

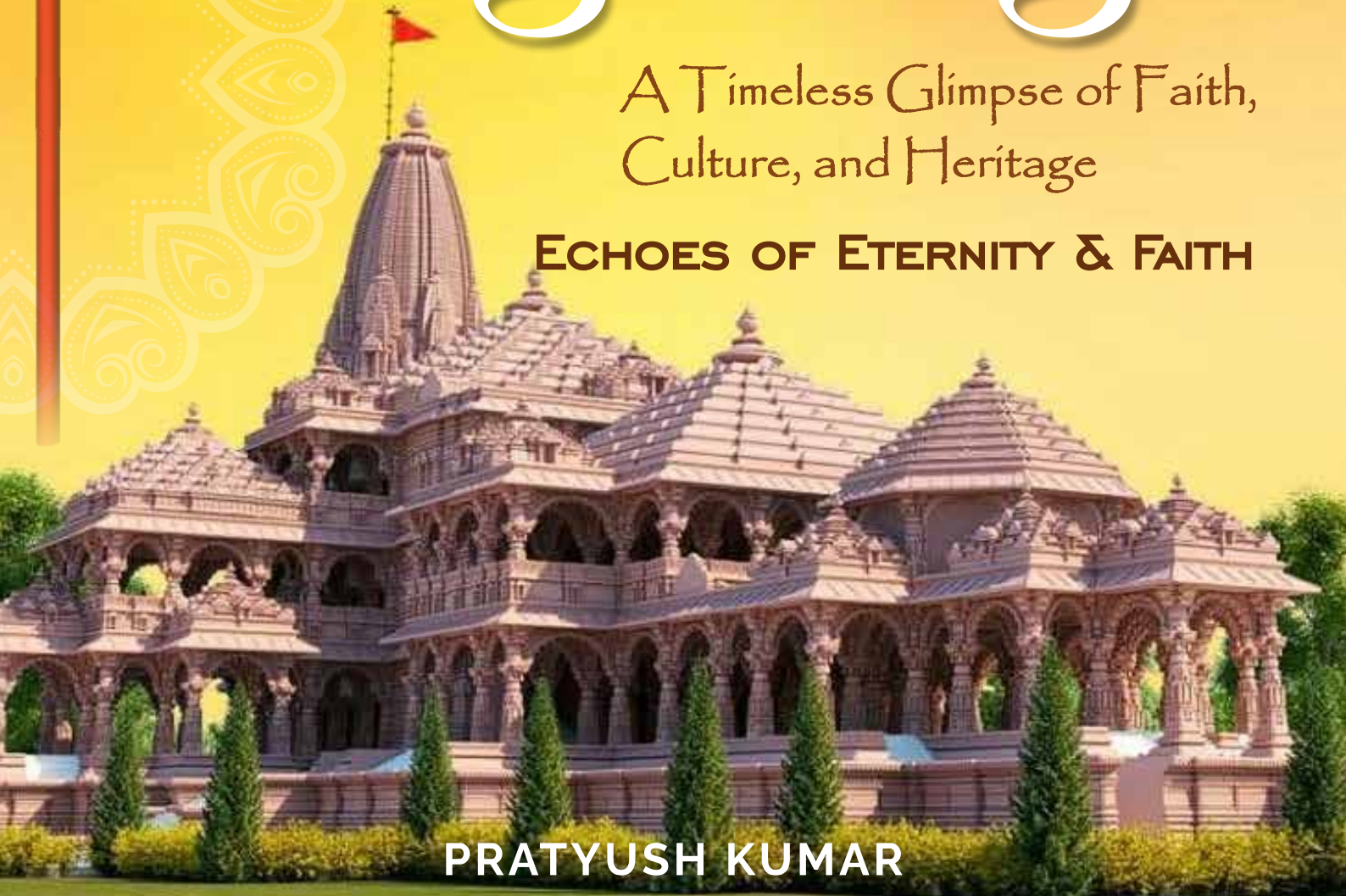
जय श्री  
राम



# Aviral, Avichal \ Anant बुरवीपुव

A Timeless Glimpse of Faith,  
Culture, and Heritage

**ECHOES OF ETERNITY & FAITH**



**PRATYUSH KUMAR**

Prabisha Consulting



# About The Book & Author

Introducing “**Aviral, Avichal, Anant Ayodhya**” - A Captivating Coffee Table Chronicle.

**Ayodhya**, where the timeless echoes of **Maryada Puroshattam Prabhu Shri Ram**’s footsteps weave together a tapestry of history, divinity, and progress. Immerse yourself in this sacred city’s profound narrative of spirituality, growth, and eternal significance.

Embark on an enchanting odyssey through the heart of Ayodhya with the extraordinary coffee table book, “**Aviral, Avichal, Anant Ayodhya.**” This isn’t just a book; it’s a visual symphony meticulously crafted by **Pratyush Kumar**, a visionary who captures **Ayodhya**’s soul with every word.

Conceptualized and penned by **Pratyush Kumar**, this masterpiece is a testament to his profound comprehension of **Ayodhya**’s importance and his affection for his motherland, **Bharat**, along with its timeless traditions and spirituality. Meticulously designed and published by **Prabisha Consulting Limited** in **London, UK**, the book elevates itself to a work of art.

Join us on this visually mesmerizing journey, where every page unfolds a new facet of **Ayodhya**’s allure. Dive into the profound history, witness groundbreaking development, and feel the spiritual resonance that echoes across **India** and beyond.

Jai Shri Ram.

