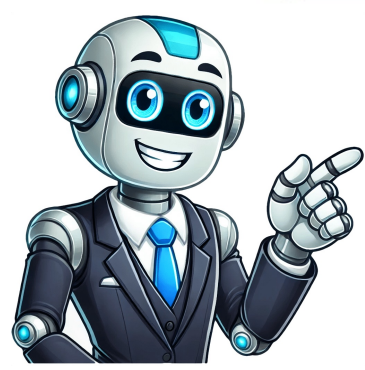


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Meera ke pad class 10

Access to SaralStanza's NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Hindi - Sparsh Chapter Solutions

This page is designed to serve as a valuable tool for revising and mastering key points in Class 10 Hindi. Whether for homework help or exam readiness, these chapter-wise solutions are created to support your academic journey in Hindi.

Our solutions aim to help students grasp key concepts, improve their understanding of the subject, and prepare efficiently for exams. Review important questions and answers, get a better understanding of the story and its theme. Download PDF - Chapter 2 Meera Ke Pad - Class 10 Hindi - Sparsh Exercise 1 (Page No. : 1). Key Features of NCERT Class 10 Hindi - Sparsh Chapter 'Meera Ke Pad' question answers:

- All chapter question answers with detailed explanations *
- 'Simple language for easy comprehension'
- 'Aligned with the latest NCERT guidelines'
- * Perfect for class preparation and revision
- Poetical Questions of Class 10 Hindi - Sparsh :
- 1. Explain the poetic beauty of the given lines:
- Answer the questions with a short word explanation.
- What big brother's coloring and learning were not present.
- The small boy's better behavior in class than in this chapter,
- the author has expressed various needs of education.
- Both agree & disagree with each other views? Explain .
- How does Big Brother understand ?
- 5. What do you think about the character traits of both brothers?
- Brother who experienced more hardships in his life.
- Hence can we determine that little brother was much better person than older one.
- Analyse how the poet has depicted the brother's growth and wants to become a Hindu monk.
- Describe Shailendra's characteristics as a filmmaker.
- Share an experience from your own life where you experienced loss due to adherence to a high moral standard.
- 6. Explain why tragic situations in films are often glorified .
- 7. Does the poem make you feel different from other prayer songs? If so, explain.
- **Question 1:** What measures did Kabir suggest to keep one's nature pure?
- **Question 2:** When does the top (a metaphor) twinkle twice in the poem? Which two instances are being referred to? The rest of the text appears to be a discussion about Mirabai, a poet and devotee of Lord Krishna. The main poem is a prayer addressed to Krishna, asking him to take away her sufferings just as he did for others, such as Draupadi and Prahlad. The poem also mentions various instances where Krishna saved people from suffering, and asks him to save Mirabai too. The text does not specifically address the questions asked or provide a clear answer. It seems to be more focused on discussing Mirabai's devotion to Lord Krishna and her prayers requests to him. Meera wants to spend her days with devotion and love, singing songs about Krishna's leelas in Vrindavan's forests and streets. She believes that by doing so, she'll be able to remember Krishna's name and experience divine love. In her imagination, Meera describes Krishna as a beautiful prince, wearing a crown made of peacock feathers on his head, a yellow robe on his body, and a garland of forest flowers around his neck. He is often seen grazing cows in Vrindavan and playing the flute. Meera wishes to see Krishna every day like a cowherd child. She imagines herself as a cowherd girl named Mira Bai, whose father had been killed by a demon called Kamsa. Krishna saved a drowning elephant by cutting its chains with his nails and how he became a lion to save Prahalad from his father's cruelty. She asks Krishna to show the same kindness to her and rescue her from her suffering, just as he rescued others in similar situations. Meera wants to serve Krishna selflessly, like a maid servant, and spend her days singing songs about him, remembering him, and experiencing divine love. She believes that by doing so, she'll be able to attain spiritual fulfillment and be satisfied with life. Note: The original text is written in Hindi, and the paraphrased version is an attempt to convey the same ideas and emotions in English. In Chapter 2 of NCERT Science textbook, we learn about the life and teachings of Mira Bai. She was a devoted devotee of Lord Krishna and wanted to serve him as his chakri (servant). She wanted to carry out her daily chores for Lord Krishna, including caring for his chariot and serving him food. Mira Bai also described Lord Krishna's beauty in poetic terms, describing him as having a radiant complexion, wearing a garland of flowers on his head, and playing the murlī (a flute-like instrument) while grazing with cows. Her poetry is known for its simplicity, elegance, and emotional depth. The language used by Mira Bai is a blend of various regional languages, including Braj, Punjabi, Rajasthani, and Gujarati. Her poetry is characterized by its use of metaphors, similes, and other literary devices to convey her feelings of devotion and love for Lord Krishna. Mira Bai was determined to serve Lord Krishna and gain his blessings. She wanted to be with him and experience the joy of his presence. Her poetry reflects her longing and devotion to Lord Krishna. The passage also includes some sample questions related to the poem, mirroring those found in the provided document. These include questions about the poet's identity, the language used, the themes explored, and specific details from the poem itself. The questions range from identifying the poet and the language to analyzing the imagery and symbolism used in the poem. Some questions ask for interpretations or personal reflections based on the text. The answers provided are concise and directly address the questions posed. They identify Mira Bai as the poet, mention the use of multiple regional languages, describe the themes of devotion and love, and point out specific elements like the crown, peacock feathers, yellow robe, and flute mentioned in the poem. The answers also touch upon the historical context of Mira Bai's life and her determination to serve God despite societal opposition.