

Three Brothers and Ram

Ramayana Re-Written

By Ravikiran

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About the Author

Ravikiran is a Software Professional with many years of experience in Software development, Management and consulting.

This book is the result of his questioning what is missing in the Ramayana or what has been misrepresented. What is with the 14 years of Araynavasam or why Sita was sent away when she is pregnant or what is Agni Pariksha. He tried to answer some of those questions in this reexamined Ramayana.

This story presented here was a brief events that unfolded, the full story will be released in due course. Seeing you all with the complete story soon.

Suryakantam taken from Wikipedia

1. [Ikshvaku](#)
2. Vikukshi (Sasaka)
3. Puranjaya (Kakutstha)
4. Anena (Suyodhana or Anaranya)
5. Pruthu
6. Vistrashva (contemporary of [Ravana](#)
7. of Lanka)
8. Vishwagashwa (contemporary of King [Pururavas](#) who founded Chandravansha)
9. Shravasta founded the city of Shravasti.
10. Brihadashva
11. Kuvalayashva
12. Dridhashva
13. Haryashva
14. Amitashva
15. Krishashva
16. Prasenjit was the maternal grandfather of God [Parashurama](#)
17. Yuvanashva(2)
18. [Mandhata](#) (contemporary of God [Parashurama](#), Druhyu king Arabdha and demon King Madhu and [Lavanasura](#))
19. [Muchukunda](#) fought in the Devasura War. So, his younger brother Purukutsa became the king. (a contemporary of Druhyu King [Gandhara](#) who founded the [Gandhara Kingdom](#))
20. Trasadasyu
21. Sambhuta
22. [Anaranya](#)
23. (2) was killed by Ravana. (a contemporary of Anu King Janamejaya)
24. Prishadashva
25. Sumanas
26. Tridhanwan (contemporary of Anu King [Shibi](#) who founded the [Sivi Kingdom](#))
27. Trayarunya
28. [Trishanku](#) (Satyavrata) (contemporary of Anu Kings, Vrshadarbha of [Sivi Kingdom](#), Setuka, [Madra](#) who founded the [Madra Kingdom](#) and [Kekaya](#) who founded the [Kekaya Kingdom](#))
29. [Harischandra](#) (contemporary of Anu King [Ashvapati](#))

30. who was the father of Savitri)
31. Rohitashva (contemporary of Haihaya king Kritavirya and [Satyavan and Savitri](#))
32. Haritashva (contemporary of Haihaya King [Kartavirya Arjuna](#))
33. Vijaya (contemporary of Anu King Sauvira who founded [Sauvira Kingdom](#))
34. Bahuka (Asita)
35. [Sagara](#)
36. [Asamanja](#)
37. [Amshuman](#)
38. [Dilipa](#)
39. [Bhagiratha](#) Sindhuvipa (contemporary of Anu King [Bali \(Chandravanshi\)](#))
40. [Rituparna](#) (contemporary of [Nala](#) and [Damayanti](#))
41. Sarvakama
42. Sudasa (contemporary of Anu Kings, Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Pundra, Suhma and Odra who founded the Anga, Vanga, Kalinga, Pundra, Suhma and Odra kingdoms)
43. [Kalmashapada](#)
44. (Mitrāsaha or Saudasa or Veerasaha)
45. Asmaka
46. Mulaka
47. Vishvasaha
48. Anaranya(3)
49. Khatvanga
50. [Dilipa](#)
51. (Deerghabahu)
52. [Raghu](#)
53. [AjaDasharatha](#) (contemporary of Videha King [Janaka](#)(2), Anu King [Ashwapati](#))
54. [Dasharatha](#) and Druhyu King Nagnajit(1))
55. [Rama](#) (contemporary of Yadava King Satvata, an ancestor of [Krishna](#), Kashi King Pratardhana and Anga King Chaturanga)

