

|| OM namo bhagavate vasudevaya OM ||

1 Lord Rama listened to everything that Hanuman said and was pleased; He wished to undertake the journey; Climbing on to Hanuman, He started off along with Lakshmana who was on the shoulders of Angada, and with Sugreeva and the army.

2 The Lord, Sri Rama, reached the southern ocean; He is the main Guru of the world; He has extraordinary strength which no one can face; Even then, in order to show the world that it is Dharma to first act softly, He lied down on the coast as if requesting the ocean for a route.

3 At that time, a person named Vibhishana came there; He was the younger brother of Ravana; He was deserted by Ravana because he was following dharma and was a devotee of Raghupati Lord Rama; He took the refuge of the best amongst Raghus.

4 The son of Brahma, the son of Surya, the leader of the army Nila, Mainda and Vivida, Angada, Tara and others told Lord Rama very firmly thus - "He has come from the land of the enemy; He is his (Ravana's) brother; Hence disqualified from acceptance".

5 On this issue, the other form of the God of strength (Vayu - i.e. Hanuman) said thus - "He has come for refuge; And he has extreme devotion at the feet of Lord Rama; Therefore, he is perfectly acceptable; Having realized that Ravana will be destroyed soon, he has come here so he can obtain the kingdom".

6 When Hanuman said thus, Lord Rama, who had earlier listened to his words in the case of Sugreeva, once again concurred with him and said - "I will certainly accept him as he has taken my feet; This is my eternal word".

7 "Even if the group of Devatas, led by Brahma, and along with Daityas, humans and others all come together, they cannot even shake my finger; What fear do I then have of this nocturnal Vibhishana? That apart, I know fully well that he is of a very satvic nature".

8 Having thus spoke, Lord Rama took Vibhishana as his servant and gave him the kingdom by performing Abhisheka; Lord Rama, who is the embodiment of limitless and excellent knowledge and strength, ignored the king of Rakshasas, Ravana, as if he was a blade of grass and gave Lanka to his brother.

9 Lord Rama gave him the kingdom of the Rakshasas till the end of the Kalpa and the longevity to rule till then; He also granted him His own world at the end of the Kalpa; Seeing that the ocean has not come to Him even after 3 nights, He got angry; He glanced at the ocean with His red eyes.

10 That ocean starting drying out the moment the Supreme Being Lord Rama cast His angry glance at it; The children of Danu and other creatures in the ocean got panicky; The ocean took a visible form, and appeared in front of the Lord with items of worship on his head; He fell at the feet of the Lord and said thus.

11 "O Complete One! The One who is complete with respect to space, time and attributes!

The One who is without any defect and the One who is the primordial Being! We, ordinary beings, could not understand you; You create devatas through Sattva Guna; You create humans out of Rajas Guna; And you create groups of Asuras from the Tamas Guna"

12 "Please proceed as per Your wish; O brave One! You destroy Ravana who is troubling the three worlds; He is the dirt of Sage Vishravas; You obtain your wife back; You build a bridge over this water; By that, your fame will spread even further; All the kings who wish to proceed on a conquest will come near it and praise it"

13 Lord Rama immediately blessed him after he said thus; Lord Rama released that arrow which was aimed at him at asuras, known as Antyajas, who were residing in that ocean and burnt all of them; All of them had become invincible and without death due to the boon of Shiva.

14 Lord Rama is the destroyer of samsara; All of His activities are without a parallel; He converted the desert there into a fertile land; Many varieties of roots and fruits started to grow there from then; Nala was the avatara of the divine architect Vishwakarma; He was born out of him as well; Lord Rama instructed Nala and the other excellent monkeys to build a bridge.

15 Lord Rama got the bridge built with the peaks of hills and trees that were uprooted and brought on the shoulders by the monkey-leaders; He entered the burnt Lanka very quickly keeping Vibhishana in front, along with Sugreeva, Neela, Hanumanta and others.

16 The ten headed Ravana listened to the news that Lord Rama, who is the supreme warrior with unlimited valor in all the worlds, and who has unlimited radiance, and who is Supreme, has arrived; His heart was pained due to fear and he got very confused about what to do next.

17 Lord Rama, who has all auspicious attributes and is the Supreme One, sent across Angada as a messenger in order to display political righteousness; When Ravana did not accept that also, he surrounded the four big gates of the Rakshasa's city with His excellent army.

18 When Lord Rama attacked him thus, Ravana sent across his terrible son Indrajit to the western gate; He sent across Prahasta to the eastern side and sent Vajradamshtra to the southern side, which is the side of Yama, the leader of all Pretas; And to the northern side, which is the side of Chandra, he himself went.

19 Coming to know of this plan of Ravana, Lord Rama sent across Hanumanta in order to win the battle with Indrajit; He then sent Neela in order to kill Prahasta and sent Angada, the son of Indra's son Vali, in order to kill Vajradamshtra.

20 Lord Rama, who has excellent radiance in His body, and who is the Supreme Being in the Universe, lifted His bow, pointed his arrow at the direction of Ravana, took a sword and went there Himself, after placing Sugreeva in the middle of the army.

21 Indrajit, who got trapped at the hands of Hanuman, realized his valor and ran away far

from there; Neela and Vibhishina hit Prahasta with boulders and the Shakti weapon, respectively, and handed him over to the control of Yama.

22 'He will not come under Neela's control' - Having realized thus, Vibhishina joined him and smashed Prahasta with his excellent Shakti weapon; At the same time that he died, Angada engaged with Vajradamshttra; He felled him on the ground and killed him by smashing his head with his legs.

23 When all of them were killed thus, the Lord of the Rakshasas sent Dhoomranetra from the western gate; He pounced upon Hanuman, the one with endless strength, and got burnt away.

24 Having been inspired by the Lord of the nocturnals (Ravana), and being emboldened by the boon of Shiva, a Rakshasa called Akampana rushed towards Hanuman but was killed in an instant.

