

The Valmiki Ramayana, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

There are many different stories of Rama: Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Buddha, Jain, and so on. Each story was set in a different location and time with its own social climate. The original Valmiki Ramayana was about the social climate in Central India around 2,200 BCE, the Hindu culture that is now lost. The extant version is not the original.

What follows is an archeological, not a religious, view of the Valmiki Ramayana.

Rishi Valmiki (400 BCE) did not invent the Ramayana story; he presented existing well-known folktales, composed around 2,200 BCE, in a memorable metrical form that stood the test of time.

The original Valmiki consisted of only the first six books (Kanda). The seventh book, the Uttara Kanda, was added around 500 CE. In the original Valmiki, Rama was a mortal with human qualities. In the Uttara, he was a divine incarnation of Vishnu.

The extant Valmiki Ramayana is not the original. The original was deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks who occupied India only recently. The Greeks paid delusional Persian professional fiction writers, called Brahmin, to vandalize the original.

At the time of Rishi Valmiki, 400 BCE, the concepts of Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahmin did not exist. The original Valmiki was a textbook on Cultural Anthropology of the Hindu people in the Central India.

A statistical study (see [Yardi MR 2001](#)) revealed that 50% of the text of the extant Ramayana was added Brahmin rubbish and the rest was deliberate misinterpretation, to destroy the ancient Hindu culture. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks. The Greeks deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu culture.

Using scientific tools, we were able to identify and discard the added Brahmin rubbish, and remove some of the misinterpretations. The excavated original has an entirely different story to tell of the ancient Hindu culture that is now lost.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Hindu are the Haplogroups C and F, called the Asia Clade. They voluntarily left Africa one hundred thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They discovered a continuous rainwater path from Africa to India to China. They lived only along the path

for one hundred thousand years. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Red Sea was a lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the Thar desert was Punjab, and the Bay of Bengal was a giant fertile valley called Sunda. We have solid proof that the Hindu in Sunda painted caves before 50,000 BCE, see [Sunda cave art](#).

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The rising seawater levels swallowed much of the land and people were forced to relocate. At that time, there was a giant lake surrounding the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya that supplied rainwater to feed many rivers. The rivers Narmada, Sone, and Ken originated at the foot of the mountain and spread out in different directions. The Yamuna river that spread from Punjab to the Bay of Bengal was fed by the Trikuta.

The H, J2b, and O were subgroups of the F. When their homelands were submerged, they followed different paths to reach the Trikuta. The H followed the Narmada, the O followed the Sone, and the J2b followed the Ken. The three groups met at the foot of the Trikuta. They were different cultures that lived in different locations for thousands of years before the glacial melt swallowed their homelands.

The Trikuta was populated only after the glacial melt, twenty thousand years ago. The three advanced logic-based cultures instinctively followed the perennial rainwater rivers to their headwaters. Rishi Valmiki appropriately named the mountain the Trikutam, a Kui (H) word that meant an assembly of three cultures.

In the original Valmiki, the J2b (Agni), the O (Vanara), and the H (Raskhasa) were the three cultures that coexisted in harmony at the foot of the Trikutam. They were the F.

Brahmin were Persians (DNA R1a1). They were delusional fiction writers for hire. Greeks (DNA R1b) paid Brahmin to trash the Ramayana, to introduce idolatry to India. Greeks (R1b) and Brahmin (R1a1) were subgroups of the European R1. They reached Kashmir, from Bactria, around 200 BCE. As shown by the statistical study, the Ramayana was vandalized in five stages from 200 BCE to 500 CE. There were five layers of rubbish. Brahmin Muni were found only in the rubbish, not the original.

The Agni (J2b) invented an ingenious way to preserve knowledge from corruption. They invented Folktales (nursery rhymes). Each nursery rhyme consisted of a short verse summarizing the message, and was followed by a short story. The verses were lyrical and metrically precise to prevent corruption. They were used as nursery rhymes and were in wide circulation to disseminate knowledge.

