

Did Ravana in the Ramayana have ten heads?

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Ravana in the original Ramayana was a Kui king of Janastan, in Central India, with only one head. There was another Ravana in a vandalized version of Ramayana, called the Uttara, with ten heads and lived in Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

What is commonly known as the Valmiki Ramayana is the Uttara, the vandalized version, not the original. The original was totally destroyed by the Greek colonialists who promoted Rama to a god status to deliberately destroy the ancient Hindu cultures.

Hindu (DNA F) lived in the Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. After the glacial melt, their homelands were submerged. They were forced to move to the Mt. Trikuta 20,000 years ago. At the Trikuta, the F were split and lived along three rivers that originated at the Trikuta. They were Grandhika (J2b, Ken), Kui (H, Narmada), and Mundari (O, Sone). The Trikuta area was called Janastan, the current Jabalpur (H), Damoh (J2b), and Katni (O) districts of the Madhya Pradesh State.

Hindu were logic based cultures. They never had a war or god. They established a University at the Patna City (Bihar) to teach logic. The original Grandhika Ramayana, Rig Veda, and Bhagavad Gita were books on logic.

Hindu were rainwater people. They lived only along rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers like the plague. The Trikuta was a giant reservoir with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. Hindu lived only at the Trikuta. They never lived along the Indus river or its tributaries with snowmelt water.

The Grandhika Ramayana was a book on Geography of the Trikuta area (Janastan) with detailed description of the mountains, rivers, lakes, fauna, and flora. It was a cartographic map used for navigation by all the people at the Trikuta. It was composed as a series of folktales, nursery rhymes, to make it easy to memorize and spread without loss of information. The folktales used fictional characters of humans and animals (Aesop fables) to fit the appropriate geography. All the characters and stories in the Grandhika Ramayana were fictional. The geography was authentic.

Europeans (DNA R1) evolved only recently after the glacial melt. They lived in a land of scarce food and evolved as warmongers constantly at war to rob each other. They moved south to the Indus river only 4,000 years ago. They invented the concepts of King, War, and God. They were unaware of the Hindu (F) who lived only at the Trikuta.

Avestan was a dialect of Persian in the South Bactria (Avesta). Brahmin were Avestans. They were con artists who robbed Avestans with fictional rituals called Yajna. Brahmin and Yajna were forbidden in Avesta. Brahmin were expelled to Kashmir. They were social outcasts who lived as refugees only in Kashmir.

Greeks moved to Kashmir only after Alexander. Idolatry was a Greek invention to rob people in the name of gods. The Greeks in Kashmir discovered the unethical Brahmin and put them on their payroll to promote idolatry to destroy the Hindu cultures that did not believe in war or god.

The Greeks invented a pseudo Grandhika, called Sanskrit, to vandalize the Grandhika literature. They paid the Brahmin refugees to vandalize Grandhika literature to worship manuals of the Persia gods Vishnu, Shiva, and Indra.

Sanskrit was a mixture of only Grandhika and the Avestan dialect of Brahmin. It did not exist before the Greeks in Kashmir. We purged Avestan from Sanskrit. What was left behind was pure Grandhika.

The extant Sanskrit Ramayana was a vandalized version of the Grandhika Ramayana. Using the standard statistical tests we were able to separate Sanskrit Ramayana into Grandhika Ramayana and Brahmin Ramayana.

Ravana in the Grandhika Ramayana had only head. Ravana in the Brahmin Ramayana had ten heads.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Ravana introduced himself as, “I am Ravana (रावणो नाम), to protect you (भद्रम् ते), I have ten necks (दशग्रीवः).”

रावणो नाम भद्रम् ते दशग्रीवः प्रतापवान् ॥ ३-४८-२

The word **Dasagriva** (दशग्रीवः), ten necks, is a corruption of **Dasagiva** (दशगीवः). Adding the letter *r* to make a word sound like Sanskrit is a common form of corruption.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, without the corruption, Ravana introduced himself as, “I am Ravana (रावणो नाम), to protect you (भद्रम् ते), I have the Power (प्रतापवान्) of **Dasagiva** (दशगीवः) to destroy enemy.”

रावणो नाम भद्रम् ते दशगीवः प्रतापवान् ॥ ३-४८-२

The phrase, “**Dasagiva** Pratapavan (दशगीवः प्रतापवान्),” means the mighty Kui king of Janastan who terrorized (दशगीवः) his enemies. The word **Dasagiva** (दशगीवः) is appropriate in the context. When you offer protection, you want to assure that you are capable.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, the word **Dasagriva** (दशग्रीवः), which means ten necks, makes no sense. One offers protection with show of strength, not by count of necks.

No poet, in any language, in his right mind, would use the word Neck to mean head. From literary perspective, **Dasagriva** (दशग्रीवः) is vulgar.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, Ravana was a king of Kui (H) people at the Trikuta.

