

Ramayana the Greek Version, an Archeological View

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An analysis of DNA samples of Indian populations revealed that Hindu (DNA C and F) lived to the east of the Red Sea, in the Tropical Zone, along the Equator, for over 100,000 years. They were advanced logic based peace loving people who lived in peace and tranquility with abundant supply of perennial rainwater and food supplies. They never had a war or god.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers of the North started to melt and the rising seawater gradually swallowed their native land. Some Hindu were forced to relocate to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. They lived only at the Trikuta. It was the only place with dependable perennial rainwater on the entire subcontinent. There were no other people on the subcontinent.

Hindu were an advanced logic based visionaries, explorers, and pioneers before they voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia (Africa) in search of dependable perennial rainwater. They were the cream of the humankind.

Europeans evolved only in the North, in the Glacial Zone, after the glacial melt, from Ice Age to Stone Age to Iron Age to the current warmongering Europeans who are constantly at war to kill each other to get rich. Culturally, they were the exact opposite of Hindu. Hindu and Europeans evolved in different climate zones.

Europeans were the DNA R1. They were split into the subgroups: (1) R1a the Eastern Europeans, (2) R1a1 the Persians, and (3) R1b the Greeks, Romans, and British.

The area of Indus tributaries, Indus to Sutlej, was called Gandhara. Gandhara was snowmelt water rivers, not rainwater. Hindu lived only along rainwater rivers, in the tropical zone. They avoided Gandhara of snowmelt water like the plague. There were no people in Kashmir or Gandhara before Europeans (R1) moved in from Bactria, 4,000 years ago.

Greeks (R1b) followed Alexander to move to Persia. From Persia they moved to Kashmir in 200 BCE, to Gandhara in 200 CE, and to Trikuta in 500 CE.

The Greeks were unaware of Hindu culture. They believed that only Europeans of war and god were the civilized. They deliberately and totally destroyed the Hindu culture of 100,000 years that never had a war or god.

The Greeks (R1b) employed delusional Persians (R1a1) who lived in Kashmir, called Brahmin, to vandalize all the Hindu literature to fictional stories of warmongering gods with supernatural powers. Brahmin were unethical, they destroyed the Hindu culture. The Greek financed rubbish was actively promoted as the ancient Hindu culture.

What follows is a case study of how Ramayana was transformed into Greek rubbish.

The standard statistical test procedures were used to analyze the extant Ramayana. [Yardi MR](#), an IAS officer, Sanskrit scholar, and statistician, worked for ten years on this project. His conclusions were in full agreement with the conclusions reached by the eminent archeologist [Sankaliya HD 1982](#). They were consistent with the [Genographic Research](#) of DNA samples of the Indian populations.

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, Yardi reached the conclusion that five different people, the delusional Persians on the Greek payroll, added their own verses to expand the Ramayana to promote the Greek agenda.

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

All the colored sargas were added by the delusional Persian Brahmin (R1a1) to promote the Greek agenda. They were the Persian culture. All the mythical, marvelous, and supernatural events are found only in the colored sargas. The Hindu culture was found only in the original sargas with no color.

The Uttara Kanda (Book VII) was all **orange**. It was 100% Persian culture. It glorified Brahmin (Persians) as of divine origin with supernatural powers. It portrayed Rama as an incarnation of Vishnu, Ravana as a ten headed monster who molested women, and

Hanuman as a monkey. It introduced Caste System, and Rama was forced to kill an innocent man for studying Vedas. It was actively promoted as the Hindu culture.

The original Ramayana (no color) reflected the now lost ancient Hindu cultures. The Greek addition (colored) reflected the Persian culture. They were the exact opposites.

In the Hindu culture (no color) Sita was educated, independent, outspoken, commanding, and demanded equal rights. Sita in the Persian culture (colored) was the exact opposite of the Hindu Sita, an icon of a Persia domestic housewife.

The following is a capsule summary of Ramayana. The added sections (sarga) are highlighted as **Kashmir**, **Gandhara**, or **Persia**.

