



NAMA RAMAYANA



इगो राला राला रालदो
रालद रालद लानोरालद
इहोइरा नाला था तुप्याल
राला नाला वरानानद



*Bhagwan Shiva explains to Mata Parvathi that
Saying the name of Bhagvan Raama along with the name of Mata Ramaa (Mata
Lakshmi) once is equivalent to saying a thousand names of Bhagvan Vishnu*



RAMAYANA WRITTEN BY CANADIAN YOUTH



रामाय रामभद्राय रामचंद्राय वेधसे ।
रघुनाथाय नाथाय सीतायाः पतये नमः ॥

rāmāya rāmahadrāya rāmacaṁdrāya vedhase
raghunāthāya nāthāya sītāyāḥ pataye namaḥ

I salute that Rama who is benevolent (good and protecting) and peaceful as
the moon, and who is the lord of Sita and the master guardian of all.



*Salutations to Rama, as called by his father Dasharatha
Ramabhadra, as lovingly called by his mother Kausalya
Ramachandra, as called by his step mother Kaikeyi, for his beautiful appearance
Vedasa, as called by his Guru Vasishtha for his knowledge
Raghunatha, by his subjects, meaning the foremost of the Raghu's clan,
Natha as called by his wife Sita, meaning my Lord
Sitapati, the husband of Sita, as called by all who love him!*



The Sage Valmiki, chief among the munis, constantly engaged in the practice of self-control and the study of the holy scriptures, enquired of Shri Narada muni:—

“Who is there in the world to-day, endowed with excellent and heroic qualities, who is versed in all the duties of life, grateful, truthful, firm in his vows, benevolent to all beings, learned, eloquent, handsome, patient, slow to anger, one who is truly great; who is free from envy? O Sage, I would hear of such a man from you, who art able to describe him to me.”

Narada, who is acquainted with the past, the present and the future, pleased with the words of the Sage Valmiki, started to explain the qualities and virtues of Sri Rama. Narada muni started explaining who was Sri Rama, his family background, his appearance, his qualities. Then Narada went on to narrate the whole story of Rama’s life to Maha Rishi Valmiki.

Narada muni explained to Valmiki thus:

“Rare indeed are those, endowed with the qualities you have enumerated, yet I can tell you of such a one. Born in the family of Ikshvaku, a descendent of great king Raghu, he is named Rama; one renowned, fully self-controlled, valorous and illustrious.

Wise, conversant with the ethical code, eloquent, fortunate, a slayer of his foes, broad-shouldered, long-armed, possessing a conch-shaped neck and prominent chin, and skin of bluish tint, one renowned for his virtue; eminent in archery, with a muscular body, arms extending to the knees, and a noble head and brow; of mighty prowess; of prominent eyes, bearing auspicious marks; one who protects those who take refuge in him and is ever-mindful of the good of those dependent on him; true to his promises, benevolent to his subjects, omniscient, renowned for his good deeds, pure, and ever responsive to devotion; full of humility, kind and compassionate towards his subject and all living beings.

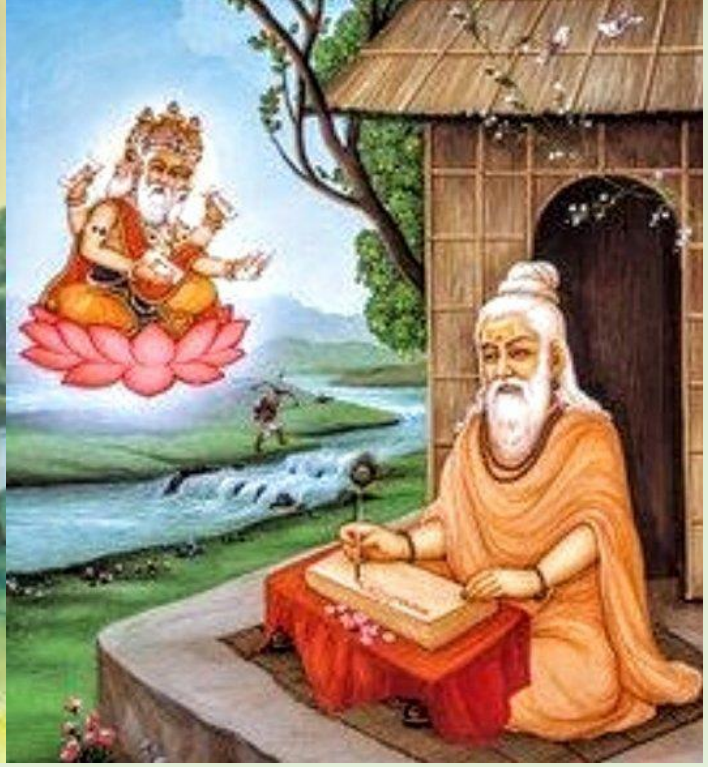
“Equal to Brahma, the protector of his people, pleasing to look upon; supporting the universe; the destroyer of those who contravene the moral code; the inspirer of virtue; the giver of special grace to his devotees and to those who duly observe yagna offerings and are charitable; conversant with the essence of the Vedic philosophy; an adept in the science of warfare; skilled in the scriptural law; of infallible memory; beloved of all; of courteous disposition; incapable of cowardice; acquainted with the laws of this world as also of the other worlds.

“As the rivers hasten to the ocean, so do people of virtue ever approach him.
Rama is the Ideal human with best of all qualities! He lives by example.

Ram is **Mar-yada Purushottam!** Maryada means “honor and righteousness” and Purushottam means “The supreme human”. Together, **Maryada Purushottam** means “**A man who is supreme in honor**”

All images are taken from the internet





Rishi Valmiki was deeply impressed by Rama katha, story he heard. He remained absorbed in it. He then went the Tamasa River with his disciple Bharadwaj to take a bath. He saw two Krauncha birds, cranes, playing together. Soon after, a hunter hit the male bird with an arrow and killed it. Thus, agonized by the death of her partner, the female bird let out a piteous shriek. This event outraged rishi Valmiki, he spoke angrily at the hunter for separating the bird couple and he curses the hunter in verses coming spontaneously from his mouth out of anger and grief.

**"Maa Nishaada Pratishtam Twam Agama : Shaashvatee Samaa :
Yat Krauncha Mithunaadekam Avadhee Kaama Mohitam (Valmiki R/1/2/15)."**

May you not have peace of mind for endless years, O Hunter! since you killed one of the pair of cranes, who were infatuated with passion."

After reciting this shloka, Rishi Valmiki realizes that he has uttered the verses in a proper metrical way and in perfect grammar. This meter came to be known as **Anushtup**. Inspired by this, Rishi Valmiki thinks deeply and realizes that he has got a way to write the great story of Sri Ram. He went on to write the whole of the story of Sri Ram in the same manner with the same metrical form and composition, and thus it became the Ramayan, the story of Sri Ram.

Ramayana is written in samskruta or Sanskrit language. The meter, invented by Valmiki is called **Anushtup** Chandah. It has 24,000 shlokas, 500 sargas or chapters. Ramayana is made of 7 Kandas or volumes.

Ramayan became the great epic which spread the story of victory of Sri Ram over Ravan. This denotes the victory and success of good over evil and continues to inspire generations to come.



॥ bālakāṇḍaḥ ॥

śuddhabrahmaparātpara rāma ।
kālātmakaparamēśvara rāma ।
śēṣatalpasukhanidrita rāma ।
brahmādyamaraprārthita rāma ।

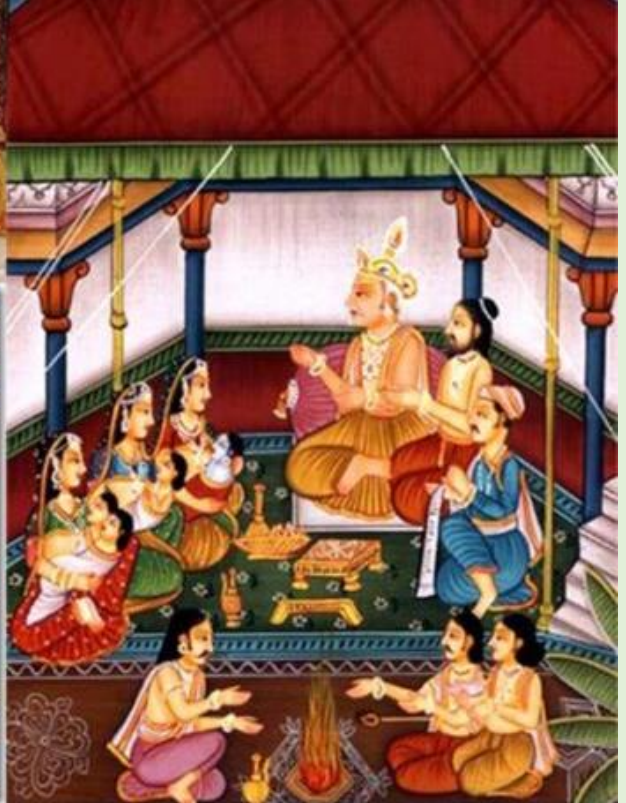
॥ बालकाण्डः ॥

शुद्धब्रह्मपरात्पर राम ।
कालात्मकपरमेश्वर राम ।
शेषतल्पसुखनिद्रित राम ।
ब्रह्माद्यमरप्रार्थित राम ।



chaṇḍakiraṇakulamāṇḍana rāma ।
śrīmaddaśarathanandana rāma ।
kausalyāsukhavardhana rāma ।

चण्डकिरणकुलमण्डन राम ।
श्रीमद्दशरथनन्दन राम ।
कौसल्यासुखवर्धन राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: SAAKSHI SAMPATH

TOPIC NAME: DASHARATHA PERFORMS PUTRA-KAMA-ESHTI YAGNA

Maharaja Dasharatha was the ruler of Ayodhya, a city near the holy river, Sarayu. He was a ruler full of wisdom and strength and adored by his people. He had 3 wives - Kaushalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi. Despite all the splendor and prosperity, Dasharatha was filled with sadness. He longed for progeny but he did not have any. This caused Dasharatha immense grief.

Dasharatha met with his family priest Rishi Vashishta and with great sadness expressed his anguish about not having children of his own even when he never hurt a soul unjustly.

Sage Vashishta suggested organizing a Yaga, a fire ritual for all the Devas, so he would be gifted with noble sons. As per Vashishta's advice, Dasharatha conducted the Yaga on a grand scale and as per prescribed rules of yagna strictly.

The yagna began and ghee was poured into the fire producing majestic flames. The Devas were pleased by his yagna and gave Dasaratha a bowl of payasam (divine drink). They told him to give it to his wives and they would be blessed with sons if they drank the payasam.

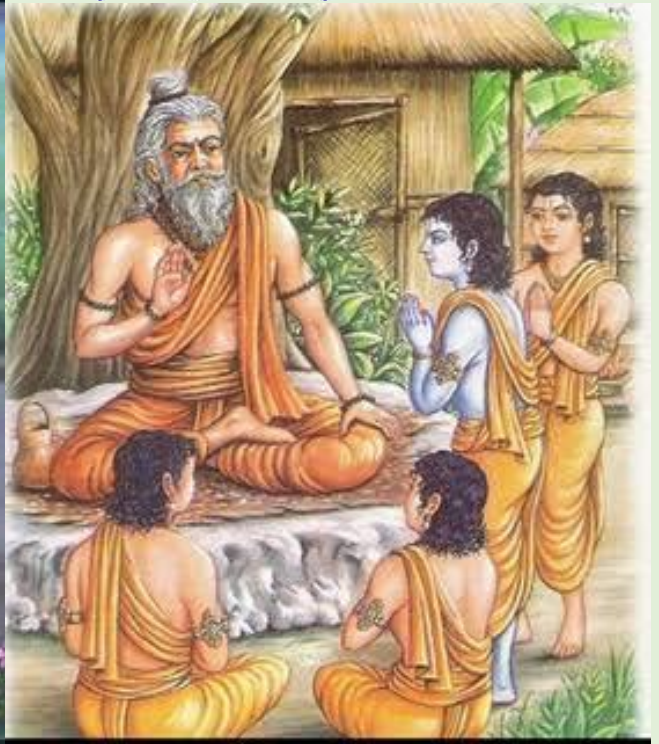
With unbound happiness, Dasaratha received the bowl of payasam gratefully and gave the payasam to his three wives, Kausalya, Sumitra and Kaikeyi. Kaushalya and Kaikeyi gave birth to one son each, while Sumitra gave birth to twin sons. Ayodhya was thrilled with joy as Sage Vashishta proudly announced their names.

The eldest would-be Rama born to Kaushalya. Kaikeyi's son would be Bharata and the twins will be named, Lakshmana and Shatrughna born to Sumitra.

Author:

Saakshi is a Grade 4 student, 9 years old. She goes to French Immersion school and loves languages.







AUTHOR NAME: SAANVI SAMPATH

TOPIC NAME: RAMA AND THE BROTHERS ARE BORN (TODDLERHOD & CHILDHOOD)

The people of Ayodhya were overjoyed and everyone danced and celebrated the birth of four sons of King Dasharatha. Growing up, Rama and Lakshmana had a special bond. They did everything together and were like two bodies with one soul.

Dasharatha decided that his sons should have a well-rounded education at the Ashram of Maharshi Vasishtha as per the family tradition. Once the four princes were informed of this, they went to their mothers to request for permission to leave the palace and go to Vasishtha's ashram. The mothers allowed them with heavy hearts, as they couldn't break a tradition. At the ashram, they learned about all types of disciplines. They studied the shastras, using different weapons for protecting the good. They learnt ethics and justice to enable them to become great kings. They were all very devoted to their studies and respected their guru immensely. He molded them into strong, powerful and righteous princes.

Soon the sage taught them all that he could and sent them back to Ayodhya. Returning to their kingdom they were welcomed by a resplendently decorated capital and gleeful subjects. Coming back after so many years made the people of Ayodhya eager to catch a glimpse of them. The news that the princes' impending arrival reached the king and queens and they were impatiently waiting with their eyes peeled to the gates of the palace.

The day of their arrival was celebrated as if it was a festival and everyone prayed for long and prosperous lives for the princes. The return of the princes had lit the capital up with jubilant celebrations. The festival lasted for days.

The princes all completed their daily duties in the following days and paid respect to their parents and then got ready for court. As Rama was the eldest, he had to follow his duties of being the crown prince with his brothers by his side. All four of the young princes soon entered a new chapter of their lives.

Author:

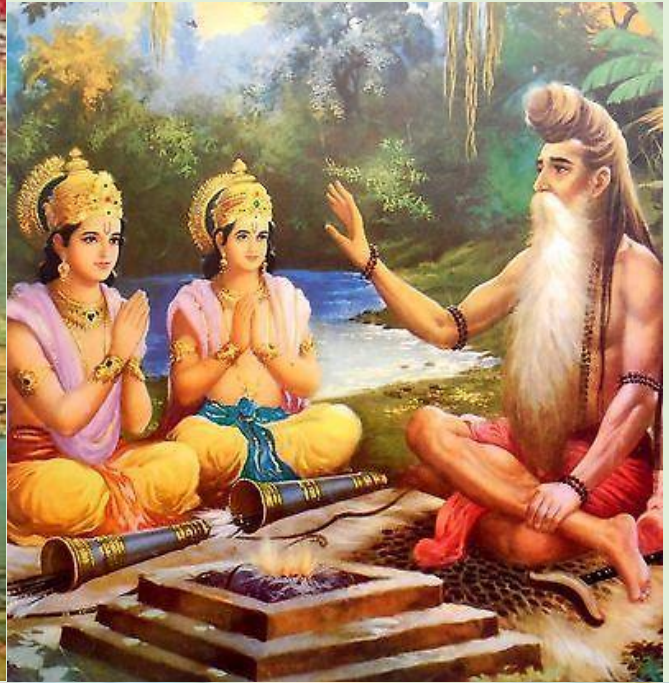
Saanvi, 13 years old and in grade 8 has encountered the story Ramayana countless of times, from grandmothers to mothers and more. The stories of the young prince interested her greatly and were always keen to listen to these stories.





viśvāmitrapriyadhana rāma ।

विश्वामित्रप्रियधन राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: NEEL KIRAN KUMAR

TOPIC NAME: MAHARISHI VISHWAMITRA COACHES RAMA & LAKSHMAN, ASKS TO PROTECT THE YAGNA

Dasharatha was discussing his children's marriage plans when the great learned sage Vishwamitra came to see him. King Dasaratha received Vishwamitra as Indra would welcome Brahma. Touching Vishwamitra's feet, the king asked the reason for his arrival. He told the king about how his arrival had brought him lots of happiness and said, "I will complete any task you give me, no matter what."

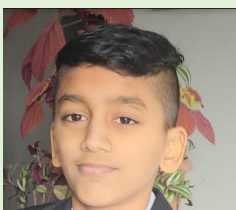
Dasharatha's comments filled Vishwamitra with lots of joy, and his face brightened up. He requested that Dasharatha send his eldest son (Rama) to protect a Vedic ritual that he was performing. When I am almost done, two formidable demons named Maricha and Subahu pollute it. They soak the sacred fire with foul blood and meat. I could curse and destroy them like other rishis, but that would be a waste of all our tapas.

Vishwamitra's request irritated Dasharatha. He trembled in fear and anxiety. The king did not know what to say. He muttered to himself for a while: "I have to give my well-beloved son to be killed by the rakshasas, or I have to experience the awful wrath of the sage." Then he pleaded with the sage not to pursue his request. He said, "Rama is not even 16 years old yet, how is he going to be able to fight rakshasas?" These words severely angered Vishwamitra.

King Dashratha was terrified by the sage's rage. Then, Vashishtha turned and spoke gently with the king, trying to convince him to send Rama. While convincing him, he talks about the power of the sage and his knowledge of weaponry. Vasishtha also proposed that if Rama is sent with Vishwamitra, some of those weapons will be provided to him.

When Vaishishtha said it like that, the king agreed to send Rama and his younger brother (Lakshmana) with the sage. The two princes were then brought to the sage. The king, queen-mothers, Vaishishtha and many more people blessed them and sent them with Vishwamitra.

After travelling for a while, they reached the southern bank of the Sarayu River. There, Vishwamitra taught Rama two secret mantras called Bala and Atibala. These two mantras had the power to guard them against fatigue, hunger, and thirst. It will even be able to guard you from monsters or demons when you are asleep. He also said "no one can equal you in skill, and no one is similar to you in the entire universe, you are the best qualified person to receive these two mantras". After that, Rama touched the water, cleaned himself and received the mantras. Later, the brothers listened to the relaxing words of the sage and slept near the river bank.



Author:

Hello, my name is Neel Kiran Kumar. I am 12 years old, studying in grade 7 (Sci-tech Regional Program). I am passionate about math, writing, playing chess, and researching. I like to gain knowledge by reading different resources, like mythological stories, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata, Ramayana, and YouTube videos.





ghōratātakāghātaka rāma |
mārīchādinipātaka rāma | 10 |

घोरताटकाघातक राम ।
मारीचादिनिपातक राम । 10 ।





AUTHOR NAME: SHRUTHI SRINIVASAN

TOPIC NAME: PROTECTING THE YAGNA - KILLING TATAKA AND PUNISHING MAARICHA

Rama and Lakshmana go with sage Vishwamitra to carry out his commands of protecting yagna. They left Ayodhya and crossed Sarayu River and the Ganga. When they entered Dandaka forest, Vishwamitra told Rama and Lakshmana: “Once Dandaka Forest had many people, but the rakshasi Tataka devastated the forest. Rama, please save the forest by destroying Tataka.”

Rama agreed and when he lifted his bow, Tataka heard him and came to devour him. She threw many rocks at him, and Rama easily parried them. She turned invisible and threw more rocks at them. Vishwamitra found her and Rama sent a lot of arrows in her way, but Tataka continued to attack. Then Rama sent an arrow which pierced Tataka’s heart, and then she died.

Vishwamitra was very pleased. He gave a divine weapon to Rama and Lakshmana. They went to sage Vishwamitra’s ashrama. Rama and Lakshmana were keeping watch as the yagna continued. On the sixth day, the rakshasas, Maricha and Subahu came to disrupt the yagna.

Rama’s arrow hit Maricha with so much force that he was flung into the sea one hundred miles away. Subahu and the other rakshasas were killed by Rama and Lakshmana. The yagna was completed successfully and Vishwamitra said to Rama and Lakshmana: “The yagna was completed successfully because you both were protecting it and restored the sanctity of the ashrama”.

