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Grace of Sri Rama: Sri Ramabdhi Shuktimani

Muthyala Ramakrishna Rao
Saivihar Apartment Shanti Nagar Colony, Hyderabad, Telangana State, INDIA

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Abstract

The facts explained in Ramayana are linked to the present day. The book explains how, as per past history, our country evolved into Bharata khanda and Bharata Varsha and in which island and yet which direction this Bharata Varsha is situated from our country. Among the islands separated from our country (India), the Lankanagara of Ravana and the Simhala (SriLanka) are two separate islands. Rate for stalactite growth have been measured. In Carlsbad the average growth rate is about 10cm/1000 years. Infect the total biomass of the plant (all plant and animal matter) is roughly only 0.00000003% of the total mass of the earth. Map-1Journey of Lord Sri Rama, Table-I Sea level increase chart and Table no II Sea level details of Treta-Yuga.

Keywords: Grace of Sri Rama, Lanka (not a Sri Lanka), Yojana (Surya Siddhanta measurements), Great of Pyramid, Sea-level, Rotational, Coral growth, Gravity, Mass of the Earth.

Introduction

"Grace of Sri Rama" 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 which purports to establish the long debated fact that the Lanka of Ravana and Simhala (Sri Lanka) are two distinct islands and not one and the same and that the Sethu (the great bridge) had not been constructed between Rameshwaram (in India) and Sri Lanka as universally believed. The actual fact that can be deduced from the Ramayana with regard to the location of the Sethu is that it was constructed at the southern tip of Bharathavarsha and the actual place where the Sethu lay was the one where Mahindra Mountain touches the Southern ocean. To be clearer, the Sethu was built between Mahindra and Suveladri mountains. The length of the bridge was 795.7753881 kms or 494.4719017 miles long and 79.57753881 kms or 49.44719017 miles wide[1].

To know more about the Sethu and Lankanagara (City of Lanka) that are described in Srimadramayana, it is necessary to know certain related facts. Therefore, in the book there are 14 aspects that are elaborated with geographical and mythological evidences. Every aspect is based on spirituality as well as modern scientific knowledge. In addition, the book aims at establishing in which island the Bharathavarsha (the land of Bharatha) is located, how our country has come to be known as Bharatha Khanda (Continent of Bharatha), the names of islands separated from our country and so on. Every fact in the book has its reference to standard mythological works. The book puts forth information about the yojana units of Measurement (ancient way of measuring) as found in Surya theory with conversion into current units of measurement (kms/miles).
*1 yojana= 7.95 kms/4.94 miles

Lankanagara as it existed in the period of Rama is described in the Ramayana. On account of geographical changes 90% of land of Lankanagara submerged in the sea and the remaining 10% of the land got 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 thereby claiming 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 Dhanushkoti (in India) and Thalaimannar (in Sri Lanka). It is thought that the remaining part of the great Sethu also may move to the North-eastern side on account of geographical movement in due course. All this information is shown with pictures in the book.

With regard to other important things related to the Ramayana, details are given of the emperors and kings of Surya dynasty who ruled our country before and after Sri Rama. Besides throwing light on Lankanagara, Simhala and Sethu, the book discusses various useful facts, mythological, geographical and scientific, that are related to Ramayana. On account of the exigencies of time, they cannot be included in the present paper[2].

Coming to the title Sri Ramabdhi Shuktimani (Grace of Sri Rama) which comprises "Sri" meaning Goddess Lakshmi (the Universal Power) born as Sita with the former originating in the sea and the latter being born in the earth, "Rama" combining in 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 churn 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 sculptor, under an instruction from Brahma the creator, constructed the city

of Lanka as the residence of Shiva, a God in the trinity. In the same way an illustrious king in the Hindu legends, *Nala* born off the vital elements of Vishwakarma, constructed the great Sethu across the ocean in compliance with Rama's instructions. Both Lanka city and the great Sethu are water related constructions as both were built on the sea. Sethu and Lanka, being the two ornamental pearls of Ramayana an attempt is made in the book through research as well as through consultation of ancient works to enlighten the readers on these two aspects. The two, being dazzling pearls, the book whose theme revolves 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 life purposeful.

