

## Hanuman the Monkey with a Cow Tail

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The extant Ramayana is not the original. A statistical study revealed that five layers of corruption were heaped on the original Ramayana by the Greeks to deliberately destroy the ancient Hindu culture that existed in peace for 60,000 years. In the original Ramayana Rama, Hanuman, and Ravana were human. In the extant Ramayana Rama was an incarnation of Vishnu, Hanuman was a monkey, and Ravana was a ten-headed evil monster.

The Greeks (DNA R1b) employed delusional Persian refugees living in Kashmir, called Brahmin (DNA R1a1), to trash the Ramayana. The Brahmin were ignorant of Hindu culture. The extant Ramayana is the Persian culture, not Hindu culture.



In all the paintings and sculptures, Hanuman was portrayed as a monkey with a cow tail, not a monkey tail. Cow tail has a tuft of hair at the end to chase flies. Monkey tail tapers and curls to hang on to tree branches.

The cow tail of Hanuman exposes that the Persia Brahmin, employed by the Greeks, to vandalize the Ramayana, were ignorant of the Hindu culture. In the original Ramayana, Hanuman was a human. He was a Mundari (DNA O). Mundari were also known as Vanara. They lived along the Sone river from the Mt. Trikuta to the Patna city (Bihar State).



The current Savara people who live in the Nagpur plateau are Mundari (Vanara). They wear a simple loin cloth, called Langoti, that hangs like a tail. The word Langoti was derived from the word Langula (tail). People of social status decorate their Langoti with embroidery. Even today, Savara (Vanara) people follow the same dress code. Vanara are human, not monkeys.

### Kapi and Golangula dress of Vanara (Savara) of the Nagpur Plateau



Kapi dress has no embroidery



Golangula dress has embroidery

Even today, Vanara people of status who wear embroidery are called cow-tail (Golangula in Sanskrit) because their Langoti resembles a cow tail with a tuft of hair at the end. Ordinary people with no embroidery are called monkey-tail (Kapi in Sanskrit) because their Langoti tapers like a monkey tail. The words Golangula and Kapi are colloquial, everyday language, that refer to Vanara social status. They had nothing to do with cows or monkeys.

In the original Ramayana, Go-langula and Kapi were used as expressions to distinguish between Vanara social classes.

The ignorant Persia Brahmin who trashed the Ramayana misinterpreted ordinary Vanara (Kapi) as monkeys, and Hanuman as a cow-tail. They were unaware that cow-tail and monkey-tail were colloquial expressions for Vanara social status. They were the Persian culture, unaware of the Hindu culture and language. They did a literal translation. They never had any intellect or logic to realize that a monkey does not have a cow tail.

Rishi Valmiki was a Hindu (DNA J2b), not a Persia Brahmin (DNA R1a1). He lived in the Nagpur plateau, not Kashmir. He used the local idiom. In the original Ramayana, Kapi and Golangula were Vanara of different social status.

The original Hindu Ramayana was composed 1,000 years before the extant vandalized Brahmin Ramayana. The Greeks who financed the vandalism actively promoted the recent vandalized Brahmin Ramayana as the ancient Hindu Valmiki Ramayana.

Using the standard statistical test procedures we were able to excavate the original Hindu Ramayana. In the Hindu Ramayana, Hanuman was a human, not a monkey. The stories of the divine birth of monkey Hanuman and his supernatural powers are found only in the Persia Brahmin Ramayana.

In the following verses of the excavated original Hindu Ramayana, the Hindu Rishi Valmiki of the Nagpur Plateau used the words Vanara (वानरा), Golangula (गो लांगूल), and Kapi (कपी) in a judicious manner to distinguish Vanara officers from soldiers. They were human, not monkeys. Fortunately, as revealed by the statistical tests, these verses were not vandalized. They exposed the extent of vandalism by the ignorant Persia Brahmin on the Greek payroll.

