

pAvana guru

RAGAM- hamsAnandi (53rd Melakartha Ganashrama Janyam)

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamsanandi>

AROHANA: S R₁ G₃ M₂ D₂ N₃ Ś ||

AVAROHANA: Ś N₃ D₂ M₂ G₃ R₁ S ||

taaLam: Rupakam

Composer: Lalita Daasar

Lyrics: Courtesy karnatik.com and Lakshman Ragde

Meanings: ChatGPT Plus with author edits

Version: Ram Kaushik (Youtube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zn7dVpLB5zA>)

YouTube Class: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a-N72nIWXUA>

Audio Class (MP3): www.shivkumar.org/music/pavanaguru-hamsanandi-class.mp3

Pallavi:

pAvanaguru pavana purAdhIshamAshrayE

Anupallavi:

jIvana dhara samkAsham krSNam gO-IOkEsham bhAvita nArada girisham tribhuvanAvanO vEsham

caraNam:

pUjita vidhi purandaram rAjita muraLI dharam vraja lalanA nandakaram ajitam udAram

smara shata shubhakAkAram niravadhi karuNApUram rAdhA vadana cakOram laLitA sOdaram param

Meaning: (ChatGPT Plus with author edits)

Pallavi:

Sahityam: "pAvanaguru pavana purAdhIshamAshrayE"

Meaning: "I seek refuge in the pure teacher ('pAvanaguru'), the pure ('pavana') lord of the sacred city ('purAdhIsham')."

This line is an invocation, expressing devotion and surrender to a divine figure, Lord Krishna, who is seen as a pure and guiding force.

pAvanaguru - Pure teacher (referring to Lord Vishnu or Krishna)

pavana - Pure (and also wind)

purAdhIsham - Lord of the city (usually referring to a deity of a sacred city, here indicating Krishna as the Lord of Dwarka, the windy city)

AshrayE - I take refuge

Anupallavi

Sahityam: "jIvana dhara samkAsham krSNam gO-IOkEsham bhAvita nArada girisham tribhuvanAvanO vEsham"

Meaning: "Like the sustainer of life ('jIvana dhara'), Krishna ('krSNam'), the lord of Gokula ('gO-IOkEsham'), contemplated by Narada ('bhAvita nArada'), the lord of the mountains ('girisham'), in the guise of the protector of the three worlds ('tribhuvanAvanO vEsham')."

This line describes Krishna in various forms: as the sustainer of life, the leader of Gokula (a reference to his childhood), a figure meditated upon by the sage Narada, and as a form of Shiva ('girisham'), indicating the unity of different deities.

jIvana - Life

dhara - Bearer

samkAsham - Resembling, or alike

krSNam - Krishna (a major deity in Hinduism)

gO-IOkEsham - Lord of the Gokula (another name for Krishna, indicating his leadership in the region where he was raised)

bhAvita - Contemplated upon, or meditated

nArada - Narada (a divine sage in Hindu mythology)

girisham - Giri (mountain) + Isha (lord) = Lord of the mountains (referring to Lord Shiva)

tribhuvanAvanO - The protector or lord of the three worlds

vEsham - Appearance or form

Caranam

Sahityam: "pUjita vidhi purandaram rAjita muraLI dharam vraja lalanA nandakaram ajitam udAram"

Meaning: "Worshipped in the right way ('pUjita vidhi'), the glorified bearer of the flute ('rAjita muraLI dharam'), the joy-giver ('nandakaram') to the women of Vraja ('vraja lalanA'), the unconquered ('ajitam') and magnanimous ('udAram')."

Here, Krishna is depicted as a divine being who is properly worshipped, a charming flute player, a source of joy in Vrindavan (his childhood home), unconquerable and generous in spirit.

pUjita - Worshipped
vidhi - Method or prescribed procedure
purandaram - Destroyer of cities (a name for Lord Indra, the king of gods, but sometimes used for Lord Vishnu)
rAjita - Adorned or glorified
muralidharam - The bearer of the flute (referring to Krishna)
vraja - Pasture land (referring to Vrindavan, where Krishna grew up)
lalanA - Women, or beloved
nandakaram - Giver of joy
ajitam - Unconquered
udAram - Magnanimous or generous

Sahityam: "smara shata shubhakAkAram niravadhi karuNApUram rAdhA vadana cakOram laLitA sOdaram param"
Meaning: "Remember ('smara') the one of a hundred auspicious forms ('shata shubhakAkAram'), endless ('niravadhi') in compassion ('karuNApUram'), like the cakora bird to Radha's face ('rAdhA vadana cakOram'), the playful ('laLitA') brother ('sOdaram'), the supreme ('param')."