Conceptualized & Written by

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वेववानु इवुदवाररार्था वजिरा भौववारी |  
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वववानु नावु लवुल इवुनकवुल भुववारी ||



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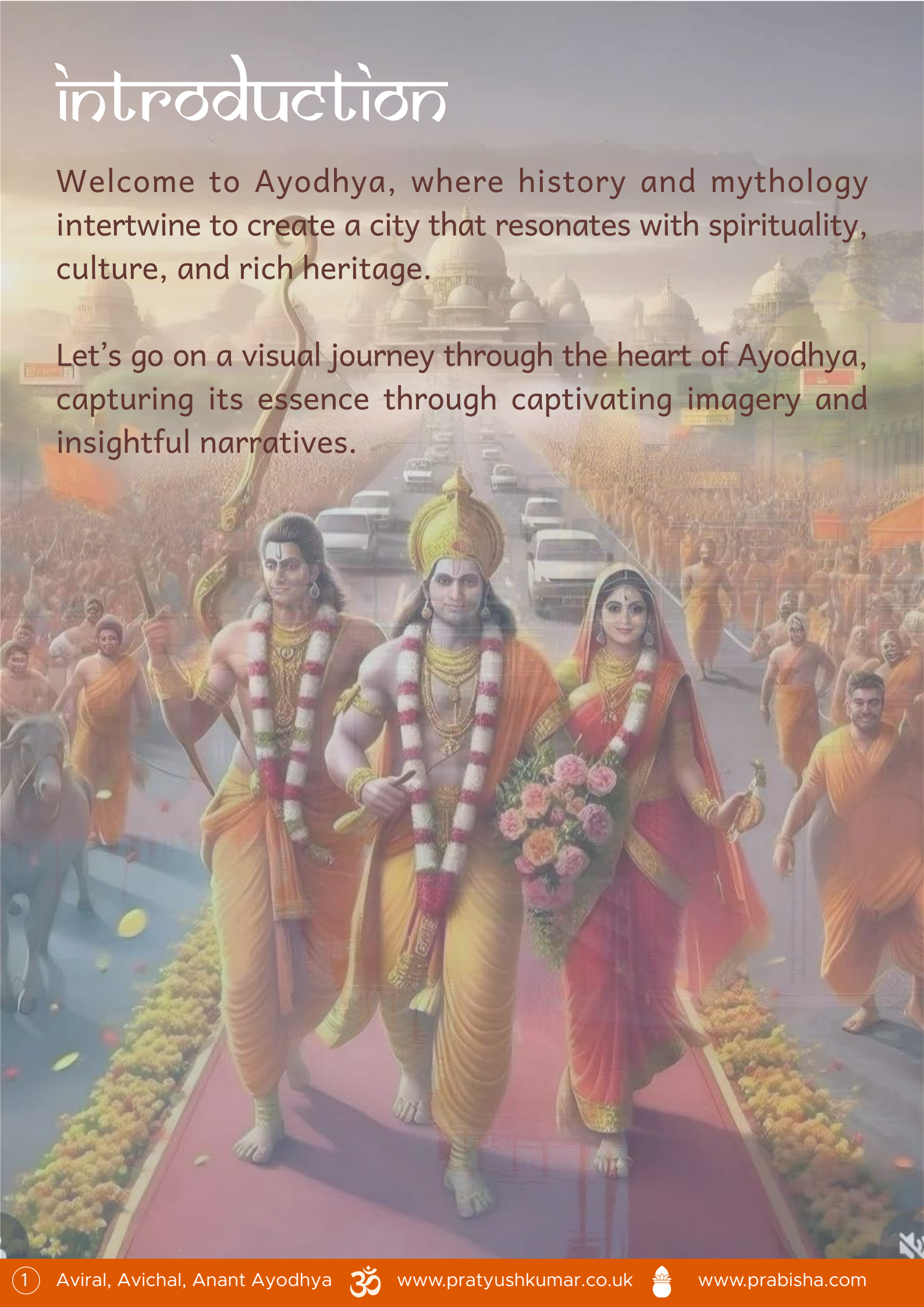





# introduction

Welcome to Ayodhya, where history and mythology intertwine to create a city that resonates with spirituality, culture, and rich heritage.

Let's go on a visual journey through the heart of Ayodhya, capturing its essence through captivating imagery and insightful narratives.







The Shri Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, a long-anticipated symbol of faith and cultural significance, is nearing completion, promising transformative impacts for the city, its residents, and India as a whole. Beyond being a religious monument, its construction is expected to bring about economic resurgence, cultural renaissance, social harmony, and environmental consciousness.

### 1. Economic Resurgence:

The Shri Ram Mandir is poised to become a major pilgrimage site, boosting tourism and economic growth in Ayodhya. Millions of annual visitors are anticipated, providing a significant economic boost, with estimates suggesting a potential revenue generation of over ₹1,000 crore per month for the hospitality sector alone. This surge in tourism will create new job opportunities, contributing to local employment and empowering marginalized communities.

### 2. Cultural Renaissance:

The temple can act as a catalyst for reviving Ayodhya's artistic traditions. Museums, art galleries, and performance spaces can be established, showcasing the city's rich heritage. Traditional art forms like Ramlila and Kathak can experience a resurgence, attracting artists, scholars, and enthusiasts. Additionally, Ayodhya can become an educational hub, attracting scholars and students interested in its history and culture.

### 3. Social Harmony:

The resolution of the Ayodhya dispute and the construction of the temple are expected to foster unity and social harmony. The temple's design, incorporating elements from various religious traditions, symbolizes inclusivity and respect for all faiths. This emphasis on interfaith dialogue and understanding can promote religious tolerance and community development.