This is why the book is entitled *Sri Ramabdhi Shukthimani*. Every aspect in it is an essence of Science and Indian culture. So the book synthesises *Indian Mythology* and *modern Science.* It deals with fourteen aspects.

Aspects of Indian Mythological and modern science

Geological Condition, Bilogical Condition, Chronological condition, Astrological condition, The Yojana (The Vedic unit of measuring the distance) theory, Journey of Rama, Lineage of Rulers in India, The picture of Sethu, A view of the city of Lanka, Research aspect, Indian cultural scenario, Bibilographical details, Lineage of the author, Graphic representation.

Geological condition: Man enters the lap of the earth the moment he gets out for 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.

Biological condition: The earth is the base for man to make a steady growth. There are 84 million 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.

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.

Astrological picture: It is related to time. The position 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[3].

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.

Journey of Rama: This is linked to all the preceding five aspects 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.

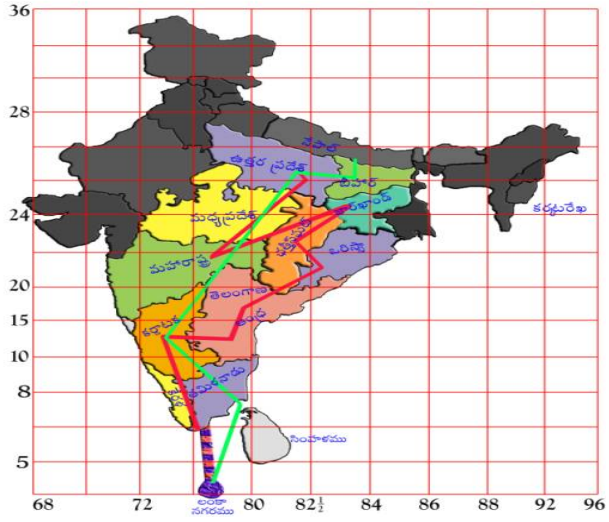

Figure-1
Journey of Lord Sri Rama walked from Ayodhya to Indian southern edge tip, Southern edge tip (Kanyakumari) to constriction of Sethu (the bridge) To Sveladri mountain (it is Northern side of Lanka)

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.

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. This 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.

A view of the city of Lanka: This chapter is a sequel to the preceding three chapters. In this book "*Grace of Sri Rama* "(Sri Ramabdhi 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Yojana: Surya Siddhanta and the Great Pyramid, By *Petko Nikolic Vidusa.*

The oldest Sanskrit astronomical texts to survive were written around 600 A.D. One of the most notable of these texts is the Surya Siddhanta survives in a much revised version. In1858 Ebenezer Burgess published an annotated English translation of this text, available now as Surya Siddhanta, a text-book of Hindu astronomy.

Surya (Sanskrit) the sun, its regent or informing divinity in the Vedas, Surya is the Sun-God. Surya presiding over the space of the solar system, the Mount Meru may actually refer to the "centre of the world". In Indian mythology Meru is a sacred mountain which is usually identified as the golden mountain, the great central mountain of the world and the naval of the earth.

Verse 1.59 of the Surya Siddhanta gives the diameter of the Earth as1600 yojanas. A yojanais a Vedic measure of distance used in ancient India The exact measurement is disputed amongst scholars with distances being given between 6 to15 km (4 and 9 miles), according to the Surya Siddhanta the diameter of the Earth is 1600 yojanas.

Verse 1.59 of the Surya Siddhanta gives the diameter of the Earth as1600 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 Siddhanta gives the diameter of the Earthas1600 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 yojana's.

Yojana=7.957753881km =4.944719017miles
1 yojana= 7.957753881 (km) =C
Area of the Square B =63.32584683=Area of the Circle Ad =8.979367488 Circumference of the Circle A = 28.20949111
28.20949111 · 3.14159= 88.62265518 = C
Geometry's source of the yojana C = 88.62265518
Area of the Square B =7853.975011(km²) =2500Pi = Area of the Circle Ad=100
Circumference of the Square A=314.159=100Pi

In Indian mythology Meru is a sacred mountain which is usually identified as the Golden Mountain, the great central mountain of the world and the naval of the Earth.

