

Sanskrit Ramayana the Greek Version: An Archeological View

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Hindus, the DNA F, lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. They were logic-based, compassionate, peace-loving people. They never had a war or god. Grandhika was their language. The original Ramayana was cultural anthropology of Hindus composed in Grandhika. It was deliberately vandalized by the Greeks into the extant fictional epic Sanskrit Ramayana to destroy the Hindu civilization.

The Sindhus, the DNA R1a, were Eastern Europeans who moved to North Bactria around 4,000 years ago. Some of the Sindhus moved south to the Indus River, near Pakistan. They were warmongers. They were the people of the extant fictional epic Sanskrit Mahabharata. They were unaware of Hindus who lived only in Peninsular India. In the fictional Sanskrit epics, Sindhus were falsely promoted as Hindus. Culturally, Sindhus (R1a) were the exact opposite of Hindus (F). Hindus were Asian Homo Sapiens, and Sindhus were European Homo Sapiens.

Parsis, the DNA R1a1, were Central Europeans who moved to South Bactria (Avesta) around 4,000 years ago. Avestan was their language. They worshiped nature with prayers, called Yasna, to express their gratitude. A compilation of Yasna, composed in the Avestan, was called "The Zend." They never had any gods in human form.

Brahmins, the DNA Z93, were a subgroup (R1a1-a1h) of Parsis. They were con artists who robbed Parsis with fictional rituals called Yajna. A Yajna ritual was a vandalized version of a Yasna prayer. Brahmins invented fictional gods in human form, called Shiva, Vishnu, and Indra, as miracle makers. They claimed to have acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas) to command the gods to perform miracles on demand with Yajna rituals. They marketed gods as snake oil to rob Parsis. A compilation of Yajna was called the Vedas. The Vedas were composed in Avestan. Linguists who lacked scientific skills falsely claimed that Avestan was Sanskrit. Sanskrit was a synthetic language invented by the Greeks in Kashmir as a mixture of only Avestan and Grandhika.

Parsis realized that Brahmins were robbing them with snake oil. The Vedas, Yajna, and Brahmin were forbidden in Avesta. Brahmins were expelled to Kashmir. According to a Parsi inscription, discovered in 1935, Brahmins were expelled around 500 BCE. In Avesta, the word "Brahmin" meant unethical and immoral people, untouchables.

Hindus (F) lived in Peninsular India for 60,000 years. Sindhus (R1a) lived in the Indus for 4,000 years. Parsis (R1a1) lived in Avesta for 4,000 years. Brahmins (Z93) lived in Kashmir for 2,000 years. Culturally, they had nothing to do with each other.

Greeks (R1b) entered India after Alexander. They invented the concept of idolatry, the worship of a temple god, to rob people. They were con artists just like the Brahmin. Brahmins sold snake oil. Greeks sold temple gods.

The Greeks in Kashmir discovered the unethical and immoral Avestan Brahmin refugees and put them on their payroll to invent fictional stories of their fictional temple gods.

The Greeks invented a new synthetic language with artificial rules of syntax and grammar as a mixture of only the Grandhika of Hindus and the Avestan of Brahmins. They paid their Brahmin stooges to resurrect the forbidden Avestan Vedas in Sanskrit.

The Greeks promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples to rob people. They invented the fictional god Buddha to rob Bactria, the fictional god Krishna to rob Sindhus, and the fictional god Rama to rob Hindus. They paid their Brahmin stooges to invent fictional Sanskrit stories: Buddhacarita (Buddha), Mahabharata (Krishna), and Ramayana (Rama).

All the Sanskrit literature was recent Greek-financed, Brahmin-invented rubbish of the forbidden Avestan snake oil. Contrary to claims by linguists, Sanskrit did not exist before the Greeks in Kashmir invented it. The history of Sanskrit in the linguistic studies is rubbish; it was the history of Avestan, not Sanskrit.

Sanskrit is a mixture of only Grandhika and Avestan. Using scientific tools, we separated the Sanskrit Ramayana into the Grandhika Ramayana and Avestan Ramayana.