### 4. Environmental Consciousness:

The temple's construction is leading to significant infrastructure development, prioritizing sustainable practices. Afforestation drives, renewable energy solutions, and waste management systems are being implemented to minimize environmental impact. Responsible tourism practices, including eco-friendly hotels and cultural walks, are encouraged to preserve Ayodhya's cultural legacy while minimizing environmental damage.



# Shri Ram - The Protector of Dharma

## Shri Ram - Symbol of Virtue Embodiment of Dharma

Prabhu Shri Ram is revered as Maryada Purushottama,  
“the upholder of dharma,” of righteous living...

### Some interesting and amazing facts of Prabhu Shri Ram

A Planetorium determines the date and time of birth of Shri Ram as 12.30 PM on 10 January 5114 BCE, then why we celebrate Ram Navami in March end to mid April?

This is due to the precision of equinox where one day is adjusted for every 72 years. So for 7200 plus years it comes out to around 100 days from Jan to April

Narad Muni explained to Valmiki ji 16 qualities of Prabhu Shri Ram.

1. **Gunavaan गुणवान** One who is endowed with good qualities
2. **Veeryavaan वीर्यवान** One who is endowed with prowess
3. **Dharmajnah** One who is always righteous in all actions
4. **Krithajnah** One who is always grateful
5. **Satyavaakyah** One who is always truthful
6. **Dhrida Vratah** One who is self determined and firm in his vows and actions
7. **Chaarithrena** One who is endowed with good conduct
8. **Sarva Bhuteshu Hitah** One who is benefactor of all living beings..
9. **Vidwaan** One who knows everything
10. **Samarthah** One who is competent in doing things thought impossible
11. **Eka Priya Darshanah** One who is charming
12. **Atmavaan** Courageous
13. **Jita Krodhah** One who has won over one's anger
14. **Dhyutiman** Endowed with splendour and brilliance
15. **Asuyakah** One who is free from envy
16. **Jaata Roshasya asya samuge devaah ca bibhyati** One from whom even Gods fear when roused to battle.



## The Evolution of Ayodhya's Growth

Ayodhya is rapidly ascending on the global tourism stage, undergoing a substantial transformation in socio-economic development. It is emerging not only as a global spiritual center but also as a Smart City. After decades of neglect, Ayodhya is now experiencing social and economic prosperity!

### Economic Dynamics of Temples...

Traditionally, temples and economics were considered separate realms. However, the innovative development model seen in projects like the Shri Ram Temple in Ayodhya challenges this notion. The construction of the temple in Ayodhya is poised to generate a substantial economic impact, estimated at INR 50,000 crores. What sets this apart?

- Advancements in connectivity infrastructure (Air, Road, and Rail)
- Establishment of a new township in the vicinity of Ayodhya
- Boost in religious and general tourism
- Job creation within a radius of at least 10 kilometers

This presents a noteworthy case study, demonstrating that temples, beyond industries, can play a pivotal role in fostering economic prosperity.

### Embracing Unity: The Shri Ram Mandir's Inclusive Narrative

The grand Shri Ram Mandir in Ayodhya transcends its identity as a mere temple; it stands as a monument to unity, symbolizing hope that spans across divides and celebrates India's diverse cultural landscape. Its construction narrative goes beyond faith, unfolding as a compelling story of how differences can be acknowledged, communities can connect, and a shared sense of belonging can emerge.

### A Tapestry of Faith: Beyond Religious and Caste Divisions

While the Shri Ram Mandir holds profound importance for Hindus, its unifying essence goes beyond religious confines. Individuals from various backgrounds and faiths have embraced this symbol of hope and harmony. The construction of the temple has witnessed contributions from artisans of diverse communities, highlighting the strength of collaborative efforts and mutual respect.

### Resonating Ramayana: A Narrative Echoing Through Cultures

The Ramayana, intricately woven into the essence of the Shri Ram Mandir, holds significance for communities beyond Hinduism. Its themes of love, righteousness, and triumph over adversity resonate universally, fostering a shared understanding and appreciation for the temple's symbolic representation.

### Honouring India's Diverse Heritage: A Celebration of Diversity

The architectural marvel of the Shri Ram Mandir serves as a testament to India's rich cultural heritage. The fusion of various styles and influences reflects the adaptability and diversity of the Indian people. From the traditional Nagara style to intricate carvings showcasing diverse traditions, the temple becomes a platform for celebrating the vibrant tapestry of the nation.



# 10 Popular Quotes from Ramayana

The Ramayana, attributed to the ancient Indian sage Valmiki, is an epic poem that tells the story of Prince Rama and his quest to rescue his wife Sita from the demon king Ravana. Here are ten famous quotes from the Ramayana

**“धर्मे चार्थे च कामे च मोक्षे च भरतर्षभा”**

(Dharme chaarthe cha kaame cha mokshe cha Bharatarshabha.)

Translation: “O best among the Bharatas, for one who desires righteousness, wealth, pleasure, and liberation, there is no other path than the path of virtue.”

**“सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।”**

(Satyam vadha, dharmam chara.)

Translation: “Speak the truth, practice righteousness.”

**“अहंसा परमो धर्मः।”**

(Ahimsa paramo dharma.)

Translation: “Non-violence is the highest virtue.”

**“अयोध्यायां गह्वरे वासो वद्व्याधनं समाहतिः।”**

(Ayodhyayam gahvare vaso vidvadyadhanam samahitah.)

Translation: “In the city of Ayodhya, live with humility, and accumulate the wealth of knowledge.”

