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PRESENTS

|| DHIGVIJAYARAMAMOOLARAMAJAYARAMAVIJAYATE ||

||SrimadhAanandaTheerthaayaHrudayamalaMandira
IndiraarchithaPaadaabhjaDevathaPaathunahaSadhaa||

/SURYA VAMSHA RAGHUKULATHILAKA JAI SIYA RAM//
/SeethaLakshmanaHanumanthaSamethSreeRamachandraParaBrahmaneyNamaha/
|| RamaayaRamachandraayaRamabhadraayaVedaseyRaghunaathaayaNaathaaya
SethaaayahaPathayeNamaha ||

[[RAMAKATHAMRUTHASAARA]]

*AN ATTEMPTED IMPROMPTU LINE SUMMARY OF
[[SREE RAMACHAARITRA MANJARI]] OF
* SREEMADH RAGHAVENDRA THEERTHARU ^*

*{ On the Holy & Auspicious Occasion of Aradhana of *Vaadeendra
Theertharu, June - 2005 }*

Protector : * Shree Ramachandra Devaru ^
Preceptor : * Yantrodaaraka Mukhya Praanaru ^
Benefactor : * Vyaasa Raaja Yathigalu ^
Mentor : * Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu ^
Alma Matter : Tatva Vaada
Dominion : Vyaasa Koota
Legion : Vidya Sishya Vrunda
Mutt Affiliation : Rayara Mutt (Bayalu Seemey)
Category : Theistic Summary
Lingua Franca : Kannada, Sanskrit, English
Nom-de-Plume : * s u d h e e n d r a c h a r ^
Ashrama : Gruhasthaashrama
Camp : ^^ CHAKRA TIRTHA^^ & ^^NAVA BRUNDAAVANA^^
Location : ^^HAMPI^^, 26 Sq. Km.
Area of Detail : Tungabhadra River Basin, Island of ^Aane Gundi^
Mean Altitude : 467 Meters Above Sea Level * * * * *

P R E F A C E : - **VOLUME I** of this documentary is a Travelogue on ^^Hampi^^, while **VOLUME II** is an attempted "Impromptu Line Summary" on the Classically

Famed Holy Work, [[SreeRamaCharitraManjari]] of *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^. This documentary is a continuation of the earlier narration of ^^Tirumala Yatra^^ that appeared under the Title of [[**Yathi Vamsha Darpana**]] in www.articles.gururaghavendra.org. A brief stop over is now made at ^^HAMPI^^ in order to gain spiritual rejuvenation in the Divine Presence of Yantrodaaraka Mukya Praana Devaru^ and also for the purpose of offering respectful obeisance to the famed *NAVA BRUNDAVANA^ at ^^AANEGUNDI^^, before proceeding further North towards ^^MANTRALAYA^^, en route towards the ultimate destination of ^^PANDARPUR^^!

In the salubrious climes of ^^AaneGundi^^, *HariDaasas^ hailing from *Daasa Koota^ rendered many soulfully relevant compositions of the famous *Haridaasa^ Quartet of yore, while *Vyaasa Koota^ scholars engaged themselves in dispensing with religious discourses on [[Sarva Moola]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^, followed by concomitant lectures on the Famous Literary Works of *Vyaasa Theertharu^ and *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^.

*Invocation Hymns of *Sree Ramachandra Devaru^ By *BhaaviSameeraru ^ -----*

**Praataha Smaraami Raghunaathapadhaaravindam
Mandhasmitham Madhurabhaashavishaalaphalam||
Karnaavalambichalakundalalolagandam
Karnaanthadheerghanayanam NayanaabiRaamam||
Praatharbhajaami Raghunaathapadaaravindam
Rakshoganaaya Bayadam Varadam Dvijyebyaha||
Yadhraajya Sansadhi Vibajya Maheshachaapam
Seetaakaragrahanumandalamaapa Sadhyaha||
Praatharnamaami Raghunaathapadaaravindam
Vajraankushaadhisubareykhadvajaavaham Mey||
Yogeendramaanasamudhuvrathasevyamaanam
Shaapaapaham Sapadhi Goutamadharmapathnyaaha||
Praathaha Shrayey Shruthinuthaam Raghunaathakeerthim
Nelaambudhothpalasithararathnaneelaam||
Aamukthamoulekavibhooshanaabooshanaadhyaam
Dhyeyaam Samasthamunibirjanamruthyuhanthreem||
Praatharvadhaami Vachasaa Raghunaathanaama
Vaaghdhoshahaari Sakalam Shamalam Nihanthi||
Yo Paarvathi Svapathinaa Saha Bhokthu Kaama
Preethyaa SahasraHarinaamasumam Jajaapa||
Yaha Shlokapanchakamidham Niyatham Pateydhihi
Praathaha Prabhaathasamaye Purushaha Prabudhaha||
SreeRaamakinkarajaneyshu Sa Yeva Mukhyo
Boothvaa Prayaathi Harilokamannyalabhyam||
VaadhiraajaYatiProktam Panchakam Jaanakipatheyhey
Shravanath Sarvapaapajnam Patanaanmuktidhaayakam|| (San.)**

* * * * *

/OmAnjaneeyaayaNamaha/OmMahaVeeraayaNamaha/OmHanumatheyNamaha/OmMaa
ruthaatmajaayaNamaha/OmTatvaGjnaanaPradaayaNamaha/OmSeetaDeviMudraPradaay
akaayaNamaha/OmAsokaVanikaacheythreyNamaha/OmSarvaMaayaVibhanjanaayaNam
aha/OmSarvabandhavimoktreyNamaha/OmRakshovidvamsakaarakaayaNamaha/OmPara
vidyaaparahaaraayaNamaha/OmParashouryavinaashanaayaNamaha/OmParamantranikart
hreyNamaha/OmParaYantraPrabheydhakaayaNamaha/OmSarvagrahanaashineyNamaha/
OmBheemasenaSahaayakrutheyNamaha/OmSarvadhukaharaayaNamaha/OmSarvalokach
aarineyNamaha/OmManojavaayaNamaha/OmParijaatadhrumoolasthaayaNamaha/OmSar
vamantraSvaroopavatheyNamaha/OmSarvatantrasvaroopineyNamaha/OmSarvayantraat
makaayaNamaha/OmKapeeshvaraayaNamaha/OmMahaakaayaayaNamaha/OmSarvaroga
haraayaNamaha/OmPrabhavyeNamaha/OmBalaSiddhikaraayaNamaha/OmSarvavidyaaS
ampathpradhaayakaayaNamaha/OmKapisenaNaayakaayaNamaha/OmBavishyachhaturaa
nanaayaNamaha/OmKumaaraBramhachaarineyNamaha/OmRatnakundadheepthimathey
Namaha/OmChanchaladhvaalasanghalambamaanashikhajvalaayaNamaha/OmGandharva
vidyaatatvajgnaayaNamaha/OmMahaabalaparaakramaayaNamaha/OmKaaraagruhavimo
kthreyNamaha/OmShrukhalabandhamochaayaNamaha/OmSaagarothaaraayaNamaha/
OmPrajgnaayaNamaha/OmRaamadootaayaNamaha/OmPrataapavatheyNamaha/OmVaan
araayaNamaha/OmKesariputraayaNamaha/OmSeetashokanivaaranaayaNamaha/OmAnja
nagharbhasambootheyNamaha/OmBalaakasadrushaayaNamaha/OmVibheeshanapriyaka
raayaNamaha/OmDashagreevakulaanthakaayaNamaha/OmLakshmanaPraanadaatreya
Namaha/OmVajrakaayaayaNamaha/OmMahaadhyuthayeyNamaha/OmChiranjeevineyNamah
a/OmRamaBaktaayaNamaha/OmDhythyakaaryavighaathakaayaNamaha/OmAkshahantrey
yNamaha/OmKaanchanaabaayaNamaha/OmPanchavaktraayaNamaha/OmMahaatapasey
Namaha/OmLankinibhanjanaayaNamaha/OmSreematheyNamaha/OmSimhikaapraanabh
anjakaayaNamaha/OmGandhamaadhanashylasthaayaNamaha//OmLankaapuravidhaahaka
ayaNamaha/OmSugreevasachivaayaNamaha/OmDheeraayaNamaha/OmShoorayaNama
ha/OmDhythyakulaanthakaayaNamaha/OmSuraarchitaayaNamaha/OmMahaTejaseyNam
aha/OmRamachoodamanipradaayaNamaha/OmKaamaroopineyNamaha/OmPingalaaksha
ayaNamaha/OmVaardhimynaakapoojithaayaNamaha/OmKabaleekruthamaarthandaman
dalaayaNamaha/OmVijitendriyaayaNamaha/OmRamaSugreevaSandhaatreyaNamaha/Om
MahiraavanamardhanaayaNamaha/OmSpatikaabaayaNamaha/OmVaaghadeeshaayaNam
aha/OmNavavyaakrutipanditaayaNamaha/OmChaturbaahuveyNamaha/OmDheenabandh
uveyNamaha/OmMahaatmaneyNamaha/OmBaktavatsalaayaNamaha/OmSanjeevananaga
ahartreyNamaha/OmSuchayeyNamaha/OmDrudavrathaayaNamaha/OmKaalaneymipram
athaayaNamaha/OmHarimarkatamarkataayaNamaha/OmDhaantaayaNamaha/OmShaanta
ayaNamaha/OmPrasannaatmaneyNamaha/OmShathakantamadhaapahrutheyNamaha/Om
YogineyNamaha/OmRamakathaalolaayaNamaha/OmSeetanveshanapanditaayaNamaha/
OmVajradhamshttraayaNamaha/OmVajranakhaayaNamaha/OmRudraveeryasamudhbhav
aayaNamaha/OmIndrajithprahithaamoghaBramhaastravinivaarakaayaNamaha/OmPaarth
adwajaaghrasamvaasineyNamaha/OmSharapanjarabheydhakaayaNamaha/OmDashabaah
aveyNamaha/OmLokapoojyaayaNamaha/OmJaambavatithprathivardhanaayaNamaha/O
mSeetasameythaShreeRaamaPaadasevaadhurandharaayaNamaha//
* * * * *

“Mareyadhaley Hariya Naama Bareydhru Vodhi Keylidhavaghey

Kareydhu Mukuthi Koduva Neley Aadhi Keshava” (Kan.)

