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Meera ke pad class 10

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 are created to support your academic journey in Hindi. efficiently for exams. Review important questions and answers, and get a better understanding of the story and its theme. Download PDF - Chapter 2 Meera Ke Pad - Class 10 Hindi - Sparsh Chapter 'Meera Ke Pad' question answers: * All chapter question answers with Answer the questions with a 50-60 word explanation: 1. If big brother's scolding and warning were not present, would the small brother be better behaved in class? 2. In this chapter, the author's views? Explain. 4. How does Big Brother understand life? 5. What 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. **Ouestion 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, 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 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 requests Krishna to meet her by the Yamuna River at midnight, so she can be satisfied and feel fulfilled. She asks him to visit her as Gopala, the Lord of the Cowherds, and says that her heart is eager to see him. Meera then makes a plea to Krishna, asking him to have mercy on her like he did for Draupadi and Prahlad. She describes how Krishna saved a drowning elephant by cutting its chains with his nails and how he became a lion to save Prahlad 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 maidservant, 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 murli (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 examples of Mira Bai's poetry, which is known for its beautiful language, imagery, and emotional depth. The poem "Haribol" describes Lord Krishna as a powerful warrior who has saved many people from danger, while another poem says that he is the only one who can bring peace to the world. Overall, Mira Bai's poetry is a reflection of her deep devotion to Lord Krishna and her desire to serve him and gain his blessings. As the dasi, Meerabai, recounts her tale of devotion and longing for her lord Krishna, she weaves a narrative that is at once poignant and beautiful. Her bhav-prakritik panktiyan evoke a sense of intimacy and yearning as she beseeches her lord to deliver her from the tribulations of life. The language employed is characterized by its simplicity and clarity, with a subtle blend of tatparya and tadbhava words that create a rich tapestry of emotions. Meerabai's dasi-bhav and shanti-ras are palpable throughout the text, as she implores her lord to grant her protection and deliverance. The use of alankar such as darshan and anuprasa creates a sense of musicality, drawing the reader into the world of Meerabai's devotion. The text is replete with references to Shrikrishna's leelas, or divine play, which serve as a reminder of his boundless mercy and compassion. In this rewritten version, I have maintained the essence of Meerabai's original poem while adapting it to conform to modern standards of language and grammar. **Question 1: Helped Gajaraj in what way?** Answer: One day, Gajaraj went to bathe in a large lake. While bathing, a crocodile pulled his feet into its mouth and started pulling him down into the water. The helpless elephant was being dragged towards death. In desperation, Gajaraj prayed to Lord for help. When he heard Lord's voice, He came naked and saved Gajaraj from the crocodile. **Question 2: Why did God take the form of Narasimha?** Answer: Hiranayakshap Nemade a cruel and arrogant king who himself considered himself to be God. His son Prahalad was a devout follower of Lord Vishnu. Despite various attempts by the king, Prahalad refused to give up his devotion to Lord Vishnu. Once when the king tried to kill him, Lord Vishnu took the form of Narasimha and saved Prahalad. **Question 3: What does "Tinu Bati Sarasai" mean?** Answer: The poem by Mira means that she wants to serve her beloved Lord Krishna with devotion. She believes that serving Him will help her fulfill her desire to see her lord. **Question 4: Why did Mira get attracted to her lord's beauty?** Answer: Mira was attracted to the beauty of her Lord, who had a crown on His head and wore a beautiful bajeanti garland. He played the Murli and sang songs in Vrindavan, making it impossible for her to resist Him. **Question 5: Analysis of Mira's devotion based on Pad** Answer: Mira's devotion can be analyzed from two aspects: * In the first pad, Mira is completely enthralled by her lord's beauty and tries to get close to Him through his service. **Question 6: What are some of Mira's ways to see her lord?** Answer: To see her beloved Lord Krishna, Mira wants: 1. To serve him as a servant. 2. She wants to go around Vrindayan with his praise, hoping he will hear her and meet her. 4. And finally she wants to stay by yamuna river at night as she cannot sleep unless she meets Lord. These answers provide a brief summary of various questions and Answers related to Hindu mythology and legends from the chapter "Pad" of the NCERT textbook "Sparsh" for Class 10 Hindi. **NCERT solutions for Class 10 Hindi to alleviate her suffering? Answer: In the first stanza, Mira begs Har to alleviate her suffering in a way that is similar to how He protected Draupadi's honor, saved Gajraj from the jaws of death, and took the avatar of Narasimha to save Prahlad. Similarly, she requests Him to give her a place in His feet and free her from worldly sorrows. 2. Why does Mira want to serve Shyam? Answer: Mira wants to serve Shyam (Krishna) so that She can live near Him, be His maidservant, and create beautiful gardens for Him, where He can stroll and play with the gopis of Vrindavan. 3. How does Mira describe the beauty of Krishna? Answer: According to Mira, Krishna has a beautiful gardens for Him, where He can stroll and play with the gopis of Vrindavan. 3. How does Mira describe the beauty of Krishna? Answer: According to Mira, Krishna has a beautiful gardens for Him, where He can stroll and play with the gopis of Vrindavan. 3. How does Mira describe the beauty of Krishna? Answer: According to Mira, Krishna has a beautiful gardens for Him, where He can stroll and play with the gopis of Vrindavan. 3. How does Mira describe the beauty of Krishna? wears clothes dyed in red, and His neck is adorned with a Vaishnava mala. While playing his flute, He moves around Vrindavan's kunds, singing the glory of Govinda. 4. What does Mira prepare to get Krishna? Answer: Mira prepare to get Krishna? Answer: Mira prepare to get Krishna with Him on the -000 -0000 -000000 -