

The Valmiki Ramayana, an Archeological View
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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 extant version is not the original.

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

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

At the time of the original Ramayana, the concepts of Shiva, Vishnu, and Brahmin did not exist. The original was a textbook on Cultural Anthropology of the Hindu people who lived in the Central India before the Greeks.

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, see [Ten heads of Ravana](#).

A statistical study (see [Yardi MR 2001](#)) revealed that 50% of the text of the extant Ramayana was the added Brahmin rubbish and the rest was deliberate misinterpretation. 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 Vindhyas 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.

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

Brahmin were Persians (DNA R1a1). They were delusional fiction writers for hire. Greeks (DNA R1b) paid Brahmin (R1a1) to trash the Ramayana. 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, see [Agni 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. His original story was a documentary of the now lost Hindu culture at the Trikuta, based on Agni folktales.

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.

The character Ravana was invented for dramatization as an antagonist, to cast Sita as the damsel. Unlike Rama and Sita, 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.

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. The people along the migration path was the meat, abduction of Sita was the ruse. He described the people, with scientific accuracy, as the people who helped the fictional Rama recover Sita the damsel in distress.

The original 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. The description of geology and geography matched the landscape of that time with pinpoint accuracy, see [Lanka](#). The original was a documentary of the migration path used by the Agni (J2b) to escape the drought. The path was the meat, and the fictional story was the glue.

The original covered the area at the foot of the Trikuta, the geographic area of the current Damoh, Jabalpur, and Katni districts of the Madhya Pradesh State. It was the home of the now lost ancient Hindu cultures (H, J2b, O) for twenty thousand years.

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).

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

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.

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.

Unfortunately, the ancient Hindu cultures are now lost. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks who employed the delusional Persians (R1a1) to vandalize the original Ramayana to promote their agenda.

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 original. Hindu were the J2b, H, and O. The original had no R1a1. Fifty percent of the text of the current version is the added rubbish. Brahmin were found only in the added rubbish.

The excavated original Ramayana had an entirely different story to tell of the now lost ancient Hindu cultures.

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