BOOK I Bala Kanda

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nárada | 2. Brahmá's Visit | 3. The Argument |
| 4. The Rhapsodists | 5. Ayodhyá | 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. Rávan Doomed | 15. Vishnu Incarnation |
| 16. Vánars Incarnation | 17. Rishyasring's Return | 18. Rishyasring's Departure |
| 19. Birth of The Princes | 20. Visvámitra's Visit | 21. Visvámitra's Speech |
| 22. Dasaratha's Speech | 23. Vasishtha's Speech | 24. The Spells |
| 25. Hermitage of Love | 26. The Forest of Tátaká | 27. The Birth of Tátaká |
| 28. Death of Tátaká | 29. The Celestial Arms | 30. The Mysterious Powers |
| 31. The Perfect Hermitage | 32. Visvámitra's Sacrifice | 33. The Sone |
| 34. Brahadatta | 35. Visvámitra's Lineage | 36. The Birth of Gangà |
| 39. The Sons of Sagar | 40. Cleaving of The Earth | 41. Kapil |
| 42. Sagar's Sacrifice | 43. Bhagirath | 44. The Descent of Gangà |
| 45. Quest of The Amrit | 46. Diti's Hope | 47. Sumati |
| 48. Indra And Ahalyá | 49. Ahalyá Freed | 50. Janak |
| 51. Visvámitra | 52. Vasishtha's Feast | 53. Visvámitra's Request |
| 54. The Battle | 55. The Hermitage Burnt | 56. Visvámitra's Vow |
| 57. Trisanku | 58. Trisanku Cursed | 59. The Sons of Vasishtha |
| 60. Trisanku's Ascension | 61. Sunahsepha | 62. Ambaresha's Sacrifice |
| 63. Menaká | 64. Rambhá | 65. Visvámitra's Triumph |
| 66. Janak's Speech | 67. Breaking of The Bow | 68. The Envoys' Speech |
| 69. Dasaratha's Visit | 70. The Maidens Sought | 71. Janak's Pedigree |
| 72. The Gift of Kine | 72. The Nuptials | 73. Ráma With The Axe |
| 75. The Parle | 76. Debarred From Heaven | 77. Bharat's Departure |

Book II Ayodhya Kanda

1. The Heir Apparent
4. Ráma Summoned
7. Manthará's Lament
10. Dasaratha's Speech
13. Dasaratha's Distress
16. Ráma Summoned
19. Ráma's Promise
22. Lakshman Calmed
25. Kausalya's Blessing
28. Dangers of The Wood
31. Lakshman's Prayer
34. Ráma In The Palace
37. The Coats of Bark
40. Ráma's Departure
43. Kausalyá's Lament
46. The Halt
49. Crossing of The Rivers
52. The Crossing of Gangá
55. The Passage of Yamuná
58. Ráma's Message
61. Kauslaya's Lament
64. Dasaratha's Death
67. The Praise of Kings
70. Bharat's Departure
73. Kaikeyí Reproached
76. The Funeral
79. Bharat's Commands
82. The Departure
85. Guha And Bharat
88. The Ingudí Tree
91. Bharadvája's Feast
94. Chitrakúta
97. Lakshman's Anger
100. The Meeting
103. The Funeral Libation
106. Bharat's Speech
109. The Praises of Truth
2. The People's Speech
5. Ráma's Fast
8. Manthará's Speech
11. The Queen's Demand
14. Ráma Summoned
17. Ráma's Approach
20. Kausalyá's Lament
23. Lakshman's Anger
26. Alone With Sitá
29. Sitá's Appeal
32. Gift of The Treasures
35. Kaikeyí Reproached
38. Care For Kausalyá
41. The Citizens' Lament
44. Sumitra's Speech
47. The Citizens' Return
50. Halt Under The Ingudí
53. Ráma'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
83. The Journey Begun
86. Guha's Speech
89. The Passage of Gangá
92. Bharat's Farewell
95. Mandákiní
98. Lakshman Calmed
101. Bharat Questioned
104. Meeting With Queens
107. Ráma's Speech
110. The Sons of Ikshvaku
3. Dasaratha's Precepts
6. The City Decorated
9. The Plot
12. Dasaratha's Lament
15. The Preparations
18. The Sentence
21. Kausalyá Calmed
24. Kausalyá Calmed
27. Sitá's Speech
30. The Triumph of Love
33. The People's Lament
36. Royal Pleasures
39. Counsel To Sitá
42. Dasaratha's Lament
45. The Tamasá
48. The Women's Lament
51. Lakshman's Lament
54. Bharadvája's Hermitage
57. Sumantra's Return
60. Kausalyá Consoled
63. The Hermit's Son
66. The Embalming
69. Bharat's Dream
72. Bharat's Inquiry
75. The Abjuration
78. Manthará Punished
81. The Assembly
84. Guha's Anger
87. Guha's Story
90. The Hermitage
93. Chitrakúta In Sight
96. The Magic Shaft
99. Bharat's Approach
102. Bharat's Tidings
105. Rama's Speech
108. Jáváli's Speech
111. Counsel To Bharat