25 Then, inspired by the bravest of Raghus, Lord Rama, all the monkeys took big fire torches aided with astras, and burnt the city of Lanka.

26 After that, Ravana, who was extremely agitated, sent two Rakshasas named Nikumbha and Kumbha; Both were sons of Kumbhakarna; Both of them got very excited and arrived for battle by chasing out many monkeys from all sides.

27 Kumbha won battles with the son of Brahma, Tara, Neela, Nala, the sons of Ashwini devatas viz Mainda and Vivinda, and with Angada; Then, he engaged in a fierce battle with Sugreeva, the son of Surya; Finally, Sugreeva sent that evil one to the abode of Yama very quickly.

28 After that, Nikumbha took a 'Parigha' weapon that was capable of smashing big mountains and rushed towards the son of Surya; Sugreeva, who got extremely frightened jumped a distance of 100 bows towards the west.

29 As that brave Rakshasa started wielding the Parigha, all the directions and the sky, including the Sun and Moon, panicked; And the devatas sulked after noticing his immense strength and recalling the boon given to him by Shiva.

30 Noticing that he will not subside to anyone else, Hanuman, the son of Vayu immediately jumped and stood in front of him; Showing his chest, he said "What from these people? You hit your weapon over here".

31 As soon as he said thus, that evil Rakshasa threw the indestructible weapon on his chest; As soon as it fell on the indestructible chest of Hanuman, the weapon was smashed to pieces; Just like what happened to the Vajrayudha when it fell on Garuda.

32 When his weapon was destroyed thus, Nikumbha went to the son of Vayu and lifted him and placed him on his shoulders and started off from there.

33 The son of the main Vayu held his neck tightly and freed himself; Hanuman then threw

him on the ground.

34 In the Yajna called 'Yuddha', where the Lord of Lakshmi is the devata, the son of Prabhanjana made the Rakshasa as the sacrificial animal; The devatas then gave out a loud cheer of happiness.

35 36 Suptaghna, Yajnakopa, Shakuni, Devatapani, Vidyujjihva and Pramathi got together with Shuka and Sarana and went to battle, inspired by Ravana; They started destroying the monkeys; All of them, who had won over death due to the boon of Brahma, were killed by the arrows of Lord Rama.

37 Six Rakshasas, by name Yuddhonmatta, Matta, Devantaka, Narantaka, Trishiras and Atikaya got ready to battle, as per the orders of Ravana.

38 Narantaka, who was the son of Ravana, rode a big horse holding a weapon called 'Prasa'; He battled the monkeys without any fear.

39 Seeing him burn away the army, the strong Yuvaraja Angada quickly jumped in front of him and showed him his chest.

40 The Rakshasa smashed the 'Prasa' weapon on his chest; But due to the radiance of the son of Vali, that weapon split into two.

41 Then, Angada immediately smashed his hand at the face of the Rakshasa's horse; Both the eyes of the horse gorged out and fell; It fell down and died as well.

42 He drew a big sword and immediately started fighting the monkey; Angada snatched the sword from him and killed him (with his own sword).

43 Thus, when the son of Ravana, Narantaka, who was born to a Gandharva lady, was killed in this manner, his older brother Devantaka came rushing there.

44 When he came rushing, all the monkeys, who were under the leadership of Jambavan, got scared by the shower of his arrows and started running away.

45 He took an arrow which resembled the club of Yama and smashed it at the chest of Angada; Angada rolled to the ground; He lost his consciousness as well.

46 Then, Sugreeva, who is the son of Surya who gives sharp rays, lifted a hill full of trees and threw it at the Rakshasa.

47 Noticing from a distance that the hill was about to fall on him, Devantaka quickly aimed an arrow at it and brought it down; He then aimed another arrow.

48 He pulled that arrow, which was like the maze of Yama, till his ear and hit it at the chest of Sugreeva, the king of monkeys; He (Sugreeva) too fell down.

49 Seeing the amazing strength of Surantaka (Devantaka), the son of Vayu invited him to a

battle just like how Lord Keshava had earlier invited Kaitaba.

50 Seeing him rushing at him, Hanuman smashed his chariot along with his charioteer and horses; Then he snatched his bow and broke it.

51 Then Hanuman held the hair of his enemy, who was rushing towards him with a sword, and threw him to the ground; And then in battle, the son of Vayu pressed his head very hard with his foot.

52 The son of Vayu killed that Rakshasa, who had become invincible due to the boon of Shiva; The best of devatas then sang in praise of him; The monkeys became very happy seeing this.

53 After that, Trishiras (- the one with three heads) came rushing there causing the monkeys to run helter skelter, all due to the boon of Brahma; Hanuman destroyed his chariot and bows, snatched his sword and ensured he did not have even a single head.

54 After that, 'Yudhonmatta' and 'Matta' started destroying a lot of monkeys; Their arrogance was due to the boon of Parvati; Both of them died unable to tolerate the fist of Hanuman.

55 After that, the one who came to battle was Atikaya; He sat in a chariot given by Brahma and went around like the fire of armageddon, destroying the monkeys; He was born to Ravana out of a Gandharva woman.

56 Atikaya had a body which was overly big; He had pot-like ears; Hence, he too was known as 'Kumbhakarna'; He defeated the son of Surya and other monkeys, and quickly rushed towards Lord Rama.

57 He came, shooting arrows like a big cloud which was showering; He came roaring like thunder; Lakshmana then stopped him with his flood of arrows.

58 Both of the great warriors showered each other with arrows resembling the Vajra of Indra; Due to excellent practice, they outdid each other with quick astras and arrows and caused darkness in the sky due to the shower of arrows.

59 Lakshmana, by countering his arrows with his own and his astras with even more powerful great astras, rendered him futile; He chopped off his head along with two shoulders; But the two shoulders of his became four; and he got two heads in place of one.