ताम् च प्रतीक्षमाणो अयम् विक्रान्तान् सुमहा बलान् ।  
राघवस्य अर्थ सिद्धि अर्थम् न निर्याति हरि ईश्वरः ॥ ४-३५-२०

ताम् them, च also, प्रतीक्षमाणो awaiting, अयम् this, विक्रान्तान् powerful, सुमहा बलान् strong, राघवस्य for Rama's, अर्थ सिद्धि अर्थम् to accomplish his task, न निर्याति not yet started, हरीश्वरः Sugriva [4-35-20]

कृता सुसंस्था सौमित्रे सुग्रीवेण यथा पुरा ।  
अद्य तैः वानरैः सर्वैः आगंतव्यम् महाबलैः ॥ ४-३५-२१

कृता is ordered by, सुसंस्था promulgated an ordinance, सौमित्रे O Suamitri, सुग्रीवेण by Sugriva,, यथा like that, पुरा earlier, अद्य now, तैः them, वानरैः by Vanaras, सर्वैः by all, आगन्तव्यम् should be reaching, महाबलैः mighty [4-35-21]

ऋक्ष कोटि सहस्राणि गो लांगूल शतानि च ।  
अद्य त्वाम् उपयास्यन्ति जहि कोपम् अरिन्दम  
कोट्यो अनेकाः तु काकुत्स्थ कपी नाम् दीप्त तेजसाम् ॥ ४-३५-२२

ऋक्ष कोटि सहस्राणि thousands of crores of bears, गो लांगूल शतानि च hundreds of Vanara officers also, अद्य now, त्वाम् your, उपयास्यन्ति will attend on you, जहि give up, कोपम् anger, अरिन्दम subduer of enemies, कोट्य crores, अनेकाः many, तु काकुत्स्थ you Rama and Lakshmana, कपी नाम् of Vanara soldiers, दीप्त तेजसाम् of fiery spirit [4-35-22]

गो लांगूल महाराजो गवाक्षो भीम विक्रमः ।  
वृतः कोटि सहस्रेण वानराणाम् अदृश्यत ॥ ४-३९-१९

गो लांगूल महाराज Vanara officer and sovereign, गवाक्ष Gavaksha, भीम विक्रमः a warrior of fierce valour, वृतः surrounded, कोटि सहस्रेण by a thousand crores, वानराणाम् of Vanaras, अदृश्यत was seen [4-39-19]

ऋक्षाः च वानराः शूरा गो लांगूला च राघव ।  
कांतार वन दुर्गाणाम् अभिज्ञा घोर दर्शनाः ॥ ४-३८-२८

ऋक्षाः bears, च वानराः Vanaras also, शूरा valiant, गो लांगूला च Vanara commanders also, राघव O Rama, कांतार वन दुर्गाणाम् inaccessible fortresses of forests, अभिज्ञा familiar with every place, घोर दर्शनाः of fierce appearance [4-38-28]

एते असित मुखा घोरा गो लान्गूला महाबलाः ।  
शतम् शत सहस्राणि दृष्ट्वा वै सेतु बन्धनम् ॥ ६-२७-३२

एते these, असित मुखा black faced, घोरा fearsome, गो लांगूला Vanara officers, महाबलाः of

extraordinary strength, शतम् hundred, शत सहस्राणी hundred thousand, दृष्ट्वा seeing, सेतु  
बन्धनम् bridge constructed [6-27-32]

गो लानूलम् महावेगम् गवाक्षम् नाम यूथपम् ।  
परिवार्य अभिवर्तन्ते लंकाम् मर्दितुम् ओजसा ॥ ६-२७-३३

गो लानूलम् Vanara officers, महावेगम् of great speed, गवाक्षम् नाम named Gavaksha,  
यूथपम् leader, परिवार्य surrounded, अभिवर्तन्ते are approaching, लंकाम् Lanka, मर्दितुम् to  
demolish, ओजसा with vigor [6-27-33]