

## **Hanuman the Monkey God, an Archeological View**

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

The extant Sanskrit Ramayana was not the original. The original Valmiki Ramayana was composed by the Agni (DNA J2b) in a dialect of their Grandhika language called Valmiki. It was named after the dialect, not a Rishi. Rishi Valmiki was invented by the people who trashed the Valmiki Ramayana into the current Sanskrit Ramayana. They were unaware that Valmiki was a dialect.

Pali and Valmiki were two different dialects of the Grandhika language. Pali was the dialect in the Patna City (Bihar). Valmiki was the dialect in the Visakhapatnam City (AP). There were two different Ramayanas: (1) Pali Ramayana (Jataka 461), and (2) Valmiki Ramayana.

The J2b originally lived in the current submerged Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, 80,000 years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. Persian Gulf was a fertile valley.

The glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago. Persian Gulf was submerged. The J2b were forced to move to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. They lived along the Ken river for 20,000 years. Around 4,000 years ago, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years, and the Trikuta reservoirs dried out. The J2b were forced to move east to the Mahanadi river.

The migration from the Ken to Mahanadi was a treacherous journey of over 300 miles. It required meticulous planning and execution to move the population safely over several decades.

The J2b invented a series of folktales to cover the geography to make it easy to memorize the path. A collection of all the folktales was the cartographic map used for navigation. Their survival on the trek depended on the accuracy of the geometry.

Before the drought, there was a folktale called the Pali Ramayana. The exodus from the Ken to Mahanadi was appended to the Pali Ramayana. It was the same story with a different ending. Pali Ramayana with the exodus was the Valmiki Ramayana.

South Bactria (Avesta) were the DNA R1a1, a subgroup of the European R1. Europe was covered with glaciers. They evolved only after the glacial melt, from the Stone Age people. They moved south to Bactria to escape the global drought. They were in Bactria only 4,000 years ago.

Asura and Deva were rival gangs of Avesta that hated each other. The Zend Avesta was a sacred text of Asura. Deva were con artists. They vandalized the Zend to Vedas and invented fictional rituals called Yajna to rob Asura people. Asura banned Vedas, Yajna, and Deva in Avesta. The unethical and immoral Deva were expelled to Kashmir around 500 BCE, according to an Avesta inscription discovered in 1935. The social outcast refugee Deva in Kashmir named themselves as Brahmin.

The Greek (R1b) colonialists in Kashmir were con artists just like the Deva. They deliberately employed the unethical Deva, to resurrect the forbidden Avesta Vedas, to help them rob Hindu. The Greeks invented a new language called Sanskrit, to conceal the fact that Vedas were originally Avestan. Sanskrit was falsely promoted as a language of antiquity. The resurrected forbidden Avesta Vedas were promoted as Hindu Vedas of divine origin.

The Zend of Avesta was pure Avestan. Avestan was the language of the Deva refugees in Kashmir. Using scientific tools, we purged the Avestan from Sanskrit. What remained was pure Valmiki dialect of the J2b at the Mahanadi. It is obvious that Sanskrit was invented in Kashmir to vandalize the Valmiki Ramayana. All the Sanskrit literature was recent Greek financed fiction. Deva and Greeks were superb con artists. They deliberately and totally destroyed 60,000 years of Hindu cultures.

The verses of the Sanskrit Ramayana were composed in an ancient meter called Anustub. A statistical analysis of the Anustub verses revealed that there were only two distinctly different styles. Based on statistical tests, we separated the verses into two groups: (1) Hindu Ramayana, and (2) Brahmin Ramayana.

Culturally, the Hindu and Brahmin Ramayanas were the exact opposites. Hindu Ramayana reflected the now lost Hindu cultures. Brahmin Ramayana reflected the contemporary Iranian culture.

In the Hindu Ramayana, Hanuman was a human. In the Brahmin Ramayana, Human was a monkey. All the stories of divine birth of the monkey Hanuman and his supernatural powers were found only in the Brahmin Ramayana.

In the Hindu Ramayana, Hanuman was a friendly Mundari (O) who was familiar with the terrain. He helped the J2b navigate the wilderness.

Hanuman was a metaphor for not to give up hope in the face of obstacles in life, and to face challenges with courage. He was a source of inspiration.

The introduction of Hanuman, in the Hindu Ramayana, is presented below in its original form.

When Sugriva saw Rama approaching him, he was afraid that Vali might have sent him. Hanuman introduced himself to calm Sugriva.

ततः तु भय संत्रस्तम् वालि किल्बिष शङ्कितम् ।

उवाच हनुमान् वाक्यम् सुग्रीवम् वाक्य कोविदः ॥ ४-२-१३

ततः then, तु you, भय संत्रस्तम् shaken with fear, वालि किल्बिष शङ्कितम् suspecting that Vali might have sent Rama, उवाच spoke, हनुमान् Hanuman, वाक्यम् these words, सुग्रीवम् to Sugriva, वाक्य कोविदः Hanuman the eloquent in speech.

संभ्रमः त्यजताम् एष सर्वैः वालि कृते महान् ।

मलयोऽयम् गिरिवरो भयम् न इह अस्ति वालिनः ॥ ४-२-१४

संभ्रमः agitation, त्यजताम् give up, एषः this, सर्वैः all of you, वालि कृते due to Vali, महान् great, मलयोऽयम् गिरिवरो Malaya this great mountain, भयम् fear, न इह अस्ति not present here, वालिनः from Vali.

यस्मात् उद्विग्न चेताः त्वम् विद्रुतो हरिपुङ्गव ।

तम् क्रूर दर्शनम् क्रूरम् न इह पश्यामि वालिनम् ॥ ४-२-१५

यस्मात् due to whom, उद्विग्न चेताः frightened at heart, त्वम् yourself, विद्रुतो running, हरिपुङ्गव O the best chief, तम् him, क्रूर दर्शनम् cruel figure, क्रूरम् cruel one, न इह not here, पश्यामि, seen, वालिनम् Vali.

यस्मात् तव भयम् सौम्य पूर्वजात् पाप कर्मणः ।

स न इह वाली दुष्टात्मा न ते पश्यामि अहम् भयम् ॥ ४-२-१६

यस्मात् from whom, तव your, भयम् fear, सौम्य O good natured, पूर्वजात् from elder brother, पाप कर्मणः from the sinner, सः he, न इह not here, वाली Vali, दुष्टात्मा evil minded one, ते to you, न पश्यामि I do not see, अहम् I, भयम् fear.

अहो शाखा मृगत्वम् ते व्यक्तम् एव प्लवङ्गम् ।

लघु चित्ततया आत्मानम् न स्थापयसि यो मतौ ॥ ४-२-१७

अहो Oh, शाखा मृगत्वम् animal nature, ते to you, व्यक्तम् एव is very clear, प्लवङ्गम् like a monkey, लघु चित्ततया with low intellect, आत्मानम् oneself, न स्थापयसि cannot be steady, यो whoever, मतौ in mind.

बुद्धि विज्ञान संपन्न इङ्गितैः सर्वम् आचर ।

न हि अबुद्धिम् गतो राजा सर्व भूतानि शास्ति हि ॥ ४-२-१८

बुद्धि विज्ञान संपन्न one endowed with intelligence and knowledge, इङ्गितैः by gestures,  
सर्वम् everything, आचर you may do, न हि not, अबुद्धिम् lack of intellect , गतो reaches,  
राजा king, सर्व भूतानि of all beings, शास्ति हि can control.

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