60 Every time he chopped his heads and shoulders, they started doubling; At that time, Vayudeva, who is inside of the whole world, told the worried Lakshmana thus.

61 "O One with the pretty face! Due to the boon of Brahma, he will not die with any weapon except the Brahmastra"; Having said so much, Sameera (Vayudeva) returned to the skies without being seen nor heard by Atikaya.

62 Then Lakshmana, the brother of the Supreme Lord, released the Brahmastra at the son

of the ten-headed; Atikaya, who was one of the best amongst those wielding astras, was burnt to ashes along with his chariot, charioteer and horses.

63 When his sons were destroyed thus, the king of the Rakshasas, Ravana, wished to go to battle himself; When he was getting ready to do so the son of Khara, the one who had made name for himself as an excellent archer, spoke to him.

64 "O King! I need to kill the one who killed my father; Therefore, please grant me permission; I shall kill him along with Lakshmana and the other monkey warriors and give you great joy"

65 Ravana deputed him for battle after he spoke that way; That warrior, by name Makaraksha, defeated Angada and other monkey warriors and also defeated the son of Surya and moved forward.

66 Disregarding the arrows that Lakshmana was throwing at him, he invited Lord Rama to battle; He told Lord Rama thus - "You killed my father Khara who was a citizen".

67 "He was the best amongst archers; You killed such a person with some (dubious) plan; I shall give you the result of that act of yours" - Speaking thus, He, who had become invincible due to the boon of Brahma, started showering astras.

68 Lord Rama countered his astras with his own astras, all with a pleasant smile on His face; The Lord, who cannot be comprehended, removed the Rakshasa's head, which was glowing with excellent ear-rings, with an arrow which was like (Indra's) Vajra.

69 A few of his followers who had still survived the excellent monkeys wielding trees and hills ran helter skelter; Just like how the followers of Dhoomraksha had fled when he died.

70 Then the Lord of the Rakshasas, Ravana, got ready and went to battle holding a bow and climbing a chariot; Behind him, an army with a thousand, ten-thousand, crore senadhipatis followed.

71 The army of the monkeys, being tortured by the Rakshasas' army with various kinds of weapons, started to run away; The best of monkeys then started attacking and destroying the Rakshasas.

72 Gava, Gavaksha, Gavaya, Vrusha and Gandhamada were born from Kubera; These five were Prana and other Maruts themselves; Kathana was Kubera's avatara itself; All of them started destroying the army of Ravana.

73 Using six excellent arrows, Ravana hit all of them and brought them down; Then, Mainda and Vivida, who were the sons of Ashwini Kumaras, along with Jambavanta, smashed him with three big boulders.

74 Ravana quickly destroyed those boulders with his arrows and shot other arrows at the three of them; He brought each one of them down with those arrows; Then Angada, the son

of Indra's son Vali, rushed towards him.

75 Ravana hit him in the chest with an arrow even as he was rushing towards him with a boulder; Angada fell down having been hit badly by the arrow; Then, the son of Surya came ahead to confront him.

76 The ten headed one (Ravana) left a swift arrow and split the tree, which he was holding, into pieces; And then he sent an arrow at his throat area; Sugreeva, who was heavily injured at that, fell down.

77 Hanuman then lifted his shoulder, which was like Sesha's body, and gave a big blow on the chest of the Lord of the Rakshasas; Ravana fell down spitting blood from all his ten faces.

78 Once Ravana regained his consciousness, he showered praises on the son of Vayu saying "There is no other being in this world who can match you. Who else can bring me to this condition?"; In reply, Hanuman said thus.

79 "I hit you with very little of my force; The fact that you are still alive is proof of that"; Ravana replied back - "Now you watch the force of my fist"; He hit Hanuman with his fist.

80 When Hanuman stood there acting as if he was pained by the blow, Ravana thought - "This is my chance to escape"; Even though Hanuman asked him not to leave, Ravana went towards Neela, the son of Agni; He didn't stay there at all.

81 Noticing that Ravana was coming towards him, Neela started jumping on to his bow, flag mast, horses, chariot and also over his ten heads, without coming under his grasp; Ravana was stunned by this move.

82 The king of the Rakshasas, Ravana, took up the Agneyastra and aimed it at Neela; Neela fell down due to it; But the fire did not burn him; Isn't he verily the avatara of Agni himself?

83 Ravana then rushed towards Lord Rama; Lakshmana quickly stopped him; Being the best amongst archers, both of them started showering arrows that were capable of cutting the protective coats of each others' bodies.

84 Ravana, who was thus stopped by Lakshmana, got very furious and picked up an excellent and fiery arrow given to him by Brahma and, aiming at Lakshmana's forehead, released it.

85 Lakshmana, who was badly hurt by that, fell down unconscious; The ten-headed Ravana got down from his chariot, went towards him, and forcefully tried to lift him away with his shoulders.

86 Even though he was badly hurt, Lakshmana regained his consciousness and remembered his original form of Sesha, along with the amsha of Lord Sri Hari; Ravana then could not move Lakshmana even a bit.

87 Ravana started pulling Lakshmana forcefully with all of his 20 arms; The entire earth, along with Meru, Mandara and all the oceans shook; But Lakshmana did not move even a bit.

88 The entire earth, along with the seven patalas, seven great mountains and the seven great oceans reside on one head of the thousand headed Adi Sesha, as if like a mustard seed; Who can carry away such a person by force?

89 The king of the Rakshasas, Ravana, kept trying to pull Lakshmana; At that time, Hanuman, who is the other form of Vayudeva, the king of all Jivas, jumped and stood in front of him.

90 Hanuman smashed Ravana angrily with his fist which was like the Vajra; Ravana then fell down on the ground, spreading his twenty arms and bleeding from all of his ten heads.

