

= Rambhadracharya =

Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Swami Rambhadracharya (born Giridhar Mishra on 14 January 1950) is a Hindu religious leader , educator , Sanskrit scholar , polyglot , poet , author , textual commentator , philosopher , composer , singer , playwright and Katha artist based in Chitrakoot , India . He is one of four incumbent Jagadguru Ramanandacharya , and has held this title since 1988 .

Rambhadracharya is the founder and head of Tulsi Peeth , a religious and social service institution in Chitrakoot named after Saint Tulsidas . He is the founder and lifelong chancellor of the Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University in Chitrakoot , which offers graduate and postgraduate courses exclusively to four types of disabled students . Rambhadracharya has been blind since the age of two months , had no formal education till the age of seventeen years , and has never used Braille or any other aid to learn or compose .

Rambhadracharya can speak 22 languages and is a spontaneous poet and writer in Sanskrit , Hindi , Awadhi , Maithili , and several other languages . He has authored more than 100 books and 50 papers , including four epic poems , Hindi commentaries on Tulsidas ' Ramcharitmanas and Hanuman Chalisa , a Sanskrit commentary in verse on the Ashtadhyayi , and Sanskrit commentaries on the Prasthanatrayi scriptures . He is acknowledged for his knowledge in diverse fields including Sanskrit grammar , Nyaya and Vedanta . He is regarded as one of the greatest authorities on Tulsidas in India , and is the editor of a critical edition of the Ramcharitmanas . He is a Katha artist for the Ramayana and the Bhagavata . His Katha programmes are held regularly in different cities in India and other countries , and are telecast on television channels like Sanskar TV and Sanatan TV . He is also a leader of the Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP) .

= = Birth and early life = =

Jagadguru Rambhadracharya was born to Pandit Rajdev Mishra and Shachidevi Mishra in a Saryupareen Brahmin family of the Vasishtha Gotra (lineage of the sage Vasishtha) in Shandikhurd village in the Jaunpur district , Uttar Pradesh , India . He was born on 14 January 1950 . Born to mother Shachidevi and father Pandit Rajdev Mishra , he was named Giridhar by his great aunt , a paternal cousin of his paternal grandfather , Pandit Suryabali Mishra . The great aunt was a devotee of Mirabai , a female saint of the Bhakti era in medieval India , who used the name Giridhar to address the god Krishna in her compositions .

= = = Loss of eyesight = = =

Giridhar lost his eyesight at the age of two months . On 24 March 1950 , his eyes were infected by trachoma . There were no advanced facilities for treatment in the village , so he was taken to an elderly woman in a nearby village who was known to cure trachoma boils to provide relief . The woman applied a paste of myrobalan to Giridhar 's eyes to burst the lumps , but his eyes started bleeding , resulting in the loss of his eyesight . His family took him to the King George Hospital in Lucknow , where his eyes were treated for 21 days , but his sight could not be restored . Various Ayurvedic , Homeopathic , Allopathic , and other practitioners were approached in Sitapur , Lucknow , and Bombay , but to no avail . Rambhadracharya has been blind ever since . He cannot read or write , as he does not use Braille ; he learns by listening and composes by dictating to scribes .

= = = Childhood accident = = =

In June 1953 , at a juggler 's monkey dance show in the village , the children ? including Giridhar ? suddenly ran away when the monkey began to touch them . Giridhar fell into a small dry well and was trapped for some time , until a teenage girl rescued him . His grandfather told him that his life was saved because he had learned the following line of a verse in the Ramcharitmanas (1 @.@ 192 @.@ 4) , from the episode of the manifestation of the god Rama :

Those who sing this lay attain to the feet of Hari (Vishnu) and never fall into the well of birth and death .

Giridhar 's grandfather asked him to recite the verse always , and from then on , Giridhar has followed the practice of reciting it every time he takes water or food .

= = = First composition = = =

Giridhar 's initial education came from his paternal grandfather , as his father worked in Bombay . In the afternoons , his grandfather would narrate to him various episodes of the Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata , and devotional works like Vishramsagar , Sukhsagar , Premasagar , and Brajvilas . At the age of three , Giridhar composed his first piece of poetry ? in Awadhi (a dialect of Hindi) ? and recited it to his grandfather . In this verse , Krishna 's foster mother Yashoda is fighting with a Gopi (milkmaid) for hurting Krishna .