Author:

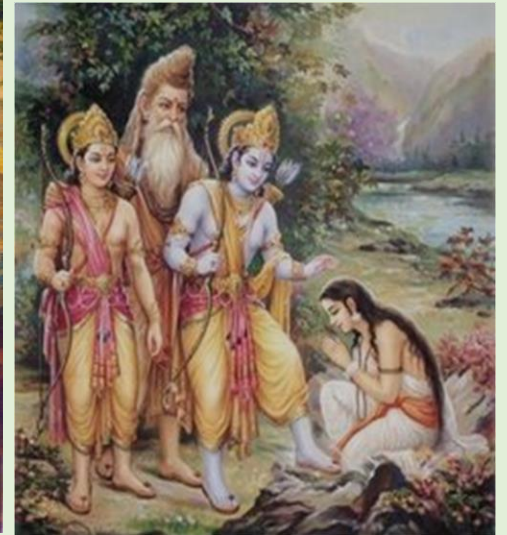


Shruthi Srinivasan is 12 years old and a grade 7 student residing in Mississauga, Canada. She is introduced to Ramayana by her parents and grandparents and since then she has read the story in various books and texts as well as in her sloka classes. Her hobbies include playing piano & flute, drawing, swimming, reading books and playing with her brother and friends.



kauśikamakhasaṃrakṣaka rāma ।
śrīmadahalyōddhāraka rāma ।
gautamamunisampūjita rāma ।

कौशिकमखसंरक्षक राम ।
श्रीमदहल्योद्धारक राम ।
गौतममुनिसम्पूजित राम ।



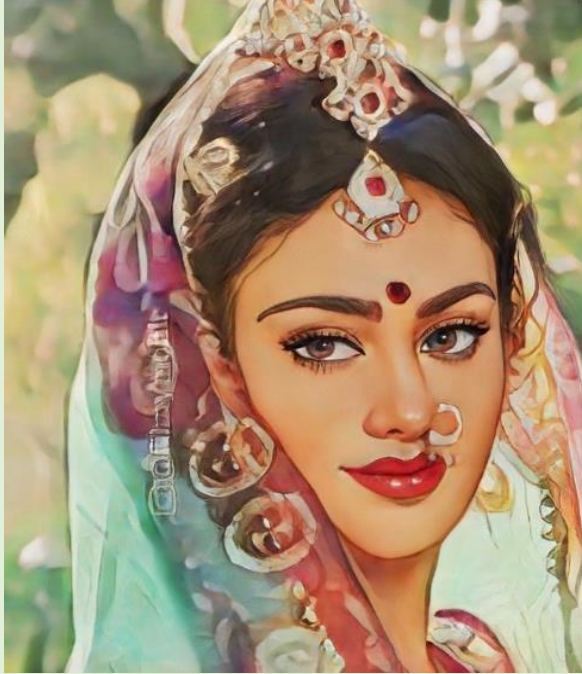
Rama revokes Ahilya from her shapa (curse). Sati Ahilya who was cursed to be a rock, becomes a woman again. Rama and Lakshmana serve Maharishi Vishwamitra. They all come to Janakpuri Mithila to attend Sita swayamvara.





suramunivaragaṇasamstuta rāma ।
nāvikadhāvikamṛdupada rāma ।
mithilāpurajanamōhaka rāma ।
vidēhamānasarañjaka rāma ।

सुरमुनिवरगणसंस्तुत राम ।
नाविकधाविकमृदुपद राम ।
मिथिलापुरजनमोहक राम ।
विदेहमानसरञ्जक राम ।



tryambakakārmukhabhañjaka rāma ।
sītārpitavaramālika rāma ।
kṛtavaivāhikakautuka rāma । 20 ।

त्र्यम्बककार्मुखभञ्जक राम ।
सीतार्पितवरमालिक राम ।
कृतवैवाहिककौतुक राम । 20 ।





AUTHOR NAME: NIDHI HEGDE

**TOPIC NAME: Rama lifts and breaks the Shiva Dhanush - Sita garlands Rama
Rama faces Bhargava-Parashurama over breaking Shiv Dhanush**

Holding her garland with trembling hands Sita looked down from her balcony toward her father and other kings and princes assembled with the intention to take part in the **Swayamvara** contest and marry Sita. Rich kings and powerful people from all over had come to the palace just to participate in the test of strength in order to wed her, a beautiful princess whose beauty and charm could only be dreamt of. The contestants all radiated such arrogance, pride and greed that anyone could tell they only wanted the riches and fame. They were there to show off their pomp and power. Sita was not even the least bit interested, instead she focused on her love for God, hoping that he may show up to save her from a life of misery. She pleaded to Vishnu with all her might to help her. Suddenly her father spoke in a deep voice. "Let the contest commence for my daughter's hand in marriage. If any of you suitors can pick up the bow in front of me and string it you will win. Keep in mind this is no ordinary bow. It is the Shiv Dhanush that cannot be carried by any ordinary human. This test will see who has the most strength mentally and physically." At the sudden call, all of the men's heads turned up.

Each one of them speculating how they would look with all the gold on their body. Not one of them had even thought of how they would even pass the test, they only focused on what they would gain. Each one of them was called up to the table with the bow. One by one they all tried lifting the bow. Not even one person could move the bow by an inch. They were all shocked. Their ego dropped and they started getting desperate. They called on different gods to help them. However, there was one fatal flaw to their approach. They weren't fully loyal and honest with their intentions. Each one of them prayed to their gods with money jingling in their heads. Not one of them could focus on the task at hand; they were so overcome with greed that the easiest task could become the hardest within seconds.

Ravana, the king of Lanka too had come and tried to move the bow with all his might but the bow would not budge an inch. The king and princess Sita watched each one of them fail on after another until no one in the room was left. Sita was confused but also thankful that she would not have to get married with someone with greed. She sighed and turned around, maybe she would never get married to someone. She may never find her love. She could hope she would find someone who could give her the same happiness as her beloved God Vishnu. In those few moments when she had lost hope there was a bang. The door to the palace had opened. Sita turned to see a Rishi, Muni Vishwamitra, walking in with 2 handsome princes. She watched as all the heads turned around to look at him. There were two men by his side. They arrived in plain brahmin clothes with their bow and arrows tucked neatly behind their backs. Her father eagerly greeted all three men since he knew the older man to be Sage Vishwamitra. Maharaj Janak welcomes them and offers suitable seats for the Rishi and his 2 disciples. Sita is was so happy and mesmerized to see the most beautiful man ever.

Sita remembers seeing the 2 princes at the palace gardens, pushpa vatika, earlier in the morning. They were there collecting flowers for their Guru for his Pooja. Sita herself at that time, was going with her sisters and friends to the Gauri Mata temple that morning to pray to the Devi for a successful Swayamvara and a happy married life. The older prince, who walked with muni Vishwamitra had a well-proportioned body, bright, sharp lovely eyes. Skin so flawless and tanned and lips as soft and pink as a lotus. Looking at him made time stop for Sita. It was like in her old world of grey, a pop of color had come. The pop of color was the same as Lord Vishnu had shown her in her dreams. It was as if she was saved from everything just by looking at him. A person, so far from greed, pride and pomp and having all the virtues and values, Sita felt she is finally close to happiness. Her breath hitched in her throat and no words came out. She could only stare as this man walked through the door, now sitting beside his Guru very respectfully. The sage introduced the young men as Rama and Lakshmana, princes of Ayodhya. "Rama" was his name. Apparently, they had just come from after completing a big yagna. Sita could tell that they weren't here for her though. She felt disappointed, she had gotten her hopes up but they had crashed. As she turned back, a piece of the conversation caught her ear. "Would your pupil like to participate in this test? None of the other participants have been able to win and I don't want my daughter to be left without a spouse. So, will he participate?" King Janak asked Rishi Vishwamitra. The sage looked thoughtful but then said he would ask Rama. Sita tried





listening but all she could see was Rama's head shaking in disagreement. She almost collapsed as her heart sank. "I don't have my parents' blessings so I don't know how I'll be able to participate." "Rama, when your father told me to teach you and help you grow, he gave me full responsibility over you so what I say goes as if it were your parents saying it." Rama thought and then agreed. Sita felt a rush of happiness. She was filled with energy and longing.

As Rama walked towards the bow Sita prayed once again but this time, for Rama's victory so that she could get married to Rama. She hoped that he would succeed, if not him then who would she get married to? She was so captivated by him. She knew that no one else would be able to woo her. She watched with eyes full of hope as Rama reached his hand out to the table with the bow. But before he touched the bow, he prayed. He prayed to Lord Shiva, the god of that bow and prayed with complete devotion. He focused on nothing but his God. He opened his eyes feeling refreshed. He then reached out his hand to the bow and gripped it for a second. Everyone in the room went silent watching with curious eyes. Gasps filled the room as Rama picked the bow up and into the air as if it weighed nearly nothing. He kept it in the air for all to see. Shouts escaped the room. Some shouted arrogantly to see whether he could string the bow as well, while others kept quiet in sincere admiration. Some clapped and smiled, clearly impressed by Rama's show of strength and devotion. The king smiled and clapped and looked up at his daughter only to find her smiling and rushing down the stairs from the balcony with garlands in her hands. Sita had felt such a rush of happiness she couldn't contain her excitement anymore. She ran as fast as she could to her father with open hands. Sita watched Rama bounce the bow a couple of times and then set it down.

Rama took one end of the bow and raised it up. He then took the tightly wrapped string from the bottom and attempted to raise it to the top. It was just reachable. Only a few centimeters apart from the top of the bow until... CRACK- The bow split through the middle. The gold shimmer from the handle escaped and the room was left speechless. Rama looked up towards the king looking worried. This was no ordinary bow; this was the **Shiv Dhanush**. There's no way the king would forgive a huge mistake like that. But to his surprise he couldn't see an ounce of sadness or disappointment on his face. Instead, he saw a proud and happy king who was ecstatic with joy. "Here stands before you the fiancée of my daughter Sita. Prince Rama of Ayodhya you may take my daughter's hand in marriage after your amazing show of strength and devotion." The king paused and looked towards all of the disappointed competitors and said, "the reason Rama won today is not because of pure strength. It was because of his devotion and honesty. He didn't think of anything else while asking God for help and that is why he won. Even if he did break the bow, it wasn't on purpose. If you all had pure intentions, this bow would feel as light as a feather."

The king then looked towards his daughter Sita and Rama. They were standing side by side looking into each other's eyes. Sita was in a trance of love while Rama was captivated by Sita's unmatched charm. Music started playing and the atmosphere turned happy. The sun's beams showed through the doorways and the birds started chirping. The servants brought out trays of flowers and looked towards the two people. The king looked towards Sita and whispered "I wish you the very best my daughter" He then looked towards Rama, "My blessings and wish you all the best, Rama." With that Rama and Sita put the garlands on each other's necks, smiling all the while. Sita watched as Rama tied the garland around her neck in complete admiration. Rama watched as Sita tied the garland around his neck following her movements with his eyes as if they were meant to connect. This happiness was written in the stars for both of them. Rama took Sita's soft hands into his own and walked down the hall. Flowers showered from above and everyone was smiling. It was as if it was the most perfect painted picture.

However, everyone knows that good things never last long. Before the music even stopped a loud crack like thunder sounded. A mysterious black shadow-like portal appeared in the middle of the room. Out came an odd man that held an axe. He was breathing heavily, clearly angry about something. He looked around frantically until his eyes landed on Rama. He walked up towards Rama and shouted in his face. "How dare you! How dare you break the Shiv Dhanush! That was my guru's bow! Who are you to touch it! How dare you! You shall feel wrath because of what you've done! You will die at my hands as payment for what you've done!" Rama didn't look the least bit shocked. He looked calm and composed. "I am truly very sorry for breaking the Shiv Dhanush. However, it was a mistake. I didn't do it on purpose. I meant to string the bow in order to win Sita's hand in marriage" This clearly didn't help the man's anger

"My name is **Parashuraam** and that was my guru's bow!" Rama looked surprised at this "Oh great Parashuraam. I have heard great things about you. Please don't be mad at me." Parashuraam was still so mad that decided to do something about it. He ran up to Rama and tried hacking his axe at him. However, he couldn't move.





It was as if his body willed him not to do it. He looked towards Rama and was shocked at what he saw. In front of him stood not Rama but the great and holy Vishnu. The one who protects the entire universe. The one who looks over the good and bad. The almighty power of the universe. The God of gods, **Devadi Deva**, the one who resides underwater with **Shesh Naag**. He immediately went on his knees. He looked up at his god completely understanding what had just happened. Before him stood a reincarnation of Vishnu himself. He teared up while whispering apologies. He asked for forgiveness as he didn't know that it was Vishnu. "Even if it wasn't I, who stood here you mustn't get your anger into your head. You must have control over your emotions and understand the situation.", "Rama went on to console Parashuraam lovingly, by saying, Oh great Sage, I am just a simple Rama, but you are Parashu-Raam, who is also an incarnation of **Bhagawan Vishnu!** Kindly calm down and bless Sita and myself as we enter holy matrimony."

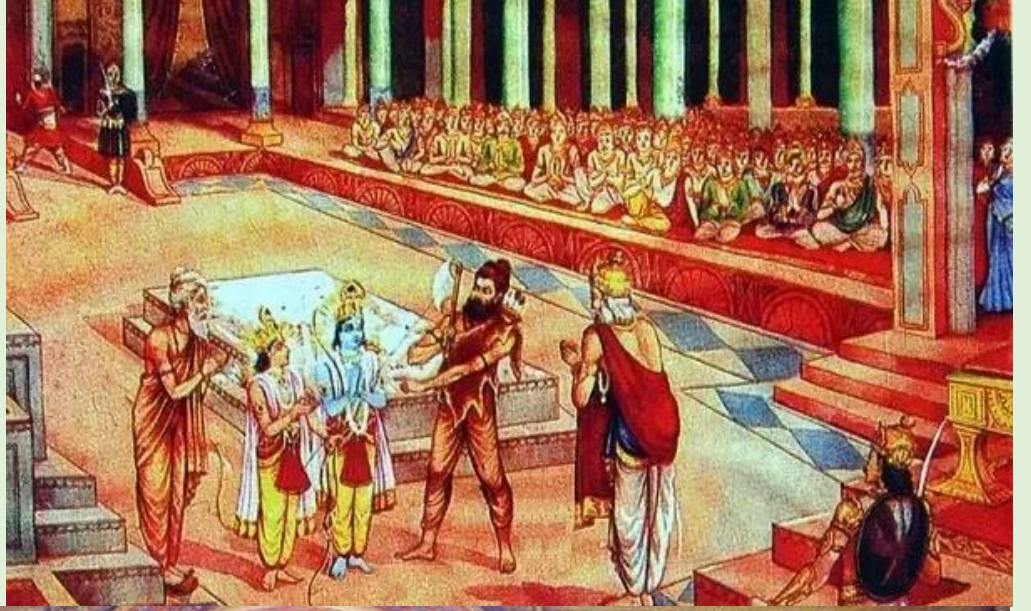
Parashuraam looked understanding. He nodded and truly appreciated Vishnu's wise words. As he got up from the ground the world around him changed. He wasn't in front of Vishnu anymore but in front of Rama. It was like he was transported into another world because he was stuck in the moment as before. Nothing had changed. He looked up towards Rama and quietly bowed. He apologized deeply to both him and Sita for his rudeness. He then walked back to his portal. Rama smiled. He knew what had happened just now and was happy Parashuraam understood his mistake. As the room went silent everyone was confused about what had happened. But before long the music started up again and the flowers were shooting around. No one understood what had happened just then except for Sita. She already knew that Rama was special. She needed no explanation from him because she saw him for who he really was.

As the picture was painted again it was more vibrant and had more movement than the last "perfect" painting. It was as if it was painted in the stars!



bhārgavadaravināśaka rāma |
śrīmadayōdhyāpālaka rāma ||
rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma |
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ||

भार्गवदर्पविनाशक राम ।
श्रीमदयोध्यापालक राम ॥
राम राम जय राजा राम ।
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥





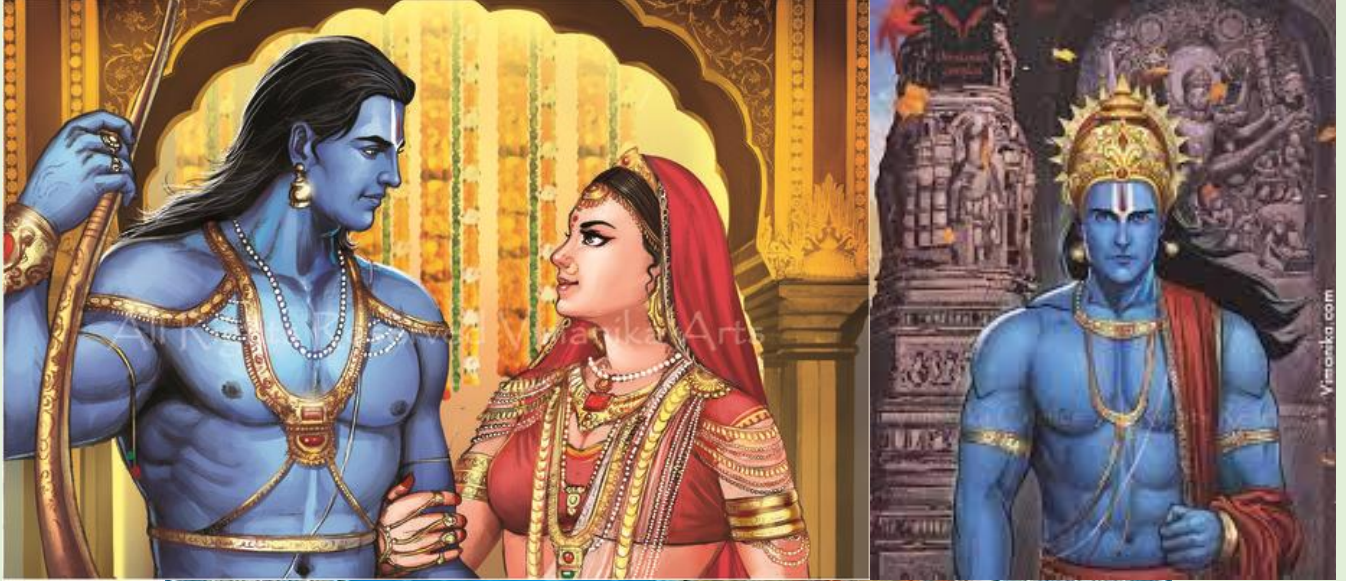


॥ ayōdhyākāṇḍaḥ ॥

agaṇitaguṇagaṇabhūṣita rāma ।
avanītanayākāmita rāma ।
rākāchandrasamānana rāma ।

॥ अयोध्याकाण्डः ॥

अगणितगुणगणभूषित राम ।
अवनीतनयाकामित राम ।
राकाचन्द्रसमानन राम ।





pitrvākyāśritakānana rāma ।

पितृवाक्याश्रितकानन राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: CHINMAYI GANNAMARAJU

TOPIC NAME: RAMA DECIDES TO TAKE TO THE FOREST TO KEEP FATHER'S PROMISE TO KAIKEYI

Although King Dasaratha was the beloved King of Ayodhya, he no longer wanted to rule over the kingdom as he grew older. He wished to see one of his sons become king in his lifetime and decided that Prince Rama would be the best fit as his successor, as the people of Ayodhya loved Rama for being loyal, kind and understanding. King Dasaratha held a meeting with all his ministers and consulted them on whether it is wise to crown Rama as king. All the ministers unanimously agreed that Rama should become the next King of Ayodhya. With great pride and joy, Dasaratha then announced to all the people of Ayodhya that Rama would be the next king of Ayodhya. The preparations and celebrations for this joyous event started immediately, as everyone celebrated.

However, Manthara, Kaikeyi's maid, was dismayed about Rama's coronation. Since Manthara was very close to Kaikeyi, she felt jealous that Kousalya's son, Rama, was becoming king and not Kaikeyi's son, Bharata. Manthara entered Kaikeyi's chamber to deliver the news of Rama's coronation to the queen. Kaikeyi was overjoyed to hear the news that her stepson would be crowned king of Ayodhya, as she treated Rama no less than her son, Bharata. However, Manthara poisoned Kaikeyi's mind with evil thoughts. Manthara warned Kaikeyi that her son Bharata would become just a servant to Rama once he became king and that Kousalya would hold higher status than her in the eyes of Dasaratha. Fear consumed Kaikeyi's mind as she spiralled into dark thoughts about how Kousalya and Rama would receive all the attention while she and Bharata would be cast aside. As Kaikeyi despaired over the decision, Manthara proposed a nefarious plan. She reminded Kaikeyi that she could ask two boons of Dasaratha because she had saved his life many years ago in battle. Manthara told Kaikeyi to use the boons now, one to crown Bharata as king and the other to exile Rama from the kingdom.

