CHAPTER-IV

ShriRamcharitmanas is a creation of Tulsidasji which express his devotion to Ram. The essence of righteousness is to hold fast to this doctrine and worship the lotus feet of Ram. During the years of Bhakti movement, Tulsidasji proved to be an outstanding poet.

Tulsidas is passionately devoted to the son of Dasharath so intensely in love with him, that by the sheer liveliness of his poetic imagination he transforms the hero (Ram) in qualified incarnation of Vishnu and then into the lord himself. The basic religious principles of Tulsidas are contained in the dialogue between Kakbushundi and Garuda. Altogether Shri Ramcharitmanas is worthy of one of the best works in literature field. Tulsi’s epic is a picture of a heroic age (RamRajya). Tulsidas’s aim is to narrate the great deeds of Ram endowed with the prophetic vision of a true seer. Tulsidas ji is alert to the present need and understands the requirements of modern times of what he calls the Kalyug, and devotes all his creative energies towards providing a sure antidote to the poison that has corrupted human society today.

Tulsidas, by writing Shri Ramcharitmanas in Avadhi offered the masses, the message of values in life cycle. Tulsidasji, describing the origin of his great work Shri Ramcharitmanas, says that the story of Lord Ram was first composed by Lord Shiva for the purpose of developing unceasing devotion to the lotus
feet of Lord Ram. He (Tulsidasji) says that he has rendered the story of Lord Ram in provincial dialect form dispelling the darkness of ignorance and gloom of his own heart. According to him, Ram is Supreme bliss personified, the highest Lord and the most ancient being. By light of ShriRamcharitmanas, Tulsidasji lead us out of shadows of ignorance into knowledge. It lead us towards supreme degree of happiness and peace. Ram is the image of dharma and truth. What humanity needs today is Ram and not Ravan.

**Seven Kands in Shri Ramcharitmanas –**

1. Balkand
2. Ayodhyakand
3. Aranyakand
4. Kishkindha Kand
5. Sunderkand
6. Lankakand
7. Uttarkand
BALKAND

Birth of 4 divine sons to old King Dasharatha, sacrifice for the sons as advised by seer Vashishtha. Monastery stay with Vishwamitra for safeguarding his rituals from the demons, salvation of Ahalya-wife of Seer Gautama and Baliant bridegroom select ceremony for Sita at Mithila nagari.

The most important and significant events of Balkand are –

- Glory of name of Shri Ram.
- Dialogue between Yajnavalkya and Bhardwaj
- Sati’s Folly
- Birth and then marriage of Parvati.
- Dialogue between Shiv and Parvati
- Narad’s Pride
- Birth of Ravan
- Birth of Shri Ram
- Protection of Vishvamitra’s Sacrifice
- Deliverance of Ahalya
- Ram and Laxman in Janakpuri
- Breaking of Bow
- Wrath of Parashuram
- Wedding of Shri Ram
- Return to Ayodhya
AYODHYA KAND

Surprise development for Rama and His exile to the forest for 14 long years instead of planned coronation, help episode of Nishad forest tribal king of Srungrverpur and navigator Kevat the princely trio-Rama, Sita and Lakshmana in the beginning of their exile, Dasharatha reminded of the of the Sindhu brahman couple to him for the death their only son Sravana on his unintentional hunt, Bharat scolding his mother and leaving with his entourage for forest to get hack Rama Trio for the Coronation at Ayodhya from their stay at Chitrakut. Bharat returning with Paduka (Rama’s footwear,), for symbol of Rama for governance of the kingdom in Rama’s exile.

The significant events of Ayodhyakand are –

- Preparation for Ram’s coronation
- Kaikeyi & Manthra’s conversation
- Rama banishment
- Ram and Nishad’s Story
- Dialogue with Valmikiji
- Death of King Dasharath
- Summons to Bharat
- Bharat’s Grief
- Bharat’s Journey to Chitrakoot
- Ram Bharat Milan
- Dialogue between Ram and Bharat
- Bharat returning to Ayodhya
ARANYA KAND

The Trio shifted to Panchavti on the advice of seer Agatsya on completion of 10 years of exile, killing demons and demonesses but bestowing them for their salvation, episode of the golden-Ravana’s mysterious evil deed to grab Sita, Introduction to bird Jatayu/Sampati, Kabandha-demon/ Danu celestial singer on his salvation, Vibhishana got out of the Ravana Clan and sheltered himself under the feet of Rama at Pampa with Hanuman etc. Sabri a nomadic of seer Matanga got Salvaged after she advised the Trio to meet Sugriva at Rushyamuk/pampa lake for a great help in the search of Sita through his vast knowledge and benevolence for the act of help.

