

A BASIC INTRODUCTION TO SCRIPTURES OF HINDUISM

RELIGIOUS SCRIPTURES OF HINDUISM

In the **modern context** of understanding **Hinduism** as a **religion**, it is supposedly followed by about **1.2 billion people** in the world **according to a report** submitted on **Oct / 26 / 2022** by the **Pew Research Center**. Of these 1.2 billion people, about **94%** to **97%** of them live in India and **identify themselves religiously** as **Hindus**.

These **Hindus** believe principally in **two types** of **Religious Scriptures** called in Sanskrit / Hindi as **Shrutis** meaning **The Revealed Scriptures from God** and **Smritis** meaning **The Written Scriptures by learned men**.

After the following brief introduction of the Hindu Religious Scriptures, we shall then deal with the origins and other facts of these scriptures, in succinct.

SHRUTIS OF HINDUISM

In **Hinduism**, the **Four Vedas** are believed to be **Shrutis**, that is, The Revealed Scriptures from God and most important than all other scriptures. They are :

[1] Rig Ved [2] Atharva Ved [3] Yajur Ved [4] Saam Ved

An **entire corpus** of **other literature** that supplements the literature of the Vedas and is interpretation of the Vedas **is included currently as Shrutis**. They are :

[1] UPANISHADS – There are about **108 Upanishads** like the *Brihadaranyaka, the SvetaSvetara Upanishad, the Chandogya Upanishad etc.*

[2] BRAHMANAS – There are about **10 Brahmanaas** like the *Chandogya Brahmana, Mantra Brahmana etc.*

[3] ARANYAKAAS – There are about **10 Aranyaakaas** like the *Aitareya Aranyaka, Shatapatha Aranyaka etc.*

[4] PURANAS – There are about **18 Puraanaas** like the *Bhavishya Puraanaa, Ganesha Puraana, Shiv Puraanaa etc.*

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SMRITIS OF HINDUISM

There are **EIGHTEEN** main **SMRITIS** also called as **Dharma Sastras**. The **Most Important Smriti** is the **MANU SMRITI** followed by **Yajnavalkya** and **Parasara**.

The **Remaining Fifteen Smritis** are those of **Vishnu, Daksha, Samvarta, Vyasa, Harita, Satatapa, Vasishtha, Yama, Apastamba, Gautama, Devala, Sankha-Likhita, Usana, Atri and Saunaka**.

ITIHAASAAS OF HINDUISM

Two main mythologies are the **TWO MAIN ITIHAASAAS of HINDUISM**. They are **Ramayana** and the **Mahabharata**. Mythology **Ramayana** is before the mythology **Mahabharat**.

Hindus basically **believe in the four main epochs** with **each epoch lasting for 4.32 million years** (43,20,000 years of human reckoning and that is 12,000 divinely years). These four main epochs of Hinduism in their respective chronological order are the **Satya Yug**, the **Treta Yug**, the **Dvapara Yug** and the **Kal Yug**. **Ramayana** supposedly happened in the **Treta-Yuga** era, while the **Mahabharat** supposedly happened in the **Dvapara-Yuga** era.

The **exact date of** the **Ramayana** mythology is **disputable** between **7000 years to 1.6 million years** ago and the **exact date of** the **Mahabharat** mythology is **disputable** between **5000 years to 3000 years** ago. No Hindu on the face of the earth can claim the exact dates based on any undisputable evidence.

Itihaas is a Hindi word and it *means* **History**. Till recent past these two **Itihaasaas**, **Ramayana** and **Mahabharata** were merely referred as **mythology**, meaning folklore, legend, bedtime stories. **BUT** since *about* 2010s these mythologies have become for many Hindus living in India or elsewhere, as the **main source for religiously identifying themselves as Hindus**.

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[1] RAMAYANA has the **prime character** called **Rama**, believed to be the 7th Avatar (meaning, a god incarnate of Vishnu, a Hindu tri-une god). In India, Rama these days, is promoted as *Aadarsh Purush* meaning the most idealistic man to follow.

The **exact date of** the **Ramayana MYTHOLOGY** is **disputable** between **7000 years** to **1.6 million years** (16,00,000) ago. In written form, **Ramayana** is attributed to storyteller poet **Valmiki** without any established evidence and is dated **not before 300 B.C.**

A **VERY INTERESTING ASPECT OF THIS RAMA** of **RAMAYANA** is, that, there are **at-least 300 DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF RAMAYANA each contradicting the other** in the major aspects of the story theme.

The **Ramayana presently popularized** with '**political motives**' in India is the **Ramayana** as basically **shown on an Indian Television Episode** in the **1980s**, that **was not the one taken from** the popular most and from the writings of the first ever writer of Ramayana, that is, **Valmiki Version of Ramayana** but rather it was the **Tulsidas' Version** of **Ramayana** taken **from** his writing called **RamaCharitramanas**.

This **Tulsidas' Version** of **Ramayana** from **RamaCharitramanas** depicts the story of a **virtuous Sita** being **abducted by the evil Ravana**, and her **valiant husband Ram** rescuing her with the help of his **devoted brother Lakshmana** and the **monkey army** whose **chief character** is called **Hanuman** after an epic battle. It is the **story of familiar moral stereotypes**, that was **made to get deeply entrenched in mainstream society of modern India**.

After independence of India on **Aug / 15 / 1947 C.E.**, the **Bharatiya Janata Party**, a political party that started **ruling India since 2014 C.E. continuously** has **won elections promoting Rama as the idealistic figure for all Indian citizens** and **promoting the construction of Ram Mandir** (a Hindu temple in the name of Rama), as the main focal point of everything that India needs primarily.

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It is this Rama, the prime character of the mythology Ramayana, whose birthplace that was supposed to be on the exact place where Babri Masjid (mosque) was built in 1527 C.E., in Ayodhya, a city of the present Uttar Pradesh state in India that became an important political landmark in the history of independent India. It became the main source of all evil happenings between the overall peacefully co-existing Hindu and Muslim communities since about a millennium (a thousand years).

The first ever claim to this effect, that the Babri Masjid was built on the birthplace of Rama, the prime mythological character of the mythology Ramayana was made in 1822 C.E. and before that for 295 years, since the Babri Masjid was built in 1527, not a single Hindu ever claimed that Babri Masjid was built on the birthplace of mythological character Rama of the mythology Ramayana.

This same Babri Masjid / Babri Mosque was illegally demolished on Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sunday, by fascist Hindus, mainly members of the undemocratic, fascistic, jingoistic RSS – Rashtriya SwayamSevak Sangh and the pseudo democratic, pseudo secular, despotic BJP of India. These fascist Hindu goons, the criminal demolishers of the Babri Masjid, referred themselves as Kar Sevaks and since long without any single established evidence (hitherto) falsely claim that mythological Ram was born exactly at the same place where the Babri Masjid was constructed by a Muslim king Babar in 1527 C.E.