= = = Mastering Gita and Ramcharitmanas = = =

At the age of five , Giridhar memorised the entire Bhagavad Gita , consisting of around 700 verses with chapter and verse numbers , in 15 days , with the help of his neighbour , Pandit Murlidhar Mishra . On Janmashtami day in 1955 , he recited the entire Bhagavad Gita . He released the first Braille version of the scripture , with the original Sanskrit text and a Hindi commentary , at New Delhi on 30 November 2007 , 52 years after memorising the Gita . When Giridhar was seven , he memorised the entire Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas , consisting of around 10 @, @ 900 verses with chapter and verse numbers , in 60 days , assisted by his grandfather . On Rama Navami day in 1957 , he recited the entire epic while fasting . Later , Giridhar went on to memorise the Vedas , the Upanishads , works of Sanskrit grammar , the Bhagavata Purana , all the works of Tulsidas , and many other works in Sanskrit and Indian literature .

= = = Upanayana and Katha discourses = = =

Giridhar 's Upanayana (sacred thread ceremony) was performed on Nirjala Ekadashi (the Ekadashi falling in the bright half of the lunar month of Jyeshtha) of 24 June 1961 . On this day , besides being given the Gayatri Mantra , he was initiated (given Diksha) into the mantra of Rama by Pandit Ishvardas Maharaj of Ayodhya . Having mastered the Bhagavad Gita and Ramcharitmanas at a very young age , Giridhar started visiting the Katha programmes held near his village once every three years in the intercalary month of Purushottama . The third time he attended , he presented a Katha on Ramcharitmanas , which was acclaimed by several famous exponents of the Katha art .

= = = Discrimination by family = = =

When Giridhar was eleven , he was stopped from joining his family in a wedding procession . His family thought that his presence would be a bad omen for the marriage . This incident left a strong impression on Giridhar ; he says at the beginning of his autobiography :

I am the same person who was considered to be inauspicious for accompanying a marriage party I am the same person who currently inaugurates the biggest of marriage parties or welfare ceremonies . What is all this ? It is all due to the grace of God which turns a straw into a vajra and a vajra into a straw .

= = Formal education = =

= = = Schooling = = =

Although Giridhar did not have any formal schooling till the age of seventeen years , he had learned many literary works as a child by listening to them . His family wished him to become a Kathavachak (a Katha artist) but Giridhar wanted to pursue his studies . His father explored possibilities for his education in Varanasi and thought of sending him to a special school for blind students . Giridhar 's mother refused to send him there , saying that blind children were not treated well at the school . On 7 July 1967 Giridhar joined the Adarsh Gaurishankar Sanskrit College in the nearby Sujanganj village of Jaunpur to study Sanskrit Vyakarana (grammar) , Hindi , English , Maths , History , and Geography . In his autobiography he recalls this day as the day when the " Golden Journey " of his life began . With an ability to memorise material by listening to it just once , Giridhar has not used Braille or other aids to study . In three months , he had memorised and mastered the entire Laghusiddh?ntakaumud? of Varadaraja . He was top of his class for four years , and passed the Uttara Madhyama (higher secondary) examination in Sanskrit with first class and distinction .

First Sanskrit composition

At the Adarsh Gaurishankar Sanskrit College , Giridhar learnt the eight Ganas of Sanskrit prosody while studying Chandaprabh? , a work on Sanskrit prosody . The next day , he composed his first Sanskrit verse , in the Bhuja?gapray?ta metre .

= = = Graduation and masters = = =

In 1971 Giridhar enrolled at the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University in Varanasi for higher studies in Vyakarana . He topped the final examination for the Shastri (Bachelor of Arts) degree in 1974 , and then enrolled for the Acharya (Master of Arts) degree at the same institute . While pursuing his master 's degree , he visited New Delhi to participate in various national competitions at the All @-@ India Sanskrit Conference , where he won five out of the eight gold medals ? in Vyakarana , Samkhya , Nyaya , Vedanta , and Sanskrit Antakshari . Indira Gandhi , then Prime Minister of India , presented the five gold medals , along with the Chalvajayanti trophy for Uttar Pradesh , to Giridhar . Impressed by his abilities , Gandhi offered to send him at her own expense to the United States for treatment for his eyes , but Giridhar turned down this offer , replying with an extemporaneous Sanskrit verse .

In 1976 Giridhar topped the final Acharya examinations in Vyakarana , winning seven gold medals and the Chancellor 's gold medal . In a rare achievement , although he had only enrolled for a master 's degree in Vyakarana , he was declared Acharya of all subjects taught at the university on 30 April 1976 .