112. The Sandals

115. Nandigrám

118. Anasúyá's Gifts

113. Bharat's Return

116. The Hermit's Speech

119. The Forest

114. Bharat's Departure

117. Anasúyá

BOOK III Aranya Kanda

1. The Hermitage

4. Virádha's Death

7. Sutíkshna

10. Ráma's Reply

13. Agastya's Counsel

16. Winter

19. The Rousing of Khara

22. Khara's Wrath

25. The Battle

28. Khara Dismounted

31. Rávan

34. Súrpanakhá's Speech

37. Máraicha's Speech

40. Rávan's Speech

43. The Wondrous Deer

46. The Guest

49. Abduction of Sitá

52. Rávan's Flight

55. Sítá In Prison

58. The Brothers' Meeting

61. Ráma's Lament

64. Ráma's Lament

67. Ráma Appeased

70. Kabandha

73. Kabandha's Counsel

76. Pampá

2. Virádha

5. Sarabhangá

8. The Hermitage

11. Agastya

14. Jatáyu

17. Súrpanakhá

20. The Giants' Death

23. The Omens

26. Dúshan's Death

29. Khara's Defeat

32. Rávan Roused

35. Rávan's Journey

38. Máraicha's Speech

41. Máraicha's Reply

44. Deer's Death

47. Rávan's Wooing

50. Jatáyu

53. Sítá's Threats

56. Sítá's Disdain

59. Ráma's Return

62. Ráma's Lament

65. Rama's Wrath

68. Jatáyu

71. Kabandha's Speech

74. Kabandha's Death

3. Virádha Attacked

6. Ráma'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. Súrpanakhá's Speech

36. Rávan's Speech

39. Máraicha's Speech

42. Máraicha Transformed

45. Lakshman's Departure

48. Rávan's Speech

51. The Combat

54. Lanká

57. Sítá Comforted

60. Lakshman Reproved

63. Ráma's Lament

66. Lakshman's Speech

69. The Death of Jatáyu

72. Kabandha's Tale

75. Savari

BOOK IV Kiskindha Kanda

1. Ráma's Lament

5. The League

8. Ráma's Promise

11. Dundubhi

14. The Challenge

2. Sugriva's Alarm

6. The Tokens

9. Sugriva's Story

12. The Palm Trees

15. Tára

4. Lakshman's Reply

7. Ráma Consoled

10. Sugriva's Story

13. The Return To Kishkindhá

16. The Fall of Váli

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|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 17. Váli's Speech | 18. Ráma's Reply | 19. Tára's Grief |
| 20. Tára's Lament | 21. Hanumán's Speech | 22. Váli Dead |
| 23. Tára's Lament | 24. Sugriva's Lament | 25. Ráma's Speech |
| 26. The Coronation | 27. Ráma On The Hill | 28. The Rains |
| 29. Hanumán's Counsel | 30. Ráma's Lament | 31. The Envoy |
| 32. Hanuman's Counsel | 33. Lakshman's Entry | 34. Lakshman's Speech |
| 35. Tára's Speech | 36. Sugriva's Speech | 37. The Gathering |
| 38. Sugriva's Departure | 39. The Vánar 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. Sugriva's Story |
| 47. The Return | 48. The Asur's Death | 49. Angad's Speech |
| 50. The Enchanted Cave | 51. Svayamprabhá | 52. The Exit |
| 53. Angad's Counsel | 54. Hanumán's Speech | 55. Angad's Reply |
| 56. Sampáti | 57. Angad's Speech | 58. Tidings of Sitá |
| 59. Sampáti's Story | 60. Sampáti's Story | 61. Sampáti's Story |
| 62. Sampáti's Story | 63. Sampáti's Story | 64. The Sea |
| 65. The Council | 66. Hanumán | 67. Hanumán's Speech |