This illegal demolition of Babri Masjid happened during the rule of the Congress (a political party that continuously ruled India since Aug / 1947 C.E. till 1999 C.E.).

On Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sunday, the then Prime Minister of India, of the Congress Party, Mr. P V Narasimha Rao was in Pooja – meaning, worshiping one's own desirable idol/s, at Prime Minister's official residence and had no time to listen to the officials who wanted to update him of the demolition happening illegally of the Babri Masjid in the Ayodhya City of Uttar Pradesh, that, according to the then existing order of the Supreme Court of India, it was the duty of the Central Government of India (Congress in Power in Center then) to fully protect Babri Masjid structure from (fascist Hindu terrorist) demolishers.

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But the then Prime Minister of India, Mr. P V Narasimha Rao's pooja – worship of self-desired idol/s at self-chosen time, at Prime Minister's official residence, ended only after the Masjid was demolished.

This demolition of the Babri Masjid without any order of law and without any established evidence produced hitherto, was totally based on a two-century old false claim made by some Hindus, that Rama of Ramayana (mythology) was born where the Babri Masjid was constructed 465 YEARS BACK in 1527 C.E.

This became the actual reason of the boiling point between Hindu and Muslim polarization in India since Dec / 06 / 1992.

*Another notable amazing fact is that, the Supreme Court of India passed the judgement on Nov / 09 / 2019 / Saturday, to build the Ram Temple on the same site where for 465 years, that is, **from** 1527 C.E. **to** Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sunday, the Babri Masjid existed, did not have any concrete evidence to support the blind faith of false claim that Rama was born at the same place where Babri Masjid was built. The Supreme Court of India in its historical judgment mainly sighted the blind faith of the majority as the reason to allow the construction of the temple rather than judging on the merit of evidence.*

This judgement of the Supreme Court of India has no precedence in entire history of mankind and shall surely be an opening to many more evils of judgments from the highest authority of judiciary being delivered not on merits of evidence but on merits of blind faith called as religious sentiments of a majority.

This judgment of the Supreme Court of India, on Nov / 09 / 2019 / Saturday, to construct the Ram Mandir on the same site where the Babri Masjid was illegally demolished on Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sunday, made the fascist Hindus of the RSS, VHP and the continuously ruling party of India since 2014 C.E., that is the BJP, to further the Hindu and Muslim polarization in India, mainly for their personal political gains.

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*Present Government in India has chosen **Jan / 22 / 2024 / Monday**, as the date for the Ram Mandir's consecration ceremony, because according to Hindu Panchang, meaning the lunisolar calendar of Hindu beliefs aligns with 'Abhijeet Mahurat' the auspicious time of 48 minutes centered on solar noon and time when mythological Rama was born. Abhijeet means conqueror, victorious and the one who wins. **Who won against whom?** So, the **answer is an open secret**. According to Hindu beliefs the date & time aligns with 'Mrigashirsha Nakshatra' and Amrit Siddhi Yoga.*

The RSS through its political tentacle BJP and another fascist Hindu militia group the VHP – Vishwa Hindu Parishad, since then formed an open secret combo to work, day in and day out, to make the Indian Muslims as the second graded citizens of India.

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[2] **MAHABHARAT** has the **prime character** called **Krishna**, believed to be the 8th Avatar (*meaning, a god incarnate of Vishnu, a Hindu tri-une god*). Krishna supported on the battlefield *right-doing* family members **Pandavas** versus *wrongdoing* family members **Kauravas**. This is said to have happened in a place called **Kurukshetra**, a city in **Haryana state** of present-day **India**.

Mahabharata is **world's longest mythological epic** with about a **100,000 slokaas** equal to 200,000 independent verses and about (1800000) **1.8 million words**.

The **exact date of** the **Mahabharat** mythology is **disputable** between **5000 years** to **3000 years** ago.

Mahabharata in written form is attributed to **Ved Vyasa** a *Rishi* meaning a sage, without any proper evidence and is dated **not before 400 B.C.**

Eighteen chapters of the Mahabharat, that is chapter numbers twenty-five to forty-two (**25** to **42**) are called **Bhagvad Geeta**.

Bhagvad Geeta is allegedly a converse given on the battlefield by Krishna to Arjuna of the Pandavas family, whom Krishna was provoking to wage war against their own family members called the Kauravas.

Currently, Bhagvad Geeta also in short referred to as **Geeta** or **Gita** is being promoted in India and worldwide, ostensibly by the RSS and its affiliates like the BJP and the militia group VHP, as the main religious text for all Hindus, to be read and followed for the routine of life.

Bharata is a popular character in the mythology **Mahabharat** and he is the **son of** king **Dushyanta** and queen **Shakuntala**. From this character's name is the **Hindi** and **Sanskrit** name **Bhaarat** for the country **India**.

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MORE ABOUT THE VEDAS

What actually are the Vedas ?

The word **Vedas** comes from the Sanskrit root word '**Vid**' meaning '**to know**'. In general **vid** or **Vedas** would mean *knowledge*.

In the **Hindu religious context**, word **Veda** will be understood as **esoteric, cryptic, occult** and **mysterious knowledge** that is a **Shruti** meaning, **that which was heard** like a 'Revelation' and it **refers primarily to** the four chief texts of Hinduism known as **Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Saam Veda** and the **Athar Veda**.

Each of the above four mentioned primary **Vedas** consists of a **secondary knowledge source** called the **UpVeda**. They are : **AayurVed** for **Rig Veda**, **DhanurVed** for **Yajur Veda**, **GandharvaVeda** for **Saama Veda**, **ArthaaShaastra** for **Atharva Veda**,

Four primary Vedas are supposed to be basically preserved in four literary works that are **(1) Samhitaas (2) Brahmanaas (3) Aranyakaas** and **(4) Upanishads**. Some Hindu scholars treat Aranyaakaas and Upanishads as part of Samhitaas and Brahmanaas.

Broadly speaking the **whole of Vedic literature** is **called by Hindus** as **Apara Vidya** and **is classified** into **two main categories** that are : **[1] VEDAS [2] VEDANGAAS**.

The **VEDANGAAS** consist of **SIX KNOWLEDGE STREAMS** needed **to understand** the Primary **Four Vedas**. They are **(1) Shiksha (2) Kalpa (3) Vyaakarana (4) Nirukta (5) Chanda (6) Jyotisha**.

The exact **original oral compositions** of the **Vedas weren't recorded in written form** and the **written composition started several thousand years after** the date when the Vedas are believed by Hindus to have been primarily Revealed to Seers, Rishis etc.

Most Hindus believe that the Vedas contain hymns, philosophy, and advices to the priests to perform rituals of Vedic religion.

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How did Vedas Originate ?

