

Rangapura Vihara

Ragam: Brindavana Saranga (22ndth Mela janyam)

AROHANA: S R2 M1 P N3 S ||

AVAROHANA: S N2 P M1 R2 S || (G2 R2 G2 S)

Talam: Rupakam

Composer: Mutthuswami Dikshitar

Version: M.S. Subbalakshmi

Pallavi:

Rangapura Vihara Jaya Kodanda Raamaavataara Raghuvira Sri

Anupallavi:

Angaja Janaka Deva Brndavana Saarangendra Varada Ramanta
Ranga Shyamalaanga Vihanga Turanga Sadayapanga satsanga

Charanam:

Pankajaptakula Jalanidhi Soma Vara Pankaja Mukha Pattabhirama
Pankaja Jitakama Raghurama Vaamaanka Gata Sitavara Vesha
Shaanka Shayana Bhakta Santhosha Enaankaravinayana Mrudutara bhaasha Aka
Lanka Darpana Kapola Visesha Muni-
Sankata Harana Govinda Venkata Ramana Mukunda
Sankarshana Mula Kanda Sankara Guruguhananda

MEANING:

Oh RANGANATHA! Resident (“vihara”) of Rangapura ! May you be victorious (“jaya”). He incarnated as the warrior (“veera”) of the RAGHU dynasty. He took the form (“avataara”) of RAMA wielding the bow KODANDA.

The progenator (“janaka”) of cupid (“angaja”). He protected the hosts of celestials (“deva”) and elephants (“saarangendra”), giver (“da”) of boons (“vara”), the beloved one (“antaranga”) of LAKSHMI (ramaa”). He possesses a bluish black (“shyamala”) form (“anga”). He has GARUDA (“vihanga”) as his vehicle (“turanga”) and whose glances are full (“sadaya”) of mercy (“paanga”). He is always associated with good things (“satsanga”).

He is the moon (“soma”) to the ocean (“jalanidhi”) of Solar (“pankajapta”) Dynasty (“kula”). Having a very beautiful lotus (“pankaja”) like face (“mukha”), PATABHIRAMA. He has, conquered (“jita”) Cupid (“kaama”) by his Lotus like feet (“pankaja”). RAGHURAMA, who beautifully appears (“vesha”) with SITA, seated on his left lap (“vaamaanka gata”). He reclines on the bed (“shayana”) of ADISESHA, the serpent god (“shaanka”). He gives delight (“santosha”) to the devotees (“bhakta”) and has the sun and the moon (“enaankara”) for his eyes (“nayana”). He speaks (“bhaashana”) softly (“mrudutara”). His cheeks (“kapola”) are just like the mirror (“darpana”) without faults (“a-kalanka”). He is the obliterator (“harana”) of difficulties (“sankata”) of the sages (“muni”). Oh GOVINDA ! VENKATARAMANA! MUKUNDA! The primary one (“moola kanda”), who bestows auspiciousness (“sankarshana”), the one who delights (“ananda”) the heart of GURUGUHA.

Pallavi:

Rangapura Vihara Jaya Kodanda Raamaavataara Raghuvira Sri

Oh RANGANATHA! Resident (“vihara”) of Rangapura !

R; ; ,n S ; - N; N ; N P || S ; ; ; S ; ; ; snnp ; N ||
Ran- ga pu ra - Vi- haa- - - raa- Sri - - -

R; ; ,n S ; - N; N ; N P || N S ; ; S ; ; ; N ; S ; ||
Ran- ga pu ra - Vi- haa- - - raa- Ja ya

May you be victorious (“jaya”). He incarnated as the warrior (“veera”) of the RAGHU dynasty. He took the form (“avataara”) of RAMA wielding the bow KODANDA.

