



# International Journal of Sanskrit Research

अनन्ता

ISSN: 2394-7519

IJSR 2024; 10(1): 90-91

© 2024 IJSR

[www.anantaajournal.com](http://www.anantaajournal.com)

Received: 28-10-2023

Accepted: 30-11-2023

**Aparna Mog**

Lecturer at the Department of  
Sanskrit, Michael Madhusudan  
Dutta College, Sabroom, South  
Tripura, Tripura, India

## An analytical study of Valmiki's The Ramayana

**Aparna Mog**

### Abstract

The Ramayana is a wonderful literary creation of Valmiki that is considered as one of the most popular ancient historical & religious epic poem of India in the World literature. It has 2400 slokas and divided into seven books or kandas namely Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranya Kanda, Kishkindhya Kanda, Sundara Kanda, Lanka Kanda and Uttara Kanda. The main characters of this epic poem are Rama, Sita, Lakshmana, Hanuman, Ravana. The theme of the Ramayana are romantic love, perfect man, dharma, brotherly love, good and evil, combat, human and divine.

**Keyword:** Epic poem, mythology, god, evil, incarnation

### Introduction

The Ramayana is a wonderful literary creation of Valmiki that is considered as one of the most popular ancient historical & religious epic poem of India in the World literature. This epic poem at first was written by Valmiki in Sanskrit language and after that many vernacular poets have also rewritten and translated it in different languages. The Ramayana is a historical document where we find social, political diplomatic and religious teachings. We find many characters and their activities in the Ramayana. It has 2400 slokas. There are seven parts in this epic poem and each part is called as kanda. The seven kandas are Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranya Kanda, Kishkindhya Kanda, Sundara Kanda, Lanka Kanda and Uttara Kanda. In this epic poem, the character of Shri Rama is depicted as the symbol of honest and dedicated person. We find many character in Ramayana like Sita, Lakshmana, Ravana, Bharata, Dasaratha, Viswamitra, Kusha & Lava, Vasistha, Kaikeyi, Sumitra, Kausalya, Manthara, Suparnakha, Maricha, Jatayu, Sugriva, Hanuman, Vibheeshana, Jambavan, Indrajit, Kumbhakarna. The theme of the Ramayana are romantic love, perfect man, dharma, brotherly love, good and evil, combat, human and divine. Viswamitra teaches the boys about mystical truths, the land they are to rule, and their own cosmic powers. Later, Rama and Lakshmana will rely on the lessons learned during this journey with Viswamitra in their great battle against evil. The battle of good versus evil is a major theme in the Ramayana.

In Bala-Kanda of Valmiki's Ramayana, Ayodhya's King Dasaratha performed a sacrifice in the hope of obtaining a son. At that time the Gods were alarmed at the power acquired by the mighty Titan named Ravana, who by practice of black magic had conquered almost the entire known world. King Dasaratha's prayer is answered and his three wives beared foursons, Rama, Bharata and the twins Lakshmana and Shatrughna, who were all partial incarnations of Shri Vishnu. However, Shri Vishnu manifested himself more fully in Shri Rama than in the other brothers. The boys grew up and Shri Rama wins as his bride, Sita, the daughter of King Janaka of the neighboring kingdom of Vedaha. This kanda demonstrates Shri Rama's miraculous powers. He is not only a great warrior but also a presence that can purifying wrongdoing and free those who are being punished for terrible acts.

In Ayodhya- Kanda, King Dasaratha intended to proclaim Shri Rama heir-apparent, but the jealousy of his second queen, Kaikeyi, is aroused and she hold the king to a promise made formerly, that he would grant her two boons. The boons she secured were the banishment of Shri Rama to the forest for fourteen years, and the installation of her own son Bharata as Yuvaraja. According to the law of righteousness (dharma) a vow must be honoured, and Shri Rama calmly accepted the sentence of exile. He traveled south to Chittrakuta in the Dandaka Forest with his wife Sita and his brother Lakshmana. King Dasaratha died of grief and Bharata implored Shri Rama to return to the throne, but the latter adhered firmly to the vindication of

**Corresponding Author:**

**Aparna Mog**

Lecturer at the Department of  
Sanskrit, Michael Madhusudan  
Dutta College, Sabroom, South  
Tripura, Tripura, India

his father's honour and the fulfillment of his vow. This kanda emphasizes the importance of keeping one's word. Shri Rama accepts the order to relinquish the throne to Bharata and go into exile, because refusing to do so would mean breaking his father's word. He accepts this unfair turn of events calming his brother Lakshmana and his mother Kausalya when they urge him to resist this decision. This book also demonstrates Sita's devotion to her husband despite the fact that she is a delicate princess who is unused to the difficulties of living in the forest; she refuses to abandon her husband in his time of misfortune. Sita stands as a counterpoint to the Kaikeyi, who is willing to sacrifice her husband's happiness in order to get what she wants.

