

Lanka of the Original Valmiki Ramayana, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The extant Valmiki Ramayana is not the original. The original Ramayana was composed by a Hindu (DNA J2b) 4,000 years ago. The extant Ramayana was a vandalized version, financed by Greeks, and invented by unethical Persians (DNA R1a1) called Brahmin. It was the Brahmin Ramayana composed 2,000 years ago.

Hindu (DNA J2b, H, O) lived at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas for 20,000 years. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. They lived in peace and harmony and shared the common core values of the parent F. They never had a war or god. The Hindu Ramayana was Cultural Anthropology at the Trikuta. It was historically accurate.

The Brahmin Ramayana was a deliberate vandalism to destroy the ancient Hindu cultures. It was the Persian culture, not Hindu culture. Persians never lived in India. They were ignorant of Hindu culture. They were paid by the Greek colonialists to vandalize the Ramayana.

Using the standard statistical test procedures we were able to excavate the original Hindu Ramayana. The excavated Hindu Ramayana has a different story to tell.

Hindu Ramayana was a documentary of social life and geography at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta. It was empirically validated to be historically accurate. It was Strict Science (Necessary and Sufficient) of the Agni. Brahmin Ramayana was pure fiction of a delusional mind, a collection of non-verifiable and nonsensical statements.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Ravana was portrayed as an evil monster with ten heads who lived in Ceylon (Sri Lanka). In the Indian folklore, Ceylon was taken for granted as the Lanka of the Ramayana.

The Lanka of the Hindu Ramayana was a small island at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta. It was a landmark, used as a signpost for navigational purposes by travelers. It is now called Indrana, located 20 miles to the north of the Jabalpur city (Madhya Pradesh).

Hindu moved to the foot of the Mt. Trikuta 20,000 years ago when their original homelands were submerged by the rising seawater caused by the melting glaciers. It was the only place on the entire subcontinent with dependable perennial rainwater. Hindu were the only people on the subcontinent.

The three rivers Narmada, Ken, and Sone originated at the foot of the Trikuta and flowed in different directions.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta basin dried out. All the three cultures (H, J2b, O) were forced to move to the east of the Satpura Range with rainwater, near the current Hirakud reservoir in the Mahanadi river basin, called Amarkantak.

The Vindhyas were a complex landscape and required meticulous planning and coordination to safely move the people from the Trikuta to Amarkantak. It was a treacherous path of 300 miles with numerous gorges, hills, lakes, and rivers to negotiate.

The Agni (J2b) invented an ingenious way to transmit knowledge without corruption. They cast vital information as an unforgettable folktale. The folktales were like nursery rhymes, easy to memorize and spread without loss of information by corruption.

The entire migration path was broken into sections and each section was made into a folktale. Fictional characters were invented to fit the geography to make the geography unforgettable. It was the geography; the fictional characters had no historical value.

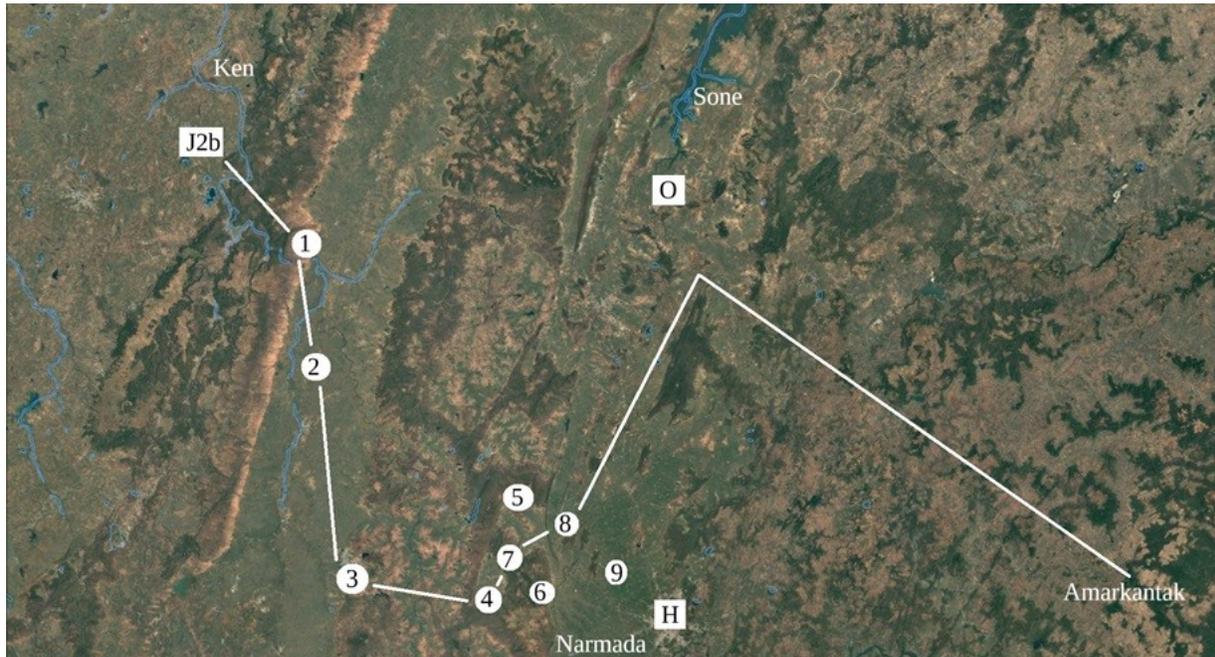
The fictional Sita was cast as the damsel in distress, and the migration path was cast as the path used to rescue her. All the characters Rama, Hanuman, Jatayu, and Ravana were fictional to fit the appropriate geography of the path. The geography was authentic. The characters were a poetic liberty.