The events in Aranyakand –

- Jayant’s mischief
- Sita meets Anusuiya
- Episode of Sage Sharbhanga
- Residence of Panchvati
- Story of Shurpankha
- Khara and Dushan Slain
- Shurpankha in Ravan’s court
- The slaying of Marich in golden deer’s guise
- Abduction of Sita by Ravan
- Death of Jatayu
- Meeting Shabari
KISKINDHA KAND

Introduction of duoRama-Lakshmana to the monkey monarchs Bali/Sugriva through Hanurnan, identifying Sita’s remnants on her abduction by Ravana to: Lanka, well preserved by the Monkey king, tight of Bali/Sugriva with the demon causing misunderstanding between the 2 brothers Bali/Sugriva entailing into bitterest animosity between them despite the fact that the said demon was in reality killed by Vail in their common endeavour/encounter. Rama helped kill Bali and enthroned Sugriva in an exchange for help from Sugriva to get back Sita on the finish of the then approaching monsoon. Hanuman with linger ring of Sita started off for Lanka in search of Sita in accordance with blessing and directives of Rama with strong determinations and devotions for the search.

The significant events of Kishkindhakand

- Ram and Hanuman
- Alliance between Ram and Sugriv
- The slaying of Bali
- Sugriv’s Corronation
- Search for Sita
- Hanuman’s planning his leap to lanka
SUNDER KAND

Sita got located and identified with the finger ring. Hanuman also promised Sita for a very early release from Ravana’s tyranny through Rama conquering and salvaging Ravana on his death at the pious hands of Rama. Hanuman also, out of his hunger, devastated the Lanka gardens and houses, save that of virtuous soul only of Vibhisana, episode of an ocean bridge of 800 miles (100 koshas) built by monkeys for Rama and his army to cross it over to go to Lanka to restore back Sita as scheduled.

The significant events of Sunderkand

- Killing of Surasa and image catching demoness.
- Hanuman meeting Vibhishan
- Conversation of Hanuman and Sita
- Dialogue between Hanuman and Ravan
- Burning of Lanka
- Vibhishan’s advising Ravan
- Vibhishan meeting Shri Ram
- Ocean submits to Ram
LANKA KAND

10 days Strategic fight between Rama with divine animals like monkeys and bears and against Ravana with his demons with mysterious evil spirits. Ravana thus got killed with his entire family by Rama and His army. Ravana had this destiny despite good and benevolent advice from his family-wife Mandodari, brothers - Vibhisana, Marich, Kumbhakarana etc for surrender to Rama whole heartedly. Lanka was then handed over to Vibhisana. Sita was fire tested to if her purity as expressed by fire deity and then was accepted by Rama.

The significant events of Lankakand

- The bridgemailing
- Mandodari pleading Ravan
- Angad going to Ravan as messenger of Ram.
- Dialogue between Angad & Ravan
- Battle begins
- Meghnad Striking Laxman with a spear
- Hanuman searching for life giving herb
- Killing of Kumbhkaran and Meghnad
- Encounter between Ravan & Laxman
- Battle of Ram and Ravan
- Vibhishan enthroned
- Meeting of Ram & Sita
- Ram returning to Ayodhya
UTTAR KAND

Rama sent away Sugriva to their monkey kingdom leaving Hanuman with Him for Ayodhya, Sita in exile to seer Valmiki where she gave birth to 2 sons-Lava and Kusha as named by the seer Valmiki. These 2 sons of Rama introduced themselves to Rama on the battle ground so created by the 2-some in holding the sacrifice horse of Rama. Sita had already surrendered to earth deity for fearing all the false gossip of the public. This is given in Valmiki Ramayana but not Tulasi scripture.

The significant events of Uttarkand

- Ram’s returing to Ayodhya
- Ram’s enthronement
- Ram’s allies coming to Ayodhya
- Ram’s reign and kingdom
- True religion and virtue expounded
- Dialogue between Kakbhushundi and Garuda
- Ram’s illusive power
- Greatness of Ram’s story

In all the above events we found elements of communication and tried to take out these chopais which are related to our subject matter.