People invented their own stories, based on the popular folktales. The current Indian literature including the Panchatantra, Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were based on the Agni Folktales.

Rishi Valmiki was an Agni (J2b), a logician, and his original story was a scientific record of the Cultural Anthropology of the Trikuta, based on Agni folktales.

The character Ravana was invented for dramatization as an antagonist. Ravana was not found in any of the Agni folktales. In the original, Ravana had only one head. In the vandalized version, he had ten heads.

There were many Agni folktales of three siblings Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana. Rishi Valmiki split the siblings Rama and Sita and cast them as husband and wife for dramatization. Sita was cast as the damsel in distress.

Before 2,200 BCE, the Agni (J2b) lived on the west side of the Trikuta, along the Ken river. There was a drought that lasted for almost two hundred years and the Trikuta reservoirs dried out. The Agni were forced to move to the east side. There was only one escape route and it was a treacherous 200 mile long path. The Agni invented a series of folktales to describe the migration path, as a navigation tool.

Rishi Valmiki used all the folktales of the Agni migration. The path was cast as the abduction path of Sita, for dramatization. The people along the migration path was the meat, abduction of Sita was the ruse. He described Cultural Anthropology of the people, with scientific accuracy, as the people who helped the fictional Rama recover Sita.

The original Valmiki was a documentary of the three cultures at the Trikuta, at the time of the global drought (2,200 BCE), as recorded in the Agni folktales. It was validated by the DNA samples. The description of geology and geography matched our computer simulations of the landscape of that time with pinpoint accuracy.

The original covered the area at the foot of the Trikuta, called Janastan, the geographic area of the current Damoh, Jabalpur, and Katni districts of the Madhya Pradesh State. It was the home of the original Hindu cultures for twenty thousand years. They were the only people on the entire subcontinent.

Rishi Valmiki was faithful in describing the social climate of Janastan, as portrayed in the Agni folktales, invented at the time of the global drought (2,200 BCE).

Intercultural marriage existed. Ravana (H) wanted to marry Sita (J2b). Surpanaka (H) wanted to marry Rama (J2b). After rescuing Sita from Ravana, Rama informed her that she was set free and may choose to marry anyone she wanted, including Sugriva (O) or Vibhishana (H) (6.115.23). She chose Rama (J2b).

Widow remarriage was common in all the cultures. Vibhishana (H) married Ravana's widow. Sugriva (O) married Vali's widow. Sita (J2b) remarked that if Rama were killed then she would be considered as Bharata's wife by protocol. Surpanaka (H), a widow, tried to marry Rama (J2b).

Ravana (H) tried to persuade Sita (J2b) to divorce pitiful Rama so she could marry him and live in luxury. Divorce by women on demand was common in all the cultures.

Sita was respected as "another man's wife" and unharmed. Rama (J2b) killed Vali (O) for committing the crime of not respecting the rights of another man's wife. It was a capital offense in all the cultures. Marriage as an institution was honored and enforced in all the cultures.

Wives of all the major characters Rama (J2b), Vali (O), Sugriva (O), and Ravana(H) reminded their husbands of their legal responsibilities. Ravana's sister, Surpanaka, gave him a lecture on law. Sita presented a valid legal argument against Rama (J2b) killing innocent Rakshasa (H) who did him no harm.

Women in all the cultures were well educated. They were independent, outspoken, commanding, and demanded equal rights.

Around 500 CE, the Gupta empire collapsed, and Greeks occupied India. Idolatry was a Greek invention. It did not exist in India before the Greeks. The Greeks (R1b) paid the delusional Persia Brahmin (R1a1) to trash the Valmiki, to introduce idolatry to India. Hindu were the J2b, H, and O at the Trikuta. The original Valmiki had no R1a1. Brahmin were found only in the added rubbish. They are a telltale evidence of Greek financed vandalism.

The original Valmiki was a documentary of the Hindu cultures before the Greeks (Hinduism, F). The extant vandalized version is the current Indian culture after the Greeks (Brahminism, R1). The Greeks deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu cultures at the Trikuta for commercial gain.

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