The day before Rama's coronation, Dasaratha came to Kaikeyi's room to spend time with her; however, he was surprised to see that Kaikeyi had thrown away all her ornaments and had donned simple attire. He asked Kaikeyi what was upsetting her, but she would not answer. Desperate to console Kaikeyi's sorrow, Dasaratha begged Kaikeyi to tell him what had happened. Kaikeyi then asked for her two boons, one to crown Bharata as the king of Ayodhya and the other to exile Rama from the kingdom for 14 years. Dasaratha was stunned; he could not believe his ears. He pleaded with Kaikeyi to ask for anything else, but Kaikeyi would not budge. Unable to return on his promise, Dasaratha fell to the floor in agony of having to exile his beloved son Rama, whom everyone cherishes and praises.

Kaikeyi summoned Rama to her chamber. Once Rama entered the room, Dasaratha realized he could no longer look his son in the eyes. Rama was quite disturbed to see his father in such anguish and asked his stepmother what had happened to cause his father such tremendous pain. Kaikeyi seized the opportunity to tell Rama about the two boons that Dasaratha had promised to grant her and her wishes for Rama to be exiled from the kingdom. Rama listened to Kaikeyi patiently and did not have a single shred of sorrow in his heart when he heard the news. Rama was instead happy that his brother Bharata was going to become king and did not hold any remorse in his heart towards Dasaratha, Kaikeyi or Bharata. Rama knew the importance of keeping a promise, and he never went back on his word, so he did not find any problem with leaving the kingdom to fulfil his father's promise to Kaikeyi. On the very day of his coronation, Rama abandoned his jewels, ornaments and expensive clothing. Rama dressed as a hermit and was ready to spend the next fourteen years of his life in the forest. Kousalya, Lakshmana and Sita were all very agitated to hear the news. Lakshmana and Sita pleaded with Rama to accompany him in his life in the forest because they could not live without him. After much convincing, Rama agreed to have them accompany him. The entirety of Ayodhya grieved Rama's departure; however, Rama, as untroubled as ever, took blessings from his mothers and father and left for the forest.

After Rama had left for the forest, Bharata found out what his mother had done. Bharata was incredibly angry with his mother and refused to take to the throne as he believed it was Rama's place to serve as king of Ayodhya. Dasaratha endured much more agony and suffering in the following days and eventually succumbed to





heartbreak from being separated from Rama. After Dasaratha's death, Kaikeyi realized her grave mistake and grieved over Dasaratha's death and the absence of Rama. The three queens, Bharata and Shatrughna, went to the forest to look for Rama and to ask him to return to Ayodhya. Once they found them, Bharata and Shatrughna fell at Rama's feet and asked for forgiveness. Bharata broke the news to Rama about Dasaratha's death and pleaded with Rama to return and rule Ayodhya. However, Rama refused, as Dasaratha's death would have been meaningless if he went back to Ayodhya. But Bharata was also stubborn and would not agree to become king. Finally, they came to the agreement that Bharata would rule Ayodhya in place of Rama for fourteen years. Bharata asked Rama for his padukas, as he said they would reign in Ayodhya before Rama's return. Rama agreed, and Bharata accepted them from Rama's feet and put them on his head, a sign of respect and reverence for his elder brother, before returning to Ayodhya.

Author;



Chinmayi is a 16-year-old student studying in AP. She is very passionate about Hinduism and religious activities and frequently participates in activities hosted by SVBF. She is also very interested in music, playing three instruments, violin, alto saxophone and kanjira. Chinmayi is also very active, as she plays badminton and is a swimmer.



priyaguhavinivēditapada rāma ।
tatksālitanijamṛdupada rāma ।

प्रियगुहविनिवेदितपद राम ।
तत्क्षालितनिजमृदुपद राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: SIDDHANTH NANDA

TOPIC NAME: GUHA PAYS RESPECT AND PROVIDES HOSPITALITY

Rama, Sita and Lakshmana crossed river Tamasa along with Sumantra and came up to the banks of river Ganga. They all spent time admiring the beauty of river Ganga and later, Rama picked a spot to rest for the night under a tree. As Rama was sitting down, the chieftain of the tribe, Guha, came up to him and welcomed him. Guha had a lot of love and respect towards Rama and the royal family. Guha asked all of them to accept his hospitality and said that it was his good fortune to have them as his guests. He assured them that for all 14 years, they could happily stay in his region and would have everything that they needed.

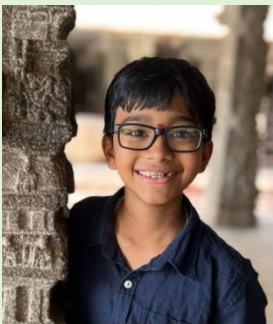
Hearing this, Rama said that he had to keep up his promise to live in the forest for 14 years and lead a simple life. Rama agreed to accept his hospitality and told Guha that he will be happy with simple food and will rest for a night. Rama also told Guha that he would leave his father's horses with him and asked him to protect and feed them.

That night, Guha, Sumantra and Lakshmana did not sleep. They spent time talking about how Rama and Sita had to sleep on the grassy floor though they belonged to royal families and were thinking about how sad their parents might be.

In the morning, as Rama, Sita and Lakshmana were getting ready to leave, they asked Guha to make a boat big enough to cross the river, Ganga. Meanwhile, Rama told Sumantra to go back to Ayodhya and serve the king. Rama also asked Lakshmana to go back and take care of his parents. But Lakshmana refused to go back.

Rama thanked Guha for his hospitality, helped Sita get on to the boat and took leave.

Author:



Siddhant Nanda, a Grade 5 student, enjoys reading books and finds Ramayana very interesting. He also likes gaming and building Lego.







AUTHOR: PRAMIT MALEMAT

TOPIC NAME: BOATMAN'S LOVE FOR RAMA, CROSSES GANGA

Rama, Lakshmana, and Sita were all exiled from Ayodhya, so they traveled to the banks of the river Ganga, accompanied by Sumanta, who was a minister at the Dasharatha court. The boatmen who saw the royal chariot that had brought Rama and then others carried the news to Guha, who quickly discovered who these people were. He rushed to greet the prince, offering him and his family their preferred food and drink, excellent beds, and all the hospitality that could be provided; however, Rama declined these offers, claiming that he was currently living an ascetic and self-disciplined lifestyle. As a result, he chose to drink only Ganga water and sleep under a tree. Guha kept an eye on Rama while he was staying in his village, staying awake all night.

When Rama and Sita awoken from their slumber the next morning, the three of them plan to cross the banks of the Ganges to reach the other side. Rama seeks Guha's assistance in crossing the Ganges. However, Guha couldn't bear the fact that Rama was leaving him while he was doing this! He's in tears because Rama is about to board the raft and so he exclaims to Lord Rama. "Why don't you change your plans and come here exclusively? Take a look around! We're surrounded by a lovely lawn/forest"! There's a lovely river that runs through the forest! There is plenty of food available in this area and you will always have Sita with you! Why can't you spend the next fourteen years with us? Why do you want to go to an unknown place and suffer?" Lord Rama was moved by Guha's devotion when he heard this but he is aware, however, that he has a mission to complete. Rama praised Guha and promised to pay him another visit. After his prayers in the morning, he asked Guha to have someone ferry them across the river.

Rama was contemplating how to say goodbye to Guha without upsetting his feelings, and so he said "Guha, "Oh My dearest Guha! I'm so moved by your unconditional love and devotion to me! The way you did service to me the whole of last night was indeed unmatched and impressive! However, Guha, you should remember one thing: Only if there is a small separation, will there be the continuity of our healthy relationship with love and compassion. If I'm here all the time, you'll get bored seeing my face and I might also feel the same eventually over the years! Moreover, my father, King Dasharata is not satisfied with having just four sons, he wants more sons! Hence, he has sent me to the forest to bring three more of my brothers! Guha, now, you've become my fourth brother! I'll have to go and bring two more of our brothers! Hence, I request you to help me in achieving this wish of my father!" Guha burst into tears of joy upon hearing Rama accept him as his own brother! He couldn't believe his ears! Guha thinks to himself, "Me? How can I be Rama's brother? What qualifications do I have?" Rama senses Guha's emotions and hugs him with all his divine love and compassion. Guha was rendered speechless and burst into tears of joy! This was Rama's greatest gift to Guha.

In accordance to Rama's request, Guha summoned his boatman Kevata to take Rama, Sita and Lakshmana across the river in his boat. Kevata, cleverly persuaded Rama to have his holy feet washed by him before boarding the boat, citing his supposed fear that the boat would be transformed into a woman. As per his knowledge, Rama stepped on a rock and turned it into a woman, Ahalya Devi. Rama appreciated his devotion to him, and the three of them sail forward and arrive on the other side of the river, thus proceeding towards Bharadwaja Rishi's ashrama.



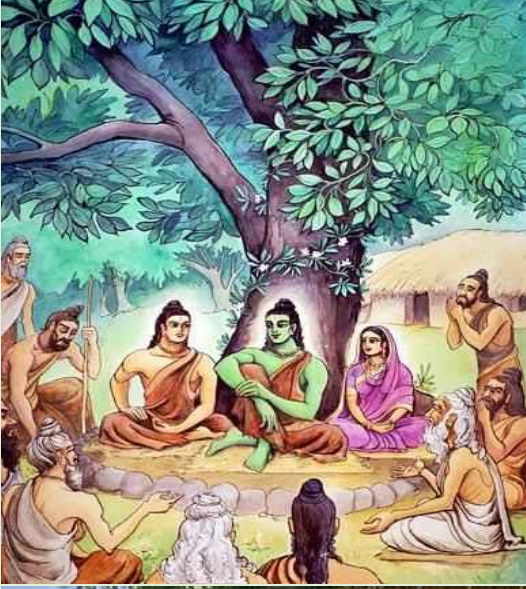
Author:

Hi, my name is Pramit, a 10th grader who attends St. Francis Xavier Secondary school. Some of my hobbies include reading, coding, swimming and basketball.



bharadvājamukhānandaka rāma |
chitrakūṭādrinikētaṇa rāma | 30 |

भरद्वाजमुखानन्दक राम ।
चित्रकूटाद्रिनिकेतन राम । 30 ।

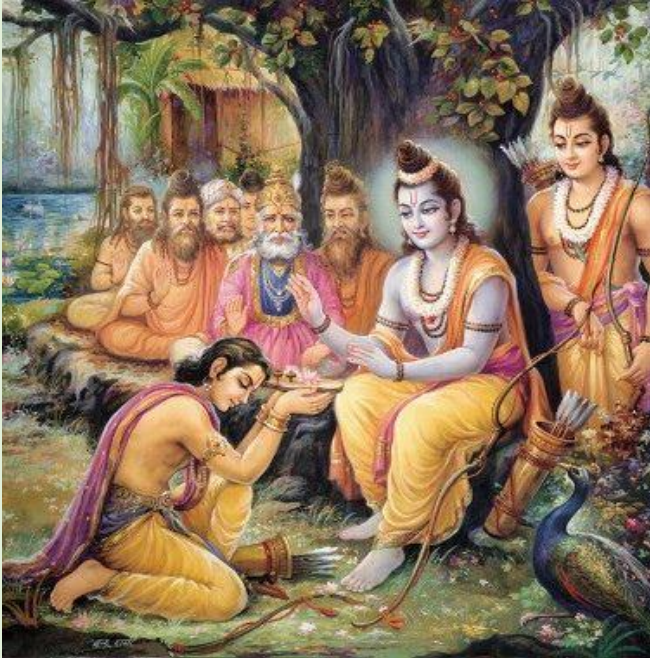
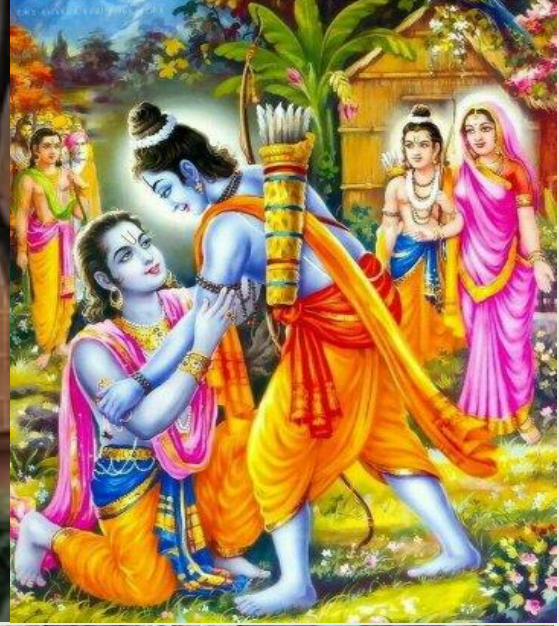


daśarathasantatachintita rāma ।
kaikēyītanayārpita rāma । (tanayārthita)
virachitanijapitrkarmaka rāma ।
bharatārpitanijapāduka rāma ॥

rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ।
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ॥

दशरथसन्ततचिन्तित राम ।
कैकेयीतनयार्पित राम । (तनयार्थित)
विरचितनिजपितृकर्मक राम ।
भरतार्पितनिजपादुक राम ॥

राम राम जय राजा राम ।
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥





AUTHOR NAME: HARIPRIYA RADHAKRISHNAN

TOPIC NAME: BHARATA MEETS RAMA AT CHITRAKUTA; UPSET ABOUT DEMISE OF FATHER; PROVIDES PADUKA TO BHARATA; BHARATA INSTALLS RAMA PADUKA AND CONDUCTS ADMINISTRATION

In Ayodhya Kanda of the great epic Ramayana, we learn about the greatness and virtue of Bharata. After completing the final rites of his father, Bharata set out with his escort (consisting of Maharishi Vashishta, courtiers, ministers and a small army for protection against criminals and forest animals), determined to find his beloved brother and to convince him to return to Ayodhya and rule the kingdom of Kosala. On the way, he was received by Guha, who, despite treating them with complete hospitality, had doubts about Bharata's motive to meet Rama. However, after spending time with him, Guha realised Bharata's true intentions and told him about Rama's stay at his place. When he was showing the bed Rama slept in, Bharata took one look at it and fainted. After returning back to his senses, he sobbed continuously, rousing the sorrow of those around him. The next day, Bharata and his entire company crossed the river Ganga with the help of Guha and his tribespeople, and visited Maharishi Bharadwaja's ashram. On his arrival, the maharishi asked Bharata if he intended to harm Rama, causing immeasurable grief to the prince. When he replied that it grieves him terribly to be thought of in such a negative light by a great maharishi, and that he only wants to convince Rama to return to the kingdom to rule, Maharishi Bharadwaja informed Bharata that he never doubted Bharata and only asked to strengthen the fame of the devoted brother. Bharata then introduced his three mothers to the maharishi; whilst speaking highly and with utter love and devotion about Sumitra and Kaushalya, he spoke harshly about his own mother Kaikeyi, which led to the maharishi chiding him for speaking wrongly of his mother, and explaining that Rama's exile was not Kaikeyi's mistake, and that this will bring endless joy and good to the universe. He then informed Bharata of Rama's stay in Chitrakuta mountain and the exact route to reach his abode.

After taking leave of the maharishi, the entourage finally reached Chitrakuta. Ordering the others to stay behind, Bharata and Shatrughna went ahead. Meanwhile, back in their ashram, Rama had heard the commotion of the army, and had asked Lakshmana to check if everything was alright. Lakshmana, upon seeing Bharata leading the army, came to the conclusion that Bharata had come to harm or arrest Rama, and declared in anger that he would destroy Bharata's army, Kaikeyi and, despite his love for Bharata, he would kill him too. Rama pacified him by explaining that Bharata probably wanted to meet them, and that he had no desire to rule a kingdom, especially if it meant one of his dear brothers would die. When he added that he would ask Bharata to hand over the kingdom to Lakshmana, if that's what he wished, Lakshmana felt ashamed and realized his mistake. Bharata and Shatrughna make their way to the ashram, with Bharata talking excitedly to his brother about how he can't wait to see Rama. However, the moment his eyes fell upon his divine brother, Bharata was at a loss of words, and simply muttered "Brother!" before falling at the feet of Rama, and Shatrughna followed suit. After a loving emotional exchange between the four beloved brothers, the death of Dasharatha was revealed to Rama. The exiled prince fainted immediately and, upon regaining consciousness, wept inconsolably and informed Seetha and Lakshmana of this horrid news. It is said that the heartbroken sobs of the four brothers and Seetha were heard echoing throughout the mountain. After emotionally stabilizing himself, Rama, along with Lakshmana, offered tarpana to his late father. He then went on to receive all three of his mothers lovingly.

The next day, Bharata and Rama had a debate in front of the entire assembly. Bharata explained in his speech how at loss he was without Rama, and that the kingdom needs him to regain stability, earning applause from everyone. However, Rama retorted that Bharata was quite capable of ruling the kingdom, and that he also had the assistance of many wise and experienced ministers and royal advisors. In addition, he mentioned how one should not do anything to bring disrespect to their parents, and that he did not wish to dishonor his father by breaking his word and returning to Ayodhya before the end of his exile. With inputs and arguments given by several ministers and Maharishi Vashishta, the debate came to an end when everyone accepted, though with immense pain, that Rama's decision to honor his father's order was correct and that he was to stay in exile for 14 years. However, Bharata was distraught and vowed to fast until death if Rama doesn't return. Immediately, Rama chided his brother for making a wrong vow that is not worthy of a kshatriya to behave in such a way. He then tells Bharata to touch him and drink water to purify himself (one should take note of the fact that Rama is a Satpurusha, and the greatness





of satpurushas can purify one's sins). Finally, Bharata came to accept the fact that Rama was not going to return to Ayodhya, but declared that he would not rule his brother's kingdom, and instead decided to place padukas worn by his brother on the throne. He requested Rama to place his feet on the golden padukas he brought from Ayodhya, and Rama obliged. Bharata took another vow that, if Rama didn't return immediately after his fourteen years of exile ended, he would enter fire. Rama agreed, and bid his farewells to all that entered his ashram. Bharata placed Rama's padukas on his head and left Chitrakuta. On entering the city of Ayodhya, Bharata felt desolate and asked for the permission of Maharishi Vashishta to live in Nandigrama (a village in Kosala) until the return of Rama. Upon his acceptance, Bharata and Shatrughna both placed Rama's padukas on the throne in Nandigrama and ordered a white canopy to be placed over them, just like it would be done if Rama were actually there. That night, Bharata remembered how Rama would be sleeping on the floor and, because he never wanted to be higher than his brother, he dug a hole in the ground and slept in it, and did the same for every night of Rama's exile. Bharata, despite still being in charge of the kingdom's affairs, lived his life as Rama was living in exile, in a hermit-like manner. The renowned Bharata remains a widely celebrated and worshipped character from the Ramayana, and is thought of as the embodiment of pure love, complete devotion and humility.

Sources:

Main: Dhruva Jnanam

Other: Stories told by my family and the pdf version of the book "Ramayana retold by C. Rajagopalachari"



Short intro about author:

Haripriya Radhakrishnan is a Grade 10 student in Mississauga, and is part of the Purna Vidya group at the SVBF temple. Over the past, she has helped organize the program for Shankara Jayanti, volunteered for Maharudram and Kumkumarchana events and contributed to the Jnana Parampara newsletter. Her hobbies include reading, playing the piano, playing chess and creative writing, as well as researching and debating about world issues. She had a lot of fun writing a small part of the Ayodhya Kanda from Ramayana in her own words, especially as she loves the beautiful relationship between the four brothers in this great Indian epic. She hopes to get more opportunities to participate in similar enlightening and enriching experiences in the future.