= = = Doctorate and post @-@ doctorate = = =

After completing his master 's degree , Giridhar enrolled for the doctoral Vidyavaridhi (PhD) degree at the same institute , under Pandit Ramprasad Tripathi . He received a research fellowship from the University Grants Commission (UGC) , but even so , he faced financial hardship during the next five years . He completed his Vidyavaridhi degree in Sanskrit grammar on 14 October 1981 . His dissertation was titled Adhy?tmar?m?ya?e 'p??in?yaprayog?n?? Vimar?a? , or Deliberation on the non @-@ Paninian usages in the Adhyatma Ramayana . The thesis was authored in only thirteen days in 1981 . On completion of his doctorate , the UGC offered him the position of head of the Vyakarana department of the Sampurnanand Sanskrit University . However , Giridhar did not accept ; he decided to devote his life to the service of religion , society , and the disabled .

On 9 May 1997 , Giridhar (now known as Rambhadracharya) was awarded the post @-@ doctorate Vachaspati (DLitt) degree by Sampurnanand Sanskrit University for his 2000 @-@ page Sanskrit dissertation P??in?y????dhy?yy?? Pratis?tra? ??bdabodhasam?k?? , or Investigation into verbal knowledge of every S?tra of the Ashtadhyayi of Panini . The degree was presented to him by K. R. Narayanan , then President of India . In this work , Rambhadracharya explained each aphorism of the grammar of Panini in Sanskrit verses .

= = Later life = =

== 1979 ? 1988 ==

Virakta Diksha

In 1976 Giridhar narrated a Katha on Ramcharitmanas to Swami Karpatri , who advised him not to marry , to stay a lifelong Brahmachari (celibate bachelor) and to take initiation in a Vaishnava Sampradaya (a sect worshipping Vishnu , Krishna , or Rama as the supreme God) . Giridhar took vairagi (renouncer) initiation or Virakta Diksha in the Ramananda Sampradaya on the Kartika full @-@ moon day of 19 November 1983 from Shri Ramcharandas Maharaj Phalahari . He now came to be known as Rambhadradas .

Six @-@ month fasts

Following the fifth verse of the Dohavali composed by Tulsidas , Rambhadradas observed a six @-@ month Payovrata , a diet of only milk and fruits , at Chitrakoot in 1979 .

In 1983 he observed his second Payovrata beside the Sphatik Shila in Chitrakoot . The Payovrata has become a regular part of Rambhadradas ' life . In 2002 , in his sixth Payovrata , he composed the Sanskrit epic ?r?bh?rgavar?ghav?yam . He continues to observe Payovratas , the latest (2010 ? 2011) being his ninth .

Tulsi Peeth

In 1987 Rambhadradas established a religious and social service institution called Tulsi Peeth (The seat of Tulsi) in Chitrakoot , where , according to the Ramayana , Rama had spent twelve out of his fourteen years of exile . As the founder of the seat , the title of ?r?citrak??atulas?p??h?dh??vara (literally , the Lord of the Tulsi Peeth at Chitrakoot) was bestowed upon him by Sadhus and intellectuals . In the Tulsi Peeth , he arranged for a temple devoted to Rama and his consort Sita to be constructed , which is known as Kanch Mandir (" glass temple ") .

== Post of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya ==

Rambhadradas was chosen as the Jagadguru Ramanandacharya seated at the Tulsi Peeth by the Kashi Vidwat Parishad in Varanasi on 24 June 1988 . On 3 February 1989 , at the Kumbh Mela in Allahabad , the appointment was unanimously supported by the Mahants of the three Akharas , the four sub @-@ Sampradayas , the Khalsas and saints of the Ramananda Sampradaya . On 1 August 1995 he was ritually anointed as the Jagadguru Ramanandacharya in Ayodhya by the Digambar Akhara . Thereafter he was known as Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Swami Rambhadracharya .

== Deposition in the Ayodhya case ==

In July 2003 Rambhadracharya deposed as an expert witness for religious matters (OPW 16) in Other Original Suit Number 5 of the Ram Janmabhoomi Babri Masjid dispute case in the Allahabad High Court . Some portions of his affidavit and cross examination are quoted in the final judgement by the High Court . In his affidavit , he cited the ancient Hindu scriptures including the Ramayana , R?mat?pan?ya Upani?ad , Skanda Purana , Yajurveda , Atharvaveda , and others describing Ayodhya as a city holy to Hindus and the birthplace of Rama . He cited verses from two works composed by Tulsidas which , in his opinion , are relevant to the dispute . The first citation consisted of eight verses from a work called Doh? ?ataka , which describe the destruction of a temple and construction of a mosque at the disputed site in 1528 CE by Mughal ruler Babur , who had ordered General Mir Baqui to destroy the Rama temple , considered a symbol of worship by infidels . The second citation was a verse from a work called Kavit?val? , which mentions a mosque . In his cross examination , he described in some detail the history of the Ramananda sect , its Mathas , rules regarding Mahants , formation and working of Akharas , and Tulsidas ' works . Refuting the possibility of the original temple being to the north of the disputed area , as pleaded by the pro @-@ mosque parties , he described the boundaries of the Janmabhoomi as mentioned in the Ayodhya