91 Having felled Ravana in that manner, Hanuman lifted Lakshmana and went to Lord Rama, who was Lord Hari Himself, the One who sleeps on Sesha; Isn't Hanuman the one who is capable of (up)lifting Lakshmana?

92 By the divine touch of Lord Rama, the weakness of Lakshmana was relieved; As soon as He removed the arrows, Lakshmana sat up; And he started shining just like the full moon which has come out of the clutches of Rahu.

93 Lord Rama then picked up His bow and arrow which were like the body of Sesha and told Ravana, who had regained consciousness - "O Ravana! get ready"

94 Climbing his chariot once again, Ravana moved towards Lord Rama along with his bow and arrows; Knowing all the great astras, he created darkness in all directions with his arrows.

95 "When this king of Rakshasas is sitting in a chariot, my Lord should not be standing on the ground" - thinking thus, the son of Pavana made the Lord sit on his shoulders and went towards the Rakshasa.

96 With a smile, Lord Rama killed his (Ravana's) horses and finished his charioteer; He broke his chariot and flags; He destroyed his bow, swords and other weapons and destroyed his royal umbrella; He spilt his crown on to the ground after splitting it.

97 Looking at him standing clueless, Lord Rama said "Now you get back; Go home; Satisfy all your desires; Fulfill the wishes of your relatives; Come back again to die".

98 When the Lord spoke thus, Ravana returned home with his head held low; He discussed the next steps with his few remaining ministers; He decided to wake up Kumbhakarna.

99 Thousands of Rakshasas went towards Kumbhakarna with rocks and boulders, swords, axes and various other weapons; They found it difficult even to sustain the force of his breath; Somehow they approached him and finally succeeded in waking him up.

100 They had arranged mounds of meat as big as hills and had setup blood flowing in taps; Once he satisfied himself with these, he was welcomed grandly into the royal hall by Ravana.

101 Ravana said to him - "Even as you are alive, I have been defeated in war by a human named 'Rama'; You kill him and make me happy"

102 When he spoke thus, Kumbhakarna listened to all the reasons and admonished his own brother - "You have taken enmity with Rama, the One with extraordinary valor"

103 "It is never appreciated to take enmity with powerful people; And it is my firm belief that this Rama is very powerful"; When he spoke thus, Ravana replied to him - "It may be my mistake; But you have to protect me; What else is your help for me?"

104 "Based on the trust we have over powerful relatives like you, Kings like me do make mistakes sometimes"; When his older brother spoke thus, Kumbhakarna proceeded for battle.

105 Holding an excellent weapon called 'Shoola', Kumbhakarna jumped the fort which was five yojanas in height and went towards battle; The monkey warriors were extremely terrified of him and ran away, even crossing back the bridge (over the ocean).

106 Two monkeys named Shatabali and Panasa were avatars of Vasus; Shweta and Sampati belonged to the class of Maruts; Durmukha was the avatara of Nirruti; Kesari was the eldest amongst Maruts; Kumbhakarna took all of them into his mouth and swallowed them.

107 Kumbhakarna, the best amongst Rakshasas, was extremely valorous; He crushed Kumuda, the avatara of Jayanta, with his hands; At that, five of them, Nala, Gaja, Gavaksha, Gavaya and Vrusha along with Neela and Tara held big boulders and trees in their hands and rushed towards him; He brought all of them down with his fist.

108 After that, Angada, Jambava and Sugreeva got together with other Vanaras who had come holding trees and boulders and started hitting the Rakshasa.

109 All those boulders got crushed when they fell on his chest; But the powerful Rakshasa did not feel any pain at all.

110 The son of Bhaskara (Sugreeva) then lifted a big hill and threw it at him; The Rakshasa held it in his hand and threw it back at Sugreeva, thus smashing him.

111 The son of Surya then fell down on the ground; He then hit Angada and Jambavan also; They too fell down.

112 The powerful Rakshasa then held Sugreeva in his hand and left; Hanuman followed him with the size of a small fly.

113 "I shall get him out only if he gets into a problem with Kumbhakarna; On the other

hand, if he can release himself, it is even better"

114 Even as Hanuman was thinking thus, the Rakshasa entered his city; He was worshiped greatly by his relatives.

115 Those relatives started sprinkling cold water and flowers from all sides on the Rakshasa; Due to that sprinkling, Sugreeva was woken up and his strain from the battle also vanished; He duped the Rakshasa, jumped up and bit his nose.

116 The King of the monkeys cut off both the ears of the Rakshasa with his hands and bit off his nose with his teeth; He jumped up from there.

117 The Rakshasa then smashed Sugreeva, who had fallen down on the ground, with his hands; He squashed him with his feet; But Sugreeva escaped from the gaps in between his toes; The Rakshasa then threw the 'Shoola' at him in order to kill him.

118 Hanuman saw that excellent Shoola falling on Sugreeva and stopped it with his hands; He placed it on his knees and broke it in an instant; He gazed at the face of the Rakshasa and roared loudly.

119 At that moment, Kumbhakarna swirled his fist and hit Hanuman on his chest; And then he roared; Disregarding that hit, Hanuman smashed the Rakshasa.

120 When he thus received a shot from Hanuman's fist, the Rakshasa fell down unconscious; He woke up again and rushed towards Lord Rama.

121 Hanuman then thought for himself - "I can easily kill him in battle; Still, I shall leave him alive so that the glory of Lord Rama can come to the fore".

122 "Let Lord Rama be glorified by killing him, who is out of bounds for everyone else; He himself has given such a boon to his doorkeepers, hasn't he?"

123 Lord Hari, who is the controller of even Brahma and Rudra has given a word saying - "You shall be slain by myself in all three births"; Even if I kill him now, the Lord shall only bless me and shall not be upset with me; But doing so is not proper Dharma on my part.

124 Thinking this way, Hanuman went towards the monkey warriors; Kumbhakarna rushed towards Lord Rama, eating all the Vanaras on the way.