VOLUME – I : -

After a stupendous **^Tirupati Yatra^**, Blessed with “The Most” Grandest Darshana of ***Sreenivaasa Devaru^ and Padmavathi Devi**, our group comprising of ‘Ajanma Raayara Baktas’ hailing from both ***Vyaasa Koota^** and ***Daasa Koota^** hegemonies continued our journey from the Sacred confines of ***Moola Brudaavana^** of ***Shreepaada Raajaru^** at **^^Moodalabaagilu^^!**

**“Sreenivaasa Neeney Paaliso Shrutha Jana Priya Gaana Lola Shree Mukundaney
Dyaana Maalpa Sajjanara Maanadhim Paripaalipa Venugopala Govinda Veda
Vedhya Nityaananda**

**Yendhighey Ninna Paadhaabhjava Hondhuva Sukha Yendhighey Labhvayo
Maadhava
Andhakaaranyadhalli Mindhu Thatharisuthiheyenu Andhadhim Bhavaabhdhiyolu
Mindhu Nondheyno Mukunda
Sreenivaasa Neeney Paaliso Shrutha Jana Priya Gaana Lola Shree Mukundaney**

**Yeshtu Dhina Kashtaa Paduvudho Yashodhey Kandha Drustiindha
Nodalaaghadhey
Mutti Ninna Bhajisalaarey Ketta Nara Januma Nanadhu
Dhustakaarya Maadhidhallagy Ishtanaagi Kyiyaa Pidhidhu
Sreenivaasa Neeney Paaliso Shrutha Jana Priya Gaana Lola Shree Mukundaney**

**Anudhina Aneyka Rogagalla Anubhavisidheyenu Ganna Mahima Neeney Balleyaa
Thanuvinaalu Ballavilla Neynadha Maatradhi Salaahuva
HANUMADHEESHA PURANDARA VITTALA Nee Kyiyya Piddidhu
HANUMADHEESHA PURANDARA VITTALA Nee Kyiyya Piddidhu
HANUMADHEESHA PURANDARA VITTALA Nee Kyiyya Piddidhu**

**Sreenivaasa Neeney Paaliso Shrutha Jana Priya Gaana Lola Shree Mukundaney
Dyaana Maalpa Sajjanara Maanadhim Paripaalipa Venugopala Govinda Veda
Vedhya Nityaananda”**

Seshaachala Vaasa GovindaGovinda!

Before commencement of the journey, noted **Vyaasa Koota** scholars performed **Mangalarathi** to the **[[Sarva Moola]]** of ***Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^** with utmost reverence accompanied by the thunderous ovations of **“HARI SARVOTAMA VAYU JEEVOTAMA”!** Auspicious notes of **“Shanka Vaadha”** arising from tens and scores of huge conch shells filled the air in all directions thereby flagging off our journey towards **^^CHAKRA TIRTHA^^!**

With everyone on board and making sure that huge piles of [[Granthas]] was safely secured inside, our all weather 'Land Rover' automobile, with the Saffron Flag of **"ParthaDwajaDhaariHanumantha"** fluttering proudly atop, quickly covered the distance of 360 kilometers towards **^^Hampi^^**, in about 6 to 7 hours, via the Kannada Capital City of **^BendhaKaalooru^**, nestling deep inside the vast Deccan Plateau of sub continental Southern India. Our Route Map held in the hands of our logistics team leader clearly mentioned our next destination in the sequential order of **"Hampi – Mantralaya – Pandarpur"**!! This devotional itinerary itself sent us into a tizzy even as we realized that the impending Darshan of ***Lord Panduranga Vittala ^** would occur ONLY after a Darshan of the ***Moola Brundavana^** of most eminent and Holy ***Madhwa Pontiffs^**. In anticipation of such thoughts of forthcoming 'Promised Spiritual Nirvana', our devotional group finally arrived at **^Hampi^** at the break of dawn, promptly welcomed by torrential downpours of sub-tropical rainfall! When there are many things to tell about a place or a person, then naturally one confronts the problem of where to start from! Needless to say **^Hampi^** which showcases such extraordinary **"Piece of History"** poses the same problem for any narrator! **^Hampi^** is world famous for its historical ruins amongst which are the Monolithic **Kadaley Kaalu Ganapathi and Avareykaalu Ganapathi, the Krishna Temple** and the fearsome hugely carved 22 feet sculpture of ***Ugra Narasimha^** situated near the main **Virupaaksha** Temple complex.

It is believed that ***Lord Rama^** stayed in the vicinity of **^Hampi^** for months together in search of **Seeta Devi**. Also, the most Eminent amongst all Jeevas', ***Vayu^** also dwelled here, making this place doubly more auspicious for all devoted achievers! **^Hampi^** is located in the basin of the **Tungabhadra River** in Southern India. River Tungabhadra originates in the Western Ghats and finally flows eastwards before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. The first thing that our devotional group noticed on our arrival at **^Hampi^** was the remarkable all-round fresh green scenery – straight out of a 'Picture Book'! Also the presence of the most ubiquitous monkeys' in their thousands was also most conspicuous!! The bustling village of **^Hampi^**, the 'Magnificent Ruins' of the bygone **Vijayanagar Empire** and the surrounding green irrigated fields are all set in a wilderness of extraordinary beauty! Everywhere one could see huge granite boulders of varying tones of gray, ochre and pink dominating the rugged landscape, distributed either as long ridges or hills or of piles of rock that seem to have been thrown up by some primeval cataclysm, long gone by! The River Tungabhadra ceaselessly traverses the **^Hampi^** landscape, flowing in a northeasterly direction all the while drilling away into the rocky terrain creating a narrow gorge in the process! For some distance towering granite hillocks with gigantic boulders hem in the River, the highest being The **Matanga Hill** on the south bank, rising about 115 Meters from the River bed and The Anjanadri Hill near the north bank, rising almost 140 Meters from the River bed. Over the Ages, repeated flooding has worn away the rocks that border the River, creating islands, lagoons and small pools. A parallel valley to the South, marks an alternate course where the River overflows during monsoons. Yet further south, the granite outcrops gradually disappear and the landscape opens out into a broader plain. **A Geological and Archeological Wonder Indeed!!**

For devoted pilgrims such as our group, the stopover at ^Hampi^ was a must, since it added an interesting dimension to our group's spiritual activities due the site's association with various legends harking back to the **Ramayana Period**. Many of the granite hills, caves and boulders abutting the Tungabhadra River valley are linked with many episodes of the [[**Ramayana Epic**]]. This region is believed to be the famous ^**Kishkinda Patna**^ -- The Kingdom of ***Vali^ and *Sugreeva^!** According to Legend ***Lord Rama^** and ***Lakshmana^** Arrived at ^Kishkinda Patna^ in search of Sita Devi, who had been abducted by Ravana. Unknown to them, though, during that abduction even as the chariot flew over ^Kishkinda^, Sita Devi had dropped a clutch of ornaments, down below, with a hope that this would show ***Lord Rama^**, the direction in which she was being taken away. ***Surgreeva^**, a rightful claimant to the ^Kishkinda^ Throne, who had been deposed by his brother ***Vali^** had recovered these very same jewels of Sita Devi and hid them in a cave. In due course ***Lord Rama^** and ***Lakshmana^** Arrived here and met ***Hanumantha^** near the **Rishyamuka Hills**. Later ***Hanumantha^** informed them about the plight of ***Sugreeva^**. ***Lord Rama^** then met ***Sugreeva^** and agreed to restore his lost position. Soon after, when the doomed ***Vali^** fell to the inescapable arrows of ***Lord Rama^**, ***Sugreeva^** was triumphantly crowned as the new King of ^Kishkinda^! Since the rainy season had begun in this area, ***Lord Rama^** and ***Lakshmana^** camped on **The Malyavanta Hills**. At the end of the wet season, ***Lord Rama^** instructed ***Sugreeva^** to help him find Sita Devi. After several Epic Feats ***Hanumatha^** located Sita Devi hidden away in Ravana's Island Kingdom of ^**Lankapura**^. ***Hanumantha^** returned with this good news and ***Lord Rama^** then launched a military campaign against the evil hordes of Ravana and marched towards ^Lankapura^ to win back His Consort Sita Devi.