Historically there is **no single evidence to prove** the **origin of the Vedas**. **No Hindu can produce** single evidence for his / her popular belief about the origin of the Vedas. **This fact all** the learned **Hindus** and all the orthodox, unorthodox, secular and other Hindus **unanimously agree** upon. According to **Orthodox Hindus**, Vedas do not have a human origin **BUT** were still infallibly transmitted verbally for thousands of years. **A claim without evidence.**

According to some Hindus, a '**Tradition**' has it, but nobody knows who the originator of *this* tradition is and when was *this tradition* first mentioned and by whom and to whom was *this tradition* mentioned, that, at the beginning of each cycle of creation, **Brahma**, the **Lord of creation**, would proclaim the eternal truths contained in the Vedas to the great rishis (**divine seers**), who would then record these revelations down for posterity for future.

The present understanding about Vedas is basically attributed to two people. **Dayanand Saraswati** (Aug / 1930 to Sep / 2015), an Indian philosopher, a social leader of a section of Hindus and the founder of a reform movement in Hinduism called the Arya Samaj. Dayanand's famous book named **Satyarth Prakash** explains philosophy of Vedas that has convinced many modern-day Hindus to agree with his explanation. The other person is the German **Max Muller** (Dec / 1823 to Oct / 1900), a philologist and an orientalist whose main studies of religions were based on the Texts of the religions. **But, neither Dayanand nor Max Muller could establish the authenticity of the origin of Vedas.**

Even after a **clear understanding of this fundamental most weakness** that **there is not single established evidence about the origin of Vedas**, yet the present-day Vedic believers conceit themselves and strive hard to give Non Hindus and Non Vedic believers, a self-satisfying explanation based on their respective illogical explanations, saying that, **the study of the myth about the true origin of Vedas** makes the Vedic believers and researchers become the anthropological guides to global society.

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NONE KNOWS AND NONE CAN EVER AUTHENTICALLY KNOW THE ORIGIN OF VEDAS except a blind belief that they were orally transmitted for thousands of years verbatim till written. Most popular belief is that the **VEDAS** were **WRITTEN** may be **ANYWHERE BETWEEN 1500 B.C. to 500 B.C.**

Vedas are a calcified, puzzling, enigmatic, inscrutable and **unreadable knowledge for common masses and full of never-ending mysteries for the experts of Vedic knowledge.** **Vedas has parables** that **can be interpreted in unlimited ways** with every interpreter claiming his interpretation as most authentic.

Any reasonably sound non-Hindu as well as a Hindu will instantly judge, that, not a single believer of Vedas, not a single Hindu in the entire world has the established evidence about the authenticity of the origin of Vedas, **except** self-opinionated claims of delusional fallacies.

The **Sanskrit of Oral Traditions of Vedas** transmitted to **Written Sanskrit has difference of chalk and cheese; heavens and earth** and a **huge amount of the vocabulary of Vedic Sanskrit or Sanskrit of Oral Traditions of Vedas did not exist at the time Vedas were being composed in written forms.**

The **Written Form Vedas** has many **Sanskrit words** whose **meanings** may have **totally changed** as they were **used** much **before** the **Vedas were written.** **For example,** the English word **Gay** **before 19th century** only meant very jolly and happy and then **in late 19th century** scanty used to refer to homosexuals and by the **mid-20th century** became popular for homosexuals and **by 21st century** hardly anyone uses the English word **Gay** to mean jolly and happy and is used specifically to refer homosexuals only. **SIMILARLY,** many Sanskrit words when Vedas may have been spoken as oral tradition changed in meaning and usage totally different when the Vedas was composed in a written form.

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Who Wrote The *Present Day Written Vedas ?*

The Hindus explain that **originally Vedas** were **not written** but were imagined and envisioned by some seers and **Rishis**. **But, who exactly** these seers and **Rishis** were, is totally not known to anyone in the world, **including** no Hindu of the world knows. It is popularly believed that these seers or Rishis must have been the **7 Brahama Rishis** or the **7 Sapta Rishis** with Vishwamitra as the most revered Rishi. The Hindus call Vedas as **Auw-Purushya** meaning not written by a *Purush*, a Sanskrit / Hindi word for man.

In the absence of any external evidence no date which **can be accepted as valid beyond doubt**, can be definitely fixed for the Vedas or the Rishis whose literary work is incorporated in the collections (Samhita). We have to find out the period during which the hymns of the four Vedas were composed, and the time when they were selected, classified and arranged as Samhitas or collections. *According to many scholars*, the first date, especially of **Rigveda**, is *not later than* **2500B.C.**, and the second, *is not later than* **1500B.C.** There are *some who believe* that the Vedas were composed very much earlier.

The **Vedas** in the current written form are **attributed to Veda Vyasa**. He is supposed to have **spread the study of the Vedas** in the proper form, **by teaching** them to his **four principle disciples** – **Rig** to Paila, **Yajur** to Vaisampayana, **Sama** to Jaimini and **Atharva** to Sumanta.

It is said that **for** this job of **reclassifying the Vedas** he became **renowned by the name of Veda Vyasa** – the **classifier of the Vedas**.

According to a report in the **Vishnu Purana**, that the **Original Veda**, as revealed to the rishis, consisted of **100,000 verses**, and had **four divisions**. **But the amazing fact is** that the *Vishnu Purana* is attributed to having been written by Ved Vyasa but nobody has the evidence to prove this claim and nobody can guarantee the authenticity of the writings of the *Vishnu Purana* itself. **But**, however, it is explained by the Hindus that these **100,000 verses** in their **four divisions** became hidden with the passage of time.

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So, in the beginning of the **Dvapara Age** that according to the Hindus is from (*Eight lakhs-sixty-seven thousand-one hundred and two*) **8,67,102 B.C. (before Christ)** to (*Eight lakhs-sixty-four thousand*) **8,64,000 B.C. (before Christ)**, Sage **Krishna Dvaipayana** revived the **Vedic study**, collected all materials and reclassified the work **according to the four ancient divisions** of **Rig, Yajur, Sama** and **Atharva**. Look, how ingeniously the period mentioned is a period of two thousand four hundred years (8,67,102 minus 8,64,000 B.C.) and not one single period as to when exactly in those 2,400 years this work happened is mentioned. **Can any reasonable person acknowledge this explanation as seriously authentic explanation and as established evidence?** Can you imagine the **correction and collection of the materials** and reclassification of the **Vedas** happening **eight hundred and sixty thousand years** before Jesus Christ is born?

Then **another group of historians** say that it must have been **no later than 300 BC**, while **others** opine that **500 BC** would be more accurate date of **Writing Vedas** First Time.