**“कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन।”**

(Karmanyevadhikaraste ma phaleshu kadachana.)

Translation: “You have a right to perform your prescribed duties, but you are not entitled to the fruits of your actions.”

**“श्रीरामो राज्यमहेश्वरः।”**

(Shri Ramo rajyamaheshvarah.)

Translation: “Lord Rama is the sovereign ruler of the universe.”

**“अवद्विया मृत्युं तीर्त्वा वद्वियाऽमृतमश्नुते।”**

(Avidyaya mrityum teerthva vidvadyaya’mrutam ashnute.)

Translation: “By ignorance, one crosses over death; by knowledge, one attains immortality.”



“श्रुत्वा धर्मस्य गुणान् भगवान्पूवरो भवान्।”

(Shrutva dharmasya gunan bhagavan pravaro bhavan.)

Translation: “Having heard about the qualities of righteousness, you are the best among the divine personalities.”

“आत्मनः सत्यमचारः सत्यं च परमं तपः।”

(Atmanah satyamacharah satyam cha paramam tapah.)

Translation: “The truthfulness and righteousness of the self, as well as the highest form of penance, is truth.”

“यदहियहं न वर्तेयं जातु कर्मण्यतन्द्रतिः।”

(Yadi hyaham na varteyam jatu karmanyatandritah.)

Translation: “If I do not perform my duties diligently, it would be tantamount to living in vain.”

These quotes reflect the moral and spiritual teachings found in the Ramayana, emphasizing virtues such as righteousness, truth, duty, and knowledge.





# Ayodhya - A Glimpse into Mythical Majesty

Embark on a journey through Ayodhya's mythical past, exploring the legends and tales that have shaped its cultural landscape.

From the birthplace of Shri Ram to the enchanting stories of Ayodhya's prominence in ancient scriptures, unravel the city's mythical charm.

there is no greater power  
than faith



# Architectural Marvels - Temples, Ghats, and Beyond

Delve into the architectural wonders that adorn Ayodhya. Stunning visuals showcase the intricate carvings of temples, the serene beauty of ghats along the Sarayu River, and the timeless charm of structures that stand as testaments to Ayodhya's rich architectural heritage.



# Festivals of Ayodhya - Celebrations That Transcend Time

Unravel the vibrant threads of Ayodhya's cultural tapestry through its festivals. From the grandeur of Diwali, where the city is adorned with millions of lamps, to the spiritual fervor of Ram Navami, witness how festivals seamlessly weave together the diverse fabric of Ayodhya's traditions.





# Sacred Waters ~ Navigating the Ghats of Ayodhya

The ghats along the Sarayu River form a vital part of Ayodhya's tapestry, reflecting the city's spiritual soul.

Immerse yourself in the serene visuals of devotees performing rituals, pilgrims taking sacred dips, and the riverbanks adorned with colorful threads of prayer flags - a breathtaking tapestry of faith.

ਭਗਵੇ ਅਪਦਾਰਭਿ ਤੋ ਦਰਦਾਧੁ  
ਪੁਲਾਨੁ ਬੇਠਿੰਗੁ ਭਭਿ ਹੇ/ਭੇਭਿ ਲਿਭਾਗਿਭਿ ਹੋਲ



# Ayodhya's Artisanal Legacy - Craftsmanship in Stone and Color

Explore Ayodhya's artisanal tapestry, where skilled craftsmen carve intricate designs in stone and weave colorful fabrics, creating timeless pieces of art.

Each creation tells a story, adding another layer to the city's rich tapestry of craftsmanship.

you have within  
you the strength,  
you can change  
the world





# 10 Leadership Lessons from Prabhu Shri Ram

Prabhu Shri Ram, a central figure in the Hindu epic Ramayana, is often revered as a symbol of righteousness, virtue, and exemplary leadership. Here are ten leadership lessons inspired by the life and teachings of Prabhu Shri Ram:

## 1. Duty and Dharma:

- Prabhu Shri Ram exemplifies the importance of adhering to duty (dharma). As a leader, understanding and fulfilling one's responsibilities and moral obligations are fundamental.

## 2. Leading by Example:

- Prabhu Shri Ram led by example. His actions and conduct set a high standard for others to follow. A leader should embody the qualities and values they wish to instill in their team.

## 3. Commitment to Truth and Integrity:

- Prabhu Shri Ram is known as "Maryada Purushottam," the epitome of virtue. Upholding truth and maintaining integrity are essential for a leader to earn trust and respect.

## 4. Respect for Relationships:

- Prabhu Shri Ram's deep respect for relationships, especially with his wife Sita and his loyal companion Hanuman, highlights the importance of building strong and trusting connections within a team.

## 5. Decision-Making with Wisdom:

- Prabhu Shri Ram's decision-making process, especially during challenging times, reflects wisdom, careful consideration, and adherence to principles. A leader should make decisions that align with their values and the greater good.

## 6. Humility and Humbleness:

- Despite being a king and a revered figure, Prabhu Shri Ram remained humble. Leaders should cultivate humility, acknowledging their strengths and weaknesses, and respecting the contributions of others.

## 7. Courage in Adversity:

- Prabhu Shri Ram faced numerous challenges and adversities with unwavering courage. A leader should be resilient, facing challenges head-on and inspiring their team to persevere in difficult times.

## 8. Compassion and Empathy:

- Prabhu Shri Ram's compassion towards all beings, including his enemies, underscores the importance of empathy. A good leader understands and considers the needs and feelings of those they lead.

## 9. Effective Communication:

- Prabhu Shri Ram was an effective communicator. Clear and transparent communication is crucial for a leader to convey their vision, expectations, and values to the team.