125 The monkey warriors, who had been swallowed this way, came out of his sense-organ holes (ears, nostrils, ..); Few others came out from the root of his hair follicles; Some of them climbed on him as if they were climbing a mountain.

126 Like a huge tusker, Kumbhakarna shook away all the monkeys on his body, felled them down and went alone towards Lord Rama in order to battle Him; On the way, he continued eating the monkeys and also his own army; He enjoyed the smell of blood and kept drinking it.

127 Lakshmana stopped him with a shower of arrows; But he ignored Lakshmana and went towards Lord Rama holding a hill in his hand; Lord Rama also invited him to battle.

128 Lord Raghava, the lord of all, then took a terrible bow in His hand and pierced the Rakshasa's body with arrows that were like Indra's Vajra; Just like how He pierced the body of other Rakshasas previously.

129 That Rakshasa did not fall down for the amount of strength it took the Lord to bring down Khara and others; The Lord then, with a smile, displayed a tiny fraction of His infinite strength and sent some excellent arrows at him.

130 Lord Rama amputated the two hands of the Rakshasa with two arrows; He removed the two legs of the Rakshasa with two more arrows; With another arrow, he decapitated him and made his body fall into the ocean.

131 As soon as the mountain like body of Kumbhakarna fell, the ocean rose with major waves; All the devatas were extremely happy and they praised Lord Rama and showered him with flower petals and congratulated him.

132 Kumbhakarna had originally grown to 3 lakh yojanas; Later, in order to stay in the city of Lanka, he had reduced his size.

133 When he died, he again grew back to his original size; That is the reason the ocean rose so high when his body fell on to it.

134 After that, most of the Rakshasas who were with him were quickly destroyed by the monkey warriors; A few remaining ones ran away from there; They went to Ravana and gave him the news of his brother's death.

135 Ravana, who was filled with sorrow, fell unconscious; He lost all desire on his life; His son Indrajit then requested him - "Hand over the responsibility of destroying the enemy to me; Let there be no delay!"

136 "I had previously captured the King of devatas himself; This one, after all, is the son of a human King; Why are you afraid of him?" - Saying thus, he performed the homa of Agni, worshipped Shiva and mounted his chariot.

137 Taking his bow and arrows in his hand, he climbed on to the sky in his chariot and became invisible; By the grace of Shiva's boons, he released 'Nagapashas' on the groups of monkey warriors and bound them by it.

138 When Lord Vishnu was earlier instructing all the devatas to take avatara on earth, Garuda had requested Him - "Please give me too an opportunity to serve you".

139 Lord Vishnu told him - "You need not take avatara on earth; I shall receive your service in a different way; You should obtain fame with that; Dharma should be protected by that; And you should have ended up performing your duty as well".

140 "When Ravana's son Indrajit shall bind all the monkeys and Lakshmana with his snake chains, you come there and release everyone from the bindings".

141 "Myself, Lakshmana and Hanuman are all capable of clearing those chains; But none of us will do it; O Garuda! as per your desire, I am ordering you; You have to come and do the task"

142 Since He had Himself said so, Lord Rama did not release anyone at that moment; Similarly Lakshmana also did not do so; And Hanuman, the son of Vayu, also did not do so; After all, isn't he the one who knows all the divine secrets always?

143 Having tied up Lakshmana and the monkeys in that manner, Indrajit quickly approached his father; Seeing his son come back with that achievement, Ravana became extremely happy and praised his son a lot.

144 Garuda, the king of birds, remembered the orders of Lord Hari and quickly came over there; The monkeys were all freed from their chains by the mere touch of the air from his wings.

145 Garuda, who was adorned with the best ornaments, flowers and scents, bowed to the Supreme Lord and left; The great monkey warriors got up with great excitement, picked up trees and boulders and started roaring.

146 Hearing the majestic roar of the monkeys, Ravana and his son became greatly worried. "They have all been freed from the Nagapasha; What should we do next?" - such a worry engulfed them.

147 Once again, he worshipped Agni and climbed his chariot and became invisible; With the power of Shiva's and Brahma's boons, he rained great astras on them continuously.

148 Being greatly hurt by those astras, the monkey warriors along with Lakshmana once again fell down upon the ground; But none of those astras were capable of even touching Sameera, the son of Vayudeva.

149 At that time, Vibhishana had gone inside the city in order to know the happenings there; As soon as he came back, he saw that the entire army of monkeys fallen down; He also saw that Hanuman was completely unharmed.

150 Vibhishana took Hanuman along with him and went to Jambavan, who was deeply unconscious; He sprinkled some water on him and asked him if he was alive. Jambavan replied - "Yes".

151 Jambavan asked then - "Is Hanuman alive? If he is alive, then all of us are alive. If he is not, then all of us are dead"; When he said so, Hanuman replied - "Yes, I am"

152, 153 When Hanuman said so, Jambavan requested him thus - "Near the Meru mountain, there is another mountain known as Gandhamadana; From that mountain, you should bring four medicines (medicinal plants); The four medicines are 'Mrutasanjeevini',

'Sandhanakarani', 'Savarnakarani' and 'Vishalyakarani'; Out of them, Mrutasanjeevini is the most important; But the other three are also important".

154 As soon as Jambavan said so, Hanuman instantly jumped into the sky and reached the Gandhamadana mountain; Just like an arrow released by Lord Rama.

155 Noticing that the medicines became invisible then, he plucked the entire mountain which was 100 yojanas in size, out of anger.

156 The son of Vayu, who is the abhimani devata for strength, plucked that mountain and placed it on his palm and swung; He jumped into the sky with great pace, just like how Lord Hari had done so in his Trivikrama avatara.

157 Hanuman reached the place where the monkeys had fallen down in an instant; By the mere touch of the air from the mountain, all the monkey leaders got up immediately.

158 Lakshmana, the brother of Lord Rama, and all the others worshipped Hanuman, that excellent warrior; They all became very happy; The flowers which devatas showered fell on the head of Hanuman.