So, **when were the actual contents of Vedas written is impossible to trace**, but the **oldest material is considered to exist in verbal form** prior to **3000 B.C.** and according to **Devdatt Pattanaik**, a very renowned Indian mythologist, he says that the **Vedas** must be actually **existing since 3500 – 3000 B.C.** **but** they were orally transmitted till they were **written down for the first time not before 2000 years ago**. (In an interview to **INDIA TODAY**: <https://www.indiatoday.in/education-today/gk-current-affairs/story/vedas-explained-devdutt-pattanaik-debunks-misconceptions-explains-origin-and-key-concepts-2375795-2023-05-06>).

These days popular '**spiritual gurus**' have become **self-declared champions of preserving, promoting and preaching** the **Vedas in the name of Hindu culture, Hindu tradition** and **Hindu religious practices** globally **IN THE CON OF Sanatana Dharma to mean** the undying and eternal religion, **Vasudhaiyva Kutumbakam to mean** world is one family and **Yoga to mean** fitness exercises for mental and physical health are the best examples to understand sesquipedalian speakers of Hinduism.

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UN-FORTUNATELY we find the **followers of** major Semitic and **Monotheistic religions** like **Judaism**, **Christianity** and **Islam**, **fall a trap to** the practice of **Yoga** believing it to be unassociated with **Hinduism**. **Because this is** what is being **wrongly preached by** the '**Sadhgurus**' of **Sanatana Dharma** *alias* for **Hinduism**.

What was and what is the language of the Vedas ?

Vedic Sanskrit, also simply referred as the **Vedic language**, is an ancient language of the **Indo-Aryan subgroup** (meaning a language family native to overwhelming majority of Europe) of the **Indo-European language family** that includes languages such as Albanian, Armenian, Balto-Slavic, Celtic, Germanic, Hellenic, Indo-Iranian, and Italic/Romans; and another nine subdivisions that are now extinct.

Vedas are **supposed by Hindus** to have been written in **early Sanskrit** (extinct or fossilized today). The **early Sanskrit** is **totally different from** what the people learn, study and speak as **Sanskrit today**.

The **early Vedic Sanskrit** is a **dead language** and **is totally extinct** and the **Sanskrit** in which the **present-day Vedas** are written **has** very **interesting data of** the **number of people who know it**.

According to a **survey** published on **Sep / 28 / 2022** by leading media outlets, like

India Today : (<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/people-speak-sanskrit-india-home-ministry-language-department-2005594-2022-09-28>),

CNBC TV18 : (<https://www.cnbctv18.com/india/only-24821-people-in-india-have-sanskrit-as-mother-tongue-govt-data-14819891.htm>),

Mirror7: (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0t6NGyvhTsY&ab_channel=Mirror7News%7CBreakingNews)

The Print : (<https://theprint.in/india/only-24821-indians-identified-as-sanskrit-speakers-in-2011-census-reveals-rti-query/1148572/>) etc. **reported** that the **Home Ministry of**

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India's Language Department revealed that according to the **2011 census** only (twenty-four thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one) **24,821 Indians spoke Sanskrit**.

This means, **in India**, a country with a **population** of about (130,000,000) **1.3 billion** in the **2011 C.E.**, has less than (twenty-five thousand) **25,000 Indians speaking Sanskrit**, a language being preached as the **language of the Revealed God's Word**, that is the **Vedas** and Vedas is **believed by more than 75%** of **Indian Population** as **Primary Most Religious Scripture to understand Hinduism** or the so called **Sanatana Dharma**.

This is about **only 0.002% Indians speak Sanskrit**.

Then from these **0.002%** there may hardly be **less than five hundred** who can **read to understand and explain the Sanskrit of the Vedas**.

Then those **five hundred or less** who **read to understand Vedic Sanskrit** will surely **have different interpretations** and explanations and so there will be an entire mess **to understand** Vedas in one unified sense, **even** for issues that are **the core teachings of the Vedas**.

The above statistics are enough to understand how easily, the handful people who read and understand Sanskrit can manipulate and preach the meanings of the teachings of the Vedas to suit their personal gains and in the current Indian context to suit the political goals of the fascists in power.

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MORE ABOUT THE RIG VEDA

Rig Veda represents the oldest and the earliest sacred book of the Hindus of India. It is the biggest of all the four primary Vedas. It is **basically written in Classical Sanskrit** in poetic form. **Classical Sanskrit** is a language close to **late Vedic** as **then used in the northwest** of the **Indian** subcontinent.

Classical Sanskrit is well **described in** the **Asta'dhya'yi' - Eight Chapters** composed by **Pāṇini**, a Sanskrit grammarian, who lived on dates disputably between 6th century B.C. to 5th century B.C. **It is in this Sanskrit** that the oldest available **written Rig Veda** is claimed to **exist**.

Rig Veda or **Rig Veda – Samhita** and **Samhita** means **collection** or **compilation**.

The whole **Rig Veda – Samhita** is in the form of **verses** known as **Mantraas** and **those** verses or **Mantraas** meant to **praise deity** are **known** in Sanskrit as '**Rik**'.

Only one branch of school of **Rig Veda** is available today, called the **Shaakala Shakha** that is mainly followed in India in the states of the Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

The **Rig Veda** **comprises of** about :

Mandalaas	–	10
Anuvaakaas	–	85
Suktaas	–	1,028
Mantraas	–	10,552

While **citing references from the Rig Veda**, the **Anuvakas are not mentioned** and only the Mandala (**book**), Sukta(**hymn**) and Mantraa(**verse**) are mentioned.

Scholars teaching **Rig Veda** mention that **every Sukta** (hymn) of Rig Veda **has a Rishi**, a Seer who is supposed to have received it as a Revelation. Let us know them.

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Rig Veda :

Book – **Mandala** – 01 has **Suktaas** - 191 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Maduchchanda, Medhatithi, Gotama and many others*. This book has 2006 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 02 has **Suktaas** - 43 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Gritasamada*, and his family. This book has 429 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 03 has **Suktaas** - 62 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Vishwamitra* and his family. This book has 617 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 04 has **Suktaas** - 58 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Vamadeva* and his family. This book has 589 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 05 has **Suktaas** - 87 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Atri* and his family. This book has 727 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 06 has **Suktaas** - 75 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Bhardvaja* and his family. This book has 765 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 07 has **Suktaas** - 104 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Vashishtha* and his family. This book has 841 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 08 has **Suktaas** - 103 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Kanva, Angira* and their family. This book has 1716 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 09 has **Suktaas** - 114 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, **the deity Soma Devta** but different Rishis or Seers. This book has 1108 Mantraas.

Book – **Mandala** – 10 has **Suktaas** - 191 and the **Rishis** for these Suktaas are, *Maduchchanda, Medhatithi, Gotama and many others*. This book has 1754 Mantraas.

Of **Rig Veda's** total 1,028 Suktaas (hymns), 7 Suktaas are most often taught and recited. They are : [1] Purusha [2] Hiranya-Garbha [3] Dhana-anna-dana [4] Aksha [5] Nasadiya [6] Duhsvapna-nashna [7] Yama-Yami Samvad suktaas.