॥ araṇyakāṇḍaḥ ॥

daṇḍakāvanajanapāvana rāma ।
duṣṭavirādhavināśana rāma ।
śarabhaṅgasutīkṣṇārchita rāma ।

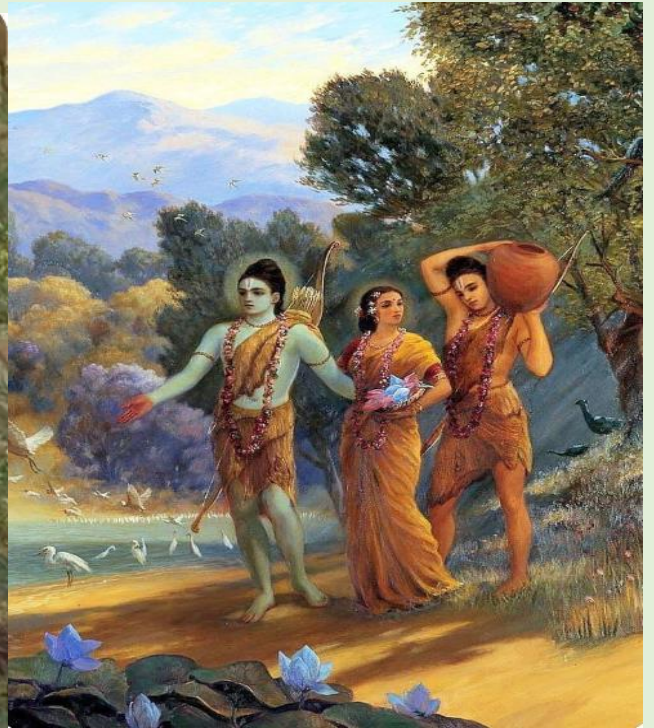
॥ अरण्यकाण्डः ॥

दण्डकावनजनपावन राम ।
दुष्टविराधविनाशन राम ।
शरभङ्गसुतीक्ष्णार्चित राम ।





Living in Dandak Aranya Forest was not easy!





agastyānugrahavardita rāma ।
ḡḡhrādhipasamsēvita rāma ।
pañchavaṡṡitaṡasusthita rāma । 40 ।

अगस्त्यानुग्रहवर्दित राम ।
गृध्राधिपसंसेवित राम ।
पञ्चवटीतटसुस्थित राम । 40 ।



Maharishi Agastya muni
and
Rishika Lopamudra

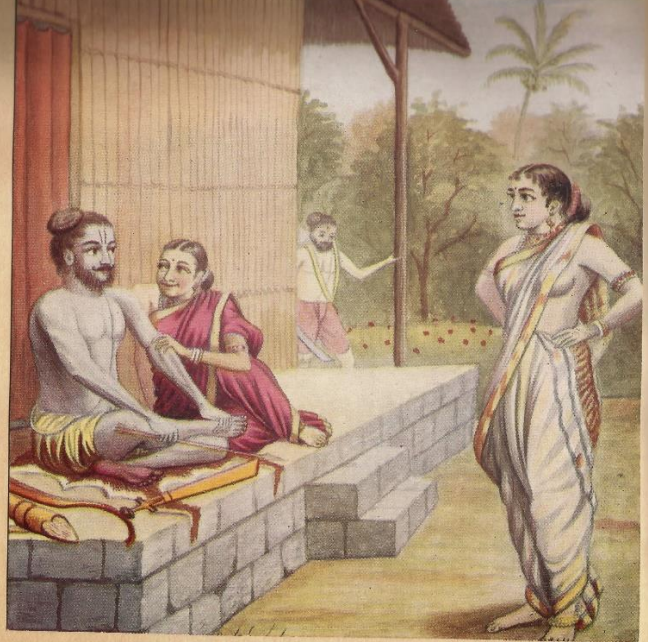


Eagle King Sampathi with his
brother Jatayu trying to fly towards
the Sun



śūrpaṅkhārttividhāyaka rāma ।
kharadūṣaṅamukhasūdaka rāma ।

शूर्पणखार्त्तिविधायक राम ।
खरदूषणमुखसूदक राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: SIDDHANTH NANDA

TOPIC NAME: SHURPANAKHA INTRUSION; SHURPANAKHA PUNISHED BY LAKSHMANA

Rama, Sita and Lakshmana built an ashrama in Panchavati and were living there happily. One morning, they were walking through the forest to river Godavari to bathe and do their morning prayers. On their way back, they were thinking about their brother Bharata and his noble nature and were missing him dearly.

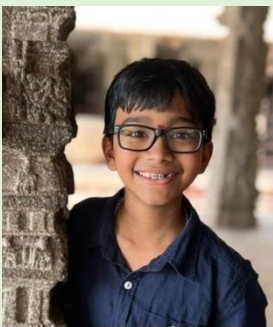
Meanwhile, a demoness named Shurpanakha was roaming through the forest. She was the sister of the Rakshasa king and warrior Ravana (King of Lanka). Her other brothers were Khara, Dhushana, Kumbhakarna and Vibhishana.

While passing through Panchavati, Shurpanakha saw the handsome brothers. She decided to hide her demoness look and took the form of a beautiful woman and approached Rama and introduced herself by saying her name and that she was the princess of the region. She asked Rama, who he was and what he was doing in Panchavati. Rama responded to her.

Impressed by Rama's response and his looks, Shurpanakha asked him to marry her, to which Rama said that he was already married to Sita so he cannot marry her. Rama told her that she could ask Lakshmana about it. Lakshmana, thinking his brother was trying to tease him said, why would you want to become a slave's wife by marrying me? Rama is the one suitable for a princess like you. She again goes to Rama, and this time, threatens him saying she will kill Sita, so he can marry her.

As Shurpanakha charged towards Sita to harm her, Lakshmana lunged forward and cut off her nose. Outraged and insulted, Shurpanakha ran out to her brothers Khara and Dhushana with a loud cry. She complained about what had happened to her. Her brothers were extremely enraged about this incident and decided to teach a lesson to Rama and Lakshmana.

Author:



Siddhanth Nanda, a Grade 5 student, enjoys reading books and finds Ramayana very interesting. He also likes gaming and building Lego.



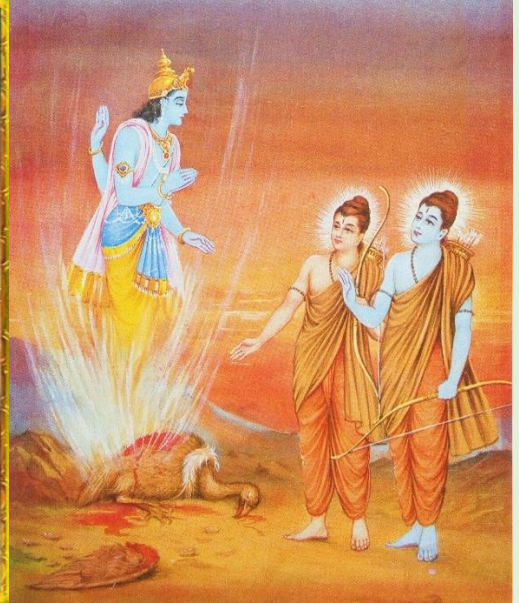
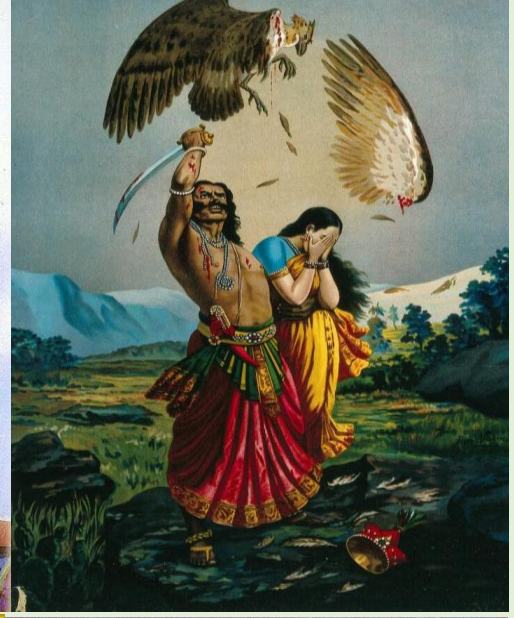
sītāpriyahariṇānuga rāma ।
mārīchārtikṛtāsuga rāma ।

सीताप्रियहरिणानुग राम ।
मारीचार्तिकृताशुग राम ।



vinaṣṭasītānvēṣaka rāma ।
gṛdhrādhipagatidāyaka rāma ।

विनष्टसीतान्वेषक राम ।
गृध्राधिपगतिदायक राम ।





AUTHOR NAME: ABHIGNA CHETHAN

TOPIC NAME: RAMA GOES SEARCHING FOR SITA; FINDS DYING JATAYU; JATAYU ANTAH-KRIYA

Rama falls to his knees. His beloved wife was abducted. The sorrow rushed through his veins as the anger arose from within. The world seemed as if it had come to an end. Rama let out cries of despair that made the mountains tremble with fear. Lakshmana watched from the side with grief in his heart. The brothers mourned until there was no longer a tear to shed. They looked around the forest. The place that had once seemed bountiful had also dipped into sorrow. The leaves turned ugly green as they drooped down, and the exotic flowers closed the petals. All the animals were quiet, and the sun hid himself behind the clouds.

When it had seemed as if Dharma was ripped away from humanity, Rama stood tall against the trunk of the gigantic trees and began to search for Sita. The brothers set foot to find Sita and rescue her.

They searched every mountain, river and forest calling Sita's name aloud, but all their efforts were futile and Sita was not to be found. Rama was growing impatient and no longer being able to bear the pain, asked Lakshmana why he should not destroy this world that has no Dharma within it. Lakshmana with his wise counsel, consoles Rama and fills him with purpose and duty. There was silence throughout the forest and no creature dared to move. However, a group of deers moving south indicated to them that they should pursue in that direction.

The hope in Rama's heart had been restored and he eagerly sprinted through the forest. They passed many miles and glimpsed a creature from afar. The creature was curled against the ground and a river of blood was the only connection from its body to its wing. Rama hurriedly crouched beside the creature which he had soon realized to be the great vulture king, Jatayu. Rama glimpsed into Jatayu's crescent eyes and they soon filled with tears. Though the pain was unbearable, Jatayu was delighted to see Rama, his idol. Rama questioned Jatayu and asked him how he had met this fate. Jatayu, with a heavy heart, recounted the story of his gruesome battle with the king of Lanka.

"He was soaring through the air with a beloved maiden by his side. She looked anxious and I later realized it was mother Sita," Jatayu stated. "Sita looked tortured and was refusing to obey Ravana's command. I couldn't bear to see mother Sita in her state. I intercepted and waged a battle with Ravana. I struck his weapons but he slashed my wings. I fell to the ground only to hear the cries of Sita," Jatayu said as his feeble voice began to fade away. He confessed the rest to Rama. "I did it for my mother and for the sake of you O Rama. Oh how I wish I would have done better," he sobbed. "I am holding my breath for you my lord, to tell you what I know and now that I have seen you I can die in peace," Jatayu said quietly.

Rama brought Jatayu up to his chest and embraced him. "You did your best Jatayu and I am forever grateful. Your courage has led me to Sita's whereabouts and I will finish my mission of bringing her back," Rama replied.

Jatayu used all his might to show a grin. With his body embraced by Sri Rama's hands, Jatayu took his last breath. Rama's tears dripped down his soft cheeks and onto Jatayu's feathers. The clouds began to cry and the sky turned dark. Rama and Lakshmana performed antyah kriya of Jatayu, treating him like their father as they could not perform last rites for King Dasharatha. Later, Rama set south with Lakshman and went to find Sita. He traveled across our land, Bharata, with the good deed of Jatayu in his mind and went on to uncover more adventures.





About the Author

Abhigna Chethan is a 13 year old girl in the 8th grade who has a great interest in the Ramayana. For many years she has been listening to the great tales of Sri Rama, but the Ramanaya in particular has sparked her interest. The amazing adventures and battles that Sri Rama goes through captivate her and she always enjoys listening to this great epic. Abhigna's interests include art, dancing and playing sports.



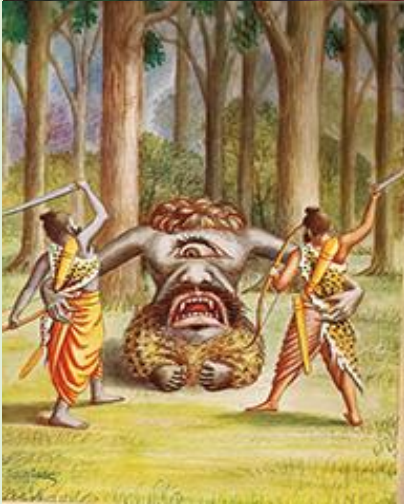


śabarīdattaphalāśana rāma ।
kabandhabāhuchChēdana rāma ॥

शबरीदत्तफलाशन राम ।
कबन्धबाहुच्छेदन राम ॥

rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ।
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ॥

राम राम जय राजा राम ।
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥

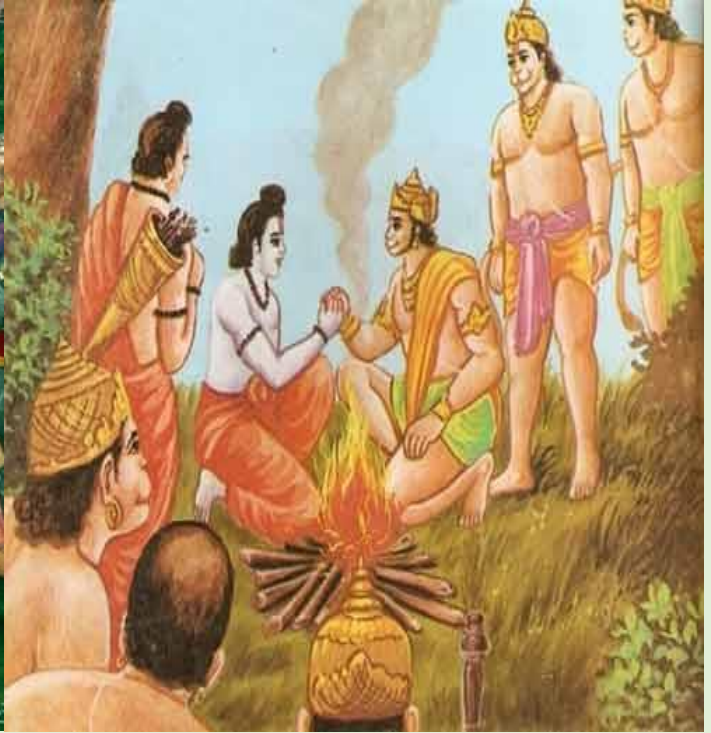
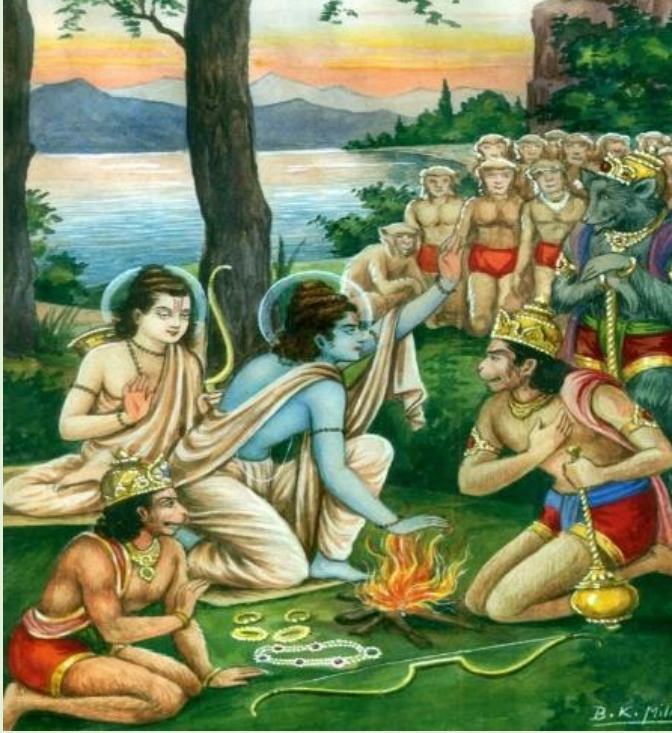
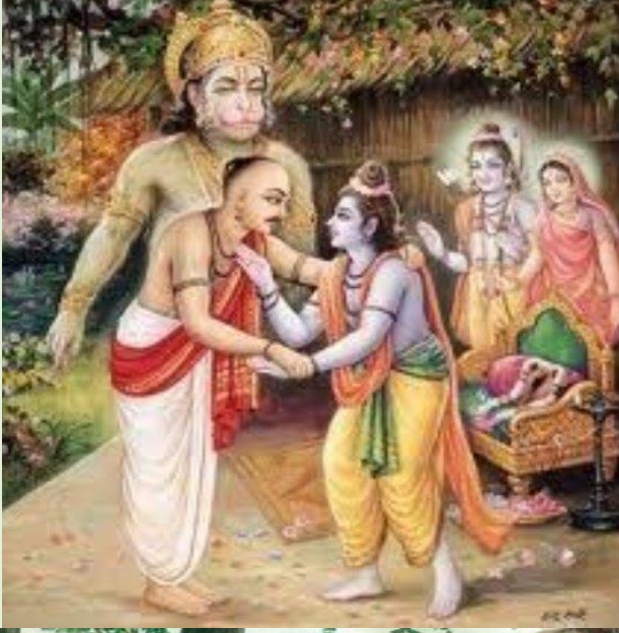


॥ kiṣkindhākāṇḍaḥ ॥

hanumatsēvitaniḥapada rāma ।
natasugrīvābhīṣṭada rāma । 50 ।

॥ किष्किन्धाकाण्डः ॥

हनुमत्सेवितनिजपद राम ।
नतसुग्रीवाभीष्टद राम । 50 ।





AUTHOR NAME: KAAVYA HEGDE

TOPIC NAME: RAMA MEETS HANUMAN; SUGRIVA AND RAMA ARE SWORN TO FRIENDSHIP; VANARAS SHOW SITAS JEWELRY TO RAMA

Rama and Lakshmana proceeded through the forest and reached Rishyamukha mountain range. There were many vanaras, as Sugriva was their leader. Sugriva was hiding in fear of his brother Vaali. When he saw the two brothers coming towards him, he sent his friend Hanuman who is a courageous and highly intelligent vanara to enquire about the identities of the brothers. Looking at the divine face of Rama, Hanuman was in joy and thought Lord Narayana came down on earth. Hanuman introduced himself as one of the ministers of the kingdom of Sugriva and he enquired about the brothers and the reason for them to be in the forest. Rama introduced himself and Lakshmana that they are the sons of king Dasharatha, his exile and abduction of Sita. Hanuman took both the brothers to meet Sugriva.

Sugriva happily welcomed both the brothers and their vow of friendship was solemnized with fire as witness. The alliance with Rama and Sugriva proved to be a fruitful friendship. Entire Vanara community was happy to see the friendship between Rama and Sugriva. Both friends agreed to help each other. Sugriva explained how his brother Vaali abducted his wife Taara and made him run away from his kingdom. Rama was very touched with Sugriva's story and he promised Sugriva that he will help him defeat his brother Vaali and to get his kingdom back. Sugriva was telling how his brother is very brave and it's very difficult to make him loose. Rama tells him not to worry about anything and he will take care of everyone. All vanaras were very happy to hear Rama's promise. Vanaras find a new security for their life.

Sugriva ask Rama to tell his story so that he could help fix his problem. Lakshmana explains to Sugriva and others how they were living for the past 13 years in Dandakaranya forest and how demon king Ravana abducted Sita just before their end of vana vaasa (exile life). Lakshmana continues his story telling how they crossed the bank of Godavari in search of Sita. Everyone was sad to hear the entire story and they started crying looking at Rama missing Sita.

After listening to the story Sugriva remembered a few days back he and his other Vanaras found a set of ornaments falling from the above and he thinks maybe those ornaments must be Sita's, who threw the jewelry down while she was being abducted. He asks Hanuman to bring the ornaments and show it to Rama and Lakshman so that they can recognize it. When Hanuman shows the ornaments, Rama gets very emotional and his eyes get teared up and he asks Lakshmana to check if he can recognize any ornaments that belong to Sita. Lakshmana couldn't recognize any ornaments and Hanuman surprisingly ask Lakshmana the reasons for not remembering the jewelries of Sita. Lakshmana tells Hanuman that he always saw Sita as Goddess and only looked at feet. He never saw closely and expresses his devotion to Sita Devi. He always sees her feet and asks if there are any ornaments of the feet. Hanuman shows Nupura and Lakshmana immediately recognizes and tells that all the ornaments belong to Sita. It was clear to everyone that Ravana abducted Sita. Looking at Rama getting very frustrated and furious, Sugriva and Hanuman assure them to help find Sita. Hearing this Rama gets a bit relieved and tells everyone that he will kill demon Ravana and bring world peace.



