

Grace of Sri Rama

Muthyala Ramakrishna Rao

Abstract- Grace of Sri Rama " (Sri Ramabdh Shukti mani) which comprises , Sri meaning goddess Lakshmi (Universal power) born as Sita with the former originating from the sea and the latter being born in the earth , Rama combining in the Himself the vital seeds of Shiva and Vishnu, *Abdhi* meaning the ocean and *Shuktimani* which means pearl . So it can be understood that when we chum the Ocean of the Ramayana , we will find two pearls , one being the great Sethu (the great bridge) and the other Lankanagara (city of Lanka), both of which had been constructed on the Ocean . Vishwakarma (the divine arctic) , the divine sculptor under instruction from Brahma , the creator has constructed the city of Lanka as residence of the Shiva , a God in the trinity . In the same way the illustrations king in the Hindu legends "Nala born off the vital elements of Vishwakarma constructed the great Sethu , Varadhi (the great bridge) across the Ocean in compliance with Rama's instructions. Both the Lanka city and the great Sethu are water related constructions as both were built on the sea . Sethu as well as Lanka being the two ornamental pearls of the " Ramayana " , an attempt is made in book both through research and through consultation of the ancient works to enlightens the rulers on these two aspects.

The two being dazzling pearls , the book whose theme revolved round them , it is hoped will shine like a chain of gems adorning Lord Sri Rama shedding the light of numerous suns, in turn reflecting the light on us making our lives purposeful . It is my conviction that every fact found in the book is in harmony with Science our Indian culture .

I. INTRODUCTION

GRACE OF SREE RAMA [SRI RAMABDHI SHUKTIMANI] is a research oriented work . Hindu legends , Mythologies , ancient history the Surya theory and modern Science have all gone into the making of the book . To know something about the Sethu (great bridge) and "Lanka Nagara " (The city of Lanka) that are described in Srimadramayana , it is necessary for us to know certain related facts . Therefore in the book there are 14 aspects which are described below. every aspect is based on spiritually as well as modern scientific knowledge . The facts described "Ramayana" are in hormone with the present. every branch of Science is latently linked to the Ramayana . The book aims at establishing in which island, the "Bharata Varsha "(The land of Bharata) is located, how our country has come to be known as "Bharatha Khanda " (continent of Bharata and Bharatha Varsha, the land of Bharatha) and the names of islands, separated from our country . Every fact in the book has its reference to other standard mythological works. The book puts forte information about the yojana units of measurements as found in the "Surya theory " providing its calculation as per the present unit of measuring distance. The Lankanagara of Ravana and the present Sri Lanka both of which were separated from India are two distant islands and are not one and the same.

There is a description of only one islands Lankanagara in the period of Rama found in the Ramayana . On account of geographical change 90% of the land Lankanagara got submerged into the sea, and the remaining 10% of the land not merged into the Simhala island. With the result the people of the present Sri Lanka say that their land (Sri Lanka) abounds in the remnants of Ramayana there by implying that the Lanka of the Ramayana is nothing else but their own land , with 90 % of the great Sethu having submerged in the Sea, the remaining part is seen at present between "Danushkoti " (In India) and Thalimannar (in Sri Lanka) . It is thought the remaining part of the great Sethu also may move to the North eastern side . one account of the geographical movement in due course . All this information is shown with pictures , in the book . Details are given with regard to the emperors and the kings who ruled our country in the past along with the presidents, prime ministers and the governors of our state in the modern period and soon . The book also aims at establishing the fact that , on the basis of " Srimadramayana" and other standard works as well as the "Bhagavatha "and various mythologies . Lankanagara of Ravana and simhala (the present Sri Lanka) are two separate entities and that the Sethu (the great bridge) had not been constructed between "Rameshwaram" (in India) and Sri Lanka as universally believed .

II. GEOLOGICAL CONDITION

Man enters the lap of the earth the moment he gets out of his mother's womb . the earth remains his shelter as long as he lives. God has arranged for his substance even before he is born. So the geographical condition is considered the first stage in man's odyssey .