159 Devatas, Gandharvas, Maharshis and all the other noble people praised Hanuman a lot; Lord Rama gave him a deep embrace with his arms; Hanuman then threw the mountain which was 100 yojanas standing there itself and made it fall back to its original place.

160 The mountain which Hanuman threw back got fixed in its original position very firmly; The monkeys then picked up trees and boulders and got up shouting loudly in order to do battle.

161 Seeing the monkeys come alive once again, a cloud of fear engulfed Indrajit; Just like earlier, he again performed a homa with Agni, worshipped Shiva and became invisible.

162 Due to the boons of Brahma and Shiva, Indrajit released the 'Sammohana' astra and once again tied up all the monkeys; Lakshmana, who had earlier acted as if he was bound by the astra as per the inclination of Lord Rama, now said thus to the Lord.

163 "If you issue orders to me, I shall deploy the Brahmastra and destroy the evil-minded Indrajit and his entire family"; Listening to him, Lord Rama said thus - "To use that astra against him, who has vanished due to fear, is not appropriate".

164 "If you are incapable of facing this astra, then I shall use an ordinary arrow; Even if he is fighting without being visible; Or even if he is in Rasatala; Or in Satyaloka; I shall kill him".

165 Lord Rama had earlier allowed the astra (from Indrajit) in order to show the world the great powers of Garuda and Hanuman respectively; Now He, the One with limitless valor, picked up an arrow to kill him.

166 "I have been spotted by Him" - Indrajit realized thus; He noticed the great power of Lord Rama's shoulders; He also realized that Lord Rama has decided to kill him; He ran away from

there in order to save his life.

167 When Indrajit panicked and ran away from there, all the devatas proclaimed Lord Rama as 'Vibhishana'; They called Him thus as He was especially terrible to his enemies; Then, Lord Rama converted that arrow into a 'Vijnanastra' and directed it at His own army.

168 The 'Sammohanastra' of Indrajit was completely destroyed by the 'Vijnanastra' of Lord Rama; All the monkeys got up, with boulders in hand, praising Lord Rama and making loud leonine sounds.

169 Lord Rama, who was showered with flowers and praised by devatas, the One with limitless strength, stood in front of the Rakshasas wielding His bow; On the other side, Indrajit reached 'Nikumbhila' and started performing a Homa with Agni.

170 Vibhishana then requested Lord Rama in the following manner - "We must engage immediately towards the killing of that evil Indrajit; If he completes his Agni Homa this time, he will overcome death; Brahma has given him a boon to that effect".

171 Lord Rama did not desire to kill Indrajit himself as he had ran away from him as soon as he was spotted and therefore he was without true valor and was one who fought with deceit.

172 Lord Rama sent his brother Lakshmana in order to kill Indrajit; The brave Lakshmana left for the annihilation of Indrajit, taking along Hanuman, Vibhishana and the rest of the monkeys with him.

173 Lakshmana, who was with the monkeys, disturbed the Agni Homa of Indrajit and stopped it; At that moment, Indrajit climbed on to a chariot and picked up his bow and faced Lakshmana with the intent to battle, and gave out a loud roar.

174 Both of them, being experts in the art of astras, hit each other with excellent arrows capable of destroying bodies; With their expertise and the power of the astras, they made all the directions go directionless (covered it) with their excellent arrows.

175 Lakshmana countered all the weapons of Indrajit with more powerful astras of his own; And then he decapitated the head of his enemy which was shining due to dangling ear-rings, with a single arrow; At that time, devatas showered flowers on him.

176 As soon as he fell like that, the Vanaras destroyed the crores of Rakshasas who had accompanied him; The few remaining ones went back and narrated the story of his son's demise to the ten headed one.

177 Listening to that displeasing and terrible news, Ravana sighed out of sorrow; He cried in many ways; And then he decided in his mind that he would also die, knowing fully well that death was certain for him.

178 Having decided that death was certain, Ravana started preparing for battle; Meanwhile,

he dispatched his excellent army to battle.

179 Ravana sent 36,000 Mahouga Akshouhini army of his with the instruction - "You keep troubling Lord Rama, I will get ready and come"

Note: 1 Mahouga is 10 to the power of 60.

180 That army, which was invisible due to Brahma's boon, was looking like the enraged ocean during the time of Pralaya; Picking up many kinds of weapons, it marched quickly against the monkeys.

181 Looking at that army, which seemed endless and terrible like the waters of the Pralaya, the monkeys became weak hearted out of fear and started running in all directions.

182 Brahma had granted those Rakshasas boons to make them invisible and also to allow all of them to stay in a small place (relative to their number and size); Therefore, the monkey warriors, including Sugreeva, the son of Surya, were not even capable of seeing them.

183 At that moment, Lord Rama took up His bow and arrows and with the flood of His arrows, started killing that army of Ravana from all directions; He destroyed it completely by appearing Himself in front of it in all directions.

184 Lord Raghava destroyed all of them instantly and was worshipped by the leaders of the monkeys; Lord Rama, who is the leader of all, was showered with flowers by the best amongst devatas out of joy and they also praised Him a lot.

185 At that moment, Ravana, who was the leader of all the Rakshasas, put together his left over army and picked up all his big weapons and haughtily climbed his pushpaka vimana and proceeded towards his death.

186 Two of them by name Virupanetra and Yupanetra and another two by name Mahaparshva and Mahodara - all four of them ministers of Ravana - followed him even as he was marching towards battle with death leading in front.

187 The monkeys then, out of their own strength and also by throwing huge boulders and rocks, destroyed the army of Ravana; Seeing this, the powerful Mahodara got very angry and he speedily proceeded towards them (the monkeys).

188 When he was rushing thus, the monkeys observed his huge body and exclaimed - "This is that very Kumbhakarna" - and started running from there; Angada, the son of Vali, then took him on.