Mahatmya section of Skanda Purana , which tallied with the present location of the disputed area , as noted by Justice Sudhir Agarwal . However , he stated that he had no knowledge of whether there was a Ram Chabootra (" Platform of Rama ") outside the area that was locked from 1950 to 1985 and where the Chati Poojan Sthal was , nor whether the idols of Rama , his brother Lakshmana , and Sita were installed at Ram Chabootra outside the Janmabhoomi temple .

= = = Multilingualism = = =

Rambhadracharya is a scholar of 14 languages and can speak 22 languages in total , including Sanskrit , Hindi , English , French , Bhojpuri , Maithili , Oriya , Gujarati , Punjabi , Marathi , Magadhi , Awadhi , and Braj . He has composed poems and literary works in many Indian languages , including Sanskrit , Hindi , and Awadhi . He has translated many of his works of poetry and prose into other languages . He delivers Katha programmes in various languages , including Hindi , Bhojpuri , and Gujarati .

= = = Institutes for the disabled = = =

On 23 August 1996 Rambhadracharya established the Tulsi School for the Blind in Chitrakoot , Uttar Pradesh . He founded the Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University , an institution of higher learning solely for disabled students , on 27 September 2001 in Chitrakoot . This is the first university in the world exclusively for the disabled . The university was created by an ordinance of the Uttar Pradesh Government , which was later passed as Uttar Pradesh State Act 32 (2001) by the Uttar Pradesh legislature . The act appointed Swami Rambhadracharya as the lifelong chancellor of the university . The university offers graduate , post @-@ graduate , and doctorate degrees in various subjects , including Sanskrit , Hindi , English , Sociology , Psychology , Music , Drawing and Painting , Fine Arts , Special Education , Education , History , Culture and Archeology , Computer and Information Sciences , Vocational Education , Law , Economics , and Prosthetics and Orthotics . The university plans to start offering courses in Ayurveda and Medical Sciences from 2013 . Admissions are restricted to the four types of disabled students ? visually impaired , hearing impaired , mobility impaired , and mentally impaired ? as defined by the Disability Act (1995) of the Government of India . According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh , the university is among the chief educational institutes for Information Technology and Electronics in the state .

Rambhadracharya also founded an organisation called Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Viklang Seva Sangh , headquartered in Satna , Madhya Pradesh . Its goal is to create community awareness and initiate child development programmes in rural India . Its primary objective is to supplement the education programmes of Jagadguru Rambhadracharya Handicapped University by helping disabled children get a good education . Aid is generally given in the form of facilities which enable easier access to education . Rambhadracharya also runs a hundred @-@ bed hospital in Gujarat .

= = = Critical edition of Ramcharitmanas = = =

The Ramcharitmanas was composed by Tulsidas in the late sixteenth century . It has been extremely popular in northern India over the last four hundred years , and is often referred to as the " Bible of northern India " by Western Indologists . Rambhadracharya produced a critical edition of the Ramcharitmanas , which was published as the Tulsi Peeth edition . Apart from the original text , for which Rambhadracharya has relied extensively on older manuscripts , there were differences in spelling , grammar , and prosodic conventions between the Tulsi Peeth edition and contemporary editions of the Ramcharitmanas .

In November 2009 , Rambhadracharya was accused of tampering with the epic , but the dispute died down after Rambhadracharya expressed his regret for any annoyance or pain caused by the publication . A writ petition was also filed against him but it was dismissed . This edition was published in 2005 by Shri Tulsi Peeth Seva Nyas .

== = Assassination threats == =

In November 2007 someone claiming to be an al @-@ Qaeda member sent Rambhadracharya a letter telling him and his disciples either to accept Islam or to be prepared to die . Police superintendent Kamal Singh Rathore said that this letter had been sent from Haridwar , that Rambhadracharya 's security arrangements had been increased and that an intensive investigation of the letter had been carried out . Gita Devi , secretary of JRHU , said that Rambhadracharya had been threatened by al @-@ Qaeda , as Ram Janmabhoomi Nyas president Nrityagopal had been in the past .

In November 2014 , Rambhadracharya received another assassination threat with a demand of " terror tax " over JRHU operations .