In the Grandhika, the word **Dasagiva** (Dasa+giva) was used to emphasize that Ravana was a Kui king. The Kui word Dasa meant Afflict. It was used in that sense (3.72.8-9) three times. A wise man told Rama, three times, that Ravana abducted Sita to Afflict (Dasa) Rama.

In the Grandhika, the Kui word Giva meant “to do,” infinitive of Gi (do). The word **Dasa+giva** (to do afflict) meant one who terrorized. The Grandhika words Dasa (afflict) and Dasagiva (terrorized) were incomprehensible to the Brahmin. Brahmin misinterpreted Dasagiva as Dasagriva, and Dasa as the number Ten.

The Grandhika words Raksha+asa and Raksha+asi also were chosen to emphasize that they were Kui people in Janastan. In the Kui, -asa was masculine and -asi was feminine. The words Rakshasa and Rakshasi meant Kui security force (Raksha).

In the Grandhika, personal nouns of Kui usually ended with -giva, -asa, or -asi.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, the names **Dasagiva**, Dasasa, Dasasi, Rakshasa, and Rakshasi emphasized that they were the Kui (H) people.

The Grandhika Ramayana was composed to praise the Kui culture. The Brahmin Ramayana was composed to glorify Brahmin. The Brahmin Muni pretended to possess supernatural powers. They were mentally deficient. Anyone who believes that one can attain supernatural powers through meditation (tapas) belongs in a psychiatric ward.

The word **Dasagriva** (दशग्रीवः) was an obvious corruption. The Kui personal noun **Dasagiva** (दशगीवः) was the original.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, Rama was a human. The Brahmin Ramayana was composed to market Rama as an incarnation of a Brahmin god Vishnu. Vishnu, Shiva, and Indra were gods of the Persia Zend Avesta.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, there were no Brahmin. Brahmin were the Persia refugees who lived only in Kashmir. Brahmin existed only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, every sarga (section) was about Rama or Sita. In the Brahmin Ramayana, 70% of sargas had nothing to do with Rama or Sita. It was a story of Brahmin glorified in superlatives.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Brahmin Muni possessed supernatural powers acquired through meditation (tapas). They defied laws of Physics.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Ravana was a Brahmin child. His Brahmin father possessed supernatural powers. His father used supernatural powers to produce a baby with ten heads, so the baby could be named as **Dasagriva**, the corrupted form of **Dasagiva**.

Ravana in the Brahmin Ramayana was custom-built, with ten heads, to match the corrupted name **Dasagriva**. He needed a Brahmin father, with supernatural powers, to give him ten heads. He lived in Ceylon (Sri Lanka).

Corruption of the Grandhika word to **Dasagriva** to give Ravana ten heads was deliberate, not a transcription error.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, the full name of Ravana was **Dasagiva** Pratapavan Ravana. Names of Kui kings ended with the generic Ravana, Raja, or Raya. Kings were distinguished by their earned accomplishments.

Grandhika Ravana was well-known for his power of **Dasagiva**. **Dasagiva** requires Pratapa (valor), hence the phrase **Dasagiva** Pratapavan.

A Kui king had a given name and an earned name. Ravana was his given name and **Dasagiva** Pratapavan was his earned name. A Kui king was addressed by his earned name, not given name, to show respect by acknowledging his accomplishments. It was the Kui custom.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, people always addressed the king, properly, as **Dasagiva** Pratapavan or **Dasagiva**, not as Ravana. He introduced himself as Ravana (given name) to show politeness to his guest. It was a Kui custom to show respect to a guest.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, as a result of the corruption, people addressed the king as **Dasagriva** Pratapavan or **Dasagriva**. The given name **Dasagriva** did not require Pratapa (valor). The phrase makes no sense.

In the Grandhika Ramayana, the king introduced himself as Ravana, his given name, which makes perfect sense. In the Brahmin Ramayana, the king introduced himself as Ravana, instead of his given name **Dasagriva**, which makes no sense.

Critical rendering of the Ramayana with the original word **Dasagriva** exposed the Brahmin vandalism. It helped us identify the corrupted and added sections.

In the added sections, the word **Dasagriva** was not a corruption. It was intentional. Ravana was born with ten heads, in a Brahmin family. His father used supernatural powers to produce a baby with ten heads. Any sensible person would have named him as the metrically correct Dasamukha (ten heads), not senseless **Dasagriva** (ten necks). The vulgar name was intentional.

In the Brahmin Ramayana, Ravana had to have ten (dasa) heads, not any other number, for the scam to work. He had to have a Brahmin father to grant him ten heads. He had no choice. He was a Brahmin child with ten heads.

Statistical analysis suggested that 50% of the text of the Sanskrit Ramayana was deliberate addition, and the rest was deliberate corruption. The Grandhika Ramayana was deliberately and totally destroyed.

Ravana in the Grandhika Ramayana terrorized his enemies. He was appropriately named **Dasagriva Pratapavan Ravana** (दशगीवः प्रतापवान् रावण).

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