189 "Stop! This is just a threat" - saying thus to his army, the powerful Angada, the son of Vali, stood in front of Mahodara.

190 Mahodara then started shooting arrows at him; Angada held his head and smashed it to the ground; Using his feet, he smashed him again; Mahodara was crushed due to this.

191 At that moment, Mahaparshva rushed towards Angada even while shooting arrows at him; Angada stopped his shower of arrows and broke his bow; He then snatched the sword from the Rakshasa's hand.

192 Holding him by his hair, he split him into two pieces from the left shoulder to his stomach along the line of the Yajnopaveeta; This minister of Ravana also fell down dead.

193 At that time, the two remaining ministers of Ravana, Virupanetra and Yupanetra, picked up their weapons and attacked Angada; Just like how two clouds mask away the Sun, the two Rakshasas covered Angada with their arrows.

194 Being imprisoned that way with their maze of arrows, the brave Angada was not even capable of moving; Then, King Sugreeva took a big sized boulder and threw it at their bodies.

195 The two Rakshasas were destroyed into pieces with the boulder thrown by the very powerful Sugreeva; Ravana then pierced the heart of Sugreeva with an arrow; He fell down on the ground.

196 The powerful ten-headed Ravana then chased away all the monkey warriors with his arrows and rushed towards Lord Rama; Lakshmana, the brother of Lord Rama, then stopped him with a flood of arrows.

197 Ravana picked up a Shaktyayudha, which was like Yama's danda, in his hand and delivered it on Lakshmana; That weapon was given by Brahma to Maya; And he had given it to Ravana during his marriage.

198 The brave Lakshmana's chest was split due to that weapon; He became deeply unconscious and rolled to the ground; Hanuman, the son of Vayu, picked up a huge hill and hurled it at the chest of Ravana.

199 Due to that hit, Ravana was greatly pained and he started bleeding from all of his ten mouths; Meanwhile, Hanuman lifted Lakshmana along with that Shakti and took him towards Lord Rama.

200 The Lord of all, Sri Rama, plucked out the Shakti from the chest of Lakshmana and sent Hanuman, the son of Prana, to fetch some excellent herbs; Hanuman brought that entire hill once again very quickly.

201 By the mere smell of those herbs, Lakshmana, the ocean of innumerable attributes, got up and sat; He also regained all of his immense strength; Lord Rama embraced Hanuman with a smile on His face and celebrated.

202 Staying in Lanka itself, Hanuman threw that hill back about 50,000 yojanas, to the place where it was before.

203 Due to Hanuman's strong shoulders, the hill got fixed in its previous position without even a trace of having been plucked out; Over here in Lanka, all the dead monkeys were

brought back to life due to the smell of the herbs.

204 As per the orders of Lord Rama, the monkeys used to throw away the bodies of all the dead Rakshasas into the ocean; Therefore, none of them were revived; On the other hand, all the dead monkeys got back their life.

205 Due to the effect of the medicine, the physique of the monkeys became good just like earlier; All the arrows which were stuck in them came out; The hue which they had lost came back.

206 After that, Ravana started showering a flood of weapons and approached Lord Rama, the best amongst men, the most powerful One and the jewel of Raghu Vamsha.

207 In order to show respect to Lord Rama, the primordial Being, Indra sent his chariot to Him; That chariot was full of weapons; Matali was the charioteer; Lord Rama climbed on to it.

208 Lord Rama, the main Lord of all the worlds, climbed that chariot and faced Ravana in order to rid the world of fear - just like how the thousand rayed Sun rises in order to rid the darkness which engulfs the worlds.

209 Seeing Lord Rama approaching him, Ravana the King of Rakshasas showered a lot of weapons and astras at Him; Lord Rama destroyed all of them with His excellent weapons; And then he removed all the ten heads of Ravana at one instance.

210 The heads which were cut thus grew back to their original form due to the boon of Brahma; Then, Lord Rama pierced his heart with a diamond like arrow; With his heart pierced thus, Ravana fell down from his plane spitting blood from his mouth.

211 When Ravana, the enemy of all the three worlds, was killed thus, Brahma, along with Shiva and the other lords of the worlds arrived there; He bowed down with devotion and respect at the feet of Lord Rama, the main diety of the Universe.

212 Brahma, the father of the world, folded his hands and praised Lord Rama, his father and the One adorned with shining attributes, thus - "O Lord, the One without defeat! The One who creates the Universe! You are the best! You are the best! All of us worship You who are the refuge for all!"

213 "You alone are the main diety of the Universe! O praiseworthy One! You do not have a beginning nor end temporally or spatially! Your attributes are infinite! Each of those attributes are infinite in themselves! They are without birth or destruction!"

214 "Your attributes do not have a beginning, nor do they have an end, either naturally or due to curses or any other reasons; You alone are the primordial man; You alone are the best; You alone are the independent One! I and Shiva and all others are your servants"

215 "Like the sparks of fire due to the force of the wind, like the rays of the Sun, like the waters of the rivers, those of us who are present since a long time, those of us like me and

Shiva and others will come; And we will leave"

216 "O Lord of even the lords! Those who have already been liberated and those who are still in Samsara - all of them at all times are under your control; All of us have been counting your attributes for ever but have never managed to see the end of it".

217 "O Lord! For someone like you who possesses all these attributes, of what challenge is killing of the Rakshasas and protecting the Suras? Still these activities are not possible for anyone else; You have done the same now; Salutations to you! Salutations to you!"

218 When Brahma said so, Shiva invited Lord Rama to a duel saying - "Disregarding my boon, you have killed this Rakshasa; Therefore, come to battle with me now".

219 When the trident holding Shiva said so, Lord Rama took up an arrow and set it to His bow; As soon as He pulled the string, the earth vibrated; Due to that vibration, Shiva fell down on the ground.