Author:

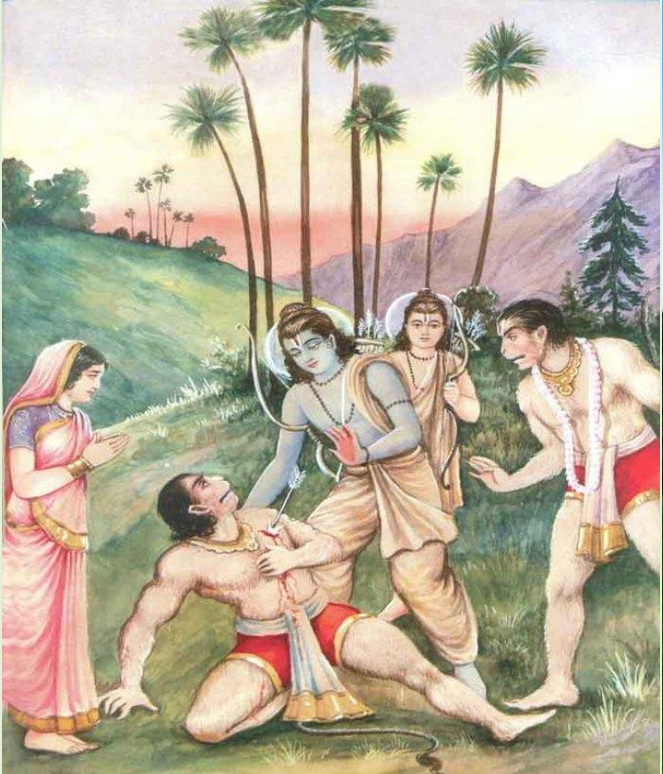
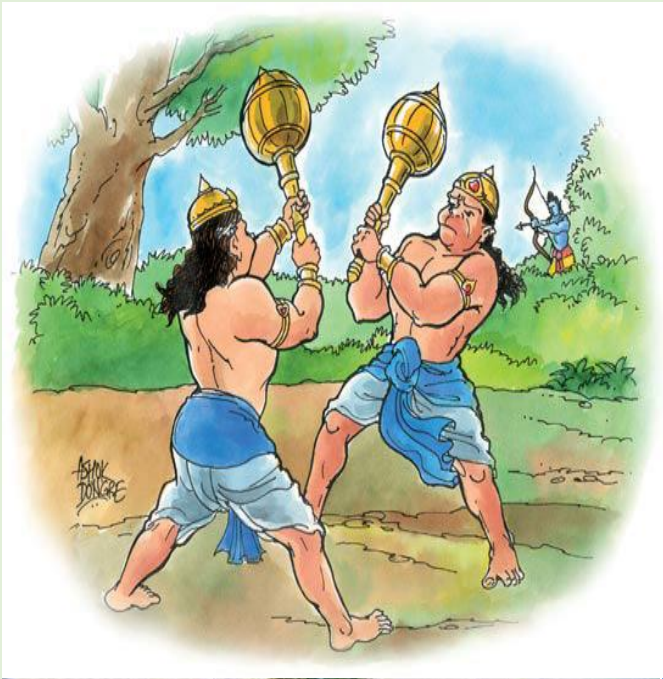
Kaavya is passionate about learning and engaging in activities that can help bring closer to her culture, heritage, and Family. Some of my hobbies are creative writing, dancing, singing, Taekwondo, playing the piano, Mathematics, and Art which includes drawing, and painting.





garvitavālisamhāraka rāma ।

गर्वितवालिसंहारक राम ।

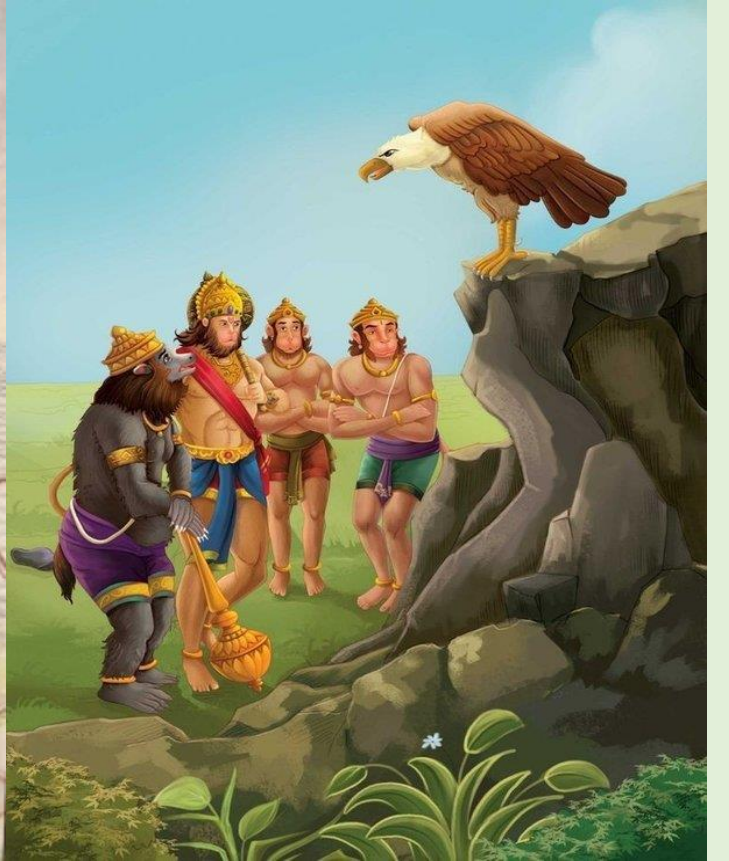
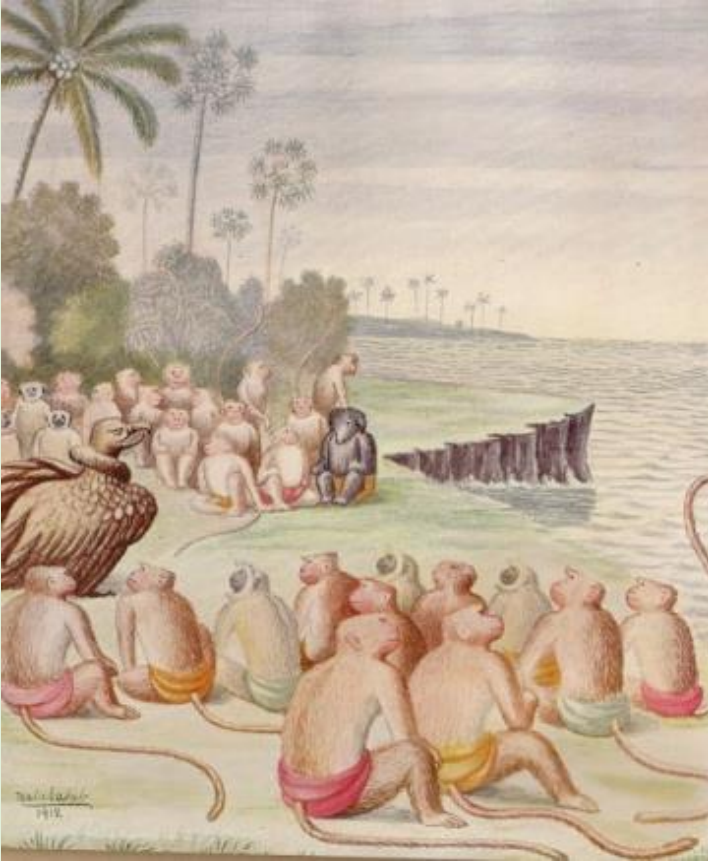


vānaradūtaprēṣaka rāma ।
hitakaralakṣmaṇasaṃyuta rāma ।

वानरदूतप्रेषक राम ।
हितकरलक्ष्मणसंयुत राम ।

rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ।
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ।

राम राम जय राजा राम ।
राम राम जय सीता राम ।



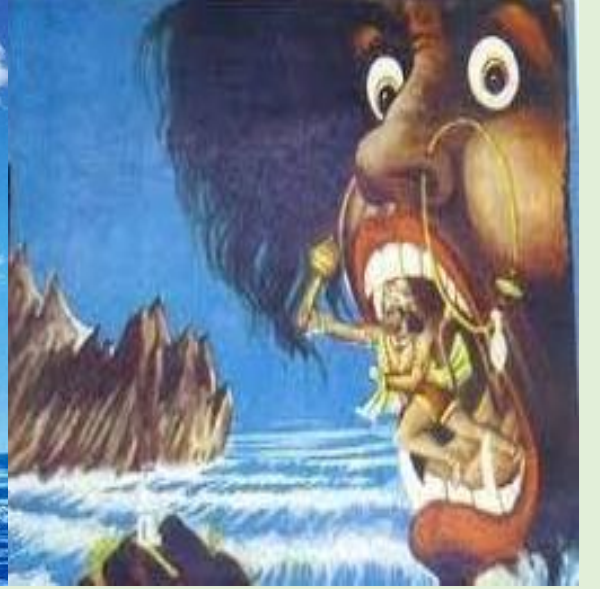


॥ sundarakāṇḍaḥ ॥

kapivarasantatasamṣmṛta rāma ।
tadgativilghnadhvaṃsaka rāma ।

॥ सुन्दरकाण्डः ॥

कपिवरसन्ततसंस्मृत राम ।
तद्गतिविघ्नध्वंसक राम ।





SERIAL # 28 AUTHOR NAME: LAKSHMI SREERAM

TOPIC NAME: VANARAS AND JAMBHAVANTH MOTIVATE HANUMAN; HANUMAN SCANS THE OCEAN AND TAKES A GIANT LEAP;

Rama, Lakshmana and the Vanara army reach the ocean between India and Lanka searching for Sita in vain. Sita had just been kidnapped by Ravana. She dropped some jewelry in the general direction but they still couldn't find her. Rama bumped into Vanaras and that's when he met Sugriva and Hanuman and they continued their quest looking for Sita.

As they approached the ocean they met a bird named Sampati. He was very old and sad. Rama and the Vanaras walked up to him and he started talking. He told them about Ravana who abducted Sita and about his brother Jatayu who tried to stop Ravana but then sadly died. At this point Rama was excited that someone had seen her. He asked him where they went and he said across the ocean to Lanka. He was overjoyed to have known where Sita is but now there was one tiny problem. No one knew how to cross the ocean. One by one each Vanara starts to state how far they could jump trying to figure out who could cross the mighty sea over to Lanka. While each of them were trying to figure it out Jambavan the wisest and oldest of them all, reminded them that they had Hanuman the son of Vayu, the wind god.

When Hanuman was a child he was struck by Indra. His father Vayu the wind god got angry and took away all the air. The gods begged for the air as they were suffocating and that's when Brahma and Indra granted him boons. To be immortal and no weapon could kill him. One day when he was misbehaving with some sages, the sages got angry and cursed Hanuman to forget that he could fly and grow huge. Hanuman was still a little child and was scared and begged for forgiveness. The sage took pity and said that even though he would not remember his strength, someone would remind him when needed and he would recall his strength again.