Finding: Yojana=7.957753881km =4.944719017miles: The Valmiki Ramayana mentioned in distance measurement to convert miles and kilometre as per Surya Siddhanta.

Table-1
Every year sea level increase Chart

21000years ago		120meters		
20000	II	117meters	Meters	sea level
19000	II	108meters	9meters	
17000	II	102meters	6meters	
16000	II	98meters	4meters	
15000	II	94meters	4meters	
14000	II	88meters	6meters	
13000	II	77meters	11meters	
12000	II	64meters	13meters	
12000	II	54meters	10meters	
11000	II	48meters	6meters	
10000	II	36meters	8meters	
9000	II	22meters	14meters	
8000	II	14meters	8meters	
7000	II	6meters	8meters	
6000	II	4meters	2meters	
5000	II	3meters	1meters	
4000	II	2meters	1meters	
3000	II	1. 4meters	0. 6meter	
2000	II	0. 7meter	0. 7meter	
1000	II	0. 3meter	0. 4meter	

Table-2
From 8100 BC to 5100 BC Treta-yuga the beginning, the middle season details of the sea level

8000in the yearsea level		14meters
7675	II	13meters
7750	II	12meters
7625	II	11 meters
7500	II	10meters
7375	II	0 9meters
7250	II	0 8meters
7125	II	0 7meters
7000	II	0 6meters
6000	II	0 4meters
5000	II	0 3meters

Findings: The period of in between 8100 BC to 5100 BC from 3000 years. The time is up to 3 m from sea level to 14. 3000 is the 11meter water level! Is an increase in the period Treta-yuga in the sea water level is increased to approximately 0.366 cm? During the period, the water level in the Treta is very low. Treta period of time, called the Silver Age!

In that period, the change in sea ice in the waters of the ocean, water vapour in the net

Sea water discharge temperature changes have happened in the past is due to the lower saw was the construction of Rama Sethu. Due to the lack of short sea, the Titanic was caused by the construction of the Southern Ocean is Rama Sethu.

Dwapara Yuga period from 5000 BC to 3000 BC in the middle of the years the sea level increase, 2-13 meters of water will rise up to the level nested.

Finding: Construction of the Southern Ocean is Rama Sethu. At the time sea level very decreases. After that Rama period completed at the time increase the sea level.

Rotational, decay of Earth and Coral growth bands

To be about 3-5 cm/ year because of gravitational coupling between the earth and moon, the rotation rate of the earth.
The fossil corrals have about 400 daily growth bands per year.
By Hayward 1987, pp5-96, and, pp. 147-148
Stalactite and flowstone growth rate,
Rate for stalactite growth have been measured. In Carlsbad the average growth rate is about 10cm/1000 years,
Estimated mass of the Oceans; =1.37×10^21 kg==1,370,000,000,000,000,000,000.
Estimated mass of the Atmosphere; =5.1×10^1018 kg==5,100,000,000,000,000,000.

That means there is about 250 times more mass of Ocean than Atmosphere, and remember the interface between the two is a very small portion of the two Gig tons of co² exchange between the two one a regular basis.

Gravity

At the equator this apparent gravity is 0.3% less than actual gravity.
Mass of the Earth is increased by 2% radius of the Earth is increased by 4% find the percentage changes in Gravity.
Formula used-g=Gm1, Gm2 divided by radius, x=radius, G=6.67×10^-11, along with the solution can get.
Tags-2 %, 4 %, changes, Earth, G, increased, Mass, percentage, radius.
The old g=GM (R^2)
The new g= (1.02)/ (1.04^2) (Gm.) (R^2)
New=g=0.9430 log g
G=Gm. /R^2
Let M2=New mass
R²=new radius
g²=New value of g
m²=M+2%, of M=1.02M
R²=R+4% of R=1.04R
g²=G*1.02M/ (1.04R)^2=1.02/1.04^GM/R^2
g²=1,02/1.04^2g=0.943g% change in g=100*(g2-g)/g=100*(0.943 g-g)/g=100*(0.943-1) =5.7
It is negative meaning that decreases=g=decreases by 5.7%
Increase in mass will increase of by 2%
Increase in radius will result in a *% decrease in g, because r is in denominator and is squared total change is approximately-6%.