220 Shiva then got up; By that time, the influence of Asura in him had gone away; "O Lord! Lord Rama! Excuse me" - saying thus, he fell down at the feet of Lord Rama; "I am always under your control; May you be pleased; Always keep my mind firmly on You".

221 At that moment, Indra and all the other devatas requested Him thus - "All of us have been protected from that Rakshasa by You today; Always protect us from all dangers; We are all always Yours".

222 Lord Rama then subjected the form of Sita, which came over there, to a fire-test and made it enter a fire; He offered the form to Agni and accepted the real Sita who came back there from Kailasa.

223 Lord Rama, knowing that the real Sita was staying in Kailasa, the abode of Shiva, during that period, accepted her from Agni; While Lord Rama rejoiced at getting back Sita, she also was extremely pleased at obtaining her Lord.

224 After that, those monkeys who were hurt after the Sanjeevani mountain was brought over by Hanuman were treated by Sushena, the father of Taraa, who was an excellent doctor; He cured them all.

225 Lord Rama then brought back all the dead monkeys from Yama's abode; After that, he gave permission for Brahma and the other devatas and even Dasharatha, who had arrived there, to return back; He too got ready to proceed.

226 Lord Rama climbed the Pushpaka Vimana which was offered by Vibhishana; Along with him (Vibhishana) and all the other monkeys, He proceeded towards His city Ayodhya; He sent Hanuman ahead of the rest.

227 Not being able to see Lord Rama, the Lord of the Universe, Bharata was getting ready to enter a pyre; Hanuman saw Bharata and stopped him and told him the news of Lord Rama's

arrival.

228 Listening to that news, Bharata was extremely pleased; Along with Hanuman, the city dwellers, his mothers and Shatrughna, he stood in front waiting for Lord Rama's arrival; His eyes were full of tears of joy; His face had blossomed.

229 Lord Rama lifted him and Shatrughna with love and embraced them; He gave respect to all the others as appropriate with their age.

230 Lord Rama entered the city of Ayodhya; He was coronated on the throne by saints; Offering respects to all according to their status, the Lord said thus.

231 "All of you have put full use of your body, mind and speech in offering them to me; This method of worshipping me with body, mind and speech is indeed the best way for noble men".

232 "If I grant all of you Mukti, it would be an appropriate result for your devotion towards Me; But Hanuman is a natural devotee of Mine who worshipped Me without any desire; Even Mukti would not be an appropriate reward for him"

233 "No one is equal to Hanuman in devotion towards me, complete awareness in all matters, natural strength unaided by any boons, extreme progress, confidence, natural fame, radiance, good thoughts, control over senses and loyalty towards God; Even Shesha, Rudra and Garuda are not even equal to one thousandth of the excellent attributes that he possesses; Therefore, I shall grant him the Satya Loka where he shall reside along with My special presence".

234 "Previously, Ravana had won over the entire world due to the boon of Brahma; But no one was able to win him in battle; Vali, the son of Indra, had won against him as he was a monkey; Due to the boon of Dattatreya, the form of Vishnu, Kartaveeryaarjuna had also defeated him".

235 "Brahma had not granted him the boon to win over humans and monkeys; Therefore, he lost to Vali in battle; Violating Brahma's boon, he invited Bali to battle and hence I defeated him".

236 "I was at the door of Bali due to the boon I had granted him; Therefore I kicked the Rakshasa Ravana with my toe and made him fall ten thousand yojanas away".

237 "When he invited me once again for battle, I knocked him off with a single punch in my Kapila avatara; Pavamana, who has three crore forms, similarly knocked him off with a single punch".

238 "The two of us had won over him with our natural strength; Shiva had won over him due to my boon; Realizing that Ravana is invincible even by devatas, Shiva had obtained a boon from me that he should win against Ravana".

239 "Therefore, only Myself and Vayu have won due to our natural strengths; That Vayu is

verily Hanuman himself; Due to him, Shiva, Indra and others were made motionless like a stone by Vayu earlier".

240 "Therefore, let Hanuman obtain the position of Brahma due to my orders; Let him perform the activities of creation, sustenance, Moksha and others at all times for this world; Even after Moksha, let him provide joy to all the liberated ones".

241 "All the eternal and infinite joys that all creatures obtain due to the noble deeds they perform is always under my control; Similarly, the ones who obtain the position of Brahma also have control over it due to my orders; Therefore, the position of Brahma is known as 'Sahabhoga' ".

242 "Hanuman! I shall grant you this Sahabhoga at all times"; When Lord Rama spoke thus, Hanuman prostrated in front of Him and spoke thus with unflinching devotion.

243 "O Lord! For those who worship your lotus like feet, is there anything out of the four purusharthas that is not possible? O complete One! Even then, I shall not ask for anything apart from the worship of your lotus like feet".

244 "You are verily the greatest One ever! You are independent! You are verily the embodiment of complete strength in all aspects! You are an ocean of infinite attributes which is not countable even by Ramaa, Brahma and others".

245 "Even though they are describing Your attributes for eternity, they have not been able to see its end; You are the embodiment of complete and joyous knowledge; You are forever extremely pure".

246 "One who leads a life listening and absorbing the tales of Your attributes and activities, and one who leads a life that is full on unwavering devotion towards You, he alone is living a life, not others; Let me have such a pristine life more than all others".

247 "O Lord! Let devotion towards You keep increasing in me at every moment of my life; Let Your grace on me keep increasing like this always; These two, which are without comparison are, for me, all the purusharthas".

248 When Hanuman requested thus, Lord Rama granted him both those boons; He also granted him the position of Brahma and the noble position of being worshipped by all; And he embraced him tightly with deep inner affection; And he also granted good to all the others as per their yogyata.

|| End of chapter 8, known as 'YuddhaKanda Katha Nirupanam', from the Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya, composed by Srimadanandatirtha Bhagavatpada ||

|| Sri Krishnaarpanamastu ||