**“RaamadootanaPaadaTaamarasavaKanda
AaManujaneDhyananuShreeManoharananghri
BhajakasthomaKumudhakeSthomaneynisuva
BhoomiyoluYadugiriyaSeemeya
KaamavaradhanaPremadhindhihey**

**KothiroopadhiRaghunaathanajgneyaThaaliPaadhodhiyaLanghisi
KhyaathaLankeyaPokkuShodhisiMaatheyanuKandeyraghi
DashamukhaPothaKhalaKulaVraathaghaathisi
SeetheyVaartheyNaathagaruhidha**

**PandusuthaneyPrachandaGadheyadhordandadhi
BhajisuthaliMandalaadholuBandaKourava
ChandaRipugalaKhandisiKeChandanaadiSathighey
KarulinaDhandeyMudisidhaDhordhandaVikrama**

**DhaaruniyalliDvijanaNaarigarbhadhiBandhu
MoorondhaAshramavahisi
DheeraneyreyladhikaThridhashaSaaraGranthigala
VirachisuthaMahaashooraShreeGopaalaVittalanaChaarucharanakey
ArpisdhaGuru” (Kan.)**

SeetaLakshmanaHanumanthaSamethaKodhandaRamachandraDevaraPaadaaravin dakeyGovinda Govinda

After safely securing our automobile, a vital lifeline to the outside world at **^Kamalapura^** in downtown **^^Hampi^^**, and casting off all temporary ‘Spiritual Ennui’, our group was now ready to tackle the hazardous journey into the all encompassing wilderness of **^^Hampi^^**! By now there was a welcome respite from the ceaseless rains and taking advantage of this sudden change of fortune, each one of us carrying moderate piles of **[[Granthas]]** Composed by ***Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^** and ***Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^**, in closely tied up bundles, began climbing the steep pathways of the **Matanga Hills**. Many curious groups of monkeys’ in close knit groups, followed us where ever we went, always keeping a cautious eye on our group!! Most miraculously **“ONE”** particular ‘Extremely Aged’ Monkey, standing head and shoulders above others, suddenly appeared out of nowhere, approached our group most gracefully and **‘TOUCHED’** the pile of **[[*Madhwa Granthas]]**, before vanishing into the surrounding forests before we could even blink our eyelids!! Immediately, as if on cue, several monkeys sitting on the periphery began imitating this **‘ACTION’** and trooped down from their perches on tree tops and amongst rocky boulders and began **‘TOUCHING’** the pile of **[[Madhwa Granthas]]** that were being carried by our group members, most reverentially!!!

**YathraYathraRaghunaathaKeertanamThathraThathraKruthamasthaanjalin |
BhaspavariParipoornaLochanamMarutheemNamathaamRaakshasaanthakam||
(San.)**

This particular Hill Range is a **‘Paradise-on-Earth’** for amateur mountain climbers and Nature’s delight for adventure seeking trekkers! Our group ploughed ahead thoroughly enjoying all round Nature’s bounty, even as the Sun played hide and seek amidst heavily water laden clusters of Nimbus clouds! This Hill is one of the highest points of this region and is named after ***Matanga Maharishi^**, who is deemed to have protected ***Sugreeva^** from the nefarious designs of his powerful brother ***Vali^**. **Shabari**, one of the greatest of devotee’s of ***Lord Rama^** and a protégé of ***Matanga Maharishi^**, used to stay in an **^Ashrama^** here. Later our group trooped single file downhill towards another ancient and important shrine locally known as **^Achyutaraaya Temple^**, situated about 1 Km further east of **^Hampi^**, at a short distance from the River Tungabhadra. Beneath this Hill, in a steep drop towards the southern bank of the River Tungabhadra we could find a huge boulder carved with the Sketches of Rama, Lakshmana, Sita and Hanumantha. In fact it is widely believed that this marks the very spot where ***Lakshmana^** Crowned ***Sugreeva^** as King of **^^Kishkinda Patna^^**. Interestingly, the adjoining **KondandaRama Temple** is built around this very same boulder!

**/ShreeRamachandraCharanouManasaSmaraami/
/ShreeRamachandraCharanouVachasaGrunaami/
/ShreeRamachandraCharanouShirasaaNamaami/
/ShreeRamachandraCharanouSharanoPrapadhyey/ (San.)**

Our first destination **^^CHAKRA TIRTHA^^** is located by the side of the river overlooking the **^KodandaRama Temple^**. This most rugged territory is recognized by renowned Geologists as belonging to ancient **'Precambrian Granite Landscape'** with surface rocks as old as **3.5 billion years(!)**, that once formed parts of the Ancient Super Continent of **Gondwanaland**, which later broke away to form the Super Land Masses of present day Continents! From here the River Tungabhadra flows rapidly through a rocky gorge lined on all sides with carvings on boulders and pock marked with small shrines here and there, that are usually submerged during floods. The bathing spot which is found nearby is known as **^CHAKRA TIRTHA^** and ranks amongst the Holiest of Holy spots at **^Hampi^**. **^Chakra Tirtha^**, situated at a vantage point where the River Tungabhadra abruptly turns northwards, enables a commandingly grand view of the Holy **Anjanadri Hills** on the opposite bank about 1 km away! Anjanadri Hills as is well known is named after the **Mother** of ***Hanumantha^** who is supposed to have been born here! Another interesting feature is ***Sugreeva's^ Cave**, a natural cleft in the boulders found at a short distance downstream from the **^Kodandarama Temple^**, where ***Sugreeva^** is believed to have hidden the bundle of jewels dropped by Sita Devi from atop Ravana's **Pushpaka Vimana!** Also on the way to the nearby **^^Purandara Mantapa^^** one has to pass through this very same natural cleft in the rock face known as **Surgreeva's cave**. For devotional oriented groups a visit to the **^VyaasaRaayaraMutt^** here and seeing the **Tulaabaara Stone** are a must. Even from early times the **^^Purandara Mantapa^^** situated here has been a Symbol of Confluence of both ***Vyaasa Koota^** and ***Daasa Koota^** scholars bound by the joint camaraderie of the relentless pursuit of Knowledge as enshrined in ***Sreeman Madhwacharya's^ [[Tatva Vaada]]**. Malayavanta Hill towards the eastern part of this region is where ***Lord Rama^** and ***Lakshmana^** Awaited good tidings from ***Hanumantha^** who was away in search of Sita Devi.

**“HanumanaMathaveyHariyaMathavuHariyaMathaveyHanumanaMathavau
HanumanaNambidhaSugreevaGeyddhaHanumanaNambadhaVaaliBiddha
HanumanaNambidhaVibheeshanaGeyddhaHanumanaNambadhaRaavanaBiddha
HanumaPurandaraVittalanaDaasa
PURANDARA VITTALANEY HANUMANOL VAASA” (Kan.)**

At **^^Chakra Tirtha^^** our group members devotedly indulged in ritualistic purification bath, followed by the acceptance of “Pancha Mudra Dhaarana”, meditation and study of the **[[AnuMadhwaVijayaVyakhyaana]]** composed by ***Venkatanaatha^** (PoorvaAshrama Name of ***Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^**), set in serene surroundings in the Lap of Mother Nature!

**Gopichandana Paapaghnam Vishudehasmudhbava
Chakraankitha Namasthubhyam Dharanaanmuktidho Bhava||
Sandhyaadhikarmaanyakhilaani Sanghasandhaarnartham Thu Phalaani
Sadhyaha
Paapakshayam Mokshakaram Kareyna Dwaraavathi Thvaam Sharanam
Prapadhey||
Vaamahasthey Jalam Kshiptvaa Gaayathryaachaabhimantritham**

“Atho Devathi” Mantreyna Murdhayedh Gopichandanam||
“Treeni Padaa” “Namaskruthya ThadhVishno” Rithi Dhaarayeth
Dhve Chakre Dakshiney Baahou Shankameykam Thathyva Cha||
Madhyey Padhmadhvayam Dhaaryam Naraayanachathustayam
Galey Thvekam Thadaa Chakram Hrudhi Chakradhvayam Thathaa||
Kukshou Chathvaari Chakraani Dakshapaarshvey Dhvayam Thathaa
Naabhou Vaamapradheyshey Thu Dhve Sankhey Vighrahey Thathaa||
Sankhadhvayam Vaamabaahou Chakrameykam Thathyva Cha
Madhyey Gadhaadhvayam Dhaaryam Naraayanachathustayam||
Lalaate Thu GadhaaDhaaryaa Moordhni Shaarngham Thatyva Cha
Naraayanam Cha Sarvathra Yekameykam Kapolayo||
Galey Dhuranthadhoshagham Paarshvayormadhyadhoshahruth
Prusteypamruthyuharam Proktamumaamaahaathra Eeshwaraha||
Yadheechedhvidhivachhakram Shatkarma Cha Samaarabheyth
Saphalam Thu Bhaveth Sarvamistaapoorthaadhikam Dhvija|| (San.)

Later we mused aloud with immense pride about the ‘Divine Sanctity’ and ‘Renowned Sacredness’ of ^^Chakra Tirtha^^, even as our wet clothes spread on jagged rocks for drying fluttered wildly in gusty winds!

Invocation of ***Vyaasa Theertharu^** as found in **[[GuruGunaSthavana]]** Composed by ***Vaadeendra Theertharu^** :-

QUOTE ---

MaayaaTantraaamaraaesmayamapanayathoMadhwasiddaanthaNaamno
NeytraaneevaThrayopiTrijagathiNruharendhatheyYathPrabandhaaha |
Yadhavaaghadwaithavidyaachalakulakulishaproudamaadoukatheysaha
ShreyobooyoidhadyaathsumahithamahaamaaSampratiVYAASARAAJAAHA||
(San.) UNQUOTE.