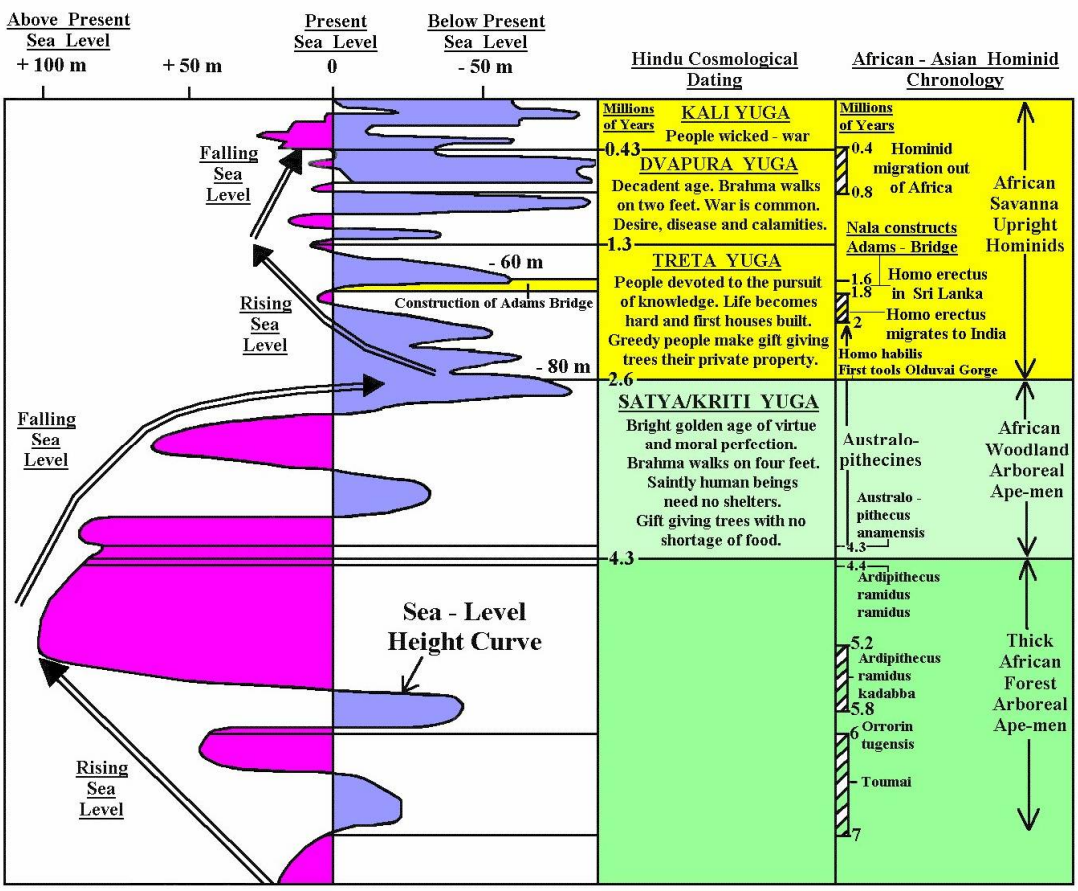

Figure-1

Late Miocene – Pleistocene sea level curve compared to Hindu cosmological dating and African Asian hominid chronology. Sea level cure form Eberli (2000). All other reference in the text

Conclusion

The worlds about three babies are born every second! About 90 million new peoples come in the world, every year. If an average baby weights about 6 pounds at birth, then we're looking at roughly, about 500,000,000 pounds of baby every tear, about the mass of 50,000 full grown elephants, still this two hundred million kilograms of new babies is only 0.000000000000004% of the total mass of the earth (6*10^24kg).infect the total biomass of the plant (all plant and animal matter) is roughly only 0.00000003% of the total mass of the earth (most of that biomass is in forests).

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