the hearts of such compassionate individuals.”

## Shabad

*Nanak Chinta Mat Karo,  
Chinta Tis Hi Hay!  
Jal Meh Jant Upaaiyan,  
Tina Bhi Rozi Dey!  
Nanak Chinta Mat Karo,  
Chinta Tis Hi Hay!  
Othei Hatt Na Challae,  
Na Ko Kirs Karey!  
Sauda Mool Na Hovae,  
Na Ko Laye Na Dey!  
Jeea Ka Aahar Jeea,  
Khana Eho Karey!  
Vich Upaye Saayera,  
Tina Bhi Saar Karey!  
Nanak Chinta Mat Karo,  
Chinta Tis Hi Hey!*

**Meaning:** *Shabad* is a song that is sung in gurudwaras. The song advises against worrying excessively because everything is ultimately determined by a divine will. God has created plants and creatures in water. He provides sustenance to them as well. Guru Nanak asks his disciples to stop worrying and have faith. Be it the river or the oceans, the creatures who live in it are able to survive, as they live in accordance with the laws of nature. The Almighty takes care of all creatures.

## Hymns — Sung in Churches

*Give me oil in my lamp, keep me  
burning  
Give me oil in my lamp, I pray  
Give me oil in my lamp, keep me  
burning  
Keep me burning till the end of day  
Come on and sing Hosana sing  
Hosana sing Hosana  
To the King of kings*

**Meaning:** This song is a Christian hymn. It asks to keep one's faith and devotion to the almighty. It praises and worships Jesus Christ as the king of kings.



## Learn a Sufi Song

**Mo Mina Ma**

Language: **Persian**

*Mo Mina Ma Dudh Leke Ema Yake  
Jismisha Ma Dudh Lekin Ja Yake  
Jamaa Guftam Jaan Ha Ye Shaan*

**Meaning:** **Listen** and learn a sufi song. 'The Faithful are One Soul' is a poem from the *Masnavi*, a collection of anecdotes and stories inspired by the Quran and written in Persian by Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Balkhi, also known as *Rumi*. The poem







‘The Faithful are One Soul’ speaks of the one divinity within all of us. When we remove the barriers of our bodily covering, we realise that the life force driving each of us, the soul, is the same.

### Forms of Indian Music

So, we had fun learning many types of Indian music—classical music,

regional music, devotional music, etc. We realise learning songs from various regions is not only fun but also helps us understand the local culture and tradition of different states in our country. Pick different types of song and learn them. Present it in the class, assembly or your friends and family.