*{ The Powerful detonating Strength of Supreme Truth Emanating from the Three Works of *Vyaasa Theertharu^ - [[TaatparyaChandrika]], [[Nyaayaamruta]] & [[TarkaTaandava]], likened here to the Three Fierce Eyes of Narasimha Devaru^, is potent enough to pulverize entire chains of mountain ranges like the famed weapon Vajrayudha and also renders all other competing false paths as utterly irrelevant. Let such an Eminent and Famed Vyaasa Theertharu^ Bestow His Blessings on us all }*

***Vyaasa Theertharu^ (1447-1539 AD)** was the Raja Guru of Emperor **Krishnadevaraaya** of Vijayanagar during the late 15th Century and mid 16th Century AD. The venerable Pontiff lived up to a ripe old age of 92 years and was at the forefront in the effective diffusion of ***Sreeman Madhwacharyaru's^** **[[TatvaVaada]]**. The Holy Pontiff was also instrumental in the consecration of **732 Shrines** dedicated to ***Praana Devaru^**! That ***Vyaasa Theertharu^** was an Incarnation of **Hari Baktha *Prahlada^** was vouchsafed in no less measures by all the famous ***Hari Daasas'^** led by the indomitable ***Purandara Daasa^**! It was the Initiation and Immense Blessings of ***Vyaasa Theertharu^** which was chiefly instrumental in the ‘Enormous Levels of

Popularity' of *Purandara Daasaru^ and *Kanaka Daasaru^. In fact it was *Vyaasa Theertharu^ who coined a new terminology for the eminent Compositions of *Purandara Daasa^ as [[**Purandara Upanishad**]]. The continuous Study of the 'Life and Times' of *Vyaasa Theertharu^ in itself is sure to eradicate all sins' of such devoted pursuers and enables the fructification of the rigorous Tenets of [[TatvaVaada]]. Most interestingly, the 1902 AD Edition of **EPIGRAPHICA KARNATAKA** documents "Royal Land Deed" comprising of several villages and Paalyaas (Hamlets) 'Gifted' by Emperor Krishnadevaraaya to the Raja Guru of *Vijayanagara^, *Vyaasa Theertharu! Scores of Palm leaf Inscription, Copper Inscriptions and Stone Edifices of great antiquity acknowledge the 'Enormous Influence and Reach' of this Eminent *Madhwa^ Pontiff, *Vyaasa Theertharu^. One particular Palm leaf Inscription written in 'Early Kannada Script', measuring roughly 22cms in length and 8cms in width explains in detail the 'Lion's Roar' of the Great *Vyaasa Theertharu^ in 'Guiding' the Destiny of Emperor Krishnadevaraaya during the 'Golden Age' of the Vijayanagar Empire! The same Palm Leaf Inscription, apart from 'Recognizing' such Epic Efforts of *Vyaasa Theertharu^, also acknowledges the existence of other local '**Centers of Excellence**' such as VyaasaSamudra, Penukonda, Kundhurupiya Durga, Raaya Durga, Nrusimha Temple, many important Gopurams and Paalaayas. These most rare manuscripts succeed in highlighting hitherto unknown aspects on the cultural and spiritual scenario prevailing during that Golden Age!

NamaamiDhootamRamasyaSukhadam Cha Suradhdhruvam |
PeenavruthaMahaBaahumSarvaShatruNivaaranam ||
NaanaaRatnaSamayuktaKundalaadhiViraaajitham |
SarvadhabeestadhataaramSathaamVyDrudamaahavey ||
VaasinaCHAKRATIRTHAsyaDakshinastheyViraaajithey |
TungambodhiTarangasyaVaatheynaParishobithey ||
NaanaDeshaGathyssadhbhihiSevyamaanaamNrupothamyhi |
DhoopaaDeepaadhiNyveydhyihiPanchakaadhyschaSaktitaha ||
BhajaamiHanumathpaadamHemaKaantiSamaprabham |
VYASATHEERTHA YatindreynaPoojithamSuvidhaanathaha ||
TrivaaramYahaPatenithyamDhaamaSabhyantharaKalu |
PuthraarthreeLabhateyPutraanYashortheeLabhateyYashaha ||
VidyaartheeLabhateyVidyaamDhanaartheeLabhatheyDanam |
SarvathaaMaasthuSandheyhoHariSaakshiJagathpatihi ||
YahaKarothyathraSandheyhamSayaathiNarakamDhruvam || (San.)

Once *Vyaasa Theertharu^ was meditating at ^Chakra Tirtha^ in a secluded niche amongst inaccessible rock faces! Soon after the venerable Pontiff with a piece of '**Angaara**' began drawing the image of ***Mukhya Praana**^ on the rock face in front and decorated the same with '**Dwaadasha Naama**'! Even as the Holy Pontiff finished His etching, the drawing 'Took Life' and began leaping out of the rock face! Not to accept defeat so easily, the Holy Pontiff *Vyaasa Theertharu^ continued to redraw the same image of ***Mukhya Praana**^ on the rock face! But even after 12 such continuous efforts ***Mukhya Praana**^ kept '**Leaping**' out repeatedly from the rock face every time the Holy Pontiff had finished His Etching! By now *Vyaasa Theertharu^ was determined to **cape**

*Mukhya Praana^ permanently on the rock face! For this task, *Vyaasa Theertharu^ enlisted the Powerful Codes of Performance of “**Dighbandana**” as laid down by none other than *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ and carried out the ‘ Enormous Caging’ as per the Tenets of [[**Tantra Saara**]]. Amazingly, the sketch of *Mukhya Praana^ began to assume the ‘**Stability & Permanence**’ of an **IDOL** even as the powerfully potent “Dighbandana” was in progress! Thus ***Yantrodaaraka Prana Devaru**^ was confined within a ‘**Set of Concentric Triangles**’ branching out into a series of 6 Equilateral Triangles consisting of 6 Cones surrounded on all sides by shapes of ‘**MalayaAakaara**’ with a enmeshed canopy of lotus petals!! *Vyaasa Theertharu^, also, Sealed off this powerful ‘Yantra’ with the figurines of 12 simian monkeys bound to each other in a tight group in circular fashion encircling the outer ring of the ‘**Yantra**’!! Towards the center of this most Holy and Sacrosanct Yantra, one can now find *Mukhya Praana^ ‘Sitting Quite’ in a **Padhmaasana** Posture in deep Yogic trance with beads of ‘**Japamaala**’ in His Hands! Also *Vyaasa Theertharu^ is said to have Bequeathed about “**One Hundred Million**” Bheejaakshara Mantras’ into this Yantra!! The Holy Pontiff *Vyaasa Theertharu^ has also bequeathed “**THREE**” times that much amount from the Infinite Granary of His Inexhaustible “**Tapas Sakthi**” towards the Wholesome Fructification of this most famous Yantra! With such memorized elocution of the Divine Feats of *Vyaasa Theertharu^, all the while saluting His Colossal efforts, our group members devotedly paid our obeisance to *YantrodaarakaPranaDevaru^ with utmost humility! After which we rested outside the Temple precincts, unwilling to leave this sacred spot!

VyaasaRaajaGuruSaarvabhoma Govinda Govinda!

Next our group moved towards the ^^**VIJAYA VITTALA Temple** ^^ marveling at the overall grandeur of this vast Temple complex consisting of immense stone columns checkered with carvings of figurines and sacred animals. In the courtyard of this temple one can find **19** gloriously carved pillars known as “**Musical Pillars**”, which when struck lightly emanates musical notes of varying tones and pitch! Also, outside in the forecourt of this Temple one can see a truly magnificently glorious “**Stone Chariot**” carved out of a single rock **26feet** in height with fashioned stone wheels! Before moving towards our second destination of ^^**Aane Gundi**^^ for a Darshan on ***Nava Brundaavana**^, our group members necessarily apprised ourselves about the latent sanctity, Holiness and Sacredness of the fast flowing River Tungabhadra at ^^Hampi^^.

ShashtiVarshaSahasraaniBaagheerathyavagaaharam | TungabhadraSakrutaSnaanamSamamKarkateRavou || (San.) - [Varaha Purana]

The **Holiness and Purity** of the River Tungabhadra is such that all those ‘**Achievers**’ who bathe regularly in this River is sure to be blessed with the most elusive “**Bimba Jgnaana**” (**Realization of Alter Image**). The origin of this Holy River is in itself steeped in Timeless Legends. Once it so happened in **KrutaYuga**, the three progenies of ***Bramha**^ -- ***Sanaka**^, ***Sanaatana**^ and ***Sanat Kumara**^, arrived at the doors of ***Vykunta**^ in order to avail of a ‘**Darshan**’ of ***Sree Hari**^. But much to their dismay they were not allowed to pass through the Gates of ***Vykunta**^ and were stopped in their tracks by the arrogance of the Celestial Guards’ Duo of **Jaya & Vijaya**. On account of

their misdeeds Jaya & Vijaya were cursed to be born as demons in **Booloka!** Soon after Jaya & Vijaya who took birth as Hiranyaksha and Hiranyakashipu began tormenting the Three Worlds! Further, these audacious demons bloated with a false sense of invincibility arising out of the boons granted by *Bramha^ and *Rudra^ terrorized the hapless beings of the Three Worlds and dislodged even *Indra^ from His Post! **“Things Went too far”** when Hiranyaaksha abducted Boodevi and hid Her in the inaccessible depths of Mighty Oceans’. Thus, in order to **‘Save’** the inhabitants of Booloka, *Sree Hari^ Himself **Incarnated as *VARAHA DEVARU^**, Slew the evil Hiranyaaksha, Saved Boodevi by Lifting Her Up with the help of His Powerful Tusks and Restored Her Previous Position! It was at this juncture that **“Three Nascent Rivulets”** flowed out of the Face of *Varaha Devaru^! **“TUNGA”** Flowed out of the Right Tusk of *Varaha Devaru^, **“BHADRA”** Flowed out of the Left Tusk of *Varaha Devaru^ and **“NETHRAVATI”** Flowed out from the Forehead of *Varaha Devaru^! The Region where the incidental birth of Three Rivers occurred came to be known as ^^**Varaha Parvata.**