== = Participation in 84 @-@ kosi yatra == =

On 25 August 2013 , Rambhadracharya arrived at the Chaudhary Charan Singh Airport in Lucknow along with VHP leader Ashok Singhal . He was going to Ayodhya to take part in the 84 @-@ kosi yatra , a 12 @-@ day religious yatra which was banned by the state government citing law and order reasons . It is alleged that the ban was due to opposition from Muslim organisations or vote @-@ bank politics . Rambhadracharya 's participation in the yatra was kept secret . Rambhadracharya was put under house arrest at the home of R C Mishra , his disciple and friend .

On 26 August 2013 , a local lawyer Ranjana Agnihotri filed a habeas corpus petition in the Allahabad High Court 's Lucknow bench , on which judges Imtiyaz Murtaza and D K Upadhyaya passed the release order for Rambhadracharya , along with Singhal and Praveen Togadia . The petitioner 's advocate H S Jain said that even though Rambhadracharya and other leaders were arrested under the section 151 of the 1973 Criminal Procedure Code , which permits an arrest to prevent commission of cognisable offences , the custody period cannot exceed 24 hours unless any other section of the code or any other law is applicable . After his release , Rambhadracharya said that the government had creating misconceptions about the yatra .

Two days after the incident , Rambhadracharya was given Y @-@ category security cover by the Uttar Pradesh government since he had reported security threats . Hindustan Times reported that this grant could be a possible attempt to " build bridges with the sadhus after the Sunday showdown . " Government officials said that a high @-@ powered committee will decide on the continuation of the security cover . JRHU vice @-@ chancellor B Pandey said that Rambhadracharya met Uttar Pradesh chief minister Akhilesh Yadav in Lucknow and invited him to be the chief guest in a University function , and Yadav accepted the invitation . However , Yadav did not attend the function due to difficult circumstances , but sent the Energy Minister of State Vijay Mishra and Secondary Education Minister of State Vijay Bahadur Pal . Rambhadracharya was disappointed that Yadav could not " come for even 15 minutes for disabled children , " and said that he will have atone for this .

== = Works == =

Rambhadracharya has authored more than 100 books and 50 papers , including published books and unpublished manuscripts . Various audio and video recordings have also been released . His major literary and musical compositions are listed below .

== = Poetry and plays == =

(1980) K?k? Vidura (???? ????) ? Hindi minor poem .

(1982) M? ? ?abar? (?? ? ????) ? Hindi minor poem .

(1991) R?ghavag?taguñjana (?????????? ? ??) ? Hindi lyrical poem .

(1993) Bhaktig?tasudh? (?? ? ??????????) ? Hindi lyrical poem .

(1994) Arundhat? (???? ? ???) ? Hindi epic poem .

(1996) ?j?dacandra?ekharacaritam (?????? ? ? ? ??????????? ?) ? Sanskrit minor poem .

(1996) ?ry??atakam (? ? ? ?????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1996) Ga?apati?atakam (?????????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1996) Ca????atakam (? ? ? ?????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1996) J?nak?k?p?ka??k?am (?????????????? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1996) Mukundasmara?am (?????? ? ? ? ???? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1996) ?r?r?ghav?bhyudayam (? ? ?????????? ? ????? ?) ? Single @-@ act Sanskrit play @-@ poem .

(1996) ?r?r?ghavendra?atakam (? ? ?????????? ? ? ? ????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(1997) A???dhy?yy?? Pratis?tra? ??bdabodhasam?k?a?am (?) ? Sanskrit commentary in verse on the Sutras of the Ashtadhyayi .

(1997) ?r?r?mabhaktisarvasvam (? ? ?????????? ? ????? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit poem of one hundred verses .

(1998) ?r?ga?g?mahimnastotram (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) Saray?lahar? (??????????) ? Sanskrit minor poem .

(2001) Laghuraghuvaram (?????????? ?) ? Sanskrit minor poem .

(2001) Namor?ghav?ya (? ? ? ??????) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?narmad????akam (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise on the river Narmada .

(2001) Bhaktis?rasarvasvam (? ? ? ?????????? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?lokamauktikam (? ? ?????????? ? ????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?r?ghavacara?acihna?atakam (? ? ?????????????? ? ????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?j?nak?cara?acihna?atakam (? ? ?????????????????? ? ????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?r?mavallabh?stotram (? ? ?????????? ? ????? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2010) Sarvarogahar????akam (? ? ? ?????????? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?citrak??avih?rya??akam (? ? ????? ? ?????????? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2001) ?r?j?nak?k?p?ka??k?astotram (? ? ?????????????????? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2002) ?r?bh?rgavar?ghav?yam (? ? ????? ? ?????????? ?) ? Sanskrit epic poem . The poet was awarded the 2004 Sahitya Akademi Award for Sanskrit for the epic .