When Jambavan suggested this, Hanuman looked very confused as he could still not remember. Then Jambavan told him the story and motivated him to remember and get strength. He reminded him about the boons and that he was the son of Vayu and Anjana. Hanuman took a minute to remember this and he started to grow very large. He took a deep breath and jumped. It was the longest leap anyone had ever seen. He successfully crossed over to Lanka and the search for Sita continued there.

~~~~~  
Short intro of the author:

Hello! My name is Lakshmi Sreeram and I'm 13 years old and in grade 8. I am a student of Purna Vidya at SVBF.



sītāprāṇadhāraka rāma ।  
duṣṭadaśānanadūṣita rāma ।  
śiṣṭahanūmadbhūṣita rāma ।

सीताप्राणाधारक राम ।  
दुष्टदशाननदूषित राम ।  
शिष्टहनूमद्भूषित राम ।





**SERIAL # 29**      **AUTHOR NAME: VARSHA VENKATESH**

**TOPIC NAME: HANUMAN FINDS SITA AT ASHOKA VATIKA; COMFORTS AND PROVIDES RAMA'S RING(MUDRA); BURNS LANKAPURI; TAKE SITA'S CHUDAMANI FOR RAMA**

In Sundara Kanda- Valmiki Ramayana, Hanuman meets Sita In the Ashoka Vatika or Ashoka woods in Lanka. Hanuman was downcast after not finding Sita anywhere. Lastly, Hanuman thought of searching for her at last in the Ashokavana. Whilst looking for Sita in the Ashoka Vana, he found a frail and thin lady as if she was full of heavy grief. Hanuman believed that she was to be Sita. She was wearing the jewels as described by Rama. While Hanuman was still hidden in the Ashoka tree, the ring that was given to him by Sri Rama fell from the tree onto Sita. Sita sees the ring and as she picks it up and looks at it and wonders how Rama's ring came here. Sita suddenly finds a ray of hope in that ring.

Hanuman slowly climbed down the tree to meet Sita Maatha. Hanuman introduces himself and convinces Sita Maatha that he was Rama's friend. Sita first believed that Hanuman was Ravana in disguise. At last, he showed Sita Maatha the signet ring that Sri Rama had given to him, and she was finally convinced. Hanuman later asked Sita to sit on his back so that he could carry her back from Lanka across the sea to Rama. However, she refused because she would not want to willingly touch any person other than Rama.

Hanuman understood her modesty and wisdom, and then asked for a token for Rama. She gave Hanuman a jewel (chudamani) from her hair to take back to Rama and Lakshmana to notify that she had been found. Hanuman then proceeds to ruin the Ashoka Vana by uprooting trees and plants. The guards promptly report this to Ravana. Ravana asks the guard to bring Hanuman alive. They take him and place him in front of Ravana. Hanuman requests Ravana to release Sita to avoid war. Ravana is angered by seeing Hanuman, so he orders his guards to set his tail on fire. Hanuman acts out of retaliation to counter Ravana and his army.

With his tail on fire, Hanuman ran out of Ravana's place, jumping from building to building, setting them all on fire. Soon the entire of Lanka was burning and all the residents were terrified. Hanuman then returns across the sea to Shri Rama and conveys the good news of the location of Sita in Ashoka Vana.

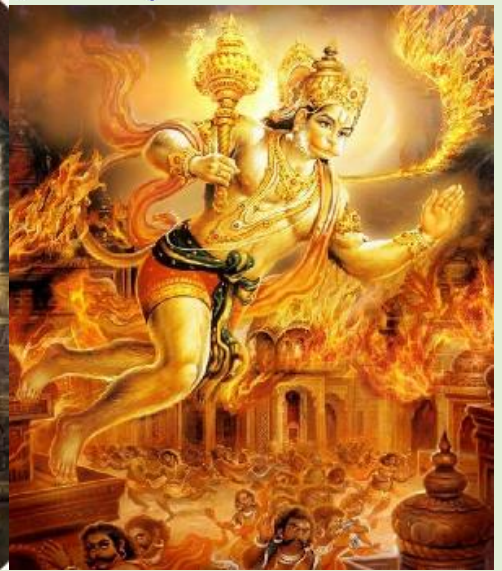


Author profile pic; Short intro of the author:

Name: Varsha Venkatesh    Age: 15 yrs    Grade: 10

Source: Ramayana stories heard from my Kannada class, Youtube & [from my mother](#)





Maa Sita gives her Chudamani hair jewel to Hanuman as a token of proof to Rama





sītāvēditakākāvana rāma ।  
kṛtachūḍāmaṇidarśana rāma । 60 ।  
kapivaravachanāśvāsita rāma ॥

rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ।  
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ॥

सीतावेदितकाकावन राम ।  
कृतचूडामणिदर्शन राम । 60 ।  
कपिवरवचनाश्वसित राम ॥

राम राम जय राजा राम ।  
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥

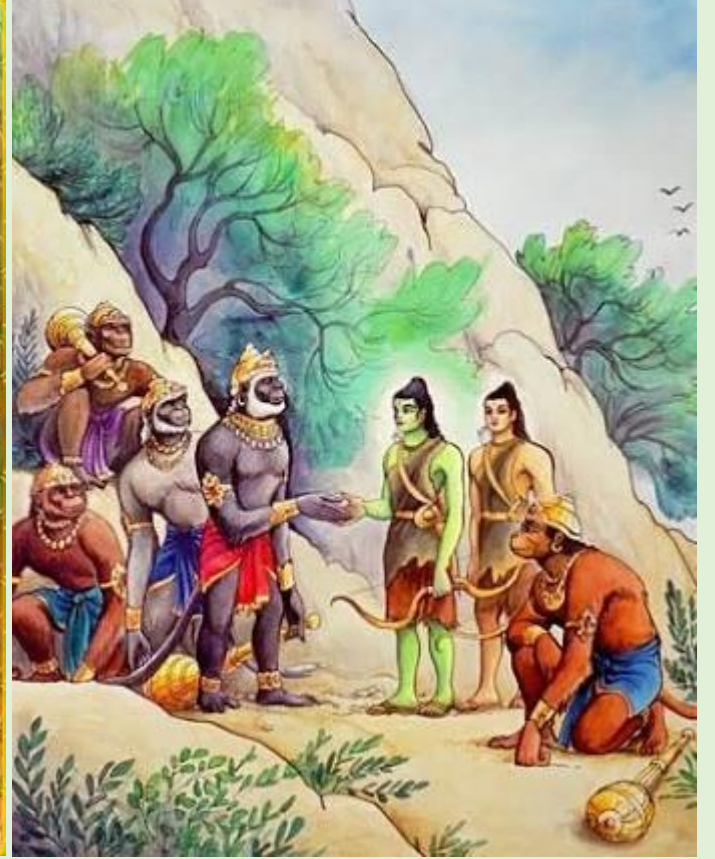


॥ yuddhakāṇḍaḥ ॥

rāvaṇanidhanaprasthita rāma ।  
vānarasainyasamāvṛta rāma ।

॥ युद्धकाण्डः ॥

रावणनिधनप्रस्थित राम ।  
वानरसैन्यसमावृत राम ।



śōṣitaśaradīśārttita rāma ।  
vibhīṣṇābhayadāyaka rāma ।

शोषितशरदीशार्तित राम ।  
विभीष्णाभयदायक राम ।





**AUTHOR NAME: SAANVI TONSE**

**TOPIC NAME: RAMA REQUESTS SAGARA-OCEAN TO OBLIGE, SAGARA DOES NOT COOPERATE WHICH ANGERS RAMA; SAGARA COOPERATES; VIBHISHANA AND HIS MINISTERS TAKE REFUGE WITH RAMA**

Sugriva, Lakshmana and Vibhishana deliberated as to how they may pass the mighty ocean to arrive at Lanka. A decision was then made that it would be best to pray to Sagara (the ocean god). They consulted Rama as to what he thought of the plan. Rama accepted their proposal and began his prayer to Sagara as a request for a passage through the sea. For three days straight Rama fasted and sat on the Darbha grass on the seashore but the sea king was unresponsive. Rama was enraged with his eyes flaring with anger, he was upset with the ocean god's arrogance, he summoned Lakshmana and said "The low-minded mistake courtesy and gentleness for want of strength. Mildness is simply wasted on them. See now how I shall bring this mis-proud sea to its senses with my arrows which shall not only choke it with the carcasses of mighty fish but even dry it up with their fierce odor. Bring me my bow and quiver, O Soumitra!", calling on to Sumitra's son, Lakshmana.

Rama blazing with wrath and bow in hand shot arrows that were like missiles aimed into the bosom of the sea. The tortured waters were displaced by steam and Rama's outrage threatened to convert the sea with its endless waters into a desert of mere dust. Sagara no longer was able to watch his kingdom be destroyed and rose with the glistening of the sunrise behind Meru Mountain with folded hands and stood before Rama and explained the reason why he could not respond to Rama's penance.

"My Lord Ramachandra! I am subject to the laws of nature like the earth, the air, space, light, and all constituents of the universe. How can I depart from my nature, which is to be vast, deep, wave-filled, and impassable? But this I can do. Ask the Vanaras to bring boulders and trees to build a causeway. I shall permit it. I shall help you by receiving and keeping in place the rocks and trees. This is all that I can do and I shall also show the most favorable place for this causeway. There is Nala, son of Viswakarma, with you, who has the ability to build this path. May victory be yours."

Rama, being kind-hearted and true to his nature, forgave the sea king and with his troops began to construct the very well-known Rama-Setu. Though Sagara could not provide direct access to Sri Rama and his army over the ocean to free Sita Maa, he provided valuable insights and support to Nala who could be the architect of the bridge.

Author:

Saanvi Tonse is a 14-year-old grade 9 student who resides in Whitchurch Stouffville. One of her current endeavors is spreading awareness on the SAVE SOIL movement. She is raising awareness about how our agricultural soils are degrading and how the organic content in our soils is depleting. Saanvi is recipient of the Stouffville Community Impact awards for sustainability presented by the Mayor of Stouffville. Outside of school Saanvi attends an intergenerational team that is part of the loops knitting program, Air Cadets. In her free time she loves reading Amar Chitra Katha stories about our Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)

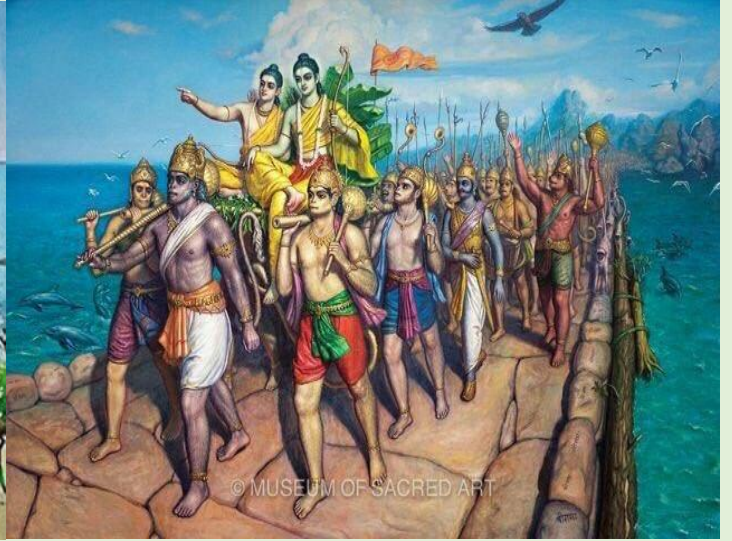
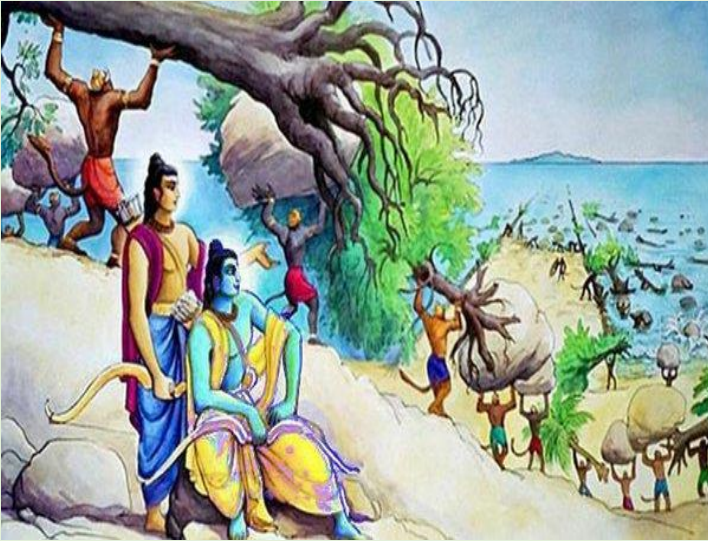
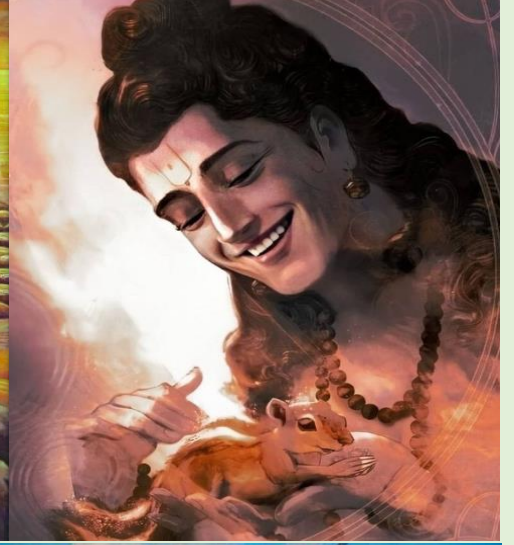






parvatasētunibandhaka rāma ।

पर्वतसेतुनिबन्धक राम ।





**AUTHOR NAME: PRANATI NANDA**

**TOPIC NAME: VANARAS BUILD THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE OCEAN**

Rama, Lakshmana, and the monkey army led by Hanuman had to cross the ocean to bring back Sita who was in Ravana's captivity in Lanka.

After thinking about how they would cross the ocean, without knowing the answer, they summoned the sea god. The sea god replied "Lord Rama! There are two monkeys in your army. They are the brothers Nal and Neel. They have an extraordinary gift. Any stone they place with their hands, will start floating. You can get them both to make a bridge on floating stones." Saying this, the Sea god disappeared into the water.

Hearing this, Lord Rama, commissioned Nal, and Neel to build a bridge across the ocean. Sugreeva commanded his army to contribute in constructing the bridge. The whole army got busy cutting stones into flat slates. In a short period of time, the hardworking monkey army had completed the construction of the bridge. It looked like a garden against the vivid blue waters. Lord Rama was satisfied and impressed with Nal and Neel due to their dedication and good work. Lord Rama praised all the monkeys.

Rama then said to Sugreeva, "Friend! Before I embark on their journey and expedition to Lanka, I would like to seek the blessings of Lord Shiva." Lord Rama then made a Shiva Linga out of sand and worshipped it. Soon after the worshipping was over, Sugreeva commanded the monkey army to begin walking across the bridge.

The monkeys were so full of energy and happiness and were very confident in finding Sita when they were to reach Lanka. The sound "Jai Shri Rama" echoed through the bridge as the army crossed it.

Author:



Pranati Nanda, is a grade 8 student. Reading and learning about the Indian practices, culture and heritage fascinates her. She loves to sing, play the piano, play sports and draw in her spare time.





Angada goes to Ravana's palace as diplomatic envoy for peaceful negotiations in hopes to prevent war. He challenges the assembly to move his feet. None succeed.

In the end Ravana himself comes down from his seat to move and lift Angada's foot. Angada suddenly takes away his foot and advises Ravana to go hold Rama's feet and ask for forgiveness

In the assembly, Ravana refuses to provide a seat for Angada and humiliates him. Angada makes a very tall seat for himself, with his tail. He proposes many peaceful options for Ravana to send back Sita to Rama and ask forgiveness.





**AUTHOR NAME: ADITYA PAI**

**TOPIC NAME: ANGADA GOES AS PEACE MESSENGER-HUMILIATED; WAR STARTS; KUMBAKARNA WOKEN UP, FOUGHT & KILLED**

Rama and his armies had crossed the river of stones, and had arrived at Lanka. Everyone was ready for the upcoming battle. Ravana was prepared for the siege as well, having his son, Indrajit, as well as his respective armies on the ready for a defensive movement.

Rama, Lakshmana and the monkey armies readied outside of the city walls. In the spirit of diplomacy, Rama sent Angada as a peace messenger to Ravana to present a last chance to surrender. Ravana, with his inflated ego and hubris, immediately ordered his men to murder Angada. This was the last straw, the final warning. Angada made short work of Ravana's soldiers, and destroyed Ravana's palace tower as he left the court, as an omen of what was to come. Ravana stood unfazed, but inside, he knew he would stand in the ruin of his legacy if he was to face Rama.

Angada soon returned back to the camp, and informed everyone of Ravana's choice. His actions had spoken louder than any statement. Without any further delays, the siege began. Ravana's men began slowly falling to Hanuman, Sugreeva and the armies of Lord Rama. Ravana tried to deal back damage. Indrajit shot Rama and Lakshman with arrows that knocked them unconscious, and showed Sita their "bodies" in an attempt to shatter morale. However, the ruse could not stay up forever. It was clear Ravana needed to do something fast in order to turn the tide of the war.

Ravana, furious at the tide of the battle flowing against him, donned his armour, picked up his bow and rode out onto the field to face Rama himself. He fought viciously, but was sorely beaten by Rama. With his armour shattered, his chariot in ruins and his bow shot out of his hands, Rama told him to go and acquire a new set of equipment and fight him again the next day. For the first time in the thousands of years he had lived, Ravana bore the humiliation of accepting defeat, and retreated to his palace.

Infuriated by his crushing loss, he called upon his men to awaken Kumbakarna, his giant brother. However, Kumbakarna was in a deep sleep. It was an enormous task. Hundreds of men with drums and elephants had to be gathered. They shook, hit and made tremendous amounts of noise to stir him from his slumber. When he finally woke up, he erroneously crushed many of Ravana's soldiers. He was given vast quantities of food and drink, and informed of the situation. Ready to perform his duty, he went straight into battle, fighting hard. He slayed thousands of monkeys, and even came close to killing Sugreeva in combat. However, he was put to rest when Rama fought him and cut him into pieces with his sharp arrows.

Author:

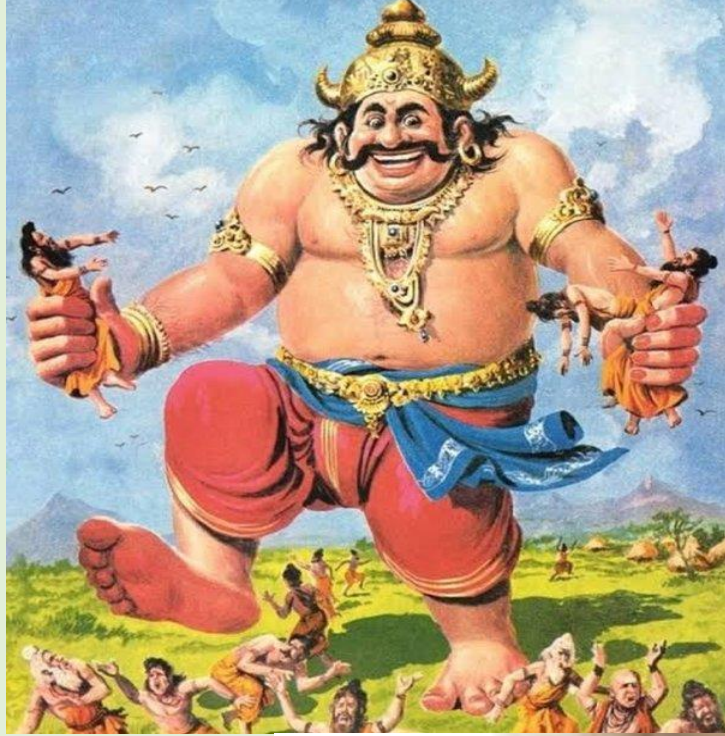
Aditya Pai is 15 years old in 10<sup>th</sup> grade who is very interested in reading, especially mythology, Hinduism and other aspects of our culture.





kumbhakarṇasīraśChēdaka rāma ।  
rākṣasasaṅghavimardhaka rāma ।

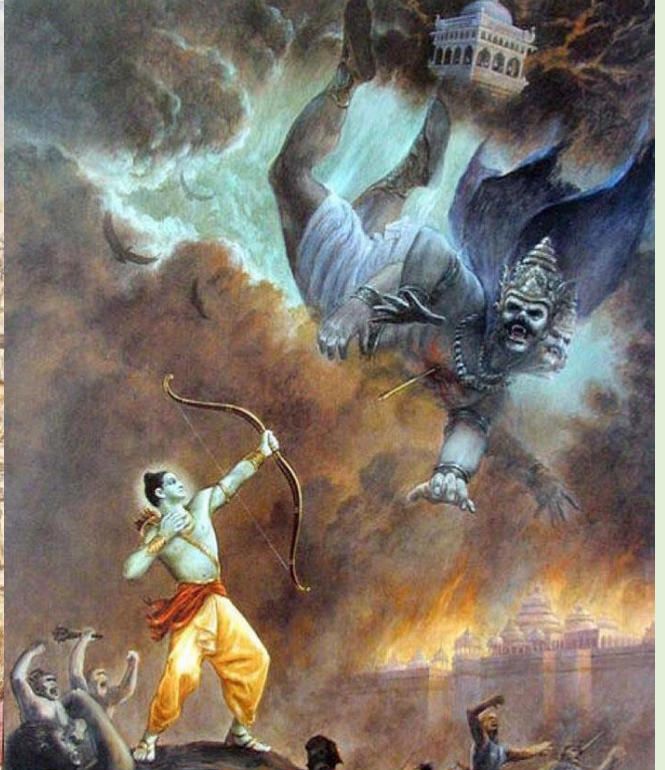
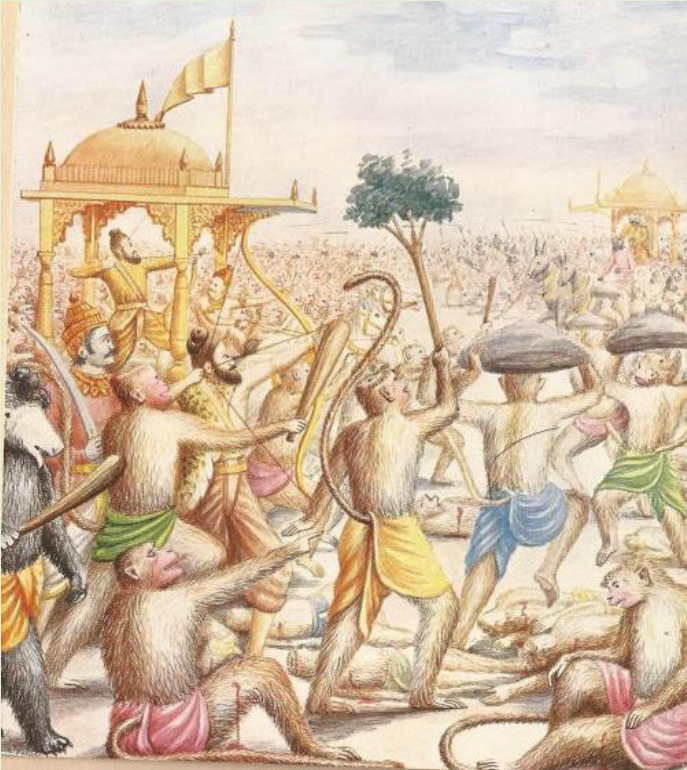
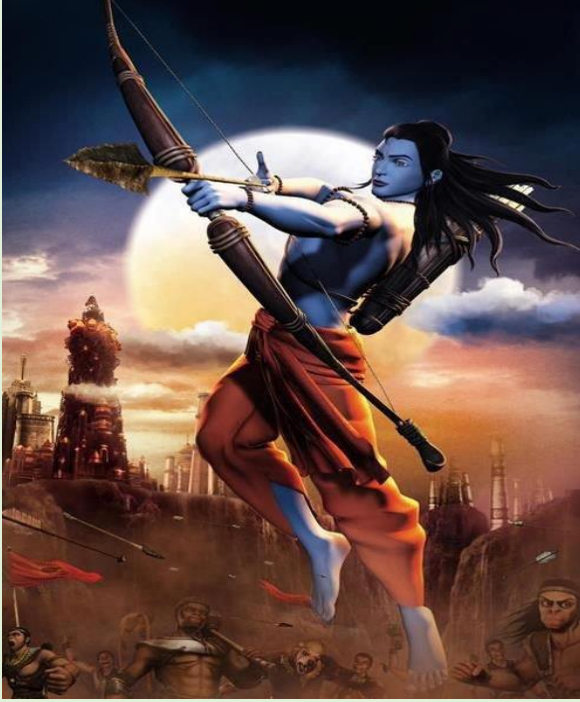
कुम्भकर्णशिरश्छेदक राम ।  
राक्षससङ्घविमर्धक राम ।

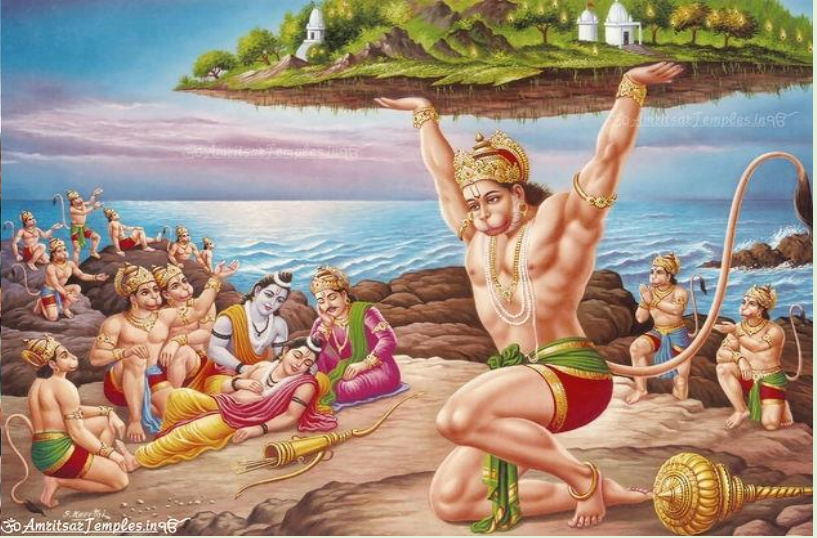
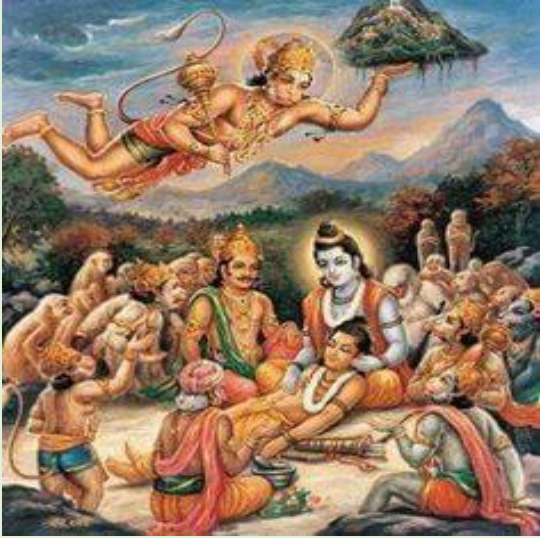




ahimahirāvaṇachāraṇa rāma ।  
saṃhṛtadaśamukharāvaṇa rāma । 70 ।

अहिमहिरावणचारण राम ।  
संहतदशमुखरावण राम । 70 ।







**AUTHOR NAME: ROHAN PALADGU**

**TOPIC NAME: HANUMAN BRINGS SANJEEVANI PARVAT**

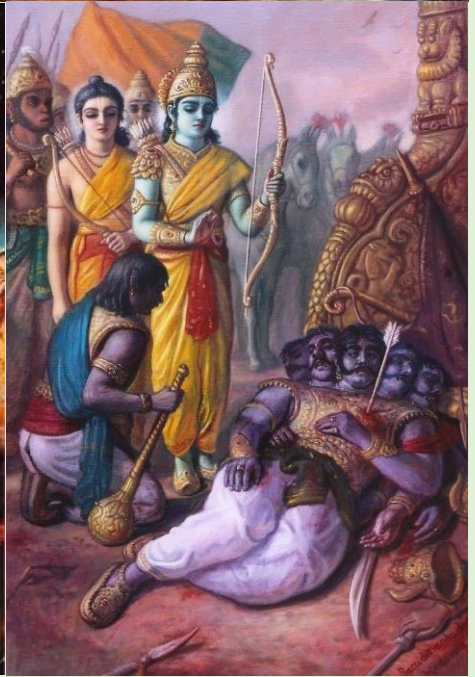
The Ramayana has a very interesting collection of stories, with the most interesting being the defeat of the asura king, Ravana. In order to achieve this, Rama had to go through various hardships and challenges. One of these was almost losing his very dear and close brother, Lakshmana.

During the battle, Lakshmana was fighting Ahiravan and Ravana. During this fight, Lakshmana was very overwhelmed and was having a hard time fighting two enemies at once. Eventually, Lakshmana was struck very hard by Ravana and went unconscious. As soon as Rama sees this, he rushes to his brother's side. He thinks about what he would say to their mother Sumitra and Lakshmana's wife, Urmila. Jambavanta, after observing Lakshmana's state of health, decides that Sanjeevani herb which grows on a mountain in Himalayas is the only medicine that can bring Lakshmana back to health. Rama finds out that to cure his dear brother needs it before dawn. To bring the herb in time is impossible for a mere human but Jambavanta instructs Hanuman to jump to the mountain and bring back the plant so they could save Lakshmana. Hanuman agreed to go and immediately jumped all the way to the mountain. When he got there, he did not know how to identify the plant and realizing that there was almost no time left, he picked up the whole mountain and jumped back to the battlefield. Jambavanta immediately started making a remedy for Lakshmana so that he could survive. Ravana was really angry that Lakshmana survived, so he decided to target Rama the next day of the war.