Thus the mighty River Tungabhadra begins its journey from the ^^Varaha Parvata^^ and traces a winding route of about **465 Kms** before joining another mighty River Krishna and together flows into the Bay of Bengal. During the course of this journey the River Tungabhadra is joined by innumerable Holy Springs such as **Kumudavati, Haridhavati, Dharma, Varadha, Chinnahagari, Kushavati, Vedavati, Nalini, Nandini, Sita and Varahi.** Many Holy *Madhwa^ Pilgrim Centers dot the entire stretch of the course of the River Tungabhadra! Some of the principle centers being the ^^**Balagaaru Mutt^^, ^^Brundaavanas belonging to the *Puttige Mutt^ ; ^^NAVA BRUNDAAVANA^^ at ^^AANE GUNDI^^ ; ^^HONNALI RAYARA MUTT^^ and *MOOLA BRUNDAAVANA OF *SREEMADH RAGHAVENDRA THEERTHARU^, MANTRALAYA! Coincidentally a Galaxy of Most Eminent *Madhwa^ Luminaries’ such as *Vijaya Daasaru^, *Jagannatha Daasaru^, *Bhuvanendr Theertharu^, *VyaasaTatvajna Theertharu^, *Gopala Daasaru^, *ShreeSehsaDaasaru^ dwelled in this Central Tunga-Krishna Region and succeeded in achieving great merit on account of the Divinity bestowed upon them by the Supreme Lord within the framework of *Sreeman Madhwacharya’s [[TatvaVaada]]! Another place of much religious significance at ^^Hamip^^ is the **500** years old *Moola Brundavana^ of *Raghunandana Theertharu^, a much respected *Yathi Shresta^ in the lineage of ^^**Raayara Mutt^^. The sheer gracefulness of this ^Brundavana^ is quite unmatched, with the etchings of the Lord’s Image on all four sides, while the top portion is covered with etchings of lotus petals! This ^Brundaavana^ itself is situated in a most enchanting part of the River Tungabhadra in a cave like enclosure. In front of this ^Brundaavana^ one can also find the Idol of *Mukhya Praana^ in a most **rare “Four Armed Posture”!******

Nearing our ultimate destination – ^^NAVA BRUNDAAVANA^^ – on this trip *Daasa Koota^ members of our group began **rendering** the most famous and appropriately **soulful Composition** of *Vyaasa Theertharu^ ----

**“Deha Jeernavaadharu Vola Deha Jeernavaagadaiah KRISHNA!
Kannu Kivi Mandhavaadhavu Kannu Kivi Mandhavaadhavu
Hennu Maanninaasa Mandhavaagadhu**

**Kaalu Kyyigalu Javagondhidhavu Yenna Kaalu Kyyigalu Javagondhidhavu
Jharey Rogadhindha Nerey Horey Heysithu Jharey Rogadhindha Nerey Horey
Heysithu
Nanna Shareeradalli Heysighey Innithilla Nanna Shareeradhalli Heysighey
Innithilla
Nanna Deha Paapakotigala Maadhidhinu Thaapa Manadolaghey Innithilla
Heeghey Kandhu Hodhavu Kaalavellavu Heeghey Kandhu Hodhavu Kaalavellavu
Mundhyennaghey Gathi Dhaari Thoradhu Sree KRISHNA!
Anaadhi Indha Ninnavaney Yennisidha Yenna Sakala Kundhugalu Ninnadhey
Allavey Sree KRISHNA!
Innadhuru Innadhuru Dhayey Indha Nodi Mannisa Beykiaha SREE KRISHNA
SREE KRISHNA SREE KRISHNA!" (Kan.)**

Even as this soulful song Composed by *Vyaasa Theertharu^ ended there was **not a single member amongst our group who had not wept during this rendition !!!**

^^Anegundi^^ is a precariously small island situated in the center of the surging rapids of the River Tungabhadra. Usually devoted *Madhwa^ pilgrims take the easier approach towards ^^AaneGundi^^ from the direction of the adjoining town of ^Gangavati^. A recent edition of the **EPIGRAPHICA KARNATAKA** documents the existence of a Stone Edifice which is of much relevance to the Holy Place of ^^Aane Gundi^^ and ^^Nava Brundaavana^^, wherein many 'Land Grants' donated by Emperor Krishnadevaraaya to *Sreenivaasa Theertharu^ and *Govinda Vodeyaru^ is clearly mentioned! One 'Document' also mentions of a "particular land donation" by a nobleman of the region to the Holy Pontiff, *Vijayendra Theertharu^, the **VIDYA SISHSYA** of *Vyaasa Theertharu^! At ^^AaneGundi^^ one can find the *Moola Brundaavana^ of *Moola Yathigalu^ of the Heritage of ^^Rayar Mutt^^ such as *Padmanaabha Theertharu^, *Kaveendra Theertharu^, *Vaagheesha Theertharu^ and *Sudheendra Theertharu^. This place is also doubly sanctified on account of the 'Sacred Presence' of the *Moola Brundaavana^ of *Vyaasa Theertharu^ and some of His Eminent Successors!

**PadmanaabhamKaveendramChaVaagheeshamVyaasaRaajakam |
RaghuvaryamSudheedramChaSreenivaasamThapaanidheem
SreeRamaTheerthaGovindamNavaBrundaavanamBhajehamBhajehamBhaje ||
(San.)**

With the above continuous steadfast invocation as rendered above, our group members began to cross the white water river rapids in small country made **coracles** (known as Theppa in Kannada)!! Below us River Tungabhadra surged ahead will full force completely unmindful of our existence what so ever!!! Spiritually speaking, in a way, such a 'Cross Over' towards the ^^NavaBrunadaavana^^ platform is tantamount to a symbolic transmigration freeing ourselves from the worldly snares towards the 'Guaranteed' Bliss of Salvation within the framework of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru's^ [[TatvaVaada]]!

This “Small Island” Shines Forth as A “Region of Penance” for 9 Most Eminent *Madhwa^ Luminaries such as :-

*PADMANAABHA THEERTHARU^ ; *Raghuvarya Theertharu^;
*KAVEENDRA THEERTHARU^ ; *VAAGEESHA THEERTHARU^ ; *Govinda
Vodeyaru^ ; *VYAASA THEERTHARU^ ; *Sreenivaasa Theertharu^;
*Rama Theertharu^ ; *SUDHEENDRA THEERTHARU^ *****

Invocation of *Sudheendra Theertharu^ as found in [[GuruGunaSthavana]]
Composed by *Vaadeendra Theertharu^ :-

QUOTE ---

VyaadoothavadhyahrudhyamithakruthirachanaChaarruchaaturyaHrhusyath
KarnaatakshonipaalapathipadharachithaanekaRatnaabhishekaaha|
PrateeshaarudaLakshmiPathipadhanalinodhagrarolambaleelo
VikhyaathaShreeSudheendravrathirathulaBhadraMunindhrayenaha|| (San.)
UNQUOTE.

{ *Sreemadh Sudheendra Theertha^ who is forever devoted towards the Lotus Feet of Garuda Vaahana Lakshmi Naraayana Devaru, like a Bee, Who was Always Honored by the Emperors of Karnataka with countless offerings of priceless gems , The Composer of many Erudite and Enchanting Holy Works, May Such a Holy Pontiff Grant Most Auspicious Holy Tidings on us all }

At ^NavaBrundaavana^ **orthodox high priests** in charge regularly conduct the sacred rituals with a **rare sense of commitment, piety and sacredness**. The aroma of fresh mounds of sandal paste, blobs of Gopi Chandana past, huge amounts of Tulasi garlands, piles of fresh coconut offerings, large quantities of Sacred Kesari Tirtha (Saffron) brimming over in silver containers and the sacred ‘MadiVastra’ draping the Moola Brundavana create a most sacred ambience!! Standing in front of the *Moola Brundavan^ of such eminent Pontiffs’ is indeed most humbling and this has to be experienced ‘**first hand**’ to be believed! Many batches of devotees including our group began circumambulating these 9 ^Brundaavanaa^ with utmost devotion. This quite place is most ideal for bathing, performance of Sandhya Vandhana, Meditation, Worship of the * Lord ^. Later with a heavy heart our group members began to move towards the ^^Rayar Mutt^^ on the yonder for accepting the ‘**Prasaadams**’ in the form of sumptuous lunch! After partaking of lunch at the ^^Rayar Mutt^^, our group cooled ourselves in the swift breeze of wind that swept through the open courtyard.

“**Mantraalayadha Gurugala Darshana Banniri Maadona**” (Kan.)

In due course our group members began wondering upon the **significance of this sojourn** and also our **next impending destination** --- *MOOLA BRUNDAAVANA^ of *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ on the banks of River Tungabhadra at ^^Mantralaya^^, well in time for the MahaAraadhana Mahotsava during Shravana Maasa !!

Invocation of *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ as found in the [[GuruGunaSthavana]] Composed by *Vaadheendra Theertharu^ -----

QUOTE –

**Dhootaavadhyiravidyavighatanapatubirvidhvadhabyarthaneeyiyhi
Vaachaha Praachaam Pravaachaamupachayamabajan YathkruthaGranthajaalyhi
Sambyaavantho Yamuuhurmurhurakhilakalaamoorthimudhvelakeerthihi
DHEERA SREE RAGHAVENDRAssdhishathu Sathatham
Bhavyamavyaahanthamnaha|| (San.) UNQUOTE**

{ The Holy Works of Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu are Most Potent to banish the Darkness of Ignorance ; The Holy Works of Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu are relentlessly pursued by most eminent Scholars in their quest for Knowledge ; The Holy Works of Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu enables previous [[Holy Works]] and [[Commentaries]] to become more popular ; The unmatched fame and all round mastery over all branches of Knowledge is repeatedly acknowledged even by Enlightened Scholars ; May Such an Eminently Titled “DHEERA SHREE RAGHAVENDRA” bestow upon us all previously unseen auspicious tidings }

It is well known that all the **Principal Disciples** of *Sreeman Madhwacharya^ wholeheartedly accepted the pursuit of ‘**Bimbopaasane**’ and practiced the same as their ultimate goal! ‘Bimbopaasane’ may be defined as an attempted “**JUXTAPOSITION**” of the Supreme Lord Present in the Self with That of the Eternally Universal Omnipresence of the Supreme Lord! Thus, these eminent pontiffs offered their very existence towards the pursuit of an **Alter Image** of *Sree Hari^ ‘**Omnipresent**’ in them! All of these Holy *Madhwa Pontiffs ^ and their rightful successors were ‘Past Masters’ in the Art of Meditation, a most important prerequisite for ‘Bimbopaasane’!! In such an eminent quests many of these *Madhwa Pontiffs ^ ’ were completely immersed in the **Blissful Elixir of the Supreme Lord** and Composed many [[Holy Works]] in **Sanskrit** language and **Songs** Compositions in local **Kannada** language, which ably mirrored their most successful spiritual pursuits!! ‘Bimbopaasane’ is a most vital ‘element’ to the votaries of both *Vyaasa Koota^ and *Daasa Koota^!!