A collection of all the folktales used to navigate the migration path was a historic document that is now lost. It was used for 200 years as a navigation tool. Only some of the folktales survived, and remained as a part of the Hindu folklore. Using scientific tools we were able to excavate some of the folktales. There were many folktales where Rama and Sita were siblings, like a serial. They had nothing to do with abduction of Sita.

An Agni poet by the name Valmiki compiled a subset of the folktales into a popular book form, the Hindu Ramayana. It was an abridged version that covered only 20 miles of the 300 mile long story. Valmiki cast Rama and Sita as husband and wife, not as the usual siblings, for dramatization, to cast Sita as the damsel in distress that was needed to be rescued along the path of migration.

According to the excavated Hindu Ramayana, the Agni (J2b) moved from the Ken river to Amarkantak exactly as stated in the story. The archeological evidence matched the

Hindu Ramayana with pinpoint accuracy. The geography of the Hindu Ramayana was real. All the characters were fictional, invented to match the geography as appropriate.

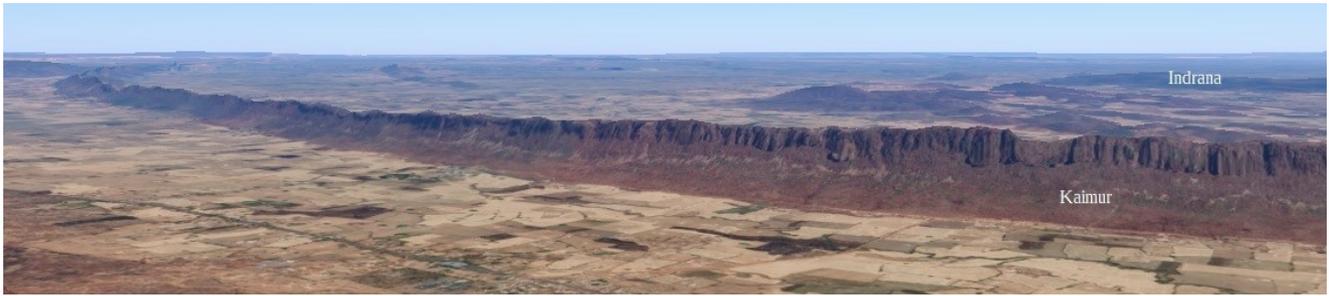


According to the excavated Hindu Ramayana, the Agni (J2b) moved from the Ken to Amarkantak along the white line. There were no Brahmin in the Hindu Ramayana. The people along the Ken river were the Agni. Brahmin existed only in the fictional Brahmin Ramayana. They glorified themselves with superlatives who attained supernatural powers through meditation (tapas).

The circles in the map show different folktales to describe the appropriate geography: (1) Chitrakuta gorge, (2) Mandakini river, (3) Dandaka forest, (4) Pampa of lakes, (5) Kishkinda, (6) Trikuta the mountain with three peaks, (7) Hanuman hill, (8) Jatayu who lived in a gorge, and (9) Lanka a navigational signpost home of the fictional Ravana.

Jatayu's gorge (8), was the most difficult part of the Journey. There was a 25 mile long mountain ridge blocking their path. There was a narrow and hidden gorge, the only place to cross the ridge. It was a Herculean task to find the hidden gorge. The entire episode of the fictional Hanuman (7), Jatayu (8), and Ravana (9) was invented just to help locate the gorge. The gorge was the story, the characters were fictional to fit the geography.

In the Hindu Ramayana Rama (J2b), Hanuman (O), and Ravana (H) were human.



The above is a current photo of the ridge blocking the path. The ridge is 500' high and 25 miles long. It runs parallel to the Indrana island on the other side. The clefts in the ridge and their orientation relative to the peaks of the Indrana helped locate the hidden narrow gorge, the only place to cross the ridge.