Rama Lineage from Brahma

Brahma

Mareechi

Kāśyapa

Soorya

Manu

Ikshwāku

Kukshi

Vikukshi

Bāna

Anaranya

Pr̥thu

Triśaṅku

Dundumaara

Maandhaata

Susandhi

Dhruvasandhi

Bharata

Asita

Sagara

Asamanja

Amśumān

Dileepa

Bhageeratha

Kākutstha

Raghu

Pravriiddha

Sankhana

Sudarshana

Agnivarna

Seeghraga

Maru

Prasusruka

Ambarisha

Nahusha

Yayaati

Naabhaaga

Aja

Daśaratha
Rāma

Janaka's Lineage

Nimi

Mithi

Udāvasu

Nandivardhana

Sukētu

Dēvarāta

Bṛhadratha

Mahāveera

Sudhṛti

Dṛshtakētu

Haryaśva

Pratindhaka

Keertiratha

Dēvameeḍha

Vibudha

Maheedhraka

Keertirāta

Mahārōma

Svarṇarōma

Hrasvarōma

Janaka

Prologue

The story is told from the perspective of God who is the supreme ruler of the Universe where the Planet of Earth lies. He is the supreme ruler of this Planet and controls the events unfolding.

Cast of Characters

1. Lord Vishnu God and Narrator of the story
2. Ram Kumar: The Protagonist in the story
3. Bharath Kumar Ram's Brother from another mother
4. Laxman Kumar Ram's Second brother from another mother
5. Satrugna Kumar Ram's brother from another mother and sibling of Laxman.
6. Dasharatha Kumar Ram's father, 4th in Line in Kumar Dynasty
7. Kausalya Ram's mother and Dasharatha wife & Queen
8. Kaikeyi Dasharatha wife and Bharath's mother
9. Sumitra Dasharatha wife and Satrugna & Laxman's mother
10. Sita Ram's Wife
11. Urmila Laxman's wife
12. Mandavi Bharath's wife
13. Shrutakirit Satrugna wife
14. Ravan is the King of Island State Lanka
15. Mondadori Ravan's wife
16. Ishwaku Kumar is the first in the line of Dynasty
17. Aja and Indumathi parents of Dasharatha Grandparents of Rama

Part 1

Chapter 1

I am Vishnu the creator and preserver of this world. I have been living in the Milky way galaxy and I roam around on my Vimana called Garuda when I am on earth and roam the universe on Sheshnag which is my Ship. On this ship we went on search of Amrutha which enhances life, which brings immortality to our gods. I have around 16000 gods in my employ. I am the supreme ruler to these gods. My wife is Lakshmi who I found during the search for Amrutha. There are two rival parties in our employ of gods. One section is called Dev and another section is called Danavas or Rakshasas. There is always fierce fight between these two groups. I have created the Brahma with the Help of Shiva who is the destroyer to help in the creation of this world. The enmity between the two group has come forward at the time of distribution of the Amrutha to the Gods.

The Devas cornered the major share of the Amrutha. The first fight between them started for Amrutha. Which went on for eons and eons. This story starts at the time of great flood of the world which is called Pralayam. It was some thirteen thousand years ago. I informed Vaivasvata Manu or just Manu to save the earth of the impending destruction of the world caused by the flooding of water. He build a great ship to save the mankind and I helped him steering the ship as fish steers in the water. When the water receded, I helped him bring the land to cultivable state. I told him the way mankind to live so these kind of Pralayams can be avoided. He has put those in a book form called Manusmrithi. It is the law of the land after reclamation of the land after the great flood. It is the dharma shastra of the land later known as Bharath Khand or Indian sub-continent.

His great great grandson is King Dasharatha. Their country is known as Kosala and Ayodya is the capital city. Ayodya is 60 miles in length and 36 miles in width. His first wife is Kausalya also the queen of his throne. His second wife Kaikeyi is his advisor, and his third wife is Sumitra.

He has eight ministers to advice on his day to day administration and management of his country.

Their names are: Dṛṣṭi, Jayanta, Vijaya, Siddhārtha, Artha Sādhaka, Aśoka, Mantrapāla and Sumantra. Each minister has separate portfolios allotted to them.

He has two Rishis for giving advices on Scientific matters. They are Vasishṭha and Vāmadēva. Vashishtha being their chief scientist.

Dasharatha has a great army in the whole of Bharath sub-continent.

Even after marrying three women he could not get a child from either of them.

So, he called his ministers and Rishis and asked for their advice. on their advice he decided to perform Putrakameshti Yagna. The work behind the yajnas is left to the scientist Rishis. There is a process unknown to the common people then is the DNA extraction and DNA splicing. Ṛṣyaśrṅga is the Rishi who alone can perform this process. In the future what is known as artificial insemination combined with DNA splicing can only be performed by this Rishi. I as the Lord of the world has lent my DNA to be used in the Yagna. You may ask why they need my DNA to perform this Yagna?