A “Classical Case” of this most elusive “Bimbopaasane” may be inferred from “THE” most popular **Kannada Song** Composed by *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ - “Indhu Yenaghe Govinda Niinaya PaadaAravindava Thoro Mukunda” wherein a Truly Magnificent ‘Bimbopasane’ of *Lord Venugopaala Krishna^ is ‘**STILL**’ in progress, carrying with it the **Fullest Weight** of *Acharya Madhwa’s^ [[Tatva Vaada]]!!!

*“Dhaaruniyolu Boobhaara Jeevananaagi
Dhaari Thappi Nadeydhey Seyridhey Kujanara
Aaru Kaayuvavarilla Serdihey Ninagayya
DHEERA VENUGOPAALA PARUGAANISO ENNA (HARIYE)” (Kan.)*

“RajaadhiRaajaGuruSaarvabhomaGovindaGovinda”

Invocation of *Vaadeendra Theertharu^ ----

**VandhaarujanaSandhohaMudhaaratharuSannibham |
VrundhaarathaGuruPrakhyamVandheyVAADEENDRA Deshikam || (San.)**

SreeRamaKrishnaarpanamastu.

C O N C L U D E D.

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VOLUME – II : -

|| DHIGVIJAYARAMAMOOLARAMAJAYARAMAVIJAYATE ||

|| HARI SARVOTAMA VAYU JEEVOTAMA ||

| Sri Gurubhyo Namaha Harihi Om ||

**[[RAMAKATHAAMRUTHASAARA]] -- An Attempted Impromptu Line
Summary on the [[SreeRamachaaritraManjari]] of *Sreemadh Raghavendra
Theertharu^**

**“Aadhi Mangala Shloka” of [[Katha Lakshana]] Composed by *Sreeman
Madhwacharyaru^ ----**

QUOTE -----

**HarihiOmNrusimhaakhilajnaanaThimiRaashiShirodhyuteem |
SampranamyPravakshyaamiKathaLakshanaManjasa || (San.) UNQUOTE .**

***Sreeman Madhwacharyaru’s^ Compendium of 37 [[Holy Literary Works]]
collectively known as the [[Sarva Moola]] solely based on The Eternal Vedas also
Most Gloriously succeeds in Extolling the Virtues of the Sacred Upanishads, as well.
Each and every [[Holy Work]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ invariably Upholds The
Supreme Unquestionable Sovereignty of *Sree Hari^! Thus, this Immense School of
[[TatvaVaada]] now reigns unchallenged, established solidly on ‘Secure Bedrock’ of
“Philosophical Entente” amongst *Baghwan Veda Vyaasa^ and all His Followers!**

***Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ in His Invocation Verse at the beginning of [[Katha
Lakshana]] Mentions the purpose of this [[Holy Work]], that being — “Domain
Characterization” of Modes of [Katha]. In the same Invocation-Mangala Shloka,
*Narasimha Devaru^ is also Invoked as the Sole Eradicator of all forms of darkness
similar to the Radiant Sun banishing away the darkness of night. Such a *Narasimha
Devaru^ is Always Present in all Jeevas’ in the form of an individualistic “Alter Image”**

(Bimba Roopa)! [[Katha Lakshana]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ is an important [[Grantha]] occupying an unique niche in the Rarified Realms of the Compendium of [[Sarva Moola]]. Incidentally, ***JayaTeertha Shreepadaru^** has also Composed [[Teeka]] on [[Katha Lakshana]]. Primarily [Katha] is be defined as a '**Set of Definite Pattern of Arguments**' put forth by noted scholars in order to further substantiate their own preferential Schools'. Incidentally, [[Katha Lakshana]] was Composed by *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ in order to the clear rampant hubris of false contortions of 'Prevailing of Modes of Narration' of different types of [Katha] as derived from the famed 'Sutras' of *Sage Goutama^, being --- a) Vaadha Katha; b) Jalpa Katha and c) Vithanda Katha.

As a beginners guide of [[Katha Lakshana]], { **Vaadha Katha** } may be defined as "A set of arguments put forth by Debaters for 'Establishing' the Supreme Sovereignty & Eternal Independence of *Sree Hari^". Such arguments may be started / put forth either by 'Guru-Disciple' combine or by scholars or even by commoners.

{ **Jalpa Katha** } may be defined as "A set of arguments put forth by Debaters of great scholastic repute in order to defeat rival scholars of other Schools and thereby gain fame". In this category Debaters are engaged only in deriding of other competing Schools' of Thought without first trying to establish their own School of Thought. In this category a Winner is determined when the opponent remains silent or is incoherent in his replies.

{ **Vithanda Katha** } may be defined as "A set of arguments put forth as a combined effort by both the scholarly and laymen in order to gain fame from the final fruits of action involved in wanton deriding of rival Schools' of Thoughts". Debaters owing their allegiance to this group relentlessly pursue victory solely based on such a "Cause". The practitioners of this category believe in 'Selective' dispersion of the Tenets of [[TatvaVaada]].

The Pre-requisite Qualifications of Participants who wish to take part in debates are also streamlined in [[Katha Lakshana]]. Most relevantly -- 'Which Topic to Debate' ; ' In Which Place Time & How to Debate' ; 'The Manner in which a Debate Needs to be Conducted' and finally the 'Modes of determination of the Winner & Looser' are all highlighted in [[Katha Lakshana]]. The participating Debaters must not harbor ill will amongst other co-participants. The participating Debaters should be well versed in all branches of Knowledge. Finally when a participating Debater is unable to ascertain his own School of Thought, he should acknowledge the unconditional Victory of his opponent. The winner on the other hand is expected to show much magnanimity towards his vanquished opponent and must explain in detail the 'Merits' of the correct interpretation of the 'topic of debate' within the broad parameters of [[Tatva Vaada]]. *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ has also made it clear in [[Katha Lakshana]] that when an opponent in vanquished in debate, the debate must not be terminated unless and until the Supreme Supremacy of *Sree Hari^ is firmly established.

QUOTE –

VidhyaheenatvaLingeapiVaadhinoSyaathparaajayaha | (San.) UNQUOTE

According to the above quote from [[Katha Lakshana]], *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ has also made it clear that at the start of the debate, when one scholar realizes that his opponent has not ‘Fully Mastered’ that particular branch of study pertaining to that particular ensuing debate, then the debate ‘Ought To’ be stopped forthwith In [[Katha Lakshana]], *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ has fully extolled the Individual Merits of the three domains of [Katha], namely { Vaadha Katha }, { Jalpa Katha } & { Vithanda Katha }. *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^, a veritable Mountain of Immeasurable Talent, has humbly submitted [[Katha Lakshana]] at the Lotus Feet of the Supreme Lord, the Carrier of the Invincible Bow known as ‘Shaarja’, all for the Divine Pleasure of *Lakshmi Narasimha Devaru^!

“Anthya Mangala Shloka” of [[Katha Lakshana]] Composed by *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^---

QUOTE –

**SadhodhithaamithaJgnaanaPooravaarithruthamaha |
NarasimhahaPriyatamahaPriyathaamPurushotamaha || (San.) UNQUOTE**

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ARTICLE - ABSTRACT :-

The entire lot of Vedas, Ramaayana, Mahabhaartha and the Puraanaas’ Extol the Supremacy of Sree Hari ONLY and nothing else! This has been further dissipated well by *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ in His Epic [[Bhaasyaas]]. *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru’s^ Treatise on the [[Ramayana]] is based on the [[Moola Ramayana]] and thereby succeeds in mitigating many doubts that often prevail in [[Valmiki Ramayana]]! Later many *Madhwa^ Pontiffs’ Composed their own [[Literary Works]] based on ‘This’ [[Ramayana]] Extolling the Virtues of *Maryaadha Purushotama Shree Ramachandra^! Notable amongst such [[Works]] are the [[Sangraha Ramayana]] of *Narayana Panditacharya^, [[**Sree Ramacharithra Manjari**]] of *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^, [[RamaDandaka]] by *Sumateendra Theertharu^ and [[Archanagathikrama]] by *Vaadeendra Theertharu^. The ‘Rama Naama Mantra’ consisting of 6 words is indeed a most potent Mantra. It is believed that *Maha Rudra^ first Chanted this famed Mantra and Achieved Everlasting Fame! Also, ‘Wherever and Whenever’ the famed [[Rama Katha]] is ‘Written, Narrated & Heard’, the Presence of *Lord Rama’s^ Eternal Devotee, *Hanumantha^ is Guaranteed!!