Culturally, the Avestan Ramayana was the exact opposite of the Grandhika Ramayana. The Grandhika Ramayana was the now lost Hindu culture. The Avestan Ramayana was the culture of the unethical and immoral untouchable Avestan Brahmins. There were no Brahmins in the Grandhika Ramayana.

The verses of Ramayana were composed in an ancient meter called Anustubh. Each verse has two lines of 16 syllables each. The 5, 13, and 15 syllables are short, and 6, 7, and 14 are long. The other syllables have no restrictions.

People have a tendency to fill the remaining ten syllables to suit their own rhythm. The rhythm is a signature of the author, detected by the statistical tests.

Based on the statistical results, it is obvious that five different delusional Avestan Brahmins on the Greek payroll added their own verses to expand the Ramayana to promote the Greek agenda.

We present below each section (sarga) of the Ramayana with a different color, based on the statistical results, to reflect when it was added. The sargas with no color were the original Grandhika Ramayana. The sargas with **green color** were added between 200 BCE and 200 CE when the Greeks were in Bactria. The sargas with **yellow color** were added between 200 CE and 500 CE when the Greeks were in the Indus. The sargas with **orange color** were added after 500 CE when the Greeks were in Nalanda.

All the colored sargas were added by the delusional Avestan Brahmins. All the mythical, marvelous, and supernatural events are found only in the colored sargas. All the unnatural events and characters were found only in the Avestan Ramayana. The Avestan Ramayana was a compilation of non-verifiable and nonsensical statements devoid of logic and reason. It was reduced to ashes when tossed in the fire of Hindu logic of hypothesis testing. The Grandhika Ramayana was pure Hindu logic.

The following is a capsule summary of the Sanskrit Ramayana. The added sections (sarga) are highlighted as **200 BCE-200 CE**, **200 CE-500 CE**, or **500 CE+**. The uncolored sections were the Grandhika Ramayana.

BOOK I Bala Kanda

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nārada | 2. Brahmā's Visit | 3. The Argument |
| 4. The Rhapsodists | 5. Ayodhyā | 6. The King |
| 7. The Ministers | 8. Sumantra's Speech | 9. Rishyasring |
| 10. Rishyasring Invited | 11. The Sacrifice Decried | 12. The Sacrifice Begun |
| 13. The Sacrifice Finished | 14. Rāvan Doomed | 15. Vishnu Incarnation |
| 16. Vānars Incarnation | 17. Rishyasring's Return | 18. Rishyasring's Departure |
| 19. Birth of The Princes | 20. Visvāmitra's Visit | 21. Visvāmitra's Speech |
| 22. Dasaratha's Speech | 23. Vasishtha's Speech | 24. The Spells |
| 25. Hermitage of Love | 26. The Forest of Tātakā | 27. The Birth of Tātakā |
| 28. Death of Tātakā | 29. The Celestial Arms | 30. The Mysterious Powers |
| 31. The Perfect Hermitage | 32. Visvāmitra's Sacrifice | 33. The Sone |
| 34. Brahmadata | 35. Visvāmitra's Lineage | 36. The Birth of Gangā |
| 39. The Sons of Sagar | 40. Cleaving of The Earth | 41. Kapil |
| 42. Sagar's Sacrifice | 43. Bhagirath | 44. The Descent of Gangā |
| 45. Quest of The Amrit | 46. Diti's Hope | 47. Sumati |

48. Indra And Ahalyā
51. Visvāmitra
54. The Battle
57. Trisanku
60. Trisanku's Ascension
63. Menakā
66. Janak's Speech
69. Dasaratha's Visit
72. The Gift of Kine
75. The Parle

49. Ahalyā Freed
52. Vasishtha's Feast
55. The Hermitage Burnt
58. Trisanku Cursed
61. Sunahsepha
64. Rambhā
67. Breaking of The Bow
70. The Maidens Sought
72. The Nuptials
76. Debarred From Heaven

50. Janak
53. Visvāmitra's Request
56. Visvāmitra's Vow
59. The Sons of Vasishtha
62. Ambaresha's Sacrifice
65. Visvāmitra's Triumph
68. The Envoys' Speech
71. Janak's Pedigree
73. Rāma With The Axe
77. Bharat's Departure

