

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

What is commonly known as the Valmiki Ramayana is not the original. The original Ramayana was a documentary of Hindu cultures that lived in peace for 60,000 years only in the Peninsular India. The Greeks in India deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu cultures. Idolatry was a Greek invention. Hindu never had a war or god.

The Greeks (DNA R1b) employed delusional Persian refugees living in Kashmir, called Brahmin (DNA R1a1), to vandalize the original Hindu Ramayana. Brahmin never had ethics or morals. They were considered unworthy of living in a civilized society, and were expelled from Persia to Kashmir. They were just the unethical people the Greeks wanted to help them destroy the Hindu cultures. Brahmin wanted the Greek money. They were expelled from Persia for a good reason. They were the uncivilized.

Brahmin were Persian refugees living in Kashmir. They were ignorant of Hindu history and culture. There were no Brahmin in the original Hindu Ramayana.

The verses in the Ramayana were composed in an ancient meter called Anustubh. A statistical analysis of the Anustubh verses revealed only two distinctly different styles. Based on statistical tests we were able to separate verses into two groups: (1) Hindu Ramayana, and (2) Brahmin Ramayana. Culturally, the two Ramayanas were the exact opposites. The Hindu Ramayana reflected the now lost Hindu culture. The Brahmin Ramayana reflected the contemporary Iranian culture.

The vandalism was financed by the Greek colonialists to deliberately destroy the Hindu cultures that did not believe in war or god. War and God were the cultural trademarks of Europeans. Hindu were compassionate and peace loving people who lived only in the Peninsular India for 60,000 years. They were the exact opposite of the warmongering Europeans constantly at war to kill each other to get rich.

The excavated original Hindu Ramayana had an entirely different story to tell.

Three different Hindu cultures existed at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya: (1) Agni (DNA J2b), (2) Kui (DNA H), and (3) Mundari (DNA O). They were subgroups of the parent DNA F, and shared common core values. Originally, they lived in the current submerged Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. After the glacial melt, their homeland was submerged and they were forced to relocate to the Trikuta, the only place on the subcontinent with dependable perennial rainwater.

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

Intercultural marriage existed. Ravana (H) wanted to marry Sita (J2b). Surpanaka (H) wanted to marry Rama (J2b).

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. Marriage as an institution was honored by all the cultures. 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.

The Brahmin Ramayana promoted an entirely different culture.

Sita in the Brahmin Ramayana was the exact opposite of the Hindu Sita. She was made into a role model for a Persia domestic housewife who willfully and gladly accepted any punishment imposed on her by her husband.

Hanuman in the Brahmin Ramayana was portrayed as a monkey. The stories of birth and supernatural powers of Hanuman were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The stories of birth of Ravana the ten-headed evil monster who molested women were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The stories of gods incarnating as Rama and Vanara to destroy Ravana were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The stories of warmongering Rama acquiring magical and destructive weapons, as a student of Vishvamitra, were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The stories of Brahmin Muni who acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas) were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The society of Four Castes with Brahmin at the top of the ladder was found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

Hindu never lived along the Himalayas or any of its rivers. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas like the plague. All the stories of the sacred Himalayas, Indus, and Ganges were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

The unethical Persian refugee Brahmin in Kashmir trashed the Hindu Ramayana for the Greek money. They were unaware of Hindu history and culture. The Brahmin Ramayana was Persian culture. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks. Brahmin were the Greek stooges.

Brahmin were expelled from Persia to Kashmir for a good reason. They were the scum who glorified themselves in superlatives in the Brahmin Ramayana.

An Avesta inscription discovered in 1935 clearly stated that Brahmin were expelled around 500 BCE for their unethical and immoral social behavior.

What is commonly known as the Valmiki Ramayana is the Brahmin Ramayana. The Hindu Ramayana was deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks.

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