Indrana was home of the fictional Ravana. It was not accessible. It was not habitable. No one ever set foot on it. It was used only as a signpost.

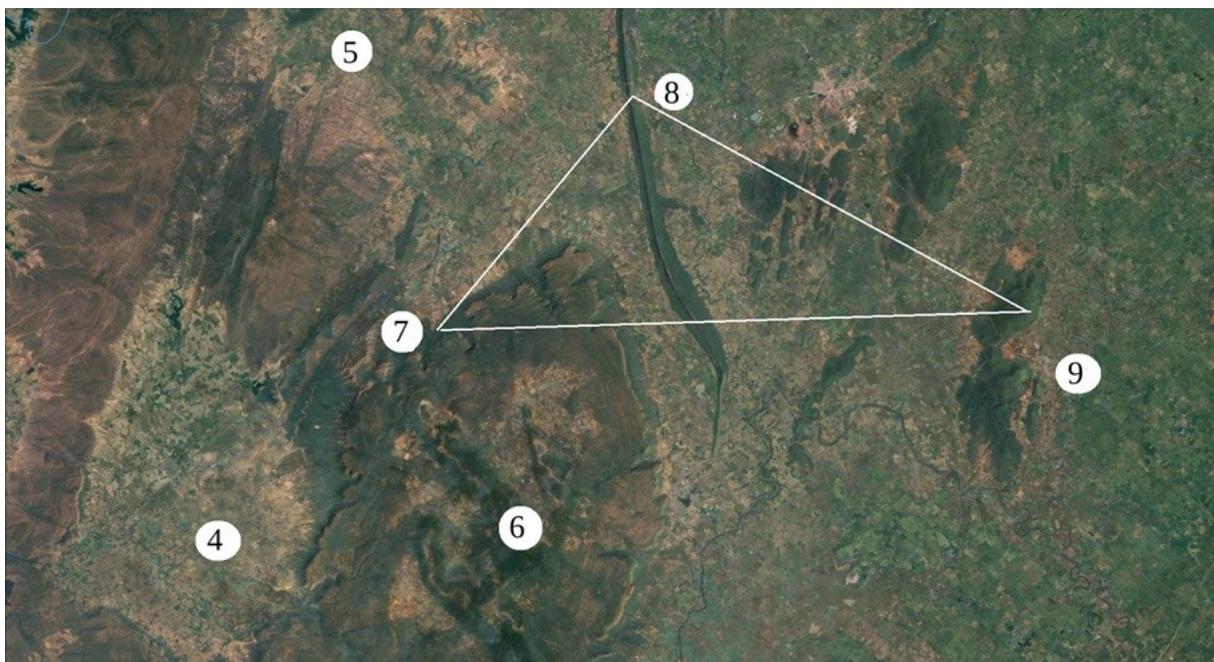
Jatayu's gorge (8) was narrow and hidden. It was barely wide enough to pass. It was the only place to cross the 25 mile long and 500' tall ridge blocking the migration path. It was a choke point along the migration path. It is still here today. It is now called the Katav Majholi River Bridge (23.542291 N, 79.873799 E). It is a part of the Kaimur ridge, a narrow foot bridge built to let pilgrims reach the Katav temple.

Jatayu was killed in the gorge (8). Ravana lived on Lanka (9). Hanuman lived on a hill (7). The three locations (7, 8, 9) formed a triangle. The ridge bifurcated the triangle. Ravana counterbalanced Hanuman. They supplied all the material required to do the trigonometric calculations to locate the hidden gorge.

The three fictional characters were invented to fit the geography to make the geography unforgettable. The Agni invented logic. They wrote books on logic called the Rig Veda and Bhagavad Gita. They invented Geometry and Trigonometry. They established a University at their new location after the migration was completed.

Unfortunately, the Greek colonialists paid the unethical Persians (Brahmin) to deliberately and totally destroy the Hindu cultures, logic, and the University. The extant versions of the Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, and Ramayana were plain Brahmin rubbish.

Hindu Ramayana has an entirely different story to tell of life and geography at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta. It is the exact opposite of the fictional Brahmin Ramayana.



Hanuman (7), Jatayu (8), and Ravana (9) were invented to occupy the strategic locations to help make the necessary calculations to locate the hidden passageway.

The siblings Rama and Sita were found in numerous folktales of the Agni, set mostly around the Patna and Banaras areas, the new location of the Agni after the migration. Hanuman, Jatayu, and Ravana were found only in the stories set around the gorge. Rama and Sita were cast as husband and wife only in the Valmiki.

Rama, Hanuman, and Ravana were divine creatures with supernatural powers only in the fictional Brahmin Ramayana.

Ceylon was Lanka only in the fictional Brahmin Ramayana.

Lanka in the Hindu Ramayana was the Indrana island (9). It was a signpost.

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