## 10. Forgiveness and Gratitude:

- Prabhu Shri Ram's forgiveness towards those who wronged him, such as Shurpanakha, and his gratitude towards those who supported him exemplify the qualities of a magnanimous leader.

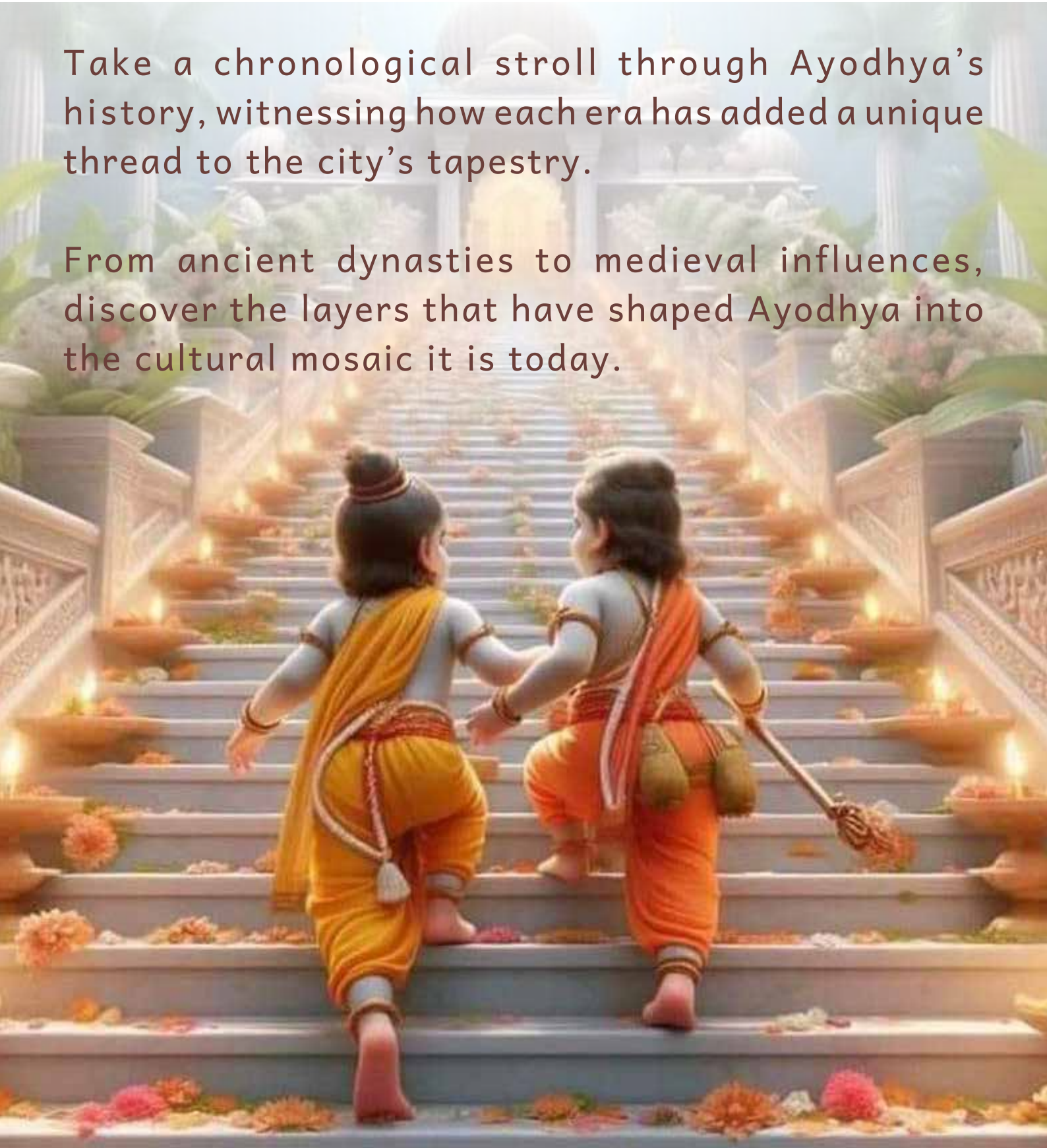
These leadership lessons from Prabhu Shri Ram's life are timeless and can serve as guiding principles for individuals in various leadership roles. They emphasize the importance of moral conduct, integrity, empathy, and resilience in effective leadership.



# A Walk Through History - Ayodhya's Chronological Tapestry

Take a chronological stroll through Ayodhya's history, witnessing how each era has added a unique thread to the city's tapestry.

From ancient dynasties to medieval influences, discover the layers that have shaped Ayodhya into the cultural mosaic it is today.





# The History Of Shri Ram Mandir in Ayodhya, The Ram Janmabhoomi (Birth Place)

## Bhagwan Shri Ram and His Legacy:

- Bhagwan Shri Ram is revered as Maryada Purushottam – a person who knows and follows all the assigned duties, as an ideal king, brother, student, husband and son. Shri Ram is considered as the epitome of Dharma or righteousness.
- Ram Rajya or the benevolent rule of Shri Ram is considered as the benchmark for a just and responsive administration.
- Shri Ram symbolised the unity of Bharat when he travelled North to South. Starting from Ayodhya (Uttar Pradesh) to Chitrakoot (Madhya Pradesh) to Dandakaranya (Orissa) to Panchvati (Maharashtra) to Kishkindha (Karnataka) to Lepakshi (Andhra) to Rameshwaram (Tamil Nadu) to Sri Lanka.
- Shri Ram and Ramayana forms the core heritage not only of Bharat but also of the places where Hindus have settled outside of Bharat as well as South east Asian countries such as Thailand, Indonesia etc.
- Despite being revered as 7th Avatar of Bhagwan Vishnu for millennia and an icon of Hindu civilisation, as of today, there exists no historical Mandir of Sri Ram in Bharat.