BOOK V Sundara Kanda

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Hanumán's Leap | 2. Lanká | 3. The Guardian Goddess |
| 4. Within The City | 6. The Court | 7. Rávan's Palace |
| 8. The Enchanted Car | 9. The Ladies' Bower | 10. Rávan Asleep |
| 11. The Banquet Hall | 12. The Search Renewed | 13. Despair And Hope |
| 14. The Asoka Grove | 15. Sítá | 16. Hanumán's Lament |
| 17. Sítá's Guard | 18. Rávan | 19. Sítá's Fear |
| 20. Rávan's Wooing | 21. Sítá's Scorn | 22. Rávan's Threat |
| 23. The Demons' Threats | 24. Sítá's Reply | 25. Sítá's Lament |
| 26. Sítá's Lament | 27. Trijatá's Dream | 30. Hanumán's Deliberation |
| 31. Hanumán's Speech | 32. Sítá's Doubt | 33. The Colloquy |
| 34. Hanumán's Speech | 35. Hanuman's Speech | 36. Ráma's Ring |
| 37. Sítá's Speech | 38. Sítá's Gem | 41. The Ruin of The Grove |
| 42. The Giants Roused | 43. The Ruin of The Temple | 44. Jambumáli's Death |
| 45. The Seven Defeated | 46. The Captains | 47. The Death of Aksha |
| 48. Hanumán Captured | 49. Rávan | 50. Prahasta's Questions |
| 51. Hanumán's Reply | 52. Vibhíshan's Speech | 53. The Punishment |
| 54. The Burning of Lanká | 55. Fear For Sítá | 56. Mount Arishta |
| 57. Hanumán's Return | 61. The Feast of Honey | 65. The Tidings |
| 66. Ráma's Speech | | |

BOOK VI Yuddha Kanda

1. Ráma's Speech
4. The March
7. Rávan Encouraged
10. Vibhíshan's Counsel
13. Rávan's Speech
16. Rávan's Speech
19. Vibhíshan's Counsel
23. The Omens
26. The Vánar Chiefs
29. Sárdúla Captured
32. Sítá's Lament
35. Malyaván's Speech
38. The Ascent of Suvela
41. Ráma's Envoy
44. The Night
47. Sítá
50. The Broken Spell
53. Vajradanshtra's Sally
60. Kumbhakarn'a Roused
63. Kumbhakabna's Boast
66. Kumbhakarna's Sally
69. Narántak's Death
72. Rávan's Speech
75. The Night Attack
100. Ravan In The Field
103. Indra's Car
109. The Battle
112. The Rákshas Dames
115. Sítá's Joy
118. Sítá's Reply
121. Dasaratha
124. The Departure
127. Ráma's Message
130. The Consecration
2. Sugríva's Speech
5. Ráma's Lament
8. Prahasta's Speech
11. The Summons
14. Vibhíshan's Speech
17. Vibhíshan's Flight
20. The Spies
24. The Spy's Return
27. The Vánar Chiefs
30. Sárdúla's Speech
33. Saramá
36. Rávan's Reply
39. Lanká
42. The Sally
45. Indrajit's Victory
48. Sítá's Lament
51. Dhúmráksha's Sally
54. Vajradanshtra's Death
61. The Vánars' Alarm
64. Mahodar's Speech
67. Kumbhakarna's Death
70. The Death of Trisiras
73. Indrajit's Victory
93. Rávan's Lament
101. Lakshman's Fall
106. Glory To The Sun
110. Rávan's Death
113. Mandodarí's Lament
116. The Meeting
119. Glory To Vishnu
122. Indra's Boon
125. The Return
128. Hanumán's Story
3. Lanká
6. Rávan's Speech
9. Vibhíshan's Counsel
12. Rávan's Speech
15. Indrajit's Speech
18. Ráma's Speech
21. Ocean Threatened
25. Rávan's Spies
28. The Chieftains
31. The Magic Head
34. Saramá's Tidings
37. Preparations
40. Rávan Attacked
43. The Single Combats
46. Indrajit's Triumph
49. Ráma's Lament
52. Dhúmráksha's Death
59. Rávans Sally
62. Rávan's Request
65. Khumbhakarna's Speech
68. Rávan's Lament
71. Atikáya's Death
74. The Medicinal Herbs
94. Rávan's Sally
102. Lakshman Healed
108. The Battle
111. Vibhíshan's Lament
114. Vibhíshan Consecrated
117. Sítá's Disgrace
120. Sítá Restored
123. The Magic Car
126. Bharat Consoled
129. The Meeting With Bharat

BOOK VII Uttara Kanda