The next day of the war, Rama was prepared to get his revenge on Ravana for what he did to Lakshmana. Rama decided to fight Ravana on the battlefield. When Rama and Ravana saw each other, they both charged at each other. The battle was fierce. They both kept hurling dangerous weapons at each other but one could not harm the other, no matter what they tried. Watching the everlasting struggle, Rama's charioteer, Matali, suggested that Rama use the arrow of Brahma that held the power of the gods. He had acquired this from sage Agastya. Before using his only very powerful arrow, Rama tried shooting special arrows at Ravana that turned into snakes which cut off all ten of Ravana's heads. As soon as they were gone, they kept regrowing and it was impossible for Ravana to lose his heads. Rama realized he had no other choice but to use his best weapon. Rama shot the godly arrow at Ravana's heart and it pierced his chest and shattered the pot of amruta that was the secret of Ravana's apparent invincibility.









vidhibhavamukhasurasamstuta rāma ।  
khaḥsthitadaśarathavīkṣita rāma ।

विधिभवमुखसुरसंस्तुत राम ।  
खःस्थितदशरथवीक्षित राम ।





sītādarśanamōdita rāma ।

सीतादर्शनमोदित राम ।





**SERIAL # 37    AUTHOR NAME: ANANYA PAI**

**TOPIC NAME: RAMA MEETS SITA; AGNI-PARISKSHA**

After the war Hanuman delivered the news to Sita that Rama had killed Ravana and very soon, she would be freed from captivity. Ecstatic, Sita expressed her desire to see Rama. Upon hearing this King Vibhishana organized a grand procession to escort Sita. Both Rama and Sita were greatly pleased to see and meet each other again. Soon after Rama had a gathering for all the royalty of Lanka and the noble warriors who had fought in the battle. In that assembly Rama addressed Sita saying *"I have fought this battle, not for you but to establish dharma. By those very standards of dharma, I have decided that since you have lived under the shelter of another man for a long time, as a king of the dynasty of Raghu, of the dynasty of Ikshvaku, it would be improper for me to accept you as my wife again."*

Devastated, Sita's tears of joy quickly turned into tears of sorrow. Absolutely shattered Sita said that if Rama was not going to accept her, then what was the point of living. All the people assembled there were shocked by her wish. The gathered women started crying and begging Sita to reconsider, Lakshmana too was angry with Rama stating that Sita did not deserve this. But Rama did not change his decision. Rama then ordered Lakshmana to build the pyre Sita wanted and set fire to it. Sita paid her respects to Rama, circumambulating him thrice, and then, after offering her respects to all the sages and devetas assembled there, without hesitation Sita entered the fire.

As the flames consumed her, people wept in agony, and Rama too shed silent tears seeing his beloved wife pass away. Seconds later Agnideva returned Sita to Rama. The people were astounded by what had happened and how it happened. It was then explained that when Ravana came to kidnap Sita, she requested help from the fire god, Agnideva. Agnideva covered Sita's body and protected her from Ravana, taking her to his abode. An illusionary form of Sita was delivered to Ravana. When Sita entered the pyre, her body was extremely effulgent and from the fire Agnideva had personally taken the illusionary Sita and returned the real Mother Sita.

Rama then announced that he knew that Sita's chastity and purity were untainted. He said he only wanted to establish her pious character in front of everyone in the world. Both Rama and Sita were happy with their relationship from there onwards.

Author:



Ananya Pai is a 13-year-old grade 8 student who studies in Zion Heights Middle School. Outside of school Ananya is taking Bharatanatyam classes. Since she was young Ananya had taken an interest in Hindu stories and tales, one of them being the Ramayana. In her free time, she enjoys reading, dancing, and playing with her dog, Bubbles.





abhiṣiktavibhīṣaṇanuta rāma । (nata)

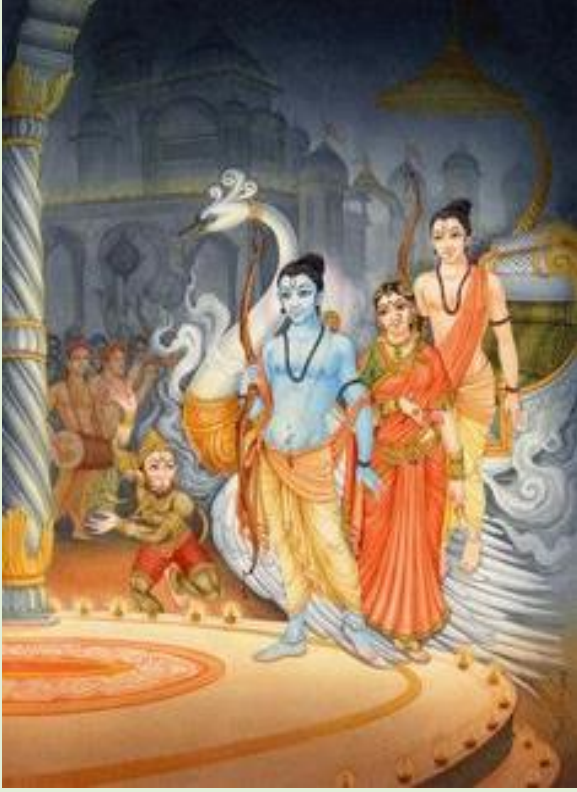
अभिषिक्तविभीषणनुत राम । (नत)





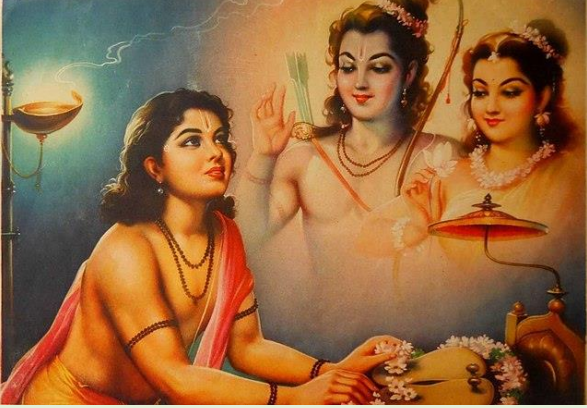
puṣpakayānārōhaṇa rāma ।  
bharadvājādiniṣēvaṇa rāma ।

पुष्पकयानारोहण राम ।  
भरद्वाजादिनिषेवण राम ।



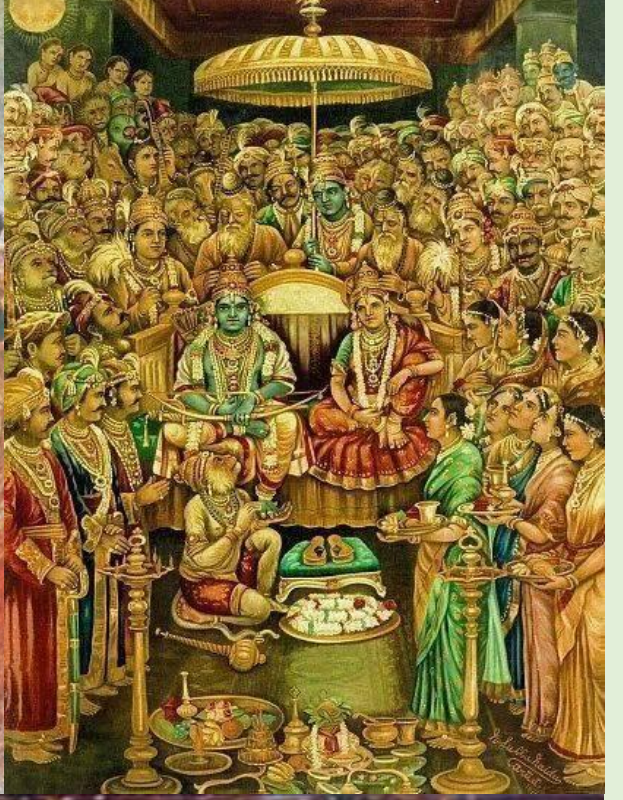
bharataprāṇapriyakara rāma ।  
sākētapurībhūṣaṇa rāma ।  
sakalasvīyasamānata rāma ।  
ratnalasatpīṭhāsthita rāma । 80 ।

भरतप्राणप्रियकर राम ।  
साकेतपुरीभूषण राम ।  
सकलस्वीयसमानत राम ।  
रत्नलसत्पीठास्थित राम । 80 ।

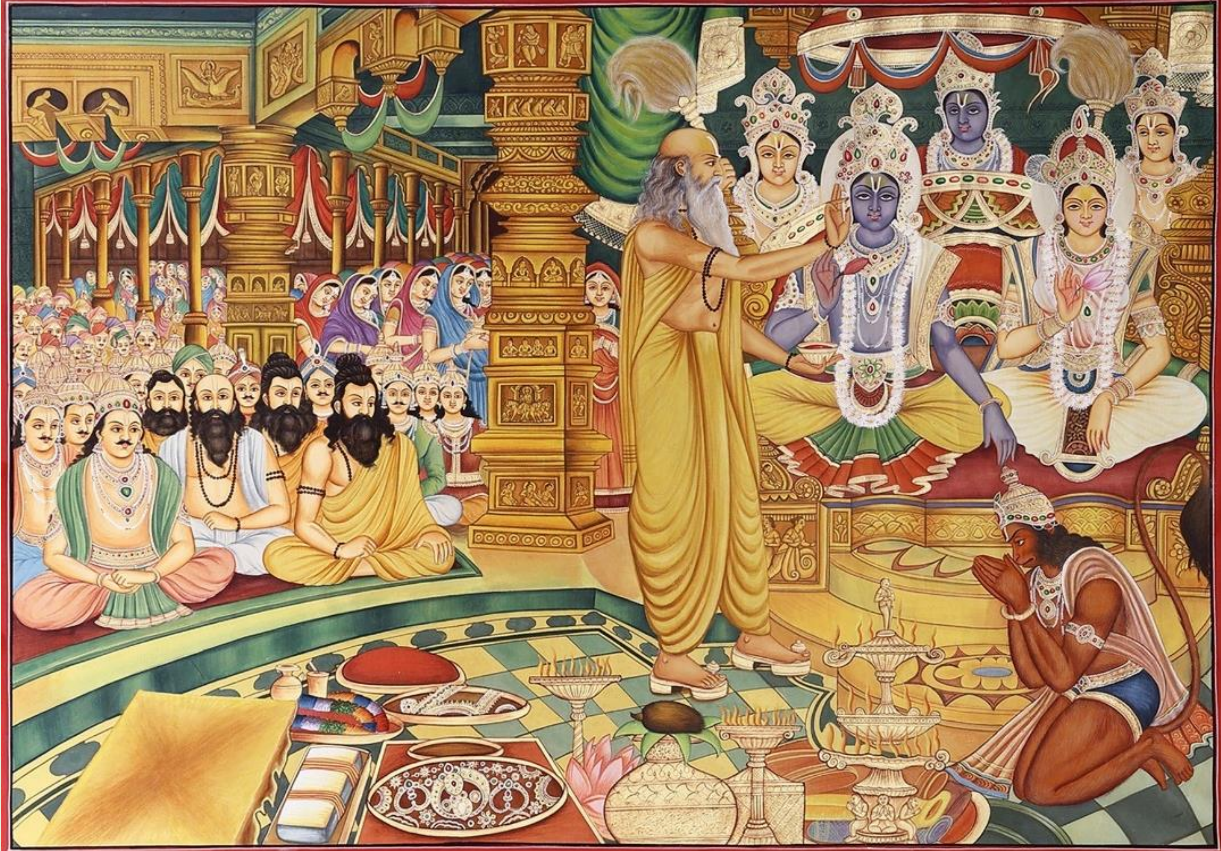


paṭṭābhiṣēkālankṛta rāma ।  
pārthivakulasammānita rāma ।  
vibhīṣaṇārpitarāṅgaka rāma ।  
kīśakulānugrahakara rāma ।

पट्टाभिषेकालङ्कृत राम ।  
पार्थिवकुलसम्मानित राम ।  
विभीषणार्पितरङ्गक राम ।  
कीशकुलानुग्रहकर राम ।







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sakalajīvasamrakṣaka rāma ।  
samastalōkōddhāraka rāma ॥ (lōkādhāraka)  
rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ।  
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ॥

सकलजीवसंरक्षक राम ।  
समस्तलोकोद्धारक राम ॥ (लोकाधारक)  
राम राम जय राजा राम ।  
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥





॥ uttarakāṇḍaḥ ॥

āgata munigaṇa saṁstuta rāma ।  
viśrutadaśakaṇṭhōdbhava rāma ।  
sītāliṅgananirvṛta rāma ।  
nītisurakṣitajanapada rāma । 90 ।

॥ उत्तरकाण्डः ॥

आगत मुनिगण संस्तुत राम ।  
विश्रुतदशकण्ठोद्भव राम ।  
सीतालिङ्गननिर्वृत राम ।  
नीतिसुरक्षितजनपद राम । 90 ।



vipinatyājītajanakaja rāma ।  
kāritalavaṇāsuraavadha rāma ।

svargataśambuka saṁstuta rāma ।  
svatanayakuśalavanandita rāma ।

विपिनत्याजितजनकज राम ।  
कारितलवणासुरवध राम ।

स्वर्गतशम्बुक संस्तुत राम ।  
स्वतनयकुशलवनन्दित राम ।





**AUTHOR NAME: AKSHAYA SATISH**

**TOPIC NAME: SITA GOES TO FOREST, CARED BY VALMIKI MAHARISHI; LUV AND KUSH ARE BORN AND TAUGHT BY VALMIKI JI**

Many days pass, and Rama is in court. He asks his advisors what the people of Ayodhya think of their King. He learns he is praised by every person in the kingdom, admiring his honour and righteousness. Then, one of his advisors says that there are many people condemning him for bringing Sita back to his palace in Ayodhya and having her be the Queen when she has lived so far away for so long, in the home of the enemy. Rama is torn; he cannot put himself and his wishes above the wishes of the public, his subjects. He calls for his brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna and gathers them to talk. He explains to them sorrowfully that he must make a decision. Regardless of the fact that he had fought for so long to bring Sita back, and she had proven her faith once already through the Agni-Pariksha, he has no choice but to send her away, as this dishonour on the king is unacceptable.

Rama tearfully commands Lakshmana to take her to the far side of the river Ganga, where Sita had once said she wanted to go, and leave her in the care of Maharishi Valmiki, who is a great Sage, and an old friend of King Dhasharat. The next day, Lakshmana and the pregnant Sita take a chariot to the banks of the Ganga. There, they take a boat to the other side. Crying, Lakshmana tells her that she is not to return with him and live instead with Maharishi Valmiki. Sita is devastated and tearfully asks why she is being sent away. Lakshmana had been told not to respond, but he tells her that it was Rama's will. She asks him to take a message back to Rama, saying that she will do as he says. Soon thereafter, Lakshmana leaves, crossing the river with the boat and taking the chariot back to Ayodhya. As he looks back in remorse, he can distantly see Sita sobbing on the opposite bank of the Ganga.

Sometime later, the sons of the Rishis in the forest find Sita on the riverbank, and bring her to Maharishi Valmiki, speculating that she must be a noblewoman of some sort, due to her clothes and jewelry. When she stands before him, Maharishi Valmiki recognizes her instantly as the wife of Rama. He comforts her and announces she will be under his protection, and to consider this ashram her home.

As months go by, Sita lives with Maharishi Valmiki in the ashram, and Rama carries out his duties as the King of Ayodhya. Soon, she gives birth to a pair of twins, two sons. The children are brought to Valmiki, who sees their resemblance to their father right away. He names the first born, rubbed with Kusha Grass to avert evil, Kusha. He names the last-born Lava. They are raised in the ashram with Sita, the rishis, and the rishis' sons. As they grow, Maharishi Valmiki trains Luv and Kush in all aspects, and the two sons of Rama learn all the teachings and skills worthy of a Kshatriya.



Author:

Akshaya is a grade 10 IB student. She has been pursuing Carnatic classical vocal music since age 6. Her hobbies include reading, writing, and drawing. When not busy with school work, she enjoys talking to friends, taking walks and baking.



aśvamēdhakratudīkṣita rāma ।

अश्वमेधक्रतुदीक्षित राम ।





**AUTHOR NAME: SHREEVIDYA SHASHIKANTH**

**TOPIC NAME: LUV-KUSH SINGS RAMAYANA IN RAMA'S PALACE**

When Luv and Kush get to know that Rama is their father, they take permission from Maharishi Valmiki, who is their Guru and in whose ashram Luv and Kush live with their mother Sita. They go to Ayodhya to tell sing the story of Ramayana to everyone. They come to Ayodhya to sing about Rama's life. They came here to make people of Ayodhya realizes the goodness of both Rama and Sita, the troubles they both went through. Luv and Kush wanted to highlight the mistake the people of Ayodhya have made by sending Sita to the forest. They sing around the roads of Ayodhya about how tough it was for Sita when they all sent her to forest. People of Ayodhya are mesmerized to see 2 lovely young twin boys sing so melodiously. The people are taken by the knowledge these 2 twins have in reciting the Ramayana shlokas in verses, singing with their veenas. Luv and Kush successfully make the people realize that they had made a mistake by sending Sita to the forest. They all also decide to go to King Rama to apologize for doing such a thing and ask to search and bring back Sita to the royal palace.

In the meantime, a soldier goes to Rama and says how Luv and Kush are singing about Sita everywhere in Ayodhya and how people are thinking of bringing Sita back to the palace. Then Rama says to the soldier to invite Luv and Kush to meet Rama. Luv and Kush come to the palace. Rama asks them if they really knew about Ramayana. They explained to Rama that their Guru Valmiki had written the story of Ramayana in the form of shlokas. The two of them have learnt to sing the Ramayana from their Guru Rishi Valmiki.

Rama asked them if they could sing the story in their palace so that everyone in Ayodhya would know what actually had happened in Rama's life. Luv and Kush agreed to sing Ramayana in front of the whole Ayodhya. The next day they came to the palace. They were welcomed with respect and were provided special seats to be seated. They were asked to start to sing Ramayana.

Luv and Kush started with giving respect to the Gurus, Devatas Ganesha and Saraswathi, the King Raja Ram, the king's court, and everyone assembled to listen by bowing and greeting. Once, in the city of Ayodhya, there was a king called Dasaratha. He had three wives but they did not have any children. Dasaratha was unhappy. One day he did a yagna called **Putrakameshti**. Agni deva gave Dasaratha a bowl of porridge, **Payasam**. Dasaratha was told that if his wives drink this porridge they will be blessed with children. He gave the porridge to his wives and they drank it. Then Kausalya gave birth to Rama. He was the oldest of all. Kaikeyi gave birth to Bharatha. Sumitra gave birth to Lakshmana and Shatrughna. They were all happy.

When they were an age, they were sent to Gurukul to study and get knowledge. There they were also taught how to defend their kingdom and fight using many different weapons. One day Rama and Lakshmana were taken by their Guru Rishi Vishwamitra, who wanted to do a big yagna but his forest had many Rakshas, demons who were troubling the rishis while they were performing their poojas. With the help of Rama and Lakshman, all the demons who attacked the yagna were killed. Next, he frees Ahilya Devi who was cursed and had turned into a rock. Vishwamitra takes Rama and Lakshmana to Mithila.

There was a bow which was blessed by Shiva and was given to Parashurama. Later Parashurama gave that bow to Janaka of Videha kingdom. Janaka had put up a challenge that only the person whoever lifts the bow and ties the string can marry his daughter Sita. Many kings and princes tried but no one could even lift the bow. Then Rama was asked to try to lift the bow. Rama was successful in it and the bow breaks when he tries to string it. He then marries Sita and takes her to Ayodhya. As Dasaratha and Janaka talk they come to the decision to do the marriage of Sita's sister and cousins as well: Lakshmana is married to Urmila; Bharatha and Mandavi; Shatrughna and Shrutakirti. Later Dasaratha plans to crown Rama as the king of Ayodhya when Bharatha and Shatrughna were





away. They went to their grand parents' house at Kaikeya-rajya. Everyone was happy with this decision except for Manthara, a wicked maid, brainwashes Kaikeyi's mind and turns her against Rama. Dasaratha had given two boons to Kaikeyi and he had said to her that she could ask for anything.

Kaikeyi uses her boons and asks Dasaratha that Rama should be sent to a forest for 14 years. In her second boon she asks that Bharatha should be crowned as the king of Ayodhya. Dasaratha is devastated to hear this; however, he cannot step back from his promise to Kaikeyi. announces that. Rama accepts his second mother's wish and gets ready to go to the forest, Sita wishes to go along. Lakshmana also follows his brother with the permission of his mother and his wife. After Rama and Lakshmana leave Ayodhya Dasaratha passes away. Kaikeyi was forbidden from even seeing Dasaratha's dead body. When Bharatha and Shatrughna get to know about everything Bharatha refuses to be crowned as the king of Ayodhya and to sit on the royal throne.