Book II Ayodhya Kanda

1. The Heir Apparent
4. Rāma Summoned
7. Mantharā's Lament
10. Dasaratha's Speech
13. Dasaratha's Distress
16. Rāma Summoned
19. Rāma's Promise
22. Lakshman Calmed
25. Kausalya's Blessing
28. Dangers of The Wood
31. Lakshman's Prayer
34. Rāma In The Palace
37. The Coats of Bark
40. Rāma's Departure
43. Kausalyā's Lament
46. The Halt
49. Crossing of The Rivers
52. The Crossing of Gangā
55. The Passage of Yamunā
58. Rāma's Message
61. Kauslaya's Lament
64. Dasaratha's Death
67. The Praise of Kings
70. Bharat's Departure
73. Kaikeyī Reproached
76. The Funeral
79. Bharat's Commands

2. The People's Speech
5. Rāma's Fast
8. Mantharā's Speech
11. The Queen's Demand
14. Rāma Summoned
17. Rāma's Approach
20. Kausalyā's Lament
23. Lakshman's Anger
26. Alone With Sita
29. Sita's Appeal
32. Gift of The Treasures
35. Kaikeyī Reproached
38. Care For Kausalyā
41. The Citizens' Lament
44. Sumitra's Speech
47. The Citizens' Return
50. Halt Under The Ingudi
53. Rāma's Lament
56. Chitrakuta
59. Dasaratha's Lament
62. Dasaratha Consoled
65. The Women's Lament
68. The Envoys
71. Bharat's Return
74. Bharat's Lament
77. Gathering of The Ashes
80. The Way Prepared

3. Dasaratha's Precepts
6. The City Decorated
9. The Plot
12. Dasaratha's Lament
15. The Preparations
18. The Sentence
21. Kausalyā Calmed
24. Kausalyā Calmed
27. Sita's Speech
30. The Triumph of Love
33. The People's Lament
36. Royal Pleasures
39. Counsel To Sita
42. Dasaratha's Lament
45. The Tamasā
48. The Women's Lament
51. Lakshman's Lament
54. Bharadvāja's Hermitage
57. Sumantra's Return
60. Kausalyā Consoled
63. The Hermit's Son
66. The Embalming
69. Bharat's Dream
72. Bharat's Inquiry
75. The Abjuration
78. Mantharā Punished
81. The Assembly

82. The Departure
85. Guha And Bharat
88. The Ingudī Tree
91. Bharadvāja's Feast
94. Chitrakūta
97. Lakshman's Anger
100. The Meeting
103. The Funeral Libation
106. Bharat's Speech
109. The Praises of Truth
112. The Sandals
115. Nandigrām
118. Anasūyā's Gifts

83. The Journey Begun
86. Guha's Speech
89. The Passage of Gangā
92. Bharat's Farewell
95. Mandākinī
98. Lakshman Calmed
101. Bharat Questioned
104. Meeting With Queens
107. Rāma's Speech
110. The Sons of Ikshvaku
113. Bharat's Return
116. The Hermit's Speech
119. The Forest

84. Guha's Anger
87. Guha's Story
90. The Hermitage
93. Chitrakūta In Sight
96. The Magic Shaft
99. Bharat's Approach
102. Bharat's Tidings
105. Rama's Speech
108. Jāvali's Speech
111. Counsel To Bharat
114. Bharat's Departure
117. Anasūyā

BOOK III Aranya Kanda

1. The Hermitage
4. Virādha's Death
7. Sutīkshna
10. Rāma's Reply
13. Agastya's Counsel
16. Winter
19. The Rousing of Khara
22. Khara's Wrath
25. The Battle
28. Khara Dismounted
31. Rāvan
34. Sūrpanakhā's Speech
37. Mārīcha's Speech
40. Rāvan's Speech
43. The Wondrous Deer
46. The Guest
49. Abduction of Sita
52. Rāvan's Flight
55. Sita In Prison
58. The Brothers' Meeting
61. Rāma's Lament
64. Rāma's Lament
67. Rāma Appeased
70. Kabandha