## Historical Significance of Ayodhya:

- Ayodhya was the capital city of Ikshwaku dynasty to which Shri Ram belonged.\*
- Shri Ram was born in the city of Ayodhya. The site where he was born is called as Shri Ram Janma Bhoomi (the place where Shri Ram was born).
- 2nd millennium BC : Archaeological excavations have confirmed that the Ram Janmabhoomi has been in continuous use as a sacred site since the second millennia BCE.\*
- 12th century CE : The last known Mandir at the site of Shri Ram's birth was constructed by a King from Gahadavala dynasty.\*





## Timeline of Events:

- 1528: Shri Ram mandir was destroyed by Mir Baki, a general of the first Moghul Emperor Babur.\*
- 1608-1611: William Finch, an English traveller, noted Hindu reverence for the city of Shri Ram's birth and described the ruins of Shri Ram's castle. \*
- Abul Fazal (1551 -1602) the official chronicler of Mogul emperor Akbar documented in Ain-e-Akbari that Ayodhya was regarded as sacred ground and a great religious festival is held on Sri Ram's birthday in the month of Chaitra.\*
- The Mogul emperor Akbar (1542-1605), on the insistence of his courtiers Birbal and Todarmal, ordered that the construction of a platform be allowed in front of the Babri masjid and a small Ram temple can be built on top of it. It was further proclaimed that no harm should come to the Hindu worshipping in the temple. \*
- This order was followed by Moghul emperor Jahangir (1569-1627) and grandson Shahjahan (1592- 1666), who allowed the daily worship to occur sans interference. \*
- 1634: Thomas Herbert mentioned about the old castle of RamChand at the Shri Ram Janmabhoomi\*
- 1717: Raja Jay Singh II, a Rajput king from Rajasthan, bought some land in the premises to facilitate pilgrimage. \*
- 1766-71: Joseph Tiffenthaler, an Austrian Jesuit priest noted a cradle worshipped by Hindu devotees and also a large gathering of pilgrims on Ram Navami, Sri Ram's birthday. He mentions the destruction of a temple at Shri Ram's birthplace by a Mogul ruler and the construction of a mosque over it.\*
- In 1810, Francis Buchanan visited the site and stated that the structure destroyed was a temple dedicated to Rama, not a house. Buchanan also recorded that there was an inscription on the wall of the mosque stating it to have been built by Babur.\*
- 1828: Walter Hamilton in his Gazetteer, noted an influx of pilgrims in the 'capital of Great Shri Ram'.\*
- 1838: Montgomery Martin who was entrusted with the task of compiling historical and topographical data on eastern India, described Ayodhya as a Hindu city. He mentioned about the black stone pillars incorporated in the mosque.\*
- 1858: Police record in British India noted that 25 Nihang Sikhs entered the disputed structure led by Baba Faqir Singh Khalsa from Punjab, wrote the name of Shri Ram with charcoal on walls, planted a religious flag and conducted a havan for Shri Ram.\*
- 1858: After a series of disturbances, the premises were partitioned with a fence by the British authorities so that the two communities could gain access separately.\*
- 1862-63: Alexander Cunningham, the leading British archaeologist mentioned 'In the very heart of the city stands the Janam Asthan, or Birth place temple of Shri Ram'.\*



- 1866: the caretaker of the disputed structure (Mutawalli) filed a complaint to the District Commissioner that Bairagis (Hindu ascetics) had constructed a small structure inside the compound with the intention of placing idols in it and requested the structure to be dismantled.\*
- 1870, Patrick Carnegy, the first British commissioner in Faizabad which adjoins Ayodhya, stated that Janmasthan marked the place where Shri Ram was born, over which Babur built a mosque.\*
- Various British court and revenue records mention of Shri Ram Janmabhoomi site as Masjid-e- Janmasthan.\*
- 1877: WC Bennett Gazetteer mentioned black carved pillars being used in the disputed structure.\*
- 1885: Mahant Raghubir Das filed a plea in local court to be allowed to build a structure over the platform. Rejecting the plea, the District Judge of Faizabad Col. F.E.A Chamier noted in his judgement 'it is most unfortunate that a masjid should have been built on land specially held sacred by the Hindus, but as that event occurred 356 years ago, it is too late to now remedy the grievance'.\*
- 1912: Lt Governor in British India, after a visit to Ayodhya observed, 'It is very difficult for anyone who is not a Hindu to appreciate the reverence which they feel for the holy ground of Ayodhya'. \*
- 1913: Letter from R Burn, Chief Secretary to the Government of United Province to the Secretary of State of India, Home Department, dated 25th Jan 1913 stated that 'One perpetual cause of friction was the existence of a mosque on the traditional site of Shri Ram's birthplace. This was constructed in 1528 by the emperor Babar who destroyed the ancient temple and used its materials for the new Building.'\*
- 1934: As per the report of British Deputy collector, a large crowd of Bairagis (Hindu ascetics) struck the disputed structure and caused considerable damage. A large fine was levied on the transgressors. \*