AyurVeda (medicine) is **associated as UpVeda with Rig Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE YAJUR VEDA

Yajur Veda is also referred to as **Veda of Karma** or the **Ritual Veda** and is written in ancient Vedic Sanskrit also called the Classical Sanskrit of Paanini. **Yajur Veda** is very different from Rig Veda and the Saam Veda and is basically in a prose form. Yajur Ved has a popular word often used with various meanings in it and the Sanskrit word is '**Yajush**' from a root '**Yaj**' and from this root is a word **Yajuh** meaning Prose and another word **Yajur-Yajateh** related to **Yajna** / **Sacrifice**. It is also popular for giving certain geographical data, depicting religious and social life of Vedic people, presenting philosophical doctrines, preaching concepts of *Prana* and *Manas*, very briefly meaning *positive & negative forces in one's own life*. **Yajur Veda** is said to be **two-folded** as The **White** or **Pure** and The **Dark** or **Black**. **Yajur Veda** is called the **guidebook of the Adhvaryu** priest (*responsible for physical details*) of sacrifice in particular **adhvara** a term used for **SomaYagna** a form of ritual and sacrifice in which Soma plant's juice is offered to a deity and in **Hinduism** the **Soma** represents the *god of moon*. **Yajur Veda's two main sections** are called as **Shukla Yajur Veda** and the other is **Krishna Yajur Veda**.

For a general idea the contents of the **Yajur Veda** can be basically divided into three sections. **First section** deals with **Darshapuranamasa**, the sacrifice on new moon and full moon days. **Second section** deals with **Somayaga**, a ritual done in front of a sacred fire and Soma is used as main offering and this is said to be equivalent of the Zoroastrian practice of Iranian Haoma. This is performed only by Brahmins. **Third section** deals with **Agnicayanas** that symbolically, represents a ritual recreation of the original sacrifice of the cosmic man (**Puruṣa/Prajāpati**), through which universe was created and ordered and to ensure the continuity of the seasons and the well-being of the sacrificer. **Shukla Yajur Veda** is followed by **Aaditya School of thought in Hinduism** and basically has **two Samhitaas** / collections – (i) **Madhynadina** (ii) **Kanva** while the **Krishna Yajur Veda** is followed by **Brahma School of thought in Hinduism** and basically has **four Samhitaas** / collections – (i) **Taittiriya** (ii) **Kathaka** (iii) **Kapishthala** (iv) **Maitraayani**

DhanurVeda (archery) is **associated as UpVeda with Yajur Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE SAAM VEDA

Saam Veda is closely connected with the Rig Veda and is shortest of all the four primary Vedas. Many verses of the **Saam Veda** are **derived from** the 8th and the 9th Mandalaas (Books) of the **Rig Veda**. **Saam Veda** is mainly compiled for the **ritual application** and its **Mantraas** / Verses are **chanted at the ceremonies of** the **Soma Sacrifice** and procedures derived from it. The **Mantraas of the Saam Veda** are **called as Samans** meaning **chants (song like)**. According to a tradition attributed to **Paataanjali**, he is believed to have said that originally **Saam Veda** had one thousand – **1,000 Shakhaas** of which **only** three – **3 exist** now. They are : **(1) Kauthuma (2) Jaiyminiya** and **(3) Ranayaniya**. **A section of Saam Veda** is divided as : **Kauthuma** consists of **Archika** and **Ganaa**. Then **Archika** consists of **Purvarcika** and **Uttararcika** and then the **Purvarcika** consists of **(1) Agneya with 114 verses for Agni (2) Aindraa with 352 verses for Indra (3) Pavamana with 119 verses for Soma-Pavamana (4) Arnya with 55 verses for Agni, Indra, Soma etc.** This part consists of **650 Verses**. The **Other Section of Saam Veda** consists of **1225 Verses**. **Saam Veda** consists of a total of **1875 Verses** of which only **99 Verses** are of **Saam Veda** while the **remaining 1771 Verses** are **from the Rig Veda**.

In **Bhagvad Geeta** : Ch : 10 V : 22, **Krishna** declares himself as the **Saam Veda**.

This is open **evidence of plagiarism** and **God does not commit plagiarism**. Therefore, undoubtedly **Saam Veda** is a **human creativity** and **not Revelation**.

GandharvaVeda (music and dance) is **associated as UpVeda with Saam Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE ATHAR VEDA

Atharva Veda is derived its name from *Atharvan* meaning a priest and a priest called Atharva is supposed by Hindus to have brought to light the Atharva Veda. **Atharva Veda** in the **Indian literature** is known by its **oldest name** **AtharVangirasa Veda**. It is called so because it is believed to be Vedas belonging to the **Atharvaas** and the **Vangiraas** groups of priests.

Pataanjali is attributed to have **said** that **Atharva Veda** had **nine Shakhaas** (branches) but only **Shaunaaka** and **Paippallaada**, these **two** remain today. Atharva Veda basically and **frequently** is **referred to** the **Shaunaaka- Samhita**.

Hindus call **Atharva Veda** as an **Encyclopedia** of many subjects, including the **knowledge of medicine**, **especially** the **Aayur Veda** form of **medicine**. It is also supposed to have knowledge pertaining to politics, agriculture, philosophical, social matters etc. They say that the **Atharva Veda** can be used to cure diseases and destruction from evil forces *like ghosts* etc., and is believed to have knowledge of Supreme Reality, time, death and immortality. Most importantly **Atharva Veda** is supposed to be the **root for the Indian Philosophical Thought**.

Athar Veda has **20 Kaandaas (Books)**, **730 Hymns**, and **5987 Mantraas** (verses). Of these 5987 verses about **1200 Verses** are derived **from Rig Veda**. The 15th and 16th Kaandaas / Books of Atharva Veda are in prose form while remaining in poetic form.

This is open evidence of plagiarism just like we can find in **Saam Veda** and **God does not commit plagiarism**. Therefore, undoubtedly **Saam Veda is a human creativity and not Revelation**.

ArthaSastra (economics) is **associated as UpVeda with Saam Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE UPANISHADS

Upanishads are supposedly believed as the **most important books after the Vedas** to understand and practice Hindu Theology and Hindu Philosophy. **Upanishads** come at the end of the **Aranyakas**.

In the current times The **Upanishads** are promoted by fascist **Hindus** as one of the three scriptures of **Prasthanatrayi** (a composition of Upanishads, Bhagwad Geeta and Brahma Sutras).

The fascist **Hindus** are currently using all resources at their disposal to **promote Hinduism globally with the pseudonym Sanatana Dharma** focusing on their respective interpretation of the Prasthanatrayi.

BAPS an acronym for **Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha** is one of the primary organizations associated or affiliated *at-least as is understood to be an open secret* with the **RSS and its minimum 40 important Hindu Affiliate Organizations** like the **HSS** of United Kingdom, **HAF – Hindu American Foundation** etc., to be **promoting Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism) through** the scriptures composed in **Prasthanatrayi**.

Primary understanding of **Upanishads** being promoted in our times is that the **Vedas** are books explaining the **teachings of Theology** in Hinduism while **Upanishads explain in detail the Hindu Philosophy and Hindu Culture**.

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What Does UPANISHAD Mean ?

The Sanskrit root words for **Upanishad** are **Upa + Ni + Sad**.

Upa means **Nearness** and **Ni** means **Devotedly focused** and **Sad** means **to sit**. As such **Upanishad** would mean '**Sit devotedly in nearness**'. This is explained as *disciples sitting devotedly near their 'Guru' meaning teacher (of Vedas)*.

This word **Upanishad** later **gathered another meaning** with passage of time. It started to mean **Rahasya** a Sanskrit word meaning '**secret**' or **Guhya** meaning '**mystery**'. **But this was not its correct meaning** understood at the time when it was first composed according to learned men of Hinduism.

How Many UPANISHADs Are There ?

According to **Panini's Ashtadhyayi** (also known as **Panineeeyam**), the **Total** number of **Upanishads** were **900**, and **Patanjali** also **puts the** number of **Upanishads** at **900**; it appears that **MOST OF THEM are LOST FOREVER**.

Upanishads are currently said to be **more than 200** BUT **traditionally** only **108**. Among **Hindus** a great speculation remains about the actual number of Upanishads. Some argue that traditionally **Upanishads** were a part of **Brahmanas** and **Aranyakas**.

The **NigeernUpanishad**, of apocryphal nature, **names 187 Upanishads**.

Adi Shankaracharya, who lived *anywhere between 700 C.E. to 820 C.E.*, was a staunch anti-Buddhism and he is generally believed to have **composed commentaries to 11 Upanishads** that are **considered as** the *canon of* **Oldest Upanishads**.

Hinduism, since known, had some type of political influence in its religious ideology, to suit the rulers of the respective times. **Hence**, Upanishads have taken an independent position since long, but still, the **Orthodox Hindus Believe** that Upanishads basically own up to the teachings of one of the four Vedas. **The date of composition of each is unknown**, with the **oldest probably composed from** about **800 BC** and the **youngest probably composed after the 15 C.E.**

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According to **Muktika** a Sanskrit word meaning '**deliverance**' and is used popularly to refer to the **canon of**, to the catalogue of the **108 Upanishads**. The **10 PRIME UPANISHADS** of the **108 Upanishads** also called as **DASHUpanishad**, whose names have been mentioned in the **Muktika** are : **Isha, Kena, Katha, Prashna, Munda, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Aitareya, Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka**. Another **3 More Upanishads** are listed in the **Old Upanishads**. They are : **ShvetaShvetara, Kaushitaki and Maitrayaniya**.

These **13 Main Upanishads**, that is, **10 of Muktika** and the **3 of Old Upanishads** are related to the Four Vedas as :

- (1) **Aitareya** and **Kaushitaki** to **Rig Veda**
- (2) **Brihadaranyaka** and **Isha** to **Shukla-Yajur Veda**
- (3) **Taittiriya, Katha, ShvetaShvetara** and **Maitrayanaya** to **Krishna-Yajur Veda**
- (4) **Chandogya** and **Kena** to **Saam Veda**
- (5) **Mundaka, Mandukya** and **Prashna** to **Atharva Veda**

According to the **MUKTIKUPANISHAD** the **108 Upanishads** are **divided according to** the Primary **Four Vedas** as : **10 Upanishads** from **Rig Veda** ; **19 Upanishads** from **Shukla-Yajur Veda** ; **32 Upanishads** from **Krishna-Yajur Veda** ; **16 Upanishads** from **Saam Veda** ; **31 Upanishads** from **Atharva Veda**.

The promoters of **Sanatana Dharma** emphasize that it is **impossible to get the true insight of** the **Indian Philosophy** and **Indian Culture** (*here the word Indian means Hindu*) **without studying** the **Upanishads**. They claim that every subsequent development of philosophy and religion in India has drawn heavily on Upanishads.

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MORE ABOUT THE BRAHMANAS

Brahmanas are **Explanation of the Vedic Mantras** (verses) by the **learned men** called **Brahmans**.

Brahmanas are also said to be the **Religious Textbooks** of **Hinduism** on the **details of Sacrifice**, that is, **Yagna** commanded in the Vedas. Based on this, Brahmanas later came to be known as **Collections of explanations by Rishis / priests on the science of Sacrifice** commanded in the Vedas. *To be more precise*, **Brahmanas** means **Brahmanical Explanation of the Mantras** (verses) **of Vedas**.

Brahmanical means *explanation of Vedas* etc., given by highest caste in Hindus called the **Brahmins**, who alone **were created with the sole purpose to read, understand and teach** the **Religious Scriptures** of **Hinduism** and **to perform Religious Rituals** for all remaining Hindus. Brahmanas are also called **KarmaCodana Brahmanani** meaning **injunctions for performance of sacrificial rites**.

Less than **20 Brahmanas** are **extant / surviving** **while MOST BRAHMANAS** HAVE BEEN **LOST OR DESTROYED**. **Oldest Brahmanas** is supposedly *dated to 900 B.C.* and the **Youngest Brahamana** is supposedly *dated to 700 B.C.*

Brahmanas basically **deal with Six Main Topics** : **1. Vidhi** – *injunctions for performing particular rights* **2. ArthaVadha** – *numerous interpretations on verses of sacrificial rites* **3. Ninda** – *criticism of opposing viewpoints* **4. Prashansa** – *exaltations* **5. Purakalpa** – *imagining sacrificial rites of much previous times* **6. Prakriti** – *achievements of others*.

Names of **Principal Brahmanas** in relation to the Vedas are : **Aitareya** and **Kaushitaki / Sankhayana Brahmanas** related to **Rig Veda** ; **Shatpatha** and **Taittiriya Brahmanas** related to **Shukla and Krishna Yajur Veda** respectively ; **Gopatha Brahmanas** related to **Atharva Veda** ; **Tandya, Shadvinsha, Samavidhana, Arsheya, Daivata, Upanishad, SamhitUpanishad, Vamsha, Jaiminya, JaiminiyaAsheya, JaiymanyUpanishad** are the **Brahmanas** related to **Saam Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE ARANYAKAS

Aranyakas are **mostly** believed to be the *Concluding Parts of Several Brahmanas*. They are **partly** included in the Brahmanas and **partly** they were formed as independent works.

Aranyaka is a **Sanskrit word** derived **from** the root word **Aranya** meaning **forest** and **Aranyakas** are to be read in the forest. **While** the Brahmanas are to be read in habitats. It is believed that **Aranyakas** *must have been propounded by Hindu Rishis / sages* who emancipated the world and lived in forests and gave explanations about the sacrificial rituals called *Yagnas* mentioned in the Vedas. **Another name for Aranyakas** is **Rahasya** because it is believed that they explained the secrets mentioned in the Upanishads.

Major content of the **Aranyakas** include **BrahmaVidya** meaning *knowledge about Creator* **Upasana** meaning *knowledge about meditation* and **PranaVidya** meaning *knowledge about breath*.

There are **Only 7 Aranyakas** present currently in the world and **not a single Aranyaka** belongs to the **Atharva Veda**. Those belonging to the remaining three Vedas are : **Aiytareya** and **Kaushitaki / Shankhayana Aranyakas** belonging to the **Rig Veda** ; **Talavakara / Jaiminiya Upanishad** and **Chandogya Aranyakas** belonging to the **Saama Veda** ; **Brihadaranyaka Aranyakas** belonging to the **Shukla Yajur Veda** ; **Taittiriya** and **Maitrayaniya Aranyakas** belonging to the **Rig Veda**.

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MORE ABOUT THE PURANAS

Purana is a **Sanskrit word** that merely means 'old' or 'ancient'. In **Hinduism** that genre of Scriptures in written form mention stories of some specific gods are called as **Puranas**.

In **India** there are **many books** that are **called** as **Puranas** but the **18 most important** have been **selected by Hindu learned men** as the **18 Most Authoritative Puranas** and are referred as **Mahaa Puranas** meaning **Great Puranas**.

Hindu learned men **explain** the **importance of** these **18 Authoritative Puranas** as something like the **Haggadah** contained in the **Jewish Talmud**, The **Jataka Tales** in **Buddhism** and like the **Hadees** (Sayings) of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in **Islam**.

In **Hindu mythology**, **Puranas** are considered to have been **compiled by Ved Vyasa**, the **author attributed also for world's longest mythology** called **MahaBharata** **BUT WHO WROTE PURANAS** and **WHEN WERE PURANAS WRITTEN - NO ONE KNOWS**.

It is still a matter of **debate** to **whether** consider **Puranas** as **Shruti** (Revealed books) or **Smriti** (written books by men)? But many Hindu scholars consider Puranas as Shruti. The **Puranas** in their **present form** are basically **divided into two sets of 18 Puranas each**, making a **total of 36 Puranas**. The Major **18 Puranas** are called **Mahaa Puranas** and Minor / Lower **18 Puranas** are called as **Upa Puranas**.

AN INTERESTING FACT is that almost **all stories** and **all serials** made as **plays in theaters** or shown **on television serials** or shown as **movies** on **Hinduism** have **almost or in total**, the **stories taken from these Puranas**.

ANOTHER INTERESTING POINT TO NOTE ABOUT MAHA PURANAS IS that these **Sanskrit Maha-Puranas** are **not directly accessible to common persons as read texts**. They are **available in vernacular and dialect translations** and are **disseminated, circulated by Brahmin Scholars**, who read from them and **tell their stories**, usually in **Katha sessions** (in which a traveling Brahmin settles for a few weeks in a temple and narrates parts of a Purana, usually with a Bhakti perspective).

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The names of the **18 Maha Puranas** are :

(1) Agni Purana (2) Bhagvata Purana (3) Bhavishya Purana (4) Brahmanda Purana (5) Brahmavavarta Purana (6) Garuda Purana (7) Kurma Purana (8) Linga Purana (9) Markendya Purana (10) Matsya Purana (11) Naradiya / Narada Purana (12) Padma Purana (13) Shiva Purana (14) Skanda Purana (15) Vamana Purana (16) Varaha Purana (17) Vayu Purana (18) Vishnu Purana

The names of the **18 Upa Puranas** are :

(1) Sanatkumara Purana (2) Narasimha Purana (3) Brihannaradiya Purana (4) Sivarahasya Purana (5) Durvasa Purana (6) Kapila Purana (7) Vamana Purana (8) Bhargava Purana (9) Varuna Purana (10) Kalika Purana (11) Samba Purana (12) Nanda Purana (13) Surya Purana (14) Parasara Purana (15) Vashishtha Purana (16) Devi Purana (17) Ganesha Purana (18) Hamsa Purana

In **Hinduism**, the **18 Upa-Puranas** are **much less in importance** than the **18 Maha-Puranas**. The **18 Upa Puranas** are considered **too less authoritative**.

The **canonical list**, the **recognized list of Puranas varies from place to place** and from **time to time**, and they are **enumerated and classified in multiple ways**. Many of these **Puranas (Maha Puranas and Upa Puranas = 36)** were written by **Brahmins** BUT **NONE KNOWS** exactly **which Brahmin wrote** and **when exactly did that Brahmin write these Puranas ?**

SOME NOTABLE PURANAS are the **Bhagvata Purana** deals mainly in Vishnu Bhakti, mentioning the exploits and deeds of different incarnations – *Avataars* of Vishnu, a Hindu deity. The 10th canto / verse of Bhagvata Purana is the longest and it is this verse that contains the details of the exploits of **Krishna a Hindu deity, as a child stealing butter** - *maakhan*. It is from this narration that later the popular **Hindu Bhakti Movements** used this to elaborate and make plays and stories on Krishna.

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Skanda Purana – Is the **longest of all Puranas** and is considered the vast storehouse of many stories, legends and parables with several versions and recensions (revised text).

Devi Bhagavata Purana – is one of the **Upa Puranas** and it is from this Purana that the main story of **DURGA MATA / KALI MATA / BHAVANI MATA** (*popular goddess worshiped mainly in the eastern India region and is mostly considered by women as a source of women empowerment*) is taken and then through different and several versions spread out as a Revealed Story from God for people to worship a female goddess. This **Devi Bhagavata Purana** extols and admires the virtues of Durga as a Supreme Being.

Bhavishya Purana – Sanskrit word, **bhavishya** means **future**. Hence, this is the Purana, that contains signs of the future. Future here would mean the future from the time of its writing. This is used by Muslim preachers to quote the Hindus to teach them that whoever must have written it but it contains the name of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ with good enough details about the Prophet and his ﷺ followers.

OTHER THAN THESE MAIN PURANAS are the **STHALA PURANA** called so because they contain stories to set the virtues and importance of different places of the Hindu temples and pilgrimage places of Hindus. There are **several different versions of** the **Sthala Puranas** and **one such** popular **version** is the **Tamil Sthala Purana**.

Another such Purana is the **KULA PURANA** and Kula is a Sanskrit word which basically means family / tribe / caste. It is believed that it is in this Purana that one can understand a lot about the **Discriminatory Caste System** in **Hinduism** that is **fundamentally a teaching given in Rig Veda : Book : 10 Hymn : 90 Verse : 12 & Bhagvad Geeta : Ch : 18 V : 41 to 43**.

Even Jain religion has Puranas that In Shaa Allah (by Will of Allah) I shall deal under the section on the religion of Jainism.

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SMRITIS OF HINDUISM

Smriti is a Sanskrit word and its literary meaning is, '*that which is remembered*'. The **Smritis** are *attributed to some writer* and are unlike the Shruti that have no author. The authority of **smriti** is accepted by **orthodox schools of Hinduism** as they believe that the Smriti is derived from that which is Shruti, on which it is based.

There are **EIGHTEEN** main **SMRITIS** also called as **Dharma Sastras**. The **Most Important Smriti** is the **MANU SMRITI** followed by **Yajnavalkya** and **Parasara**.

The **Remaining Fifteen Smritis** and not considered to be of much prominence are those of **Vishnu, Daksha, Samvarta, Vyasa, Harita, Satatapa, Vasishtha, Yama, Apastamba, Gautama, Devala, Sankha-Likhita, Usana, Atri and Saunaka**.

YAJNAVALKYA SMRITI is supposedly composed after the ManuSmriti and is in *shloka* style (poetic). There is **no evidence** to suggest the **exact author** and the **exact date** but is **believed to be** composed during the Gupta Rule in India anywhere between 3 C.E. to 5 C.E. It is **attributed to Yajnavalkya**, supposedly a writer of portions of Upanishads. He is also said to be the author of a book called **Yoga Yajnavalkya** a male-female dialogue between him and a female named Gargi. The **Yajnavalkya Smriti** is basically said to be a **Dharma text of Hinduism** composed in Classical Sanskrit. **Yajnavalkya Smriti** comprises of basic **three portions**. **(1) Achara-Kanda** dealing with customs. **(2) Prayaschita-Kanda** dealing with Crimes and Punishments and **(3) Vyavhara-kanda** dealing with judicial procedures and judiciary.

(Dharma) is basically a Sanskrit word used more commonly these days by Hindus to hide the vacuum of fundamental core of their belief on any set standard and the word has so many meanings that they use to fill their condition and choice of custom and rituals done spiritually in the name of Hinduism as a whole. The same word has a different meaning when used by Buddhists, Jains and the Sikhs in many aspects from its usage by the Hindus).

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PRASARA SMRITI is more popularly known as **PARASHAR SMRITI** attributed to a man called **Parashar** supposedly *a sage* himself and the son of sage named **Shakti** and the grandson of a sage called **Vashistha**. Moreover, this man **Parashar** is said to be the father of **Vyasa** also called as **Ved Vyasa** the popularly attributed writer of many prominent Hindu Texts, especially the **world's longest mythological episode, MahaaBhaarat**. **Prashar** is also *believed to be the writer of* the first Purana, i.e., the **Vishnu Purana**.

The name **Prashara** basically means *enlivener of the dead*. He got this name because of his **grandfather Vashishtha**, survived several suicide attempts miraculously. He was depressed because all his sons including Prashar's father was killed by a king called *Kalmashapada also called Saudasha Mitrasaha*. But, every time **Vashishtha** attempted suicide, he failed miserably, so finally he gave up his *habit* of attempted suicides and returned to his hamlet, only to find that his daughter-in-law, the mother of Prashar is pregnant with Prashar and so **Vashishtha** decided to become *his father* and bring him up. The **GENEOLOGY** of **PRASHARA** is also interesting. Brahma the creator of universe as believed by Hindus according to Vedas, created **Vashishtha** and he **had a son Shakti** who **sired Prashara**. (*SIRE is a word used to describe a man who marries the widow of his brother or has children from her without marriage. In Bible it is used for referring to a male parent of an animal*). **Prashara** is believed to be the father of **Vyasa** or **Ved Vyasa** and then this **Ved Vyasa** sired **Dhritarashtra** father of **Kauravas** of **MahaaBhaarat** and **Pandu** the foster father of the **Pandavas** of **MahaaBhaarat**. **Prashara** is also attributed to works like **Brihat Parashara Hora Shastra** meaning **Prashara's large horoscopy** which is the **foundational text of Hindu Astrology**. He is also recorded as a seer / *rishi* for some Rig Veda's verses. **Vrksayurveda** is attributed to him and is prime book for students of **Traditional Indian Medicine**.

PRASHARA SMRITI is *supposedly a book written by Prashara* as a **Law Code** for Hindus to follow during **Kal – Yuga** the fourth Time-Cycle full of tribulations and according to some research scholars it is **more castiest than the Manu Smriti**.

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MANU SMRITI is that **RELIGIOUS TEXT OF HINDUS** that was **PUBLICLY BURNT DOWN** by none other than **THE FATHER OF INDEPENDENT INDIA'S CONSTITUTION** known as **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** on **December / 25 / 1927** during the **Mahad Satyagraha**. Ambedkar referred to this public burning of Hindu Religious Text Manu Smriti as **MANU SMRITI DAHAN DIVAS** meaning **DEATH DAY OF MANU SMRITI** the **HINDU RELIGIOUS TEXT**.

In present times it is contested that the **Manu Smriti** was *never a 'Law Code'* of Hindus, but the action by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** of publicly burning the **Religious Text of Hindus**, the **Manu Smriti**, speaks volumes about the **truth** of **Manu Smriti** and **its teachings in practice** during and before the **British Rule in India**. According to some historians, the only period when the lower caste Hindus were not mistreated much by upper caste Hindus was when Muslims were ruling India and the Muslim rulers did not allow the caste-based atrocities to openly occur against lower caste Hindus, that existed in Indian History for several thousand years before advent of Muslims in India. It is against these caste-based atrocities committed by a handful of upper caste Hindus called Brahmins against the lower caste *Hindus* that still form more than 60% to 70% of the total Hindu population in India, that **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar** openly and publicly burnt the Hindu Religious Text which was foundational for caste-based discrimination within Hindus. Even today after more than 75 years of Indian Independence there are scores of incidents of extreme atrocities committed by upper caste Hindus against lower caste Hindus in India, that supposedly increased since 2015 C.E. and that include raping young girls of the lower caste Hindus and burning them down after raping, making lower caste Hindu men lick boots of upper caste Hindus, murdering the youth of lower caste Hindus and burning down their homes with lower caste Hindus still inside their homes etc. If this is happening in our present times when media and technology is so advanced, then just imagine the plight of the lower caste Hindus when the upper caste Hindus, the **Brahmins** were not answerable to anyone and were believed and are still promoted as **'By Birth Authorities to lead Hindus in all Hindu Religious Affairs'**.

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Today many **apologetic Hindus** give explanations to **change the very meaning** in which **CASTE DISCRIMINATION** existed for **thousands of years in India** and its **foundational teachings** are given in