2. Virādha
5. Sarabhanga
8. The Hermitage
11. Agastya
14. Jatāyu
17. Sūrpanakhā
20. The Giants' Death
23. The Omens
26. Dūshan's Death
29. Khara's Defeat
32. Rāvan Roused
35. Rāvan's Journey
38. Mārīcha's Speech
41. Mārīcha's Reply
44. Deer's Death
47. Rāvan's Wooing
50. Jatāyu
53. Sita's Threats
56. Sita's Disdain
59. Rāma's Return
62. Rāma's Lament
65. Rama's Wrath
68. Jatāyu
71. Kabandha's Speech

3. Virādha Attacked
6. Rāma's Promise
9. Sita's Speech
12. The Heavenly Bow
15. Panchavatt
18. The Mutilation
21. The Rousing of Khara
24. The Host In Sight
27. The Death of Trisiras
30. Khara's Death
33. Sūrpanakhā's Speech
36. Rāvan's Speech
39. Mārīcha's Speech
42. Mārīcha Transformed
45. Lakshman's Departure
48. Rāvan's Speech
51. The Combat
54. Lankā
57. Sita Comforted
60. Lakshman Reproved
63. Rāma's Lament
66. Lakshman's Speech
69. The Death of Jatāyu
72. Kabandha's Tale

73. Kabandha's Counsel
76. Pampā

74. Kabandha's Death

75. Savarī

BOOK IV Kiskindha Kanda

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Rāma's Lament | 2. Sugrīva's Alarm | 4. Lakshman's Reply |
| 5. The League | 6. The Tokens | 7. Rāma Consoled |
| 8. Rāma's Promise | 9. Sugrīva's Story | 10. Sugrīva's Story |
| 11. Dundubhi | 12. The Palm Trees | 13. The Return To Kishkindhā |
| 14. The Challenge | 15. Tārā | 16. The Fall of Vāli |
| 17. Vāli's Speech | 18. Rāma's Reply | 19. Tārā's Grief |
| 20. Tārā's Lament | 21. Hanumān's Speech | 22. Vāli Dead |
| 23. Tārā's Lament | 24. Sugrīva's Lament | 25. Rāma's Speech |
| 26. The Coronation | 27. Rāma On The Hill | 28. The Rains |
| 29. Hanumān's Counsel | 30. Rāma's Lament | 31. The Envoy |
| 32. Hanuman's Counsel | 33. Lakshman's Entry | 34. Lakshman's Speech |
| 35. Tārā's Speech | 36. Sugrīva's Speech | 37. The Gathering |
| 38. Sugrīva's Departure | 39. The Vānar Host | 40. The Army of The East |
| 41. The Army of The South | 42. The Army of The West | 43. The Army of The North |
| 44. The Ring | 45. The Departure | 46. Sugrīva's Story |
| 47. The Return | 48. The Asur's Death | 49. Angad's Speech |
| 50. The Enchanted Cave | 51. Svayamprabhā | 52. The Exit |
| 53. Angad's Counsel | 54. Hanumān's Speech | 55. Angad's Reply |
| 56. Sampāti | 57. Angad's Speech | 58. Tidings of Sitā |
| 59. Sampāti's Story | 60. Sampāti's Story | 61. Sampāti's Story |
| 62. Sampāti's Story | 63. Sampāti's Story | 64. The Sea |
| 65. The Council | 66. Hanumān | 67. Hanumān's Speech |

BOOK V Sundara Kanda

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|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hanumān's Leap | 2. Lankā | 3. The Guardian Goddess |
| 4. Within The City | 6. The Court | 7. Rāvan's Palace |
| 8. The Enchanted Car | 9. The Ladies' Bower | 10. Rāvan Asleep |
| 11. The Banquet Hall | 12. The Search Renewed | 13. Despair And Hope |
| 14. The Asoka Grove | 15. Sita | 16. Hanumān's Lament |
| 17. Sita's Guard | 18. Rāvan | 19. Sita's Fear |
| 20. Rāvan's Wooing | 21. Sita's Scorn | 22. Rāvan's Threat |
| 23. The Demons' Threats | 24. Sita's Reply | 25. Sita's Lament |
| 26. Sita's Lament | 27. Trijatā's Dream | 30. Hanumān's Deliberation |
| 31. Hanumān's Speech | 32. Sita's Doubt | 33. The Colloquy |