The ‘Enormously Prolific’ and ‘Meritorious Contents’ mirrored with crystal clear clarity, is indeed the Greatest Visible Miracle Performed by *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^, through the ‘Medium’ of His Literary [[Holy Works]]! The ‘Collective Substance’ as enshrined in all His Holy Works is without doubt ‘**MORE VALUABLE**’ than all other miracles Performed by the Holy Pontiff, *Sreemadh Raghavendra

Theertharu^ put together, due to the fact that these [[Holy Works]] substantially validates in no less manner the Eternal Tenets of [[Tatva Vaada]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^, for all Time to Come! It is for this single reason alone that the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ Shines Forth as the Brightest Star in the 'Literary Firmament' amongst a Galaxy of Most Eminent *Madhwa Pontiffs ^!!

Before this attempted Impromptu Line Summary on [[SreeRamacharitraManjari]] Composed by the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ can begin in right earnest, it is quite apt to quickly browse through a few lines appearing in an earlier article entitled "**GURUGUNA DEEPIKA**", pp. 21 - 22, by T. V. Sudheendrachar et. al., appearing in www.articles.gururaghavendra.org, May 2004, as excerpted below :

(QUOTE) ---- // RamacharitraManjari.....// The Genesis of this Work lies in the Grand Niche occupied by the Eternal Literature – The Ramayana and.....*Srimadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ Wrote the /RamacharitraManjari/ encapsulating the 'Entire' Ramayana in just 12 Weighty Shlokas ;This Literary Masterpiece proves the prodigious skills of the Holy Pontiff as well as His unique and immense grasp over Holy Texts and His Immeasurable Intellect. This Holy Work is primarily aimed at all those laymen who would find the study of The Ramayana.....to be most exhaustive and time consuming. Also, with this Work the Holy Pontiff 'in a way' Achieved the seemingly impossible task of 'De-sizing' The Ramayana andwithout ever eliminating any of its wholesome contents! Only Holy Pontiffs' with the Prowess of *Srimadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ could ever have attempted such a task and excelled in it!" (UNQUOTE)

[[SREERAMA CHAARITRA MANJARI -ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION]] :-

- <1> Sreemaanpoorva Prajaatho Dasharathanrupatey Ramanaamaatha Neetho
Vishwamitrena Mantraahrudhanujasahitasthaatakaam Ghaathakostram
Bramhaadhyaa Praapya Hanthvaa Nishicharanikaram YajgnnapaaloVimochyaa
Halyaam Shaapaachha Bamkthvaa Shivadhanurapayan
Jaanakeem Naha Praseedheyth||
- <2> Aayan Ramaha Sabaaryodhwani Nijahasahajyrbaarghaveshaasaropaath
Thadhgam. Hathvaa Suraareem Puraga Utha Nuthasthaapasyrbooprustyhi
Kalyaananthadharmogunalavarahithaha Praaninaamantharaathmeyth
Yaadhryuktaschaabhisheke Purajanamahitho Mahyathaam Mey Vachobihi||
- <3> KykeyiPreethiheythoho Sahajanrupajo Valkalee Yaanaranyam
Gangaathaaree Guhaacharyaha Krutharuchirajato Geespatheyhey Putramaanyaha
Theerthva Krushnaam Prayaathovathu Nijamamalam Chitrakootam Prapannam
Svaambaabirbraatharam Tham Shruthajanakagathihi Saanthvayan
Vyupthatheerthaha||
- <4> Dhatvaasmyi Paadhuke Sve Kshithibaranakrutho Preypya Tham Kaakanetram
Vyasyaaraadhyothrinamnaa Vanamatha Samitho Dandakam Thaapasestam

Kurvan Hathvaa Viraadham Khalakuladhamanam Yaachithasthaapasaagryi
Stheshaam Dhathvaabhayam Svaanasidhanurishudheen Yaanagasthyaathsa
Paayaath||

- <5> Aaseenaha Panchavatyaamakurutha Vikruthaam Raakshaseem Yo Dhvisaptha
Thravyaadhaanamapyaneekaanatha Kharamavadheedh
Dhooshanam Cha Thrisheersham
Maareecham Maargaroomam Dhashavadhanahruthaamaakruthim Boomijaayaa
Annvishyanaanrthagrudhram Svagathimatha Nayan Maamaveth Ghann Kabandham||
- <6> Pampaateeram Sa Gachhannihaa Kruthavasathihi Bakthithustaha Shabaryyi
Dathvaa Mukhtim Prakurvan Hanumatha Udhitam Praapthasugreevasakhyam
Saptha Chithvaatha Thaalaan Vidhivarabalino Vaalibith Sooryasoonum
Kurvaano Raajyapaalam Samavathu Nivaasam Malyaavathkandharesou||
- <7> Nithvaa Maasaan Kapeeshaaniha Dhasha Harithaha Preshya Seetaam Vichanthyaa
Yaathsreemadhanumadhgirimatha Samanusruthya Gachan Kapeendryhi
Sugreevadhyaasankhyayirdhashamukhasahajam Maanayannabdhivaacha
Dhythyajnaaha Seythukaaree Ripupurarudhavedha Vaanaryvyirighaathi||
- <8> Bhagnam Kruthvaa Dhashaasyam Gurutharavapusham Kumbakarnam Nihathya
Pradhvastaaseshanaagam Padhakamalanatham Thaarkshyamaanandha Ramaha
Sarvaanujeevayatham Giridharamanadhaschaajaneyaath Kapeen Svaan
Vijnaanaastreyana Rakshan Samavathu Dhamayan Lakshmanaachhathrashatram||
- <9> Thravyaadhaan Ghannasankhayaanapi Dhashavadhanam Bramhapoorvyhi Sureshyhi
Pushpyraakeeryamaano Huthavahavimalaamaapya SeetaamVidhaaya
Rakshonaatham Svabaktam Svapuramatha Gathaha Pusphakasthyhi Samasthyhi
Saamraajye Chaabhishiktho Nijajanamakhilam Maanayan Mey Gathihi Syaath||
- <10> Rakshan Kshoneem Mamrudhaam Nutha Utha MunibheermaanayanVaayusoonum
Preshyaadhithyaathmajaadheen Vyathanutha Bharatam Youvaraajyenumaanya
Kaarye Soumitreemaarthashvagadhithakrudharignotha Shatrughnatho Yo
Hathvaasou Dhustashoodhram Dhvijasuthagubhaveth Kumbhajaanmaalabhaaree||
- <11> Yajnam Thanvan Trikoteen Vyathathudhatha
Bharathaadhyosuraaneeshavaakyaadh
Yaasyaan Dhamaathreeputam Bhujeematha Sa Nayannathmasoonoo Svaraajye
Krutvaa Shreehreehanoomaadhruthavimalalachalachaamarachhatrashobhee
Bramhadhyihi Sthooyamaano Nijapuravilasathpaadhpadhmovathanmaam||

Ithi ShreeRamachaaritramanjaree Leshathaha Kruthaa|
Raghavendreyana Yathinaa Bhooyaadh Raamaprasaadhadhaa||

[[An Attempted IMPROMPTU LINE SUMMARY]]

<1> *MahaVishnu^ who took birth in the Name of Rama, son of Emperor Dasharatha, along with His brother in the Tretha Yuga, Slew the she-demon Taataki who was tormenting the performance of Yagna by Sage Vishwamitra. Lord Rama soon dispatched all such sworn enemies of the righteous to their doom, and thereby protected the performance of Yagna of the renowned sages. Lord Rama 'Broke' the mighty Bow of Shiva, and won over Janaki, the lithe daughter of King Janaka. May Such a Lord be with me always ||

<2> After the marriage, Lord Rama Left the Kingdom of Mithila accompanied by his new bride. En route Lord Rama was challenged by the fierce BaarghavaRama. In the ensuing battle, the demon Atula hiding inside Baarghva Rama was slain by the Lord. Consequently the Lord was Hailed by renowned Sages as the Most Auspicious One and as the Most Renowned One in all The Three Worlds. Such bravery and fame of the Lord made Him most qualified for being Crowned as King. I Offer flowers of my Composition At the Lotus Feet of such a Lord ||

<3> In order to please Mother Kaikeyi, Lord Rama headed towards the Forests accompanied by his devoted wife and brother, all attired in ordinary clothes. Then with the help of a devoted oarsman Guha Crossed the River Ganga. Lord Rama wearing matted hair also crossed many Holy Rivers and Arrived at the famous and scenic place of Chitrakoota. Here on learning about the demise of His father from His brothers' and mothers' who had followed Him to the forests, The Lord Performed ceremonial ablutions in memory of His departed Father, Emperor Dasharatha ||

<4>Bequeathing His Paadukaas to His brother Bharatha and thereby empowering him to rule the Kingdom on His behalf, Lord Rama in due course Slew the demon Kakaasura ; and accepted the hospitality of Sage Atri and was much revered by him. Lord Rama entered the thick forests of Dandakaaranya and soon became the cynosure in the eyes of all sages present there. In this forest Lord Rama granted Salvation to Sage Sharabanga and slew evil demons before proceeding towards the Ashrama of Sage Agasthya where He Accepted many powerful weapons ||

<5> While residing at Panchavati, Lord Rama was accosted by the terrible she demon who expressed her desire to marry him. On account of which she herself was disfigured in the bargain. Lord Rama also Slew the evil demons named Trishira, Khara, Dhooshana. Lured by the treacherous deceit of Mareecha, The Lord's wife was carried away by the Ten headed demon Ravana. In search of His wife, Lord Rama Found the grievously wounded Jataayu ||

<6> Arriving at the banks of River Pampa, Lord Rama Met the awaiting Shabari and granted her redemption. Then on being requested by the valiant Hanumantha, Lord Rama Extended friendship towards Sugreeva. Lord Rama also Demonstrated His Strength by felling series of mighty Trees. Lord Rama later Slew the powerful Vali and enabled Sugreeva to become King before retiring to the Malayavantha Mountain ||