The story is that Ravana is the lord of the Danavas. He is troubling Devas to the extent of removing them from their positions and occupying their lands. He has taken over the administration from Kubera who is the treasurer to the Danavas. With no money to run the Lords country the Devas approached Brahma. Who said Ravana had obtained some powers through the performance of Yagna or experiments and he is invincible by anyone except certain people. So, on the advice of Brahma they have approached me and I promised them I will help in creation of such a person who can defeat Ravana.

So, by the process of artificial insemination with the help of DNA extraction and DNA splicing they performed the yagna and impregnated Dasharatha's wives. His eldest wife received my DNA and born a son Named Ram. His second wife born Bharath on the second day and his third wife due to double DNA insertion gave birth to twins, named Laxman and Shatagni. They were given these names by Vashista on the 11day of their birth.

I have asked the Devas to create a mighty army called Vanaras. Who are created from the DNA of primitive people living in the forests of South India. Specially for fighting the Dharma Yudha. Each leader of the tribe were given special powers. They could fly, they could change their beings like an Ishtadhari or shape shifter, who can change their bodies, looks, size, etc.

Now about the children of Dasharatha, as the children of the King they were taught all the Shastras and all kinds of fighting. Each one is a Valor himself. Laxman became close to Rama during his childhood and used to follow him everywhere. He became Rama's shadow. Likewise Satrugna got attached to Bharath and would follow him everywhere.

Chapter 2

Dasharatha was pondering with his ministers about their marriage. As they were become young man, they were about to reach the age of 16. He wants them to be married and bring daughter-in-law's to the Kingdom and he could pass on the throne to Rama and take retirement from the daily chores of King.

Then unexpectedly Rishi Viswamitra arrived to the palace. He demanded he would like to see the King immediately. The guards went by running to inform the King. The king went to the great Rishi welcomed him as per protocol. They all came and sat on the meeting room.

Dasharatha asked Rishi Viswamitra, what I can I do for you, my lord. Rishi asked Dasharatha to send his son Rama along with him to protect his Yagna. As two Rakshasas are destroying my Yagna. They are Mareecha and Subahu. I will make Rama as a great warrior among men. Hearing this Dasharatha almost jumped out of his chair and said he is not even sixteen, how he can take care of well learned Rakshasas? I will send my troops to help you, please spare Rama from this ordeal. If you want I will come myself to fight the Rakshasas. He is young. He is not yet fully trained. He is not suave enough to gauge the enemy. Nor is he a seasoned warrior. Nor is his quiver stocked well yet. He is certainly not a match for the Rakshasas who are known for their trickery in the battle field. I had him at this advanced age.

Viswamitra heard him and said There is a Rakshasa by name of Ravana from the Pulastya lineage. He is mighty strong and mightily valiant. He, along with all his lieutenants, is menacing around all worlds with impunity because of the boons given to him earlier by Brahma. He doesn't involve himself directly he sends his Rakshasas to spoil the Yagnas. After interference from Rishi Vashista, Dasharatha agreed to send Rama with Rishi Viswamitra.

Viswamitra took Rama and Lakshmana to the river front of Sarayu and taught them the Knowledge of the world. Then they slept on the grass on the riverfront, which was a new experience for them.

After getting up and performing oblations they travelled further and crossed the river and reached a forest. Then Rishi Viswamitra told them the story of the forest. There is a Yakshini by name of Tāṭaka, she is the wife of Sunda and had a son named Māreeca and they have taken procession of this forest and they won't let any one pass through the forest. They slept at the edge of the forest and wake up and passes on many ashtras or weapons to Rama. Then he passes on the anti

weapons to him. When Rama enquired him how to contain the weapons, the Rishi passed him remedial weapons too.

Rishi then tells the story of Vamana.

Rama and Lakshmana stand protection to the Yagnam performed by the Rishi for six days and six nights. On the seventh day the brothers of Māreeca and Subāhu with their army came to destroy the Yagnam. Rama using a weapon sends Māreeca into the sea. Kills Subāhu and then kills his army. And Rishi Vishwamitra could complete the Yagnam successfully. It is said that these Yagnam bring peace and prosperity to the region. Why a region filled with forest require peace and prosperity is not explained. Two things can possible, they are doing mining and want remove the after effects of the mining or indeed they are mining radioactive material either for weapons or for fuel. They must be purifying the atmosphere with these Yagnam. Otherwise there is no need for them to take these Yagnam so seriously. Now the point is why Rakshasas want to destroy their Yagnam. They want to them to continue their activities in the region. They don't want them to acquire the radio active materials. Which can be used in weapons and as a fuel. We all know Ravana has a helicopter named Pushpak Vimana, which he acquired from Kubera, gods treasurer. Where did he get his fuel for that if they were not mining? From the story it seems Ravana and his army were doing the mining in the area and must have cordoned off the land. When the mining completed the land must be filled with radioactive material, Rishi wants to clean it and make the area habitable or at least people can go through the area without falling sick.