The final line encourages remembrance of Krishna's many auspicious forms, his boundless compassion, his deep affection for Radha (akin to the cakora bird's love for the moon), his playful nature, and his supreme status.

smara - Remember or contemplate
shata - Hundred
shubhakAkAram - Auspicious form
niravadhi - Limitless
karuNApUram - Full of compassion
rAdhA - Radha (consort of Krishna)
vadana - Face
cakOram - A bird passionate about the moon, metaphorically indicating deep affection
laLitA - Playful or charming (and also Goddess Lalitha's whose brother is Vishnu, and Krishna is avataram of Vishnu)
sOdaram - Brother (referring to Krishna's relationship with his siblings or fellow cowherds)
param - Supreme or ultimate

Pallavi:

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Meaning: "I seek refuge in the pure teacher ('pAvanaguru'), the pure ('pavana') lord of the sacred city ('purAdhIsham'). Also referring to Dwarka as the windy city."

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AshrayE - I take refuge

S ; N D M G || M dm G- R S ; || S ; R - S ; R || G ; ; ; ; || ; ; ; ; gmdn ||
pA vana gu ru pa va- na pu rA dhI sha mA shra yE - - - - -

S ; N D M G || M dm G- R S ; || S ; R - rs N- sr || G ; ; ; ; || ; ; ; ; gmdn ||
pA vana gu ru pa va- na pu rA dhI sha mA - shra yE - - - - -

md nrS , nD M G || sndn dm- gm g-rsn || S ; R - rN₂ ; - sr || grG ; ; ; ; gmdn || N D M -gm g-rsn ||
pA - - vana gu ru pa va- na pu - rA- dhI sha mA - shra yE - - gu-ru- pa-va- na-pu- - ra-

S ; rg- rs N- sr || G ; ; ; ; gmdn ||
dhI sha mA - shra yE - - - - -

md nrS , nD M G || sndn dm- gm g-rsn || S ; mG₂ - rN₂ ; - sr || grG ; ; ; ; || ; ; ; ; ; ; ||
pA - - vana gu ru pa va- na pu - rA- dhI sha - mA - shra yE - - - - -

Anupallavi:

jIvana dhara samkAsham krSNam gO-IOEsham bhAvita nArada girisham tribhuvanAvanO vEsham

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; G , m D S S || S ; snR rsS || ; ; ; ; ; ||
jI - va na dhara sam kA-- sham

G ; M D S S || S ; snR rsS || ; ; ; ,n dNd ||
jI - va na dhara sam kA-- sham

; G , m D S S || S ; snR rsS || ; S S ; ssnd || md nr S- ss n D- m ||
jI - va na dhara sam kA-- sham kr SNam gO-- IO- - - kE - - sham

G-G , m D S S || S ; sngR mg- rsS || ; S S ; ssnd || md nr S- ss n D- m ||
jI - va na dhara sam kA-- - - sham kr SNam gO-- IO- - - kE - - sham

G-G , M d , s S || S ; sngR mg- rsS || ; S S ; ssnd || md nr S- ss n D- m ||
jI - va na dhara sam kA-- - - sham kr SNam gO-- IO- - - kE - - sham

; -rm g - r S S ,n || D M D S N ; || S S N - D nd M || G mg G , m gmdn ||
bhA-- vi ta nA-- ra da gi ri sham tribhuva nA - - va nAn-- vE - sham - -

S-rm g - r S rs ; n || D M , d S N ; || S S N - D nd M || G mg G , m gmdn ||
bhA-- vi ta nA-- ra da gi ri sham tribhuva nA - - va nAn-- vE - sham - -

S-rm g - r rsS , S n || D M , d S N ; || S S N - dnS nd M || G ; G , m gmdn ||
bhA-- vi ta- nA- ra da gi ri sham tribhuva nA - - - va nAn-- vE - sham - -

md nrS , nD M G || sndn dm- gm g-rsn || S ; mG , - rN ; - sr || grG ; ; ; ; || ; ; ; ; ; ||
pA - - vana gu ru pa va- na- pu - rA- dhI sha - mA - shra yE - - - - - - - - - -

caraNam:

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muraLI dharam - The bearer of the flute (referring to Krishna)

vraja - Pasture land (referring to Vrindavan, where Krishna grew up)

lalanA - Women, or beloved

nandakaram - Giver of joy

ajitam - Unconquered

udAram - Magnanimous or generous

; S , r G , g G || G - G ; gr G ; || ; ; ; ; ||
pU ji ta vidhi pu ran - da- ram-

; rsN , r G , r G || G - G ; gr G ; ||
pU ji ta vidhi pu ran - da- ram-

; rsnd , n R , g R || G - G ; gm d-gM ||
pU - ji ta vidhi pu ran - da- - ram-

G- rsN , r G , r G || G - G ; D dmG ||
pU - ji ta vidhi pu ran - da- ram-

G- gsN , d M G G || gmd-gm G - R , rsS , ||
rA-- ji ta mu ra LI- - - -- dha -ram

; - rsN , r G , r G || G - G md - gm ,g- G ||
pU - ji ta vidhi pu ran -- da- -- ram-

; - gsN , d M G G || gmd-gm G - R , s-S ||
rA-- ji ta mu ra LI- - - -- dha - ram

; g m , g R S ; || S ; S R rs N || ; m n , r G G , r || grG ; ; G G ; ||
Vraja lala nA nan da ka ram- A ji ta mu dA- ram kr SNA

; g m , g R rsS ; || S ; S rg rs N || ; m n , r G G , r || Gmd gMg G G ||
Vraja lala nA nan da ka ram- A ji ta mu dA- ram -- kr SNA

; g m , g R rsS ; || S ; S rg rs N || ; m n , r G G , r || grG ; G grG ||
Vraja lala nA nan da ka ram- A ji ta mu dA- ram kr SNA

; g m , g R rsS ; || S ; S rg gr sn || ; m n , r G G , r || gmd-g mg- G G ; ||
Vraja lala nA nan da ka ram- A ji ta mu dA- ram -- kr SNA

; g m , g R rsS ; || S ; S rg gr sn || ; m n , r G G , r || G ; ,r - G G ; ||
Vraja lala nA nan da ka ram- A ji ta mu dA- ram -- kr SNA

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param - Supreme or ultimate

; m g , m D , s S || S ; snR rsS || ; ; ; ; ; ||
smara dati Shubha kA kA- ram-

; d n , m D , g M || D S- snR rsS || ; ; ; ; ; ||
smara - da ti Shubha kA kA- ram-

; g g , m D S S || S ; snmg rsS || ; ; ; ; ; ||
smara dati Shubha kA kA- ram-

; g g , m D S S || S ; sngr mg rsS || ; s r , n S D N || md nrS , ss n D- mg ||
smara dati Shubha kA kA- -- ram- nira vadhi karu NA- -- pU- - ram

; g mg , m D S S || S ; snR rsS || ; n r , n S D N || md nrS , ss n D- mg ||
smara dati Shubha kA kA- ram- nira vadhi karu NA- -- pU- - ram

; r mg , - r S S N || D- M D N S ; || S N D nd M dm || G mg G- gm gmdn ||
rA - - dhA vada na ca kO- ram- laLi tA -- sO - - da ram- - pa- ram - -

S- r mg , - r S , s N || D- M D N S ; || S N dnS nd Mnd dm || G mg G- G gmdn ||
rA - - dhA vada na ca kO- ram- laLi tA -- sO - - da ram- - pa- ram - -

md nrS , nD M G || sndn dm- gm g-rsn || S ; R - rN , - sr || grG ; ; gmdn || N D M -gm g-rsn ||
pA - - vana gu ru pa va- na- pu - rA- dhI sha mA - shra yE - - gu-ru- pa-va- na-pu- - ra--

S ; rg- rs N- sr || G ; ; ; gmdn ||
dhI sha mA - shra yE - - - - -

md nrS , nD M G || sndn dm- gm g-rsn || S ; mG , - rN , - sr || grG ; ; ; ; ; || ; ; ; ; ; ||
pA - - vana gu ru pa va- na- pu - rA- dhI sha - mA - shra yE - - - - -