(2002) ?r?r?ghavabh?vadar?anam (? ? ?????????????? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit minor poem .

(2003) Kubj?patram (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit letter poem .

(2004) Bh??gad?tam (? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit minor poem of the D?tak?vya (messenger @-@ poem) category .

(2007) Manmath?ri?atakam (? ? ? ?????????? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2008) Cara?ap???har???akam (?????????????? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit hymn of praise .

(2008) ?r?s?t?r?makelikaumud? (? ? ?????????????????????) ? Hindi R?tik?vya (procedural @-@ era Hindi poem) .

(2009) ?r?s?t?r?masuprabh?tam (? ? ?????????????? ? ????? ?) ? A Sanskrit suprabhatam .

(2010) A???vakra (? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi epic poem .

(2011) G?tar?m?ya?am (?????????????? ?) ? Sanskrit lyrical epic poem .

(2011) Avadha Kai Ajouriy? (? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Awadhi lyrical poem .

(2011) ?r?s?t?sudh?nidhi? (? ? ?????????????????) ? Sanskrit minor poem of the Stotraprabandhak?vya category .

== = Prose == =

== == Sanskrit commentaries on Prasthanatrayi == ==

Rambhadracharya composed Sanskrit commentaries titled ?r?r?ghavak?p?bh??yam on the Prasthanatrayi scriptures ? the Brahma Sutra , the Bhagavad Gita , and eleven Upanishads . These commentaries were released on 10 April 1998 by Atal Bihari Vajpayee , then Prime Minister of India . Rambhadracharya composed ?r?r?ghavak?p?bh??yam on Narada Bhakti Sutra in 1991 . He thus revived the tradition of writing Sanskrit commentaries on the Prasthanatrayi . He also gave the Ramananda Sampradaya its second commentary on Prasthanatrayi in Sanskrit , the first being the ?nandabh??yam , composed by Ramananda himself . Rambhadracharya 's commentary in Sanskrit on the Prasthanatrayi was the first written in almost 500 years .

== == Other prose works == ==

- (1980) Bharata Mahim? (??? ?????) ? Hindi discourse .
(1981) Adhy?tmarm?ya?e Ap??in?yaprayog?n?? Vimar?a? (?? ? ??? ? ????????? ????????? ? ????????? ? ??) ? Sanskrit dissertation (PhD thesis) .
(1982) M?nasa Me ? T?pasa Prasa?ga (????? ??? ? ? ?) ? Hindi deliberation .
(1983) Mahav?r? (?????) ? Hindi commentary on Hanuman Chalisa .
(1985) Sogr?va K? Agha Aura Vibh??a?a K? Karat?ti (??? ? ??? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(1985) ?r?g?t?t?tparya (? ? ????????? ? ? ?) ? Hindi commentary on the Bhagavad Gita .
(1988) San?tanadharma K? Vighrahasvar?pa Gom?t? (????? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi deliberation .
(1988) ?r?tulas?s?hitya me ? K??a Kath? (? ? ????????? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi investigative research .
(1989) M?nasa me ? Sumitr? (????? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(1990) S?ta Nirv?sana Nah? ? (????? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi critique .
(1991) ?r?n?radabhaktis?tre?u ?r?r?ghavak?p?bh??yam (? ? ????????? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit commentary on the Narada Bhakti Sutra .
(1992) Prabhu Kari K?p? P? ? var? D?nh? (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(1993) Parama Ba?abh?g? Ja??yu (??? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(2001) ?r?r?mastavar?jastotre ?r?r?ghavak?p?bh??yam (? ? ????? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Sanskrit commentary on the R?mastavar?jastotra .
(2001) ?r? S?t?r?ma Viv?ha Dar?ana (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(2004) Tuma P?vaka Ma ? ha Karahu Niv?s? (??? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(2005) Bh?v?rthabodhin? (????? ? ? ?) ? Hindi commentary on the Ramcharitmanas .
(2007) ?r?r?sapañ?dhy?y?vimar?a? (? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi deliberation on R?sapañ?dhy?y? .
(2006) Ahalyoddh?ra (??? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(2008) Hara Te Bhe Hanum?na (?? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse .
(2009) Satya R?maprem? ?r?da?aratha (? ? ? ? ?) ? Hindi discourse on the character of Dasharatha .
(2011) Ve?ug?ta (?????) ? Hindi discourse on chapter 21 from Book 10 of ?r?madbh?gavatam .