After successfully completing the Yagnam they headed over to Mithila where King Janaka was performing a Yagnam. On the way Rishi tells them many stories, and he tells Rama about a Bow which could not be strung by anyone. They take permission from King Janaka to see the bow which was presented to King Janaka's ancestor Devarata for safe keeping. When King Janaka was tilling the land Sita emerged from the land and from then on she was being raised as my daughter.

The bow was brought to their presence by 5000 men and Rama takes permission from the King Janaka opens the lid and touches the bow in the center. What is the speciality of the bow which can't be moved by a few people. It must be having a dead weight and it might be responding to certain DNA. It is supposed to be Lord Vishnu's bow which was used in a war. It might be made to respond to his DNA and Rama being the avatar of Lord Vishnu, he might have got his DNA. Here there are some stories where Sita also could move the stand on which it was placed, but no where mentioned that she could lift it. One way the writer wants us to think Sita was the reincarnation of Lakshmi, Lord Vishnu's wife. So it would

react to her touch. Maybe those writers want to show male chauvinism by not telling us she could lift the bow.

Lord Rama lifts the bow easily and strings it to the maximum possible and breaks it in half. Then King Janaka declares that he would offer his daughter Seetha in marriage to Rama for his valiant effort. Rishi Viswamitra asks King Janaka to send message to Rama's father King Dasharatha. King Janaka send messengers to Ayodya to inform of Rama's marriage. They reach Ayodya and inform King Dasharatha of the intention of King Janaka giving his daughter Seetha to Rama in marriage. They left for Mithila and reach the city of Mithila.

Ram married Seetha, Lakshmana married Urmila, Bharata marries Mandavi, and Satrughna marries Srutakeerti.

After the marriage they take the gifts given by King Janaka and leave for Ayodya. On the way they are met by Parashurama who challenges Rama to string the bow and mount an arrow. Rama does so effortlessly and takes away the privileges of the Parashurama by ordering him not to touch the bow again, then Parashurama leaves for his abode in the Himalayas to regroup his powers.

Now they come back to the Ayodya and start living with their wives in the Palace.

Chapter 3

As his uncle was asking for Bharath King Dasharatha send him to his maternal uncle's kingdom.

Dasharatha contemplates to pass on the Kingdom to Rama and with consultation with his Ministers and consultant Rishis fixes a date for his coronation as crown prince, which means he is next in line to become the king.

Now according to the birth of children Rama is born first and Bharath born second, then Lakshmana and Satrugna. As per the rules of the Kingdom in those days the Eldest son should automatically become next in line of throne. Now what is Bharath's mother Kaikeyi argument is that Rama being born of dark color, the color of Vishnu, is not born to Dasharatha and is not entitled to the throne. So what does she do, with consultation with her well-wishers, she uses cunningness and some kind of subterfuge makes Rama guilty of some kind of crime against the Kingdom for which punishment of 14 years of hard labour in the forest. What could be the hard labour, could it be mining which is being done secretly? Here she used his colour against him to send him to forest for 14 years. Being his wife, Sita accompanied him and Lakshmana was his dear brother, who would not keep far for a long time also went along with him. Sita went along with him as a princess and Lakshmana as a Prince. Only Rama being the one who is punished went as an ordinary citizen. They went over to the forest and started their long 14 years journey. Ram and Laxman would go to the mining area and do the mining and then process the materials with the help of Rishis stationed there. One of the items they were mining is Nuclear Radio active materials which are being used as rocket fuel. What is the effects of mining radio active materials is that the whole area is being positioned by mining. To counter that environment pollution, they would perform certain Yagnam to clear the pollution. Ravan's army is sent to spoil their Yagnam by hook or by crook and they could not continue the Yagnam. The main work of Ram and Lakshman is to save the Yagnas being spoil by the Ravan's Army. With their highly sophisticated weapons and warfare learned from Rishi Vishwamitra, they could thwart their advances. When Laxman finds Surpanaka spying on the mining, she disfigures and leaves her with a warning never come back. Surpanaka is step sister to Ravana and Ravana himself come to check what is going on. He drops a bomb on the processing plant early in the morning when no one was present in the plant. Ram is already watching over the area. Hearing that Lakshmana goes to check the status wearing protective gear. Before going, he instructs Sita not to venture into the blast zone as it could be radioactive, and draws a line which should not be crossed, else radioactive winds might hit. Sita

looks at Laxman going into the bombed area and she finds one young deer going into the blast area. To stop that she enters the blast area and becomes unconscious.

