

## **Hanuman the Monkey God**

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

Hanuman, the monkey from the Ramayana, occupies a special place in the Indian psyche. When one is in distress, he is the first one to be invoked.

Hanuman is a secular icon. He inspires everyone not to be discouraged, and face obstacles in life with courage.

The original story of the abduction of Sita and Hanuman helping Rama recover Sita, was developed around 2000 BCE, during the time of migration of Agni people to Kalinga. Hanuman was a part of the folklore. He was a trusted friend of the Agni people.

Introduction and development of the character shows the genius of Rishi Valmiki, the great Agni poet. Valmiki introduced Hanuman to the readers with Hanuman's words, that one has to be fearless and have courage to face adversity. The character was developed in the rest of the story to prove his words with deeds.

Hanuman symbolizes a positive attitude to achieve goals in life.

Hunuman is more than a god; a true friend; a friend in need.

There are two kinds of Gods: (1) Vedic-God, and (2) Robber-God.

Vedic-Gods were nature worship. They were friends of people. All the gods in the Rig Veda were deemed Kinsman, Father, Brother, and Friend. The latter-day ignorant migrant Persia Brahmin deliberately misinterpreted them as objects of worship, to market their own Robber-Gods.

**[01.164.46] 46 They call him Indra, Mitra, Varuna, Agni, and he is heavenly nobly-winged Garutman (Surya). To what is One, sages give many a title: they call it Agni, Yama, Matarisvan.**

**[10.007.3] 3 Agni I deem my Kinsman and my Father, count him my Brother and my Friend for ever. I honour as the face of lofty Agni in heaven the bright and holy light of Surya.**

In contrast to Vedic-Gods, Robber-Gods demanded regular offerings (tax) from people. Robber-Gods were used to collect payments in this life with a promise to deliver goods

in the afterlife. They were used to threaten people with punishments in the afterlife to compel payments. They deprived people of their hard-earned money with non-verifiable promises. The God was nowhere to be found when one needed help.

Robber-Gods were designed to rob people, not to help.

Before Greek invasions, there was no archeological evidence of Robber-Gods in India. Greeks occupied Persia and India to rob people. They invented the “God in a Temple,” the Robber-God.

Rewards and punishments in the afterlife were originally invented in the Nile around 3000 BCE, to rob people. Greeks (350 BCE) in the Nile perfected the recipe. They invented the concept of Robber-Gods to collect tax revenue.

The Temple was a tax collection office. Robber-Gods were permanent tax collectors housed in temples. Offerings in a temple were a voluntary tax. Threat of punishments in the afterlife was the incentive. The silent investors stayed in the shadows and siphoned the taxes. It was an efficient administrative system to collect tax.

Originally, Brahmin were a cult in West Indus (Persia). They never had intellect or logic. They blindly obeyed their cult leader. The word Brahmin meant blind worshiper. They were considered uncivilized and expelled from Persia. They were refugees in Kashmir. Brahmin existed only in Kashmir. They were Persian.

By 200 BCE, after Ashoka, Greeks occupied all of Persia and Kashmir. Greeks invented the idea of Robber-Gods. They hired Kashmir Brahmin to collect tax. Robber-Gods must be local to attract locals to temples to be robbed. Kashmir Brahmin invented local Gods. The Greek concept of afterlife was named as Agama. Agama originated as Kashmir Saivism. Shiva was the rural god and Vishnu was the urban god to attract and rob both people. Shiva and Vishnu were familiar names taken from the Rig Veda. They were issued new identities, cloaked in Agama. They lived in separate Heavens and dispensed rewards and punishments in the afterlife.

The Kashmir Brahmin were experts in writing Sanskrit fiction. They never had intellect or logic. They were blind worshipers who followed money. They rewrote all Indian sacred texts as brochures to market the Greek Robber-Gods, the tax collectors in temples. All Brahmin literature was funded by the Greeks who occupied India.

The Brahmin glorified the Greek warlords by calling them Kshatriya. Before 200 CE, there were no Brahmin or Kshatriya in India. Rulers in India were called Rajan, not Kshatriya. The intellectuals in India, who composed the Rig Veda, the Bhagavad Gita, and Upanishads were known as Rishi. They invented logic.

Rishi lived in India for thousands of years. Rishi were both Agni and Hindu. Agni lived only in Kalinga. They had nothing to do with Persia or Brahmin. They left Syria around 3000 BCE. They settled in Kalinga around 2000 BCE. Anyone could become a Rishi by mastering logic. Rishi were an open society of open minds. Vasudeva Krishna, Mahavira, Siddhartha, and Ajatashatru were famous Hindu Rajan Rishi of adjacent kingdoms near Banaras. Agni Rishi and Hindu Rishi collaborated in developing the Hindu Scientific Method articulated in Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.

Rishi of India had nothing to do with Brahmin of Kashmir. Rishi were logic; Brahmin were ignorance. Brahmin never had intellect, logic, ethics, or morals. Their literature was fabricated to meet Greek specifications to rob Indians in the name of temple gods. They were paid by Greeks to vandalize Indian sacred texts. They were Persian.