== == Audio and video == ==

- (2001) Bhajana Saray? (??? ?) ? Audio CD with eight bhajans (devotional hymns) in Hindi devoted to Rama . Composed , set to music , and sung by Rambhadracharya . Released by Yuki Cassettes , Delhi .
(2001) Bhajana Yamun? (??? ?) ? Audio CD with seven bhajans in Hindi devoted to Krishna . Composed , set to music , and sung by Rambhadracharya . Released by Yuki Cassettes , Delhi .

(2009) ?r? Hanumat Bhakti (? ? ?? ????? ? ?? ? ??) ? Audio CD with six bhajans in Hindi devoted to Hanuman , and composed by Tulsidas . Set to music and sung by Rambhadracharya . Released by Kuber Music , New Delhi .

(2009) ?r?s?t?r?masuprabh?tam (? ? ?????????????? ? ????? ?) ? Audio CD of ?r?s?t?r?masuprabh?tam , a Sanskrit Suprabhata poem . Composed , set to music , and sung in the Vairagi Raga by Rambhadracharya . Released by Yuki Cassettes , Delhi .

(2009) Sundara K????a (??? ? ?? ??? ? ?) ? DVD with a musical rendition of and commentary on the Sundar Kand of Ramcharitmanas . Spoken , set to music , and sung by Rambhadracharya . Released by Yuki Cassettes , Delhi .

= = = Literary style = = =

Rewa Prasad Dwivedi writes in his Sanskrit poem dedicated to Rambhadracharya that he is an encyclopaedia of learning whose literature is like numerous Narmad? rivers flowing out simultaneously , and in whose literary works Shiva and Parvati delight while performing Tandava and Lasya .

Devarshi Kala Nath Shastry writes in his review of Rambhadracharya 's works that Rambhadracharya is an accomplished and eloquent poet who is the foremost among scholars and is also well @-@ versed in all scriptures , and who even talks in extemporaneously composed poetry with Sanskrit scholars , usually in Upaj?ti metre . Rambhadracharya uses with great effect the Da??aka style with Sanskrit adjectives in his speeches . Shastry recounts a use of a long sentence in the Da??aka style at a speech in Jaipur in July 2003 by Rambhadracharya , in which one sentence with multiple adjectives lasted around seven minutes and was " replete with poetic beauty " . Shastry writes that among Sanskrit poets , only ?r?har?a (poet of Nai?adh?yacaritam) has been described as having such wonderful command over Sanskrit as Rambhadracharya has .

Shastry critiqued the work ?r?bh?rgavar?ghav?yam in the January 2003 issue of the Sanskrit monthly Bh?rat? . Shastry writes that the work has poetic excellence , variety of meters and dexterity of language which has not been seen hitherto in Sanskrit epics . Shastry finds the twentieth canto of the epic to be an excellent illustration of Sanskrit poetry in Prakrit verses , a style which was pioneered by Shastry 's father .

Dr. Brajesh Dikshit , Sanskrit scholar from Jabalpur , says that that ?r?bh?rgavar?ghav?yam combines the styles of three previous Sanskrit epics ? it has two leading characters like in Bh?ravi 's Kir?t?rjun?yam , the poetic excellence and variety of prosodic metres is like in ?r?har?a 's Nai?adh?yacaritam , while the length and extent of the work is like the ?i?up?lavadham of M?gha .

Shastry also critiqued the work Bh??gad?tam , about which he says that it has many new usages (Prayogas) not seen earlier in Sanskrit poetry . As per Shastry , new dimensions in Sanskrit literature are seen in the play ?r?r?ghav?bhyudayam where there are songs in the G?ti style , and G?tar?m?ya?am which is an epic poem in the G?ti style of G?tagovindam by Jayadeva . Dikshit writes that Kobj?patram is a revival of the letter @-@ poem (Patrak?vya) genre in Sanskrit after 2000 years , and is the first work in Sanskrit literature whose lead character is disabled .

Shastry says that rhyme (Anty?nupr?sa) is a distinguishing feature of Rambhadracharya 's Sanskrit poetry . Shastry notes that that another feature of Rambhadracharya 's works is the devotion to motherland and patriotism , which is most evident in the poetic work ?j?dacandra?ekharacaritam on the life of Chandrashekhar Azad . Shastry says that this strong feeling of love towards motherland is reminiscent of old Sanskrit literature including Prithvi Sukta of Atharva Veda , various Puranas including Bhagavata Purana , and also in the Sanskrit works of Swami Bhagavadacharya , a former Jagadguru Ramanandacharya . Dikshit says that the nationalistic play ?r?r?ghav?bhyudayam establishes Rambhadracharya as a successful playwright at a young age . Dikshit praises the aesthetics of the work ?r?s?t?r?makelikaumud? saying that it represents all the six Samprad?yas of Indian literature (R?ti , Rasa , Ala?k?ra , Dhvani , Vakrokti and Aucitya) , and that it is a unique work of Rambhadracharya when it comes to figures of speech . Dikshit says that this work places Rambhadracharya in the league of Ritikavya poets like Raskhan , Keshavdas , Ghananand and Padmakar ; but observes the distinction that while the works of all

these poets are primarily in the *śāṅgīya* Rāsa , *śrīśatīśmakelikaumudī* is a work which has *Vṛtsalya* Rāsa as the primary emotion , which is augmented by *śāṅgīya* Rāsa .