## Struggle for Restoration

- 1949: a murti of Shri Ram appeared inside the disputed structure. In his official report to the chief Secretary dated 26th December 1949, the Deputy Commissioner of the District, K K Karunakaran Nayar, mentioned that while the temple premises are occupied at all hours, the mosque is deserted all the time except for an hour during Friday prayers. Following judicial orders, the premises where the murti of Shri Ram was installed, was locked up by the administration though the puja (Hindu worship) was allowed to continue uninterrupted. No one apart from those performing puja, was allowed access to the site. This effectively excluded anyone else except Hindus from entering the site. Mr K K Karunakaran Nayar, a native of Kerala, implemented this judicial order while resisting multiple pressures to alter the status quo and eventually resigned.\*



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- Noteworthy point is that no one apart from Hindus, were allowed to enter the disputed site since 1949 judicial order.
  - 1951: The Civil Judge, Faizabad, in his court order of 3rd March 1951 noted that at least since 1936, the Muslims have not used the site as mosque nor offered prayers while Hindus have been performing their puja on the disputed site.
  - In coming years, multiple lawsuits were filed from both sides.
  - 1977: Renowned archaeologist Prof BB Lal conducted excavations at the site which yielded numerous artefacts confirming the existence of an ancient Hindu temple under the disputed structure. Padmashri KK Muhammed, then a trainee, was part of the excavation team.\*
  - 1984: VHP launched a mass movement to liberate Ram Janmabhoomi and construct a grand Mandir.\*
  - All India awareness campaigns such as Shri Ram Janaki Rath yatra and Shri Ram Shila pujan (collection of consecrated bricks for temple construction) were conducted with overwhelming response from Hindu community.
  - 1986: Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India who belonged to the Congress party, ordered opening of the gates of the disputed structure.
  - 1989: Rajiv Gandhi also permitted the foundation laying ceremony of Shri Ram Mandir. This was performed by Shri Kamaleshwar Chaupal a Hindu brother hailing from Dalit community.
  - 1990: Ram-rath yatra (procession of Shri Ram's Chariot) from Somanth to Ayodhya was undertaken by LK Advani enthusing millions of Hindus.
  - 1990: Call for Karseva or volunteering at the Ayodhya to construct Shri Ram Mandir elicited massive response from across Bharat. Around 150,000 were detained but 75,000 devotees managed to reach Ayodhya. Unfortunately 50 Kar sevaks lost their life in the firing.
  - 1990: Shri KK Muhammad, the renowned archaeologist, writing in the newspaper Indian Express on 15.12.1990, pleaded that as Ayodhya site is as holy to Hindus as Mecca is to Muslims, Muslims should respect the sentiments of millions of their Hindu brethren and voluntarily hand over the structure for constructing the Shri Ram Temple.\*
  - A section of Muslim community leaders, including several Shia leaders, were keen to support but the few leftist historians/academics misguided the community with false assurance that they had strong counter evidence. Hence litigations continued where the existence of an ancient Hindu mandir at the site and sacred nature of the site was repeatedly questioned.\*
  - While the overwhelming evidence of the Hindu reverence of Janmasthan site was clearly documented by numerous British administrators of 19th and 20th century, this was dismissed by Leftist historians/Academics as British colonial ploy to divide and rule.\*
  - 1992: the disputed structure was brought down.



- 1999: second detailed excavation confirmed the existence of a massive temple structure under the disputed edifice with 50 pillars of the mandir. Irrefutable evidence in the form of Hindu religious symbols and Murtis were found. Magar Pranala, the water Shute to drain the ablutions from the deity, a distinctive feature of contemporary temples, was discovered leaving no doubt about the existence of an ancient Mandir. The clinching evidence was that of a stone inscription confirming a Mandir honouring Vishnu Hari who slayed Bali and ten headed Raavan.\*

## Judicial Interventions and Resolution

- 2019: the Supreme Court of India delivered a unanimous verdict of handing over the Ramjanabhoomi site to Hindus for constructing a grand temple. It also ordered the government to give an alternate five acres of land to the Sunni Waqf Board for the purpose of building a mosque. 2019: the Supreme Court of India delivered a unanimous verdict of handing
- The five-judge bench said the faith of Hindus that Shri Ram was born at the site was undisputed, and he is the symbolic owner of the land.
- Amongst the legal team who fought one of the longest running Lawsuits in Indian history, on behalf of Shri Ram Virajman, was a legendary 92 yrs. old lawyer Sri Keshav Parasaran from Tamil Nadu, who was a former Attorney General of India.

## Consecration of New Temple

- Over five centuries, despite enormous odds, the Hindu community did not give up on their reverence for the holy site where they believed Bhagwan Shri Ram was born and continued to visit the Ram Janmabhoomi to offer their prayers.
- Committed devotees from all over Bharat and from all the communities joined together to create the momentum which culminated in construction of the Shri Ram Mandir, a task once considered impossible.
- 22nd Jan 2024 is that historic day when Bhagawan Shri Ram returns to Ayodhya.

*\*References: Shri Rama & Ayodhya. Meenakshi Jain, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2013*





# Culinary Chronicles ~ Savoring Ayodhya's Unique Flavors

Indulge in the diverse flavors that contribute to Ayodhya's culinary tapestry.

From traditional sweets like “Malpua” to savory delights, every dish is a unique thread, weaving together the tastes that have evolved through centuries, reflecting the city's cultural richness.