2. Biological condition : The earth is the base for man to make a steady growth . there are 84 millions spices of animals on the earth as per Vedas as well as science . Some animals have become extinct both on account of the vagaries of nature , and change in the geological conditions . certain animals are seen through the microscope and some not visible even through the microscope . Man takes birth and receives fruits of the deeds of his previous births . This is known as " The Law of Karma " . Also the creation of universe by Brahma is sufficiently dealt with . The biological condition regarded the second state as man's stay changes from his mother's womb to the earth .

3. Chronological condition : It is related to both the above conditions . time is a measuring rod to record the changes on the earth , and the development of man . The wheel of time rotates eternally . All the incarnations , the time of Brahma (The Creation) and the age of mankind spreading across the enormous gamut of time tables. Time is a base for geological as well as biological transformation . So it is termed the third condition .

4. Astrological picture : It is related to time . the positions of the planets , stars and their movements with the passage of times brings about changes in human beings , as well as on the earth .

So changes in time can be known on the basis of the movement of the stars and the planets . Therefore the astrological condition is dealt with in the fourth chapter after that dealing with time .

5. The Yojana theory (Vedic unit of measuring distance) : The distance between the earth and heavenly bodies (Planets and stars) and distance of them from the earth on account of their movement was measured in times of "Yojanas" in the ancient times. Accordingly in the Ramayana also distance was measured by Yojanas . Later the conversion of yojanas into miles came to be made .

6. Journey of Rama : This is linked to all the preceding five aspect having been born on the earth , Sri Rama walked on foot across the length and breadth of country (India) and the distance covered by Him has been measured by Yojanas . So this chapter becomes the eight one in the book .

7. Lineage of Rulers : The chapter gives an account of the names of the kings of the Surya and Chandra dynasties and their respective tenures . Fitting it is included in the seventh section.

8. The picture of the Sethu , Varadhi (The great bridge) : This parts gives an insight into the way Rama undertook a hectic journey on foot to the Southern tip of the country and the way he got the endless bridge (The great Sethu or Varadhi) constructed across the Southern Ocean to reach the city of Lanka . The great Sethu was constructed with trees and rocks . Which consists of nature's bounty . The length and width of the bridge was calculated in yojana units in the Ramayana . he section also throws light on the changes that the great Sethu underwent . Owing to the vagaries of nature . So the chapter becomes eighth in the order .

9. A view of the city of Lanka : This chapter is a sequel to the preceding three chapter. In this book " Grace of Sri Rama " (Sri Ramabdhhi Shuktimani) the 8th, 9th chapters assumed a lot of importance . The city of Lanka underwent transformation from its geological condition on account of the movement of earth > The way it lost its original state and assumed a new state is explained from the angle of modern Science .

10. Research aspect : All the things discussed including different conditions and their changes are explained from the point of view of the legend as well as modern Science in this section . The situation regarding the great section, the city of Lanka and the Simhala Island along with changes in nature are elaborated in the section which logical occupies the tenth place in the order .

11. Indian cultural Scenario: The part explains hoe our people even today are following such ancient Indian culture as seen in our mythologies and legends . Even the historians of other countries have written books glorifying our culture > So it is included the eleventh section .

12. Bibliographical details : The section provides information regarding the books in English and Telugu from which data has been collected for writing the book . So it occupies the 12th place in the sequence .

13. Lineage of the author : This chapter given an account of the heredity of the author who has under taken the uphill task of writing a research oriented book based on Ramayana with an aim of showing the athletic picture of the great Sethu or Varadhi (bridge), Lankanagara , Simhala, island etc. by patiently and perseverant gathering information from various southern

mythology legendary and Scientific . So naturally it has becomes the penultimate section.

14. Graphic representation : This section gives pictorial description of certain important things mentioned in the chapters 1 to 11 . The last section , therefore appears to be the fitting conclusion of the treatise .