Rama, Sita and Lakshmana cross the river Ganga with the help of Guha, and a boatman Kevata. Then they find a place in **Chitrakuta**, where they built their temporary small house. Bharatha and Shatrughna with the rest of their followers goes out looking for Rama and try convincing him to come back to Ayodhya. Rama refuses and Bharatha takes Rama's **Paduka** and takes care of the kingdom's administration from Nandi gram, where he sets up a hermit.

Rama with Sita and Lakshman visits many Rishis and proceeds to live in **Dandaka-Aranya** Forest. Surpanakha was flying around. She sees Rama and gets attracted towards him. She goes there in the form of a very pretty lady. She tries to attract Rama towards herself with her beauty but Rama refuses to marry her because he was already married. Surpanakha grows very angry and turns back into her normal wicked lady. She tries to attack and kill Sita but Lakshmana cuts off her nose. She flies back to her palace.

One day, Sita sees a beautiful deer. She asks Rama to bring the deer for her. Rama agrees and follows the deer. Then when Rama shoots the deer with his arrow the deer turns into a rakshasa Maricha, and starts to scream in Rama's voice. Sita gets tensed and worried thinking Rama is in trouble. She begs Lakshmana to go and search for Rama and assist him. Lakshmana tries to convince Sita that the voice was not Rama's but an imitation, Sita persuades Lakshmana to go help Rama. Lakshmana agrees and draws a **Lakshman Rekha** a safety zone for Sita, and tells Sita not to cross it. Lakshmana then goes in search of Rama. In the meantime, Ravana comes to the kutir, hut where Sita was there alone.

He comes in the form of a rishi who is asking for food, alms. Sita agrees and brings some food for him. Ravana asks Sita to come cross the line and come to where he is standing or threatens to curse her husband, Rama. She is frightened and comes outside, crossing the Laksmana rekha. Ravana turned to his normal form of Rakshasa king of Lanka. Sita tries to run back inside but fails. She gets abducted by Ravana and she was taken to Lanka.

Rama and Lakshmana find out that they were tricked, they run back to their home but they do not find Sita anywhere. They search for her everywhere but do not find her. They started to search for her everywhere. In the sky while Ravana was taking Sita Jatayu a vulture sees it and tries to fight against Ravana but Ravana cuts off its wings and he falls down.

Later, Rama finds Jatayu and he goes near him and tries to save him but Jatayu is dying. Jatayu tells the story of Sita to Rama. Then Jatayu dies in Rama's hands. Sita removes some of her jewels and ties it in a small piece of cloth torn from her saree. She sees some vanaras sitting in a circle and throws it towards them to leave a clue if Rama comes that direction. Ravana reaches Lanka and asks Sita to marry him. Sita refuses and warns Ravana that Rama is going to kill him. She refuses to come inside the palace. She ends up staying in **Ashoka vana**, a palatial park of Ravana. Meanwhile when Rama was searching for Sita, he met Hanuman. Hanuman took him to Sugreeva. Sugreeva gave Rama the jewels of Sita. They also told Rama that Ravana traveled towards Lanka. They then got to know that it was Ravana who had abducted Sita. Vali had eciled his brother Sugriva. Sugriva and Rama are sworn to be friends. Rama kills Vali and coronates Sugriva as the king of Kishkinda. Sugriva summons all his **vanara sainya**







the monkey army to go look for Sita. Vanaras spread and went in 4 directions. Hanuman was in the army that went South, travelling towards Lanka in search of Sita. After passing so many demons, Hanuman reaches Lanka and finds Sita sitting in an Ashoka Forest alone. She was guarded by some female Rakshasis. Hanuman finds some time when the Rakshasis slept and went over and gave Sita the ring which Sita had given to Rama during their wedding and Rama had given to Hanuman to show it to Sita. Sita agreed that Hanuman was a person from Rama's side Sita gave her head jewel, **Chudamani Ratna** to Hanuman as a token of proof that Hanuman met Sita. Hanuman offers to carry Sita back to Rama. She also says that only Rama should come to take me from here. Until then she would have to stay in Lanka. Hanuman agreed and left. As he was feeling hungry, he started to eat some fruits and started to destroy Ravana's beautiful park. Ravana's sons who came to stop Hanuman were defeated. After much difficulty, Hanuman was tied up by Indrajit, Ravana's son, and was taken to the palace. His tail was set on fire as a punishment. He decided to burn Lanka by jumping from house to house, street to street with his burning tail. He burnt Lanka and came back to the Vanaras, who were waiting for Hanuman's return. In the meantime, he had met a person called Vibhishana, who was a pious brother of Ravana. Hanuman felt like he was a good person.

Vibhishana tries many ways to convince Ravana to return Sita back to Rama with all due respect. Ravana refuses and insults Vibhishana. Vibhishana leaves Lanka along with four of his ministers and joins Rama's army. Rama welcomes Vibhishana and agrees to give him shelter. Rama promises him to be the next king of Lanka and performs a promissory **Pattabhisheka**. Vibhishana helped Rama in getting ready for the war and decided to fight on Rama's side. They all decided to build a bridge across the sea and go to Lanka. Nala and Nila, the expert architects of the vanara clan, build a floating bridge across the sea. They wrote JAI SRI RAM on each stone and it was floating. They built it all the way to Lanka. They set up camps. They declare a battle against both of the people. Angada, the crown prince of Kishkinda, who was also Vali's son was a master diplomat. He was sent to Ravana's court to negotiate to send back Sita and avoid war and destruction. Ravana humiliates Angada. Angada challenges his strength to move the firm feet of Angada. But everyone in Ravana's court failed. Ravana comes to take up the challenge of Angada. Suddenly Angada removes his feet and asks Ravana to go hold the feet of Rama and ask for forgiveness rather than hold Angada's feet and humiliates Ravana back.

There was a big battle to the death. There was blood everywhere. So many people were dying. Ravana's brother Kumbhakarna was also killed. Ravana's cousins and sons were dead too. At last Ravana's son Indrajit was also killed. There was no other option for Ravana, but to come to the battle field himself. On the first day when Ravana came Rama set him back because he became unarmed and Rama does not kill unarmed people. The next day there was a very huge battle between Rama and Ravana. Rama tries to take off the head of Ravana, and a new head would pop up in its place, Ravana would not die. Vibhishan told the trick to kill Ravana was to target the **Amruta-kalasha** in his naval. Rama targeted Ravana's Naval, and then Ravana was killed.

Soon after, Vibhishana was crowned as the next king. Rama was unable to enter a town or a city as he was on a promise to live in exile, so Lakshmana crowned Vibhishanain the ceremony.

Sita was brought from Ashoka vana to where Rama was. People of Lanka honored Sita as she was brought. Rama hesitated to accept Sita. Sita asked Lakshmana to set up a huge pyre and light it, she wanted to kill herself in the fire since Rama is not accepting her. Lakshamana very reluctantly does so. Sita enters the fire and says "If I was loyal and truthful to my husband always, may the fire not burn me!" and stays unharmed. Then Agni deva, the God of fire comes with Sita and assures Rama that Sita is worthy of every honor and has been loyal and **Pavitra** and every dedicated **Pativrata** woman. Agni blesses Sita like his daughter and sends her to go live with Rama. This Sita under goes **Agni Pariksha**. In some versions of Ramayana, it is believed that Agni brings back 2 Sitas. Agni comes out as in person holding two Sitas. He explained to everyone how Rama knew about this earlier and he had sent Sita with Agni and made a duplicate of Sita whom Ravana had abducted. Hence Sita is pure. Rama accepted Sita.

Rama's fourteen years of exile was coming to an end so Rama, Sita and Lakshmana came back to Ayodhya on the **Pushpaka Vimana** given to them by Vibhishana. With them Hanuman, Vibhishana, Sugreeva and many more people





came. Then Rama was crowned as the king of Ayodhya. There were lights and joy everywhere in Ayodhya. Rama joined the mothers, brothers and Gurus. Rama and Sita were coronated, **Pattabhisheka** as emperor and empress of Ayodhya.

Then one day because of the citizens' discontentment in Ayodhya, Sita was sent to forest when she was pregnant. No one said anything about it. She was dropped off at the forest. She was then found by Maharishi Valmiki in the forest. Valmiki gave shelter to Sita. Later after some days Sita gave birth to two children. Then they explain how hard it is for her in the forest and how much hardship she underwent in the forest, who should actually be in a royal palace. They tell everyone how she cooks for herself and others and how she goes alone in the forest and chops wood for cooking food. She also brings water from a very far place. She also takes care of her children. She also teaches independent life style to her sons. She does all of these work on her own. Everyone was feeling guilty.

They all pleased to bring Sita and Rama accepted that. He invites Sita to come to his palace next day and do Agni Pariksha to convince the people of Ayodhya of her chaste. Sita decides going through the Agni Pariksha time and again is not a way to convince people, she had already gone through it and have proven. Sita send her sons to go live with their father henceforth and then decides to end her avatar on earth. Sita calls her mother, Goddess Earth to take her away. Suddenly there is an earth quake where there is a huge crack in the earth. Sita jumps in the crack and the closes after Sita. Hence Sita goes back with her mother Bhumidevi, The goddess of the Earth.

Rama was so shocked after seeing that. That time Bramha comes and says to Rama that Yama has come to meet you. Rama meets Yama and talks about his death. Yama said to people that no one should interrupt their conversation or he will kill them. Durvasa comes and says that he wants to meet Rama. Lakshmana had no other choice but to interrupt their conversation. Then one by one everyone had to go inside the ksheerasagar with Rama. Lakshmana, Bharatha, Shatrughna, Sugreeva and many more people got freed from life forever....

Author:



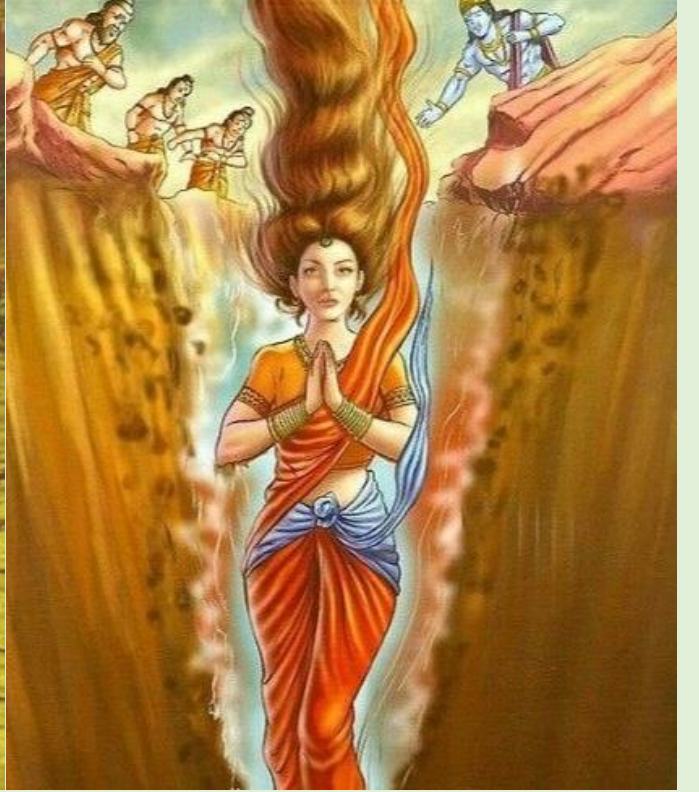
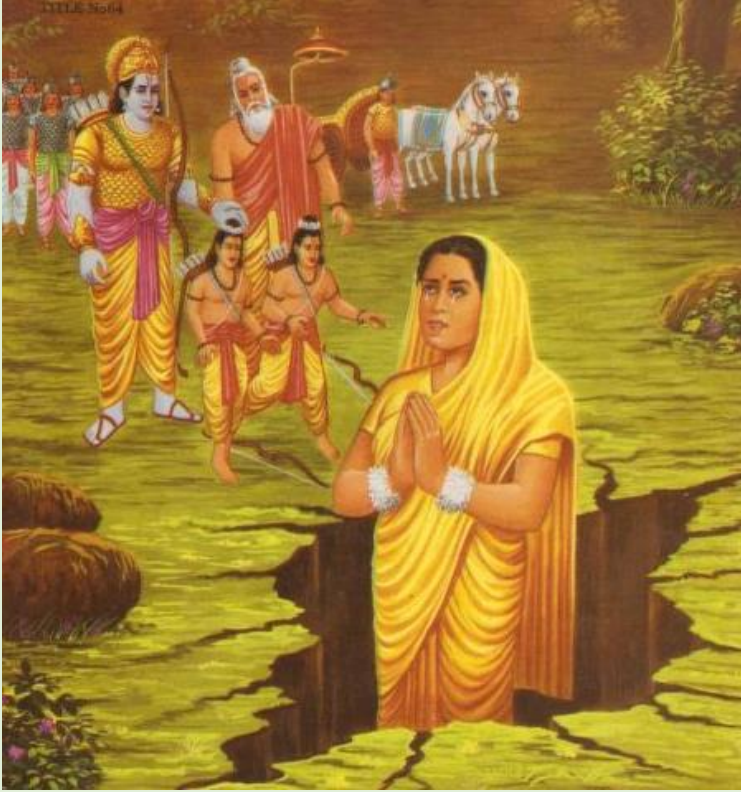
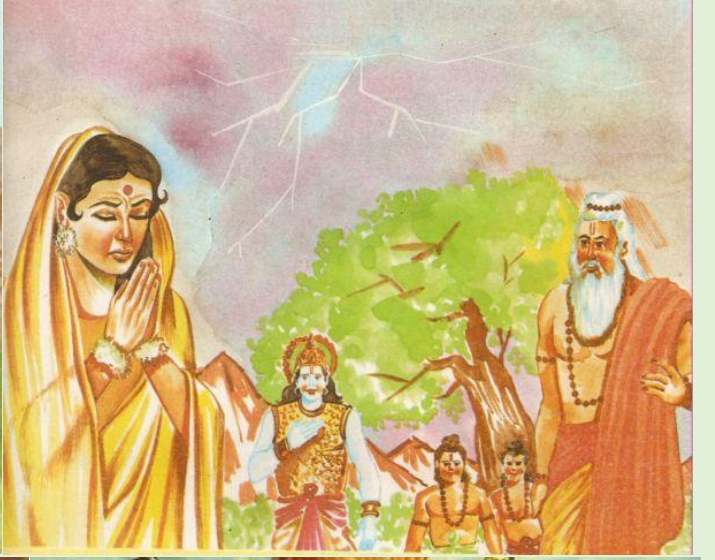
My name is Shreevidya. I was born in India. I am 12 years old and studying in grade 7. I am currently in Toronto, Canada. My hobbies are reading books, Drawing, Painting and singing. I choose to write the story of Ramayana because I knew the story of Ramayana and it was very interesting. I loved putting it in my own words and sentences.





kālāvēditasurapada rāma ।  
āyōdhyakajanamuktita rāma ।

कालावेदितसुरपद राम ।  
आयोध्यकजनमुक्तित राम ।





vidhimukhavibhudānandaka rāma ।  
tējōmayanijarūpaka rāma ।  
saṃsṛtibandhavimōchaka rāma । 100 ।

विधिमुखविभुदानन्दक राम ।  
तेजोमयनिजरूपक राम ।  
संसृतिबन्धविमोचक राम । 100 ।





dharmasthāpanatatpara rāma ।  
bhaktiparāyaṇamuktida rāma ।  
sarvacharācharapālaka rāma ।  
sarvabhavāmayavāraka rāma ।

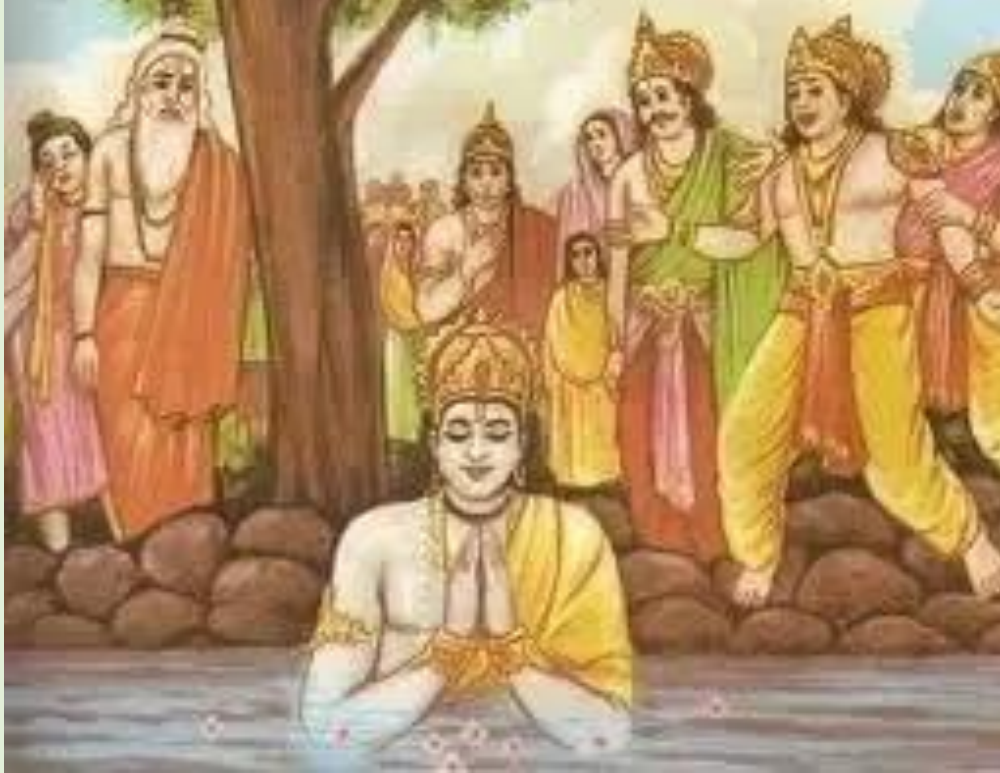
धर्मस्थापनतत्पर राम ।  
भक्तिपरायणमुक्तिद राम ।  
सर्वचराचरपालक राम ।  
सर्वभवामयवारक राम ।





vaikuṅṭhālayasaṁstita rāma ।  
nityanandapadastita rāma ॥  
rāma rāma jaya rājā rāma ॥  
rāma rāma jaya sītā rāma ॥ 108 ॥

वैकुण्ठालयसंस्तित राम ।  
नित्यनन्दपदस्तित राम ॥  
राम राम जय राजा राम ॥  
राम राम जय सीता राम ॥ 108 ॥





**AUTHOR NAME: SHREEVIDYA SHASHIKANTH**

**TOPIC NAME: RAMA DISCUSSES WITH YAMA, PROCEEDS TO VAIKUNTA DHAM**

After Sita left the world and went into the earth, Bhumidevi, Rama was so shocked after seeing that. Rama came back to Ayodhya and took care of his subjects like a real father, a true king dedicated to his subjects and their well-being. Rama was always available to anybody seeking for his help. He also took care of bringing up Luv and Kush. Rama however always felt lonely and missed Sita. Many years passed.

One day Bhagwan Bramha comes and says to Rama that he will be meeting with Yama, the God of death. Rama asks his brother Lakshmana to guard the door as he will have a private discussion with Yama and not allow anyone in. Yama said to people that no one should interrupt their conversation, if this is violated, the person who comes in will face death. Rama meets Yama and talks about his lifetime coming to an end, and it is time to leave Bhu-loka behind as his purpose of the Rama avatar is completed. Rama discusses with Yama that Vibhishana, Hanuman, Jambhavant will be Chiranjeevi and will live for many eons to come and should be exempted from death.

In the meantime, Rishi Durvasa arrives and asks to meet Rama. Lakshmana tries to convince Rishi Durvasa that Rama should not be disturbed when having a private conversation. Rishi Durvasa gets upset. Lakshmana had no other choice but to interrupt their conversation of Rama and Yama and notifies Rama of Durvasa's arrival.

Since Lakshmana interrupted the private conversation, according to Yama, Lakshmana will have to face death. Lakshmana decides to leave Ayodhya, walk in the direction of the Sarayu River and walks into the river getting submerged. Thus he converts to Sheshnag, the Anantha nag snake that he was on which Bhagwan Vishnu sleeps. Once Rama comes to know the fate of Lakshmana, Rama takes permission from his Guru and other family members. He also decides to walk into River Sarayu, thus reaching Ksheera Sagar, the ocean of milk, heading back to Vaikunta. Thus, ending Rama avatar.

Author profile pic; Short intro of the author:

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iti śrīlakṣmaṇāchāryavirachitaṃ nāmarāmāyaṇaṃ sampūrṇaṃ ।

इति श्रीलक्ष्मणाचार्यविरचितं नामरामायणं सम्पूर्णम् ।