Malpua



Gujiya



Litti Chokha



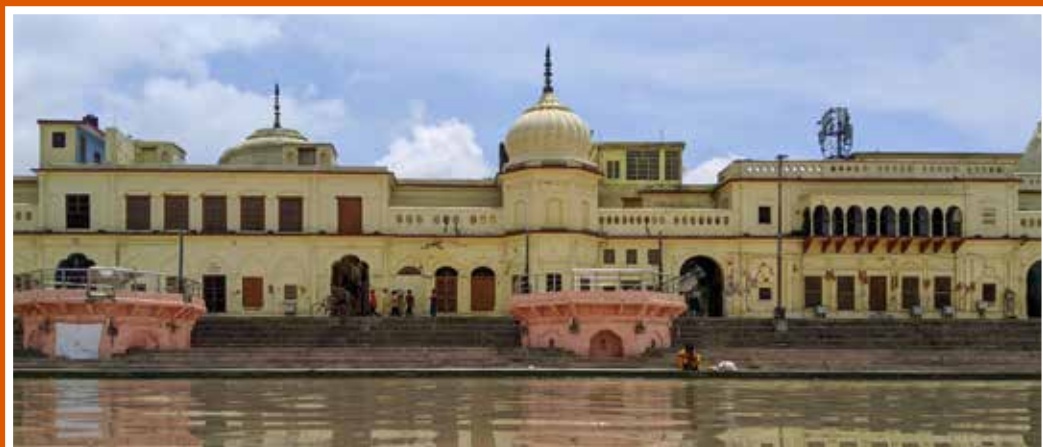
Gulab Jamun



# Pilgrims and Devotees - Faces of Ayodhya's Spiritual Tapestry

Meet the diverse faces that form the human threads in Ayodhya's spiritual tapestry.

From devoted pilgrims offering prayers to the serene expressions of those seeking solace, witness the emotions that intricately interlace with the city's sacred spirit.





# Ayodhya Today - A Modern City with Timeless Roots

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# Beyond Boundaries - Ayodhya's Influence on the World



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# Interesting Facts About Shri Ram Murti Of Ayodhya



Crafted by the renowned sculptor **Arun Yogiraj of Mysore**, this idol is a masterpiece carved from a single black stone. During its creation, Arun observed a six-month fast, limiting his diet to fruits, sprouts, and satvik items.

**Here are seven fascinating facts about this extraordinary idol**

1. Weighing 200 kg, the 51-inch idol depicts a 5-year-old Shri Ram, adorned with a golden bow and arrow.
2. Standing at a height of 4.24 feet and a breadth of 3 feet, the idol is elegantly perched on a large lotus.
3. In addition to Shri Ram, the idol features depictions of the ten avatars of Lord Vishnu: Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Parashurama, Krishna, Buddha, and Kalki on the surrounding sides.
4. The spiritual significance is augmented with the presence of Lord Hanuman and Lord Garuda at the base of two circles.
5. Various symbols such as Swastika, Om, Conch, and Chakra adorn the surrounding circles of the idol.
6. The crown of Shri Ram's idol is graced by the depiction of Surya Dev.
7. Prime Minister Modi is scheduled to apply kajal to the idol's eyes using a gold needle on January 22nd.

The temple will also house idols of Shri Ram's brothers, Lord Hanuman, and Sita. The height of Shri Ram's idol has been verified by India's top space scientists.

Every Ram Navami, a unique celestial event will occur as sunlight will directly illuminate the idol's forehead at noon, symbolizing Lord Surya's blessing to Lord Ram.

With the Sompura family, renowned for their temple architecture legacy spanning over 15 generations, leading the construction of the Shri Ram Mandir, it is set to be a distinctive temple. The Sompura family has previously designed and built over 200 temples in India and abroad, including the Akshardham temples in Delhi and Gandhinagar, the Swaminarayan temple in London, and the Somnath temple in Gujarat.



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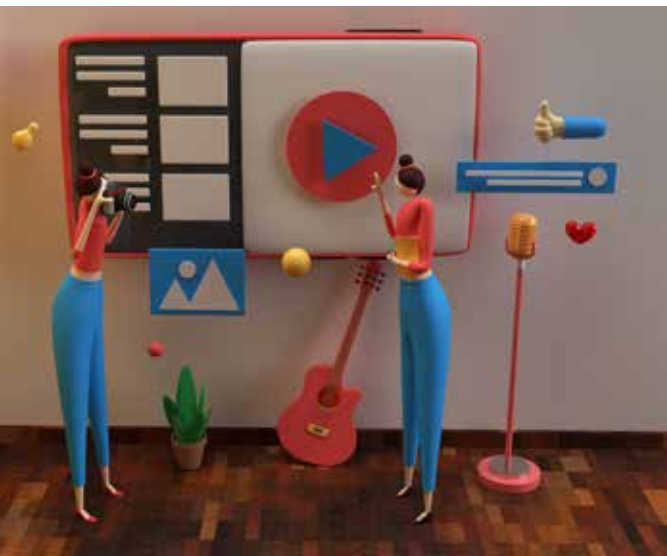






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सूर्य भगवान

### 10 अवतार

मत्स्य  
कूर्म  
वराह  
नृसिंह  
वामन

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5

परशुराम  
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# Abhijit, Amar, Anant Maryada Puroshattam Prabhu Shri Ram

“As we close the pages of “Aviral, Avichal, Anant Ayodhya” we invite you to carry a piece of this enchanting tapestry with you. Each chapter, a thread; each image, a stroke; together, a timeless masterpiece. May this book serve as a reminder that Ayodhya’s beauty is not just in its bricks and mortar but in the stories it weaves, the traditions it upholds, and the hearts it touches. Thank you for sharing in the rich tapestry of Ayodhya’s history, culture, and spirit.”

Whatever you get in life,  
accept it as the decision of destiny.  
Explore the possibilities of your development  
in them beyond adversity.