< 7 > As months rolled by, Lord Rama, The Son of Kausalya dispatched His monkey brigades in all direction in search of His Wife. Acting as per the Orders of Lord Rama, Hanumantha, searched the four corners of the World before heading towards Lanka Patna with many comrades and slew many demons there. A huge bridge was constructed to move towards Lanka Patna. The surrender of Vibheeshana was accepted with open arms ||

< 8 > After Slaying the gigantic demon Kumbhakarna who had joined battle alongside the demon king Ravana, Lord Rama feigned as if bound by the powerful spells cast with the invocation of poisonous serpents. Lord Rama later expressed His indebtedness to Garuda for releasing one and all from the vicious coils of serpents. Soon, Hanumantha arrived with the Mountain containing Sanjeevini herbs and instantly revived the entire fallen monkey armies. Lord Rama accompanied by His brother Lakshmana later Slew the deceitful Indrajit ||

< 9 > At the end of the battle, Lord Rama annihilated countless number of powerful demons including the invincible Ravana. Then amidst showers of flowers raining down from the Heavens as a sign of respectful obeisance offered by Celestials led by Bramha, Lord Rama once again regained His beloved Wife Seeta. Accepting the offer of Pushpaka Vimana by the humble Vibheeshana as a mark of gratitude, The Victorious Lord Rama accompanied by His Wife, journeyed back towards Ayodhya to reclaim His Kingdom ||

< 10 > Lord Rama Reigned over the Three Worlds in accordance to the wishes of eminent sages and His subjects. Lord Rama Reigned Supreme as the most beloved master of the devoted Hanumantha, as well as to the crown prince Bharatha and to the faithful Lakshmana. Lord Rama proved to be the Sole Protector of all His subjects. In due course Lord Rama Instructed Shatrughna to vanquish the evil Lavanaasura and Himself punished the evil Shambuka ||

< 11 > Lord Rama soon Performed the famed Ashwamedha and enabled the valiant Bharatha to slay many thousands of demons. Lord Rama then in accordance to the request of Maha Rudra pacified Sage Doorvaasa with an array of sumptuous meals. Thus Emperor Lord Rama Under Constant Salutations by All Reigned as a Mighty Emperor being much decorated with many Royal Insignia. Thus Reigning over such a vast empire Lord Rama proceeded towards the Heavens in Full Glory. May such a Lord Rama Protect me always ||

< 12 > May Lord Rama bestow His Famed Benevolence on all those who continuously study this Work Composed by Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu ||

EPILOGUE :-

The [[Holy Work]], [[SreeRamaChaaritraManjari]] Composed by *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ needs to be viewed as a very “Special Gift” to the already bursting Literary Treasure Chest of *Madhwa^ lexicon. This [[Holy Work]] of the Holy

Pontiff 'alone' guarantees to lead an ardent pursuer towards the Path of Salvation acting as a 'Panacea' against all misfortunes! For, present in this [[Holy Work]] of the Holy Pontiff, are the 'Specially Rare' qualities of 'breath taking transparency and simplicity' even while de-sizing complex concepts that have been expertly 'shortened' with clinical precision without every deviating from any of the 'pivotal incidents' found in the main text! And most importantly, one can sense the manner of narration, flowing forth in 'unwaveringly simple terms', which often stuns a 'layman-student' into mute submission! This Style of [Katha] narration by *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ remains unmatched and unsurpassed! One cannot but notice that this particular [[Holy Work]] of the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ has been Composed as 'Collection' of legendary events set in chronological sequence in connection with the Incarnation of the *Supreme Lord ^ as *Sree Rama^.

Most importantly this particular [[Holy Work]] of *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ needs to be studied in line with the '**Interpreted View Points**' of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ with particular reference to a few incidents such as the "Battle between Rama and Parashurama"; "Acceptance of frugal fruits offered by Shabari to Rama" ; "Abduction of Seeta by Ravana" and "Banishment of Sita by Rama heeding to the loose talk of a misguided Washer man".

*Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ in His [[Treatise]] on the [[Ramayana]] Explains in detail about the '**Sameness**' amongst all of Sree Hari's Incarnation, be it Rama or Parashurama, with out any room for any sort of confrontation between them! The confrontation amongst Rama and Parashurama was only to destroy the evil demon Atula hiding inside Parashurama!

Also, it is the "**Sole Unchangeable Prerogative**" of **ONLY** Goddess Maha Lakshmi Devi to submit all offerings' of **HIS** devotees' to **HIM!!** Thus the offerings of the devoted Shabari was Accepted by *Lord Rama^ through the 'Medium of **KAMALAAKSHI ROOPA**' of Goddess MahaLakshmi!!

*Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ also Explains in detail about the "**Permanent Inseparable Nature**" of Rama and Sita (*Sreeman Narayana^ and Lakshmi Devi)! The '**Mirage of Separation**' of Rama and Sita was so "**Play Fronted** " only in order to destroy the evil demon who had sought refuge in the washer man, bloating with pride that he (the demon) would meet his demise only with the 'Separation' of *Sreeman Narayana^ and Lakshmi Devi!

In each 'Verse' of [[SreeRamaChaaritraManjari]] a student / devotee/ can decipher a 'Protagonist' (read as *Sree Rama^) and an 'Antagonist' (read as evil demons and their cohorts). This subtle 'Play of Incidents' Composed in a concise manner without ever deviating from the Supreme Sovereignty of *Lord Rama^ in full concurrence with the hoary [[Tatva]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^ is **MOST UNIQUE!** Also, in this particular [[Holy Work]] the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theetharu^ has most aptly highlighted the epic incidents that took place during the Incarnation of *Rama^, with concurrent showcasing of the Supreme Power & Sovereignty of the * Lord ^! From

such narration one can indeed fathom the ‘Supreme Levels of Devotion’ of the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^ towards the * Lord ^! Also this [[Holy Work]] was Composed in order to facilitate quick Study of the Greatness of the Incarnation of *Sree Rama^! Hence the immense task of trying to ‘Mirror’ the Infinite Immensity of the Entire Epic [[Ramayana]] within a tiny piece of glass has been most ably Accomplished by the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^! As a rule most editions of the [[Ramayana]] end with the ‘Pattaabhisheka’ of *Lord Rama^ . But the Holy Pontiff *Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu^, always a “Divine Exception” to such rules, has narrated even the entire [[Uttara Ramayana]] in just ‘Two Verses’(Verse 10 and Verse 11), wherein the * Lord ^ is Glorified as The Master of *Hanumantha^ ; *Bharatha^ is Elevated to the Position of Crown Prince ; The Might of *Lord Rama^ Behind the slaying the evil Lavanaasura by *Shatrughna^ --- the Successful Performance of the famed Ashwamedha Yagna --- *Bharatha^ Slaying clans of evil demons --- Hospitality accorded to Sage *Doorvaasa^ and finally the Glory of *Lord Rama^ in the Heavenly Abode of ^^Vykunta^^ are all narrated with truly amazing skill and conciseness with underlying bedrock of Divinity!

Scholars’ and devoted laymen alike can only humbly bow before such ‘**Divine Literary Acumen**’ with steadfast devotion, nothing less!!!

[[Dwaadhasha Stotra]] of *Sreeman Madhwacharyaru^-----

**Vandhey Vandhyam Sadhaanandham Vaasudevam Niranjanam
Indiraapathimaadhyadhiparadheyshavarapradham||
Namaami Nikhilaadheeshakireetaaghrustapeetavath
Hruthamahashamaneykaarbham Shreepathey Paadhapanakajam||**

**Jaamboonadhaabaraadhaaram Nithambam Chintyameeshithuhu
Svarnamajeerasamveethamaaroodam Jagadhambayaa||
Udharam Chintyameeshasya Thanuthvepyakhilambharam
Valitrayaankitham Nityamupagoodam Shreeyyikayaa||
Smaraneyamuro Vishnoreemdhiravaasameeshithuhu
Ananthamanthavadhiva Bhujayorantharo Gatham||
ShankhaChakra Gadhaapadhmadharaaschinthyya Harerbhujaaaha
Peenavrutha Jagadhrakshaakevalodhyogenonisham||
Santhatham Chinthayeth Kantam Bhaasvathkousthubabhaasakam
Vykuntasyaakhilaa Veda Udhgeeryantheynisham Yathaha||
Smareth Yaamininaathasahasraamithakaanthimath
Bhavathaapapanodheedyam Shreepatheymukhapankhajam||
Poornanyasukhodhchaasi Mandhasmi Thamadheeshithuhu
Govindasya Sadhaa Chinthyam Nithyaanandapadhapradham||
Smarami Bhavasanthapahaanidhaamruthasaagaram
Poornaanandasya RAMASYA Saanuraagaavalokanam||
Dhyaayehajarasameeshasya Padmajaadhipratheekshitham
Bhroobhangam Paarameyshtyaadhipadadhaayi Vimuktidham||**

**Santhatham Chinthayonamanthakaale Visheshathaha
Nyvodhaapoorgrunamthoantham Yadhgunaanaamajaadhayaha|| (San.)**

**{ A Humble Offering at the Hari Vayu Sannidhana of Moola Brundavana of
*Sreemadh Raghavendra Theertharu, Mantralaya, June 2005 }**

**SreemadhRaghavendraGuruAnthargathaBhaarathiRamanaMukyaPraanaantharga
thaSreemanMoolaRamaArpanamastu*******

|| RamaKathaAmruthasaaraSamaaptaha ||

SreeRamaKrishnaarpanamastu

C O N C L U D E D.

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