The Greeks (Kshatriya) and the Kashmir refugee Brahmin reduced Indians to objects to be robbed by the powers that be. They deliberately suppressed the logic developed by Rishi. All Brahmin literature was religious propaganda.

What is commonly known as the Valmiki Ramayana is not the original. It was a fictionalized version of the original. It was invented around 500 CE by the ignorant migrant Kashmir Brahmin. In the original, Rama was a human, not a god. Valmiki was a Rishi of logic, not a Brahmin of ignorance. The original was Cultural Anthropology of people who lived in Janastan around 400 BCE. It was historically accurate. It is lost.

Hanuman was a Vedic-God (Friend) for thousands of years, before the temple gods Rama (500 CE) and Vishnu (200 BCE) were invented.

Hanuman was invented around 2000 BCE to help the Agni people during their migration to Kalinga, along the north bank of the Narmada river. Hanuman's Rysamuka hill, on the migration path, was the present-day Singhorgarh Fort near the Jabalpur city (MP). Hanuman was considered a true friend by all Agni people in Kalinga.

The original Shiva and Vishnu were Indian Vedic-Gods (Friends); they were unknown in Persia. The Rig Veda was composed in Kalinga by the Agni Rishi. The Persia version of the Rig Veda was called Avesta. It had no Shiva or Vishnu. The original god of Brahmin in Persia was Deva. Deva and Asura of Avesta were Persian.

Greeks hired the Persian refugee Brahmin to invent Robber-Gods. The Persian God Deva of the refugee Brahmin failed to attract Indians to be robbed. He was demoted and replaced by either Shiva (rural) or Vishnu (urban). A new generation of Kashmir Brahmin with Shiva and Vishnu as gods evolved of necessity. They were Greek puppets. Brahmin never had ethics or morals; they switched gods to earn money.

In the original epics, Rama and Krishna were human. They were popular in all of India. The Greeks financed Kashmir Brahmin to rewrite the epics to portray Rama and Krishna as temple gods, to attract huge crowds to temples to be robbed.

Statistical analysis suggests that 80% of the text of the Mahabharata and 50% of the text of the Ramayana were deliberate additions, in the same style, composed at the same time. Both epics were vandalized by the Kashmir Brahmin at the behest of Greeks.

Archeological evidence suggests that Indian temples were built in the age of Puranas (200 CE to 1200 CE). All Indian temple gods were incarnations of Kashmir Brahmin Gods. They were housed in Greek built temples to rob India.

Agamas and Puranas were fictional stories of fictional gods, invented by the Kashmir Brahmin. Brahmin were Greek puppets. It was a robbery business. It was the same Greek business model employed in the Nile, Kashmir, Persia, and India.

Greeks were sophisticated colonialists. Brahmin supplied temple gods to Greeks to rob Kashmir, Persia, and India. They followed Greeks to India to supply temple gods.

The introduction of Hanuman by Rishi Valmiki is presented below, in Sanskrit, with a literal translation. It shows the genius of the great Agni poet.

ततः तु भय संत्रस्तम् वालि किल्बिष शन्कितम् ।  
उवाच हनुमान् वाक्यम् सुग्रीवम् वाक्य कोविदः ॥ ४-२-१३

[4-2-13] Then Hanuman, the able wordsmith (वाक्य कोविदः), said this to Sugriva who is dismayed with fear doubting Vali's mischief.

संभ्रमः त्यजताम् एष सर्वैः वालि कृते महान् ।  
मलयोऽयम् गिरिवरो भयम् न इह अस्ति वालिनः ॥ ४-२-१४

[4-2-14] Ward off any perplexity! All of you! Discard that great fear of Vali or his cruelty! There is no Vali here on this Malaya mountain.

यस्मात् उद्विग्न चेताः त्वम् विद्रुतो हरिपुंगव ।  
तम् क्रूर दर्शनम् क्रूरम् न इह पश्यामि वालिनम् ॥ ४-२-१५

[4-2-15] By whom you are bewildered at heart and running away, oh the best monkey, I do not see that ferocious-looking, cruel Vali here.

यस्मात् तव भयम् सौम्य पूर्वजात् पाप कर्मणः ।  
स न इह वाली दुष्टात्मा न ते पश्यामि अहम् भयम् ॥ ४-२-१६

[4-2-16] From whom your fear is spured, oh gentle one, that elder brother of yours, the evildoer, is not here. Therefore I perceive no fear from him.

अहो शाखा मृगत्वम् ते व्यक्तम् एव प्लवंगम् ।  
लघु चित्ततया आत्मानम् न स्थापयसि यो मतौ ॥ ४-२-१७

[4-2-17] Aha! You made a monkey of yourself, oh monkey. You feel small, thus you are not able to stay firm in your mind.

बुद्धि विज्ञान संपन्न इङ्गितैः सर्वम् आचर ।  
न हि अबुद्धिम् गतो राजा सर्व भूतानि शास्ति हि ॥ ४-२-१८

[4-2-18] Keep your intellect and wisdom firm. Express all your intents rightly. A king lacking ideas cannot command his subjects.

This introduction shows how Hanuman inspired people to feel self-confident and face obstacles in life with courage. This introduction is the original by Rishi Valmiki, not corrupted by the Brahmin.

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