In Aranya-Kanda, Sita was kidnapped by the Titan Ravana, and taken to Lanka. This kanda develops the theme of the complex nature of good and evil. One of the qualities that differentiate humans and rakshasas is control over one's sexual impulses. The rakshasas are full of lust and have no respect for the bounds of marriage; Surpanakha shamelessly tries to seduce Shri Rama in front of his wife Sita, and Ravana steals Sita away from her husband. Shri Rama's martial prowess has grown greatly. This kanda introduces us to Ravana, the primary antagonist. Ravana is immensely powerful, and even the gods send him tribute. He was perhaps the only living being who could defeat Shri Rama. He kindles Rama's fury by kidnapping Sita.

In Krishkindhya- Kanda, Rama and Lakshmana in pursuit of Ravana and to rescue Sita, enlist the aid of King Sugriva, Leader of the monkey tribe, whose chief minister Hanuman becomes the foremost devotee and servant of Shri Rama. Help also came from Vibishana, brother of Ravana, who had openly disapproved of the Titan king's conduct, and warned him of the retribution he may expect for his unrighteous actions. This kanda introduces us to Hanuman, one of the most beloved characters in the Ramayana. Hanuman proves himself superior even to his king Sugriva through his courage, intelligence, and skill. Hanuman is a favorite character of many readers of the Ramayana and frequently worshipped deity in India.

In Sundara-Kanda, the monkey armies reached the south coast of India, and, bridging the straits, gained entry into Lanka. Hanuman's rampage in Lanka is a punishment for Ravana's cruel acts. Hanuman emphasizes his complete loyalty and devotion to his king Shri Rama;

In Lanka-Kanda, after a series of pitched battles, Lanka was captured and Ravana was slain by Shri Rama. Sita demonstrates her purity to her husband by successfully undergoing the ordeal by fire. The period of fourteen years exile was completed and Shri Rama returned with his consort, his brothers and allies, to the capital of Ayodhya, where he begins a long and glorious reign. Ravana has a number of chances to avoid his fate. He has a number of opportunities to avoid a confrontation with Shri Ram, but he stubbornly ignores all. This may emphasize the theme of fate that runs through the Ramayana: even the great and terrible Ravana, dark emperor of the world, cannot avoid his fate. Titan

In Uttara-Kanda, described the doubts raised in the mind of the citizens concerning the purity of Sita, and how they compel Shri Rama to send her to Valmiki's hermitage in the forest where she gave birth to twin sons, Kusha and Lava. When these boys grew up, they returned to Ayodhya and were recognized by Shri Rama, who subsequently brought Sita back to share the ruling of the kingdom with him. The first part of the book demonstrates how wicked Ravana was. It is clear that his very existence is the result of impurity: he was

conceived at an inauspicious time. The text also suggests that there was an ancient, primeval battle between rakshasas and gods long before Ravana or any of the characters of the Ramayana were born. However, the most significant part of this book is the alternate ending of the romance of Shri Rama and Sita.

The Ramayana is considered as one of the most popular ancient historical & religious epic poem of India in the World literature where we find the descriptions of many gods and goddesses and their incarnation. We also find all the issues from family life to socio-cultural perspectives in the Ramayana.

## References

1. The Ramayana of Valmiki, translated by Hari Prasad Shastri - 3 Volumes Combined - 1709 Pages ebook.
2. <https://ia600608.us.archive.org/19/items/TheRamayan/TheRamayan.pdf> visited on 24th January, 2024
3. <https://archive.org/details/The.Ramayana.of.Valmiki.by.Hari.Prasad.Shastr> visited on 24th January, 2024
4. [https://ia902902.us.archive.org/26/items/vr\\_001\\_bk/VR-001-BK.pdf](https://ia902902.us.archive.org/26/items/vr_001_bk/VR-001-BK.pdf) visited on 24th January, 2024
5. <https://ia804508.us.archive.org/6/items/valmikiramayanc/e/user%20index.pdf> visited on 24th January, 2024.
6. <https://ia800703.us.archive.org/6/items/dli.bengal.10689.4168/10689.4168.pdf> visited on 24th January, 2024
7. <https://www.gradesaver.com/the-ramayana/study-guide/summary> visited on 24th January, 2024
8. <https://www.google.com/>