R ; ; ; gr R ; ; S – N S n p || ; mn pm R S – R M P ; N P ; ||
Ko- - - dan- - - da Raa- maa- - va- taa- - ra Raghuvi - ra Sri –

rsR ; ; S ; – N ; rsSN; N P || S ; ; ; S ; ; ; S rm rs S ||
Ran- ga pu ra - - - Vi- haa- - - raa- Ja -- ya - -

R ; ; , s srpm R S S – N S n p || ; mn pm R S – R M P ; N N P ||
Ko- - - dan- - - da Raa- maa- - va- taa- - ra Raghuvi - ra Sri –

npR ; , s S ; – srN SN- N P || NS ; ; S ; ; ; NP P ; ||
Ran- - - ga pu ra - Vi- haa- - - raa- Ja -- ya - -

mpns rpmm ; R- S R S – rs S n p || ; mn pm R S – R M P ; N N P ||
Ko- - - - - dan - da Raa- maa- - va- taa- - ra Raghuvi - ra Sri –

nR ; ; , S ; – SN SN- N P || S ; ; ; S ; ; ; ; ; ; ||
Ran- - - ga pu ra - Vi- haa- - - raa- - - - -

Anupallavi:

Angaja Janaka Deva Brndavana Saarangendra Varada Ramanta
Ranga Shyamalaanga Vihanga Turanga Sadayapanga satsanga

The progenator (“janaka”) of cupid (“angaja”).

P ; ; ; ; ; NM P ; - SN || S N S N S ; ; ; ; ; S ; ||
An- - - - ga- ja - Ja- na - ka- De- - - - - va –

snp ; ; ; ; ; pnM P ; - SN || S N S N N S ; ; ; ; ; N R ||
An- - - - - ga- ja - Ja- na - ka- De- - - - - va –

He protected the hosts of celestials (“deva”) and elephants (“saarangendra”),

snp ; ; ; R ; ; ; R ; S ; || S ; ; ; S ; rm ; N S P ; ||
Brin- - - daa - - va- na- Saa- - - ran- - - gen- - -

giver (“da”) of boons (“vara”), the beloved one (“antaranga”) of LAKSHMI (ramaa”).

P sn S N N P PM R ; pmmr || M ; P ; MP pssnM; P ; P ; ||
dra—Va- - ra- da- Ra maan-- n - ta- ran - - - n - ga-

snp ; ; ; rsR ; , m R ; S ; || S ; ; ; S ; rm ; N S P ; ||
Brin- - - daa - - va- na- Saa- - - ran- - - gen- - -

P sn nrss N P PM R ; pmmr ; || M ; P ; MP pssnM; P ; NS ||
dra—Va- - ra- da- Ra maan-- n - ta- ran - - - nga Shyaa-

... He possesses a bluish black (“shyamala”) form (“anga”). He has GARUDA (“vihanga”) as his vehicle (“turanga”) and whose glances are full (“sadaya”) of mercy (“paanga”). He is always associated with good things (“satsanga”).

N P ; M MR ; R SRNS || R S S ; R N S- N P – N M P ||
ma laa-nga Vihan- ga Turan- ga Sadayaa- paa-nga Sa - tsa - nga

Charanam:

Pankajaptakula Jananidhi Soma Vara Pankaja Mukha Pattabhirama
Pankaja Jitakama Raghurama Vaamaanka Gata Sitavara Vesha
Shaanka Shayana Bhakta Santhosha Enaankaravinayana Mrudutara bhaasha Aka
Lanka Darpana Kapola Vishesha Muni-
Sankata Harana Govinda Venkata Ramana Mukunda
Sankarshana Mula Kanda Sankara Guruguhananda

He is the moon (“soma”) to the ocean (“jalanidhi”) of Solar (“pankajapta”) Dynasty (“kula”).

R ; P ; PM - P ; ; ; P ; || pn P P ; pn M P ; pmMR; R ; || SR pmmr S ; ; ; ; ; ||
Pan- - ka - jaa- - -pta- ku- - la - Ja- - la - ni - - - dhi So- - - - - maa - - - - -

MR RP PM - P ; ; ; P ; || pn P P ; pn M P ; mpn-m P R || ; S mr pm npmr S ; N P P ; ||
Pan- - ka - jaa- - -pta- ku- - la - Ja- - la - ni - - - dhi So- - - - - - - - maa Va- ra -

Having a very beautiful lotus (“pankaja”) like face (“mukha”), PATABHIRAMA.

