

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. They devoted their time to cultural enrichment. The superb [Sunda cave art](#) was painted by Hindu 50,000 years ago.

Hindu lived only in the Tropical Zone. They never heard of glaciers, Ice Age, or Stone Age. Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers of the North started to melt and the rising seawater gradually swallowed their native land. By 10,000 BCE, the seawater reached the current levels. Sunda, West Coast of India, and Balochistan, the original homelands of Hindu, were submerged under 500 feet of water. Some Hindu in Sunda moved to China. Some Hindu in Balochistan moved to Syria. The rest of the Hindu were forced to relocate to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. 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. They invented logic, creative expression in art, and folktales (nursery rhymes).

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 until Europeans (R1) moved in from Bactria, 4,000 years ago.

Four thousand years ago, the subcontinent had people in only two locations: (1) Hindu (F) at the Trikuta, and (2) Europeans (R1) at Gandhara. They were unaware of each other. They were the exact opposite cultures.

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. They transformed the Hindu culture that never had a war or god to a European culture that worshiped war and god.

The Greeks (R1b) employed delusional Persians (R1a1), to invent fictional stories of idolatry. Hindu never had a king or god in 100,000 years. The concepts of King, War, Weapons, and God were trademarks of European warmongers who constantly killed each other to get rich. Idolatry was a Greek invention.

All the logic based Hindu literature of 100,000 years was trashed by the Greeks, into fictional stories of warmongering gods. The Vedas, Agamas, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Dharmashastras were the recent Greek rubbish to deliberately destroy the ancient Hindu cultures. The Greek rubbish was actively promoted as of divine origin. It was the Persia culture, the exact opposite of the ancient Hindu cultures.

The Greek rubbish was a collection of non-verifiable and nonsensical statements that was reduced to ashes when tossed in the fire of logic. The European scholars, who lacked scientific skills, falsely promoted the rubbish as the ancient Hindu civilization, to promote their own agenda to rob India.

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 2001](#), 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 meet the Greek specifications. The extant Ramayana, the Greek version, has five layers of Greek financed rubbish 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 Trikuta. The Greek version had three different editions to satisfy local needs: (1) Kashmir, (2) Gandhara, and (3) Trikuta.

All the colored sargas were added by the delusional Persians (R1a1) to promote the Greek agenda. They reflected the Persian culture, not Hindu culture. Hindu culture is found only in the original sargas with no color. All the mythical, magical, marvelous, supernatural, and mysterious events are found only in the colored sargas.

We can trace the stages of transformation from Hindu culture to European culture. Before 200 BCE, it was the Hindu culture, the sargas with no color. The **green** sargas added the Kashmir culture, the **yellow** sargas added the Gandhara culture, and the **orange** sargas added the Persia culture.

The Uttara Kanda (Book VII) was all **orange**. It glorified Brahmin (Persians) as of divine origin with supernatural powers. It portrayed Ravana as a grotesque monster with ten heads who molested women. Caste System was introduced in the Uttara Kanda, and Rama was forced to kill an innocent man for studying Vedas.

The original Ramayana (no color), was a compilation of [Hindu folktales](#) (nursery rhymes) that were in existence for thousands of years. The Greeks paid the delusional Persians to vandalize the Ramayana. The original Hindu culture that never had a war or god was transformed into a European culture of worshipers of warmongering gods.

For analytical purposes there are four different versions of the Ramayana: (1) Hindu with no color, (2) Kashmir with **green** color, (3) Gandhara with **yellow** color, and (4) Persia with **orange** color.

In the Hindu version (no color) Rama, Hanuman, and Ravana were human. In the Kashmir version (green) Rama was an incarnation of a Persian god Vishnu. In the Gandhara version (yellow) Rama was a warmonger who collected weapons. In the Persia version (orange) Ravana was an evil monster and Hanuman was a monkey.

In the Hindu version (no color) Sita was educated, independent, outspoken, commanding, and demanded equal rights. Sita in the Persia version (orange) 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. Brahmadata | 35. Visvámitra's Lineage | 36. The Birth of Gangá |
| 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. Sumatí |
| 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
112. The Sandals
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
113. Bharat's Return
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
114. Bharat's Departure

115. Nandigrám
118. Anasúyá's Gifts

116. The Hermit's Speech
119. The Forest

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. Sitá 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. Sarabhanga
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. Sitá's Threats
56. Sitá'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. Sitá 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
17. Váli's Speech

2. Sugriva's Alarm
6. The Tokens
9. Sugriva's Story
12. The Palm Trees
15. Tára
18. Ráma's Reply

4. Lakshman's Reply
7. Ráma Consoled
10. Sugriva's Story
13. The Return To Kishkindhá
16. The Fall of Váli
19. Tára's Grief

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| 20. Tárá's Lament | 21. Hanumán's Speech | 22. Váli Dead |
| 23. Tárá'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. Tárá'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. Sitá | 16. Hanumán's Lament |
| 17. Sitá's Guard | 18. Rávan | 19. Sitá's Fear |
| 20. Rávan's Wooing | 21. Sitá's Scorn | 22. Rávan's Threat |
| 23. The Demons' Threats | 24. Sitá's Reply | 25. Sitá's Lament |
| 26. Sitá's Lament | 27. Trijatá's Dream | 30. Hanumán's Deliberation |
| 31. Hanumán's Speech | 32. Sitá's Doubt | 33. The Colloquy |
| 34. Hanumán's Speech | 35. Hanuman's Speech | 36. Ráma's Ring |
| 37. Sitá's Speech | 38. Sitá'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 Sitá | 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. Vajradanshra'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. Vajradanshra'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. Ravan'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