Note : it is hoped that dissertation written on the basis of Indian mythologies . legends and modern Science to establish the athletic facts and universal values associated with the Ramayana will absorb the attention of the Ramayana enthusiasts .

Hindu religion's text the Valmiki Ramayana . I have to say that it was one of the most tiring and stressful, but a we some experiences that I've had so far as a religion major.

I am interested in religion and gender ,and the submit paper that I presented dealt with these to topics; but this belong post needs a trigger warning because in my paper. I explored Hindu religion tax, the Valmiki Ramayana concepts about important issue of Sethu and Lanka . This papers specifically ancient history and Surya Siddhanta topics to collation Lanka and Sethu , Lanka not a Sri Lanka (Sinhala, Ceylon) , these are two islands to separate from India sub-continental .

The Hindu religious text. The Valmiki Ramayana was significant ni my research , because there is a present evidence in India . There are so many evidences their Ayodhya, Mithila , Janakapuram (one of the parliamentary constancy in Nepal) Chitrakoot (one of the district in Uttarpradesh), Parnashala (Bank of Godavari in Khamamm district), Kishkinda (Hampi) , Being that the Ramayana is a historical and culturally, influential text. I used it as a touchstone to talk about ancient Ramayana and Sethu and Lanka. This may be simple, but I argued that texts are interpreted and used in many ways, and two of the ways in which the Ramayana seems to be used is to structure system of Sethu and Lanka.

The "Grace of Sri Rama " research project started since 10 years , actual Ramayana searching to find out Sethu which place constriction two mountains in between "Mahendra giri to Suveladri mountain (Mahendragiri was Indian western Ghats to covered south edging point of Kanyakumari) and Suveladri mountains to covered in Lanka Nagara North side , but it is sink in Southern Ocean).

The Valmiki Ramayana to describe only Lanka Nagara ,,but not mentioned single word of Simhala or Sri Lanka .

Lanka Nagara describe in Surya Siddhantha , and Sri Kota Venkatachalam describe Lanka Nagar with image in " Brahma Srushti Vignanam " in the chapter of "Bhugolama ".The Surya Siddhanta first time describe God of architect Vishwakarama.

This project started out as an belong assignment for Hindu tradition religion book of Ramayana (it is not a religion book , it is how to living different types of in societies and The man becoming a God) religion class with principal Sri Hanmanta Rao he was working College principal and his qualification of M.A (Telugu), M.A (Sanskrit), M.A(English) now he was doing PhD in English language) . He was helped me and also Grace of Sri Rama book was translated .

My papers submission to conference or Research instruction of regional language , but to give a paper on my own research, that I was completely interested in, was both absolutely nerve , wracking and fulfilling for me, there was way in which I had this

knowledge that it was presenting that I was seeing in the Valmiki Ramayana and other reference books Indian mythological and modern science.

so with that said . I think deserves a lot of the credit my success, at least during the two points in . I was imaging things so hugely out of proportion to the point that when I got these things seemed much hard working done in this project.

III. EQUATION

Surya Siddhanta mentioned unites of distance Yojana converted to Miles and Kilometres.

1.Verse: 1.59 of the Surya Siddhānta gives the diameter of the Earth as 1600 *yojanas*. Geometry of the Great Pyramid

Height of the Great Pyramid = 147.6505019m

Circumference of the Circle A = 147.6505019m²

d = 46.99865415m

Area of the Circle A = 1734.843719 m² = Area of the Square BC = 41.65145518m

Width of the Pyramid's King Chamber = 206.0658189 inches = 10 Royal cubits = 5.2340718 m

C = 41.65145518m

41.65145518 : 5.2340718 = 7.957753881

Verse: 1.59 of the Surya Siddhānta gives the diameter of the Earth as 1600 *yojanas*:

1600 · 7.957753881 = 12,732.40621 = in kilometres

It's the average diameter of the Earth.