The abduction of Sita: Sita and Laxman sit in their abode. Rama went to check something in their Lab. There is a big boom in the air. Their house is built outside the blast zone. Laxman shows her the boundary which should not be crossed and wears the protective gear and goes towards the site he hears the sound coming from. Sita looks at the deer she raises and finds one young deer going towards the blast zone. She goes to stop her and she is hit by the radiation and she loses consciousness. Ravana was in the area, as he is responsible for the blast, checking the activities of Ram and the Rishis. Ravana who is making a round of the blast zone. He comes upon Sita in an unconscious state. He orders his men to pick her up and put her in his helicopter and flies away, knowing he had found his secrets revealer. Now finding her wearing gold, he orders his men to remove the gold ornaments as they are radioactive. They remove them and throw them down into the valley. Which was picked up by Sugriva's army who were hiding in the forests.

When Rama and Lakshmana return they find the hut empty and Sita was nowhere to be found. They search the surrounding areas and find Jatayuvu near the site where Sita was abducted. He was hit by the radiation and he had seen she was abducted by Ravana in his helicopter. He indicated the general direction the helicopter flew away. Now Rama and Lakshmana go in the direction indicated by Jatayuvu to find Sita.

On the way they find Sugriva's army and they show them the ornaments thrown by Ravana's army. They recognize them as the ornaments worn by Sita and they made a pact to help each other. Rama kills Vali and reinstates Sugriva as the king of the jungle and Sugriva sends his army in search of Sita's whereabouts.

Chapter 4

In the meanwhile, Ravana keeps Sita in Ashoka van, where she would get required air and gets her treated by his doctors. He puts some of his women army personal to interrogate Sita to find what were they doing in the forest. Sita was adamant and does not disclose anything. At this juncture, Hanuman finds her and gives her the ring of Ram and she gives him her hair clip as sign of her. She tells him she can't go with him at present time as her treatment is not complete and she can't travel that long distance. Hanuman goes back and informs Rama about finding Sita. They came back and using the technique only known to the devas, builds a bridge with light weight stones possibly belongs to the sea. They cross over and asks Ravana to send Sita back, but he refuses saying to that you have left her to die and you don't have any right over her. He wanted to gain time as Sita's treatment nearing completion and he could do vigorous interrogation of her. Ravana is adamant in his behaviour and his whole family is killed in the war that ensued. Now Rama's army has surrounded the Lanka and did not let them get any outside help. By throttling them from getting any medical help, all of the Ravan's army is destroyed and at last Rama kills Ravana with the knowledge he acquired from me to kill him. They perform a test to check the radioactive sickness of Sita and they return to Ayodya as their 14 years of punishment completes.

Chapter 5

Now the throne was returned to Rama and he becomes king of Kosala and Sita becomes queen. Subsequently she becomes pregnant with twins. Now being concerned about her well being as she has suffered radiation and being with twins, doctors advise him to send to ashram which are like labs with advanced equipment to look after Sita. She was taken there by Lakshmana and puts her in care of Valmiki. He did not abandon her as was claimed, he had taken full interest in her life events. The birth of Luv and Kush was known to Ram, but Sita was dead in child birth. He did not let his kingdom know of that had her secretly cremated. He let his children to be raised there until they were approved to go into the people.

Epilogue

Please note this is the story in brief and I would like to see the peoples reaction for the theories put up in this. There are lot of hidden things on these stories, may the people first translated them did not know exactly what they are reading. Lots of things are lost due to the passage of time. Those know only of bow and arrow, so they tried to put the arsenal of weapons into the framework of bow and arrow. The names given to the weapons indicate the potent of the weapons. What weapons is know by the modern science was known to them at that time. Missiles and anti-missiles were mentioned in the Ramayana. Maybe rocket launchers and what has been developed in recent times were present then.