Rāma (II)—a son of Daśaratha known for his righteousness and truth: Pariksit compared to him: An avatār of Hari born in the Ikṣvāku line; killed Rāvaṇa: His fame equalled that of Prthu.1 King of the Kośala country and brother of Laksmana, Bharata, and Satrughna: Disfigured Sürpanakā; killed Mārīca (Subāhu?) and other Rāksasas in the yajña of Viśvāmitra, bent and broke the bow of Siva and married Sita, put down the pride of Paraśurāma, spent a forest life with his wife in obedience to his father's command, killed Khara, Triśiras and 14,000 Rākṣasas; performed the funeral rites to Jatāyu, and Kabandha, killed Vāli for the sake of Sugrīva, put up a bridge across the sea, welcomed by the Lord of the seas; killed Rāvana and Kumbhakarna in their capital, ordered Vibhisana to perform funeral rites to his dead kith and kin; recovered Sītā; enthroned Vibhīṣaṇa; left in an aerial chariot to Ayodhyā, embraced Bharata, paid respects to Brahmanas, Gurus, elders and was crowned by Vasistha just like Indra. In his period which was the Tretāyuga, it looked like Krtayuga; sons, Kuśa and Lava; ruled for 1010 years;2 led an exemplary household life, by his loyalty to his wedded wife; performed sacrifices by giving all his kingdom as daksina, retaining only the ornaments and dress, and for Sītā, her saumāngalya. The Brahmanas returned the kingdom as they had no use for it and praised him.3 One night he went about to know what people talked of his rule. He heard a person saying that Rāma was mad after Sītā, taking her back though she was at another's house for long. Next day he abandoned her and left her at Valmīki's abode. Here were born his two sons—Kuśa and Lava. When Sitā entered the bowels of the earth, Rāma led a life of celibacy for 13,000 years giving joy and happiness to the people of Kośala. Sent his brothers on digvijaya and himself resided at the capital.4 Hearing of the Rāmacarita of Valmiki, rids one of karmabandhas,5 resided on the banks of the Kadalī river; the 24th in the Tretāyuga; 7th incarnation