12,732.40621 · 3.14159 = 40,000 = in kilometres it's the average circumference of the Earth

40,000 : 7.957753881 = 5026.543997 *yojanas*.

Conclusion: *yojana* = 7.957753881 km = 4.944719017 miles

One *yojana* = 7.957753881 (km) = C

2. As per Ramayana which measurements to equal of modern science As per Ramayana :

as per Surya Siddhanta rulers one *yojana* to converted in to Miles

1. Mahendra mountains (India) and southern Ocean melted place (Kanyakumari) to

Lankanagara (upper side of equator) Northern side Suveladr mountains in between distance 495.50 miles .

2. Lankanagara to Pushpitaka mountain in between distance = 650 miles

3. Pushpitaka mountain to Suryagiri in between distance = 677.50 miles

4. Surayagiri to Vaidhyuta giri in between distance = 600 miles

5. Vaidhyuta giri to Kunjara mountains in between distance = 400 miles

6. Kunjara mountain to Vrushabha mountain in between distance = 1400 miles

7. Vrushabha mountains to Chandana vana in between distance = 1200 miles

8. Chandana Vana to Badamukha mountains in between distance = 1328 miles.

∴ Kanyakumari to Badamukha mountains in between = 6,750 miles

494.50 + 650 + 677.50 + 600 + 400 + 1400 + 1200 + 1328 = 6750 miles

As per modern science to measurement from Kanyakumari to South equator and South pole

Kanyakumari to South equator in between distance = 561.098 miles

Kanyakumari to South pole in between distance = 6776.0529 miles

The difference Ramayana measurements and Modern Science measurement:

6776.0529 - 6750 = 26.0529 miles .

Conclusion : It is small difference from Indian Mythology and Modern Science + 26.0529 miles.

describe in Ramayana places and distance to known truth with modern Science .

IV. CONCLUSION

There is a description of only one islands Lankanagara in the period of Rama found in the Ramayana . On account of geographical change 90% of the land *Lankanagara* got submerged into the sea, and the remaining 10% of the land not merged into the *Simhala* island. With the result the people of the present Sri Lanka say that their land (Sri Lanka) abounds in the remnants of Ramayana there by implying that the Lanka of the Ramayana is nothing else but their own land , with 90 % of the great Sethu having submerged in the Sea, the remaining part is seen at present between "*Danushkoti* " (In India) and "*Thalimannar*" (in Sri Lanka) . It is thought the remaining part of the great Sethu also may move to the North eastern side . one account of the geographical movement in due course . All this information is shown with pictures , in the book . Details are given with regard to the emperors and the kings who ruled our country in the past along with the presidents, prime ministers and the governors of our state in the modern period and soon . The book also aims at establishing the fact that , on the basis of "*Srimadramayana*" and other standard works as well as the "*Bhagavatha* " and various mythologies . *Lankanagara of Ravana* and *Simhala* (the present Sri Lanka) are two separate entities and that the Sethu (the great bridge) had not been constructed between "*Rameshwaram*" (in India) and Sri Lanka as universally believed .

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It is to be seen that the first 4 chapters of the book deal with the journey of man from his birth . 5th ,6th and 7th chapters throw light on the glory . 8th,9th and 10th chapters speak of the changes resulting from the vagaries of nature , Again chapters from one to eleven open the door to our Indian culture and chapter eleven contains information about the book consulted for the required information for the preparation of the books.

In terms of viewing myself as a future academic I have thought about the ways in which re-work this research . Ideally , I would like to narrow my research down to a more specific time frame . Right now, partition of India is the historical context that I have in mind. In this context I would like to took comparatively the motives and dynamic behind this project. I hope to find an answer to at least part of this question, as I continue to do work on this project in the future .

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AUTHORS

First Author – Muthyala Ramakrishna Rao. Address: 10-2-289/108 , Flat no 302, Saivihar Apartment, Shantinagar Colony, Hyderabad-500028, Telangana : State, India.
Cell No 9866420245, email: ramam999@gmail.com,
www.graceofsreerama.org