R ; ; ; rsG R ; R R S ; || R ; pmmr M P ; ; ; M P || , r- rsN ; N S ; ; ; ; ; ||
Pan- - ka—ja - Mu- kha- Pa - - - - - ttaa- - - - - bhi - - - - - raa - - - - - maa - - - - -

R ; ; ; rsG R ; R R S ; || R ; pmmr M P ; ; ; M P || , r- rsN ; N S ; ; P ; R ; ||
Pan- - ka—ja - Mu- kha- Pa - - - - - ttaa- - - - - bhi - - - - - raa - - - - - maa - - - - - Va- ra -

He has, conquered (“jita”) Cupid (“kaama”) by his Lotus like feet (“pankaja”). RAGHURAMA...

srsn P ; N G R ; R R S ; || R ; ; ,m mPm R ; R ; S ; || rsnP P ; R ; ; ; P ; R ; ||
Pan- - - ka- ja - Ji - ta - kaa- - - maa- - - Ra-ghu- raa- - - - maa- - - Pa da

srsn P ; N G R ; R R S ; || R ; ; ,m mPm R ; R ; S ; || srsn P ; R ; ; ; N ; S N ||
Pan- - - ka- ja - Ji - ta - kaa- - - maa- - - Ra-ghu- raa- - - - maa- - - Vaa- - -

... who beautifully appears (“vesha”) with SITA, seated on his left lap (“vaamaanka gata”).

S R ; ; M ; R ; M ; R ; || S ; ; ,n NS ; ; ,n P ; R ; || srsn P ; ; ; P ; P ; ; sn ||
Maa- - - nka Ga- ta- Si - - - taa- - - va ra - Ve- - - - - sha She- - - -

He reclines on the bed (“shayana”) of ADISESHA, the serpent god (“shaanka”). He gives delight (“santosha”) to the devotees (“bhakta”) ...

P ; ; ; MP pmmr R ; S ; || S rs N ; S ; - R ; pmmr M M || P ; ; ; P M P ; PM PM ||
Shaa- nka- Sha- - ya- na- Bha- - - kta- San - - - - - - - - tho- - - - sha- E - - -

...he has the sun and the moon (“enaankara”) for his eyes (“nayana”). He speaks (“bhaashana”) softly (“mrudutara”).

P ; ; ; ; ; N ; R ; S ; || M ; R ; S ; - R ; S ; sr N || N ; - N S N P - N ; S ; S N ||
Naan- - - ka- ra - vi- na- ya- na- Mru- du- ta - ra - Bhaa - - - sha- A- ka-

His cheeks (“kapola”) are just like the mirror (“darpana”) without faults (“a-kalanka”).

R ; ; ,s S ; - S ; ; ; R N || S ; - snp ; pmpn psnn P ; - RM || pnpm R ; rsS- S ; ; ; R S ||
lan- - - ka- Dar- - rpa- na Ka- po- - - - - la Vi- se- - - - - sha- - - - Muni-

***He is the obliterator (“harana”) of difficulties (“sankata”) of the sages (“muni”). Oh GOVINDA !
VENKATARAMANA! MUKUNDA!***

R ; M P N P P – N M P ; P || P mr – M R-R S S – N S ; S ; ||
San-kata Harana Go - vin da Ven- ka ta Ramana Mu kun da-

***The primary one (“moola kanda”), who bestows auspiciousness (“sankaarshana”), the one who delights
 (“ananda”) the heart of GURUGUHA.***

R ; pm R R S – R N S – N P N || S R N S P R S np ; N M P ||
San kaar-- shana Mu- la Kan-da Shan- kara Gurugu haa- nan- da