



2

THE RAMAYANA - II

In the previous lesson you have learnt about qualities of Rama. In this lesson, you will study about the Rama's exile and other incidents.



OBJECTIVES

After studying this lesson, you will be able to :

- recite all the shlokas correctly without taking help of the book; and
- narrate the context of the Ramayana.

2.1 SHALOKAS 21-40

यौवराज्येन संयोक्तुमैच्छत्प्रीत्या महीपतिः ।
तस्याभिषेकसम्भारान्दृष्ट्वा भार्याऽथ कैकयी ॥1.1.21 ॥

पूर्वं दत्तवरा देवी वरमेनमयाचत ।
विवासनं च रामस्य भरतस्याभिषेचनम् ॥1.1.22 ॥



Notes

Thereafter, having seen the preparations for installation of Rama, queen Kaikeyi who had been promised earlier with boons by Dasaratha demanded of him the exile of Rama and enthronement of Bharata.

स सत्यवचनाद्राजा धर्मपाशेन संयतः ।
विवासयामास सुतं रामं दशरथः प्रियम् ॥1.1.23 ॥

Dasaratha, true to his word and restrained by the bond of duty, sent his beloved son Rama to the forest.

स जगाम वनं वीरः प्रतिज्ञामनुपालयन् ।
पितुर्वचननिर्देशात्कैकेय्याः प्रियकारणात् ॥1.1.24 ॥

Mighty Sri Rama in order to please Kaikeyi and obey the word of command of his father, went to the forest and help the king to keep his promise to Kaikeyi.

तं व्रजन्तं प्रियो भ्राता लक्ष्मणोऽनुजगाम ह ।
स्नेहाद्विनयसम्पन्नस्सुमित्रानन्दवर्धनः ॥1.1.25 ॥

भ्रातरं दयितो भ्रातुस्सौभ्रात्रमनुदर्शयन् ।
रामस्य दयिता भार्या नित्यं प्राणसमा हिता ॥1.1.26 ॥

जनकस्य कुले जाता देवमायेव निर्मिता ।
सर्वलक्षणसम्पन्ना नारीणामुत्तमा वधूः ॥1.1.27 ॥



Notes

सीताप्यनुगता रामं शशिनं रोहिणी यथा ।
पौरैरनुगतो दूरं पित्रा दशस्थेन च ॥1.1.28 ॥

Lakshmana beloved brother to Rama is drawn towards him. Endowed with modesty he is an enhancer of the joy of his mother Sumitra. Displaying his fraternal love, he followed Rama who was departing to the forest.

Born in the race of Janaka and daughter in law of Dasaratha, Sita, beloved spouse of Rama is like his vital breath always desired the wellbeing of Rama she followed him like Rohini, the Moon. Endowed with all virtues she is the foremost woman.

शृङ्गिबेरपुरे सूतं गङ्गाकूले व्यसर्जयत् ।
गुहमासाद्य धर्मात्मा निषादाधिपतिं प्रियम् ॥1.1.29 ॥

गुहेन सहितो रामो लक्ष्मणेन च सीतया ।
ते वनेन वनं गत्वा नदीस्तीर्त्वा बहूदकाः ॥1.1.30 ॥

The citizens and Dasaratha followed Rama for a long distance. Rama of righteous nature having approached Guha, king of



Notes

nishadas, at Shrungiberapura sent back charioteer Sumantra and Rama along with Sita and Lakshmana crossed river Ganga.

चित्रकूटमनुप्राप्य भरद्वाजस्य शासनात् ।
रम्यमावसथं कृत्वा रममाणा वने त्रयः ॥1.1.31 ॥

देवगन्धर्वसङ्काशास्तत्र ते न्यवसन् सुखम् ।
चित्रकूटं गते रामे पुत्रशोकातुरस्तथा ॥1.1.32 ॥

When Rama had set out to Chitrakuta, king Dasaratha, stricken by the grief over the separation from his son and mourning over him departed to heavens.

Moving from one forest to another and crossing deep and wide rivers with plenty of waters, reached the Chitrakuta mountain by the command of sage Bharadwaja. They raised a hut made of leaves in the forest located in Chitrakuta mountain and dwelt there happily resembling devas and gandharvas.

राजा दशरथस्वर्गं जगाम विलपन्सुतम् ।
मृते तु तस्मिन्भरतो वसिष्ठप्रमुखैर्द्विजैः ॥1.1.33 ॥

After Dasaratha had passed away, mighty Bharata did not desire to rule the kingdom against the orders by Vasishta and other brahmins.

नियुज्यमानो राज्याय नैच्छद्राज्यं महाबलः ।
स जगाम वनं वीरो रामपादप्रसादकः ॥1.1.34 ॥



Notes

The brave Bharata, who had conquered envy and hatred went to the forest in order to worship Rama's feet.

गत्वा तु सुमहात्मानं रामं सत्यपराक्रमम् ।
अयाचद्भ्रातरं राममार्यभावपुरस्कृतः ॥1.1.35 ॥

Bharata reached Rama, so pleasing venerable, truthful and chivalrous, worshipped him with reverence and implored.

त्वमेव राजा धर्मज्ञ इति रामं वचोऽब्रवीत् ।
रामोऽपि परमोदारस्सुमुखस्सुमहायशाः ॥1.1.36 ॥

Bharata addressing Rama said, 'You are knower of righteousness. You alone should be the king (meaning that when the elder brother is alive, the younger brother is prohibited from ruling the kingdom)'.
'

न चैच्छत्पितुरादेशाद्राज्यं रामो महाबलः ।
पादुके चास्य राज्याय न्यासं दत्त्वा पुनःपुनः ॥1.1.37 ॥



Notes

Although a source of universal delight, although exceedingly generous and of cheerful countenance, highly renowned and capable Rama refused to accept the kingdom in accordance with the command of his father.

निवर्तयामास ततो भरतं भरताग्रजः ।
स काममनवाप्यैव रामपादावुपस्पृशन् ॥1.1.38 ॥

Having handed over his sandals to Bharata as symbol of authority for ruling the kingdom, Rama persuaded him again and again to return to the capital.

नन्दिग्रामेऽकरोद्राज्यं रामागमनकाङ्क्षया ।
गते तु भरते श्रीमान् सत्यसन्धो जितेन्द्रियः ॥1.1.39 ॥

Disappointed in his mission to take Rama back, Bharata worshipped the sandals of Rama and ruled the kingdom from Nandigram, awaiting his return.

रामस्तु पुनरालक्ष्य नागरस्य जनस्य च ।
तत्रागमनमेकाग्रो दण्डकान्प्रविवेश ह ॥1.1.40 ॥

When Bharata departed, Sri Rama, a man of good fortune and steadfast in vows one who had conquered under control

perceiving that the citizens from Ayodhya would arrive there, entered the Dandaka forest with single minded determination (so that there would not be breach of his promise).



Notes



INTEXT QUESTIONS 2.1

1. Who had been promised by Dasharatha?
2. Who went along with Rama to the Forest?
3. Who was the father of Sita?
4. Who had ruled Ayodhya after Dasharatha's death?



WHAT HAVE YOU LEARNT

- Rama's departure to forest with Sita and Lakshmana.
- Death of Dashratha.
- Bharat's rule over Ayodhya
- Keikeyi's boon.



TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Why did Bharat go to forest?
2. On which mountain Rama made his stay?
3. What was the main cause of Dashratha's death?



Notes



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

2.1

1. Kaikeyi.
2. Sita and Lakshmana.
3. Janaka
4. Bharat.