34. Hanumān's Speech
 37. Sita's Speech
 42. The Giants Roused
 45. The Seven Defeated
 48. Hanumān Captured
 51. Hanumān's Reply
 54. The Burning of Lankā
 57. Hanumān's Return
 66. Rāma's Speech

35. Hanuman's Speech
 38. Sita's Gem
 43. The Ruin of The Temple
 46. The Captains
 49. Rāvan
 52. Vibhīshan's Speech
 55. Fear For Sita
 61. The Feast of Honey

36. Rāma's Ring
 41. The Ruin of The Grove
 44. Jambumāli's Death
 47. The Death of Aksha
 50. Prahasta's Questions
 53. The Punishment
 56. Mount Arishta
 65. The Tidings

BOOK VI Yuddha Kanda

1. Rāma's Speech
 4. The March
 7. Rāvan Encouraged
 10. Vibhīshan's Counsel
 13. Rāvan's Speech
 16. Rāvan's Speech
 19. Vibhīshan's Counsel
 23. The Omens
 26. The Vānar Chiefs
 29. Sārdūla Captured
 32. Sita's Lament
 35. Malyavān's Speech
 38. The Ascent of Suvela
 41. Rāma's Envoy
 44. The Night
 47. Sita
 50. The Broken Spell
 53. Vajradanshtra's Sally
 60. Kumbhakarn'a Roused
 63. Kumbhakabna's Boast
 66. Kumbhakarna's Sally
 69. Narāntak's Death
 72. Rāvan's Speech
 75. The Night Attack
 100. Ravan In The Field
 103. Indra's Car
 109. The Battle
 112. The Rākshas Dames

2. Sugrīva's Speech
 5. Rāma's Lament
 8. Prahasta's Speech
 11. The Summons
 14. Vibhīshan's Speech
 17. Vibhīshan's Flight
 20. The Spies
 24. The Spy's Return
 27. The Vānar Chiefs
 30. Sārdūla's Speech
 33. Saramā
 36. Rāvan's Reply
 39. Lankā
 42. The Sally
 45. Indrajit's Victory
 48. Sita's Lament
 51. Dhūmrāksha's Sally
 54. Vajradanshtra's Death
 61. The Vānars' Alarm
 64. Mahodar's Speech
 67. Kumbhakarna's Death
 70. The Death of Trisiras
 73. Indrajit's Victory
 93. Rāvan's Lament
 101. Lakshman's Fall
 106. Glory To The Sun
 110. Rāvan's Death
 113. Mandodarī's Lament

3. Lankā
 6. Rāvan's Speech
 9. Vibhīshan's Counsel
 12. Rāvan's Speech
 15. Indrajit's Speech
 18. Rāma's Speech
 21. Ocean Threatened
 25. Rāvan's Spies
 28. The Chieftains
 31. The Magic Head
 34. Saramā's Tidings
 37. Preparations
 40. Rāvan Attacked
 43. The Single Combats
 46. Indrajit's Triumph
 49. Rāma's Lament
 52. Dhūmrāksha's Death
 59. Rāvans Sally
 62. Rāvan's Request
 65. Khumbhakarna's Speech
 68. Rāvan's Lament
 71. Atikāya's Death
 74. The Medicinal Herbs
 94. Rāvan's Sally
 102. Lakshman Healed
 108. The Battle
 111. Vibhīshan's Lament
 114. Vibhīshan Consecrated

115. Sita's Joy

118. Sita's Reply

121. Dasaratha

124. The Departure

127. Rāma's Message

130. The Consecration

116. The Meeting

119. Glory To Vishnu

122. Indra's Boon

125. The Return

128. Hanumān's Story

117. Sita's Disgrace

120. Sita Restored

123. The Magic Car

126. Bharat Consoled

129. The Meeting With Bharat

BOOK VII Uttara Kanda

The Uttara Kanda was 100% Avestan Ramayana.