Dinkar notes that in the poems of Rambhadracharya , the three poetical styles of *Pāñcī* (secondary figurative sense with short and sweet @-@ sounding compounds) , *Vaidarbhī* (with compounds and soft contexts and without many figures of speech) and *Līlā* (with precise contexts and without many figures of speech) are dominant .

= = Recognition , awards and honours = =

= = = Recognition = = =

Recognition in India

Rambhadracharya is widely popular in Chitrakoot . Atal Bihari Vajpayee considered Rambhadracharya to be an " immensely learned person well versed in Vedic and Puranic literature besides the grammar " , and commended his intelligence and memory . Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi said of Rambhadracharya that the " intense knowledge of the most revered is indeed adorable " . Nanaji Deshmukh called Rambhadracharya " an astonishing gem of the country " . Swami Kalyandev considered Rambhadracharya to be " an unprecedented intellectual and speaker , and an Acharya with great devotion " . Somnath Chatterjee called him a " celebrated Sanskrit scholar and educationist of great merit and achievement " . He is considered one of the greatest scholars on Tulsidas and Ramcharitmanas in India , and is cited as such . Ram Prakash Gupta and Keshari Nath Tripathi have stated that Rambhadracharya has enriched society with his contributions and will continue to do so . Swami Ramdev considers Rambhadracharya to be the most learned person in the world at present . Rambhadracharya was a member of a delegation of saints and Dharmacharyas which met the then president A.P.J. Abdul Kalam and the then union Home Minister Shivraj Patil in July 2005 to hand over a memorandum urging to strengthen the security arrangements for important religious places in the country . Abhiraj Rajendra Mishra said that Rambhadracharya is of a high @-@ mind , has a stupendous grip on the Indian literature , and " his soul feels the true pleasure in serving oppressed disabled people " . Mata Prasad Pandey , the Speaker of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly , said that Rambhadracharya has opened a door of development for the disabled in India , and that he has achieved what eminent industrialists and the government cannot do . Energy Minister of State (Independent Charge) of Uttar Pradesh Vijay Mishra termed Rambhadracharya as " most revered " , whereas Uttar Pradesh 's Secondary Education Minister of State Vijay Bahadur Pal called him the " chancellor of the utterly unique handicapped university . " Rambhadracharya is also a member of the 51 @-@ members Akhil Bharatiya Sant Uccadhikar Samiti (Empowered Committee of the All India Saints) . In November 2014 , Rambhadracharya was one of the nine people nominated by the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the Clean India Campaign . In September 2014 , Rambhadracharya adopted five villages of Chitrakoot , with an aim to construct toilets in all the households . Rambhadracharya was one of the guests in the inaugural International Yoga Day event in New Delhi .

International recognition

In 1992 Rambhadracharya led the Indian delegation at the Ninth World Conference on Ramayana , held in Indonesia . He has travelled to several countries , including England , Mauritius , Singapore , and the United States to deliver discourses on Hindu religion and peace . He has been profiled in the International Who 's Who of Intellectuals . He was also one of the key figures of the Dharma Prachar Yatra at Detroit .

Address at Millennium World Peace Summit

Rambhadracharya was one of the spiritual and religious Gurus from India at the Millennium World Peace Summit , organised by the United Nations in New York City from 28 to 31 August 2000 . While addressing the gathering , he gave Sanskrit definitions for the words Bharata (the ancient name of India) and Hindu , and touched upon the Nirguna and Saguna aspects of God . In his speech on Peace , he called for developed and developing nations to come together to strive for the

eradication of poverty , the fight against terrorism , and nuclear disarmament . At the end of his speech , he recited the Shanti Mantra .

= = = Awards and honours = = =

In 2015 , Rambhadracharya was awarded Padma Vibhushan , India 's second highest civilian honour . Rambhadracharya has been honoured by several leaders and politicians , including A. P. J. Abdul Kalam , Somnath Chatterjee , Shilendra Kumar Singh , and Indira Gandhi . Several state governments , including that of Uttar Pradesh , Madhya Pradesh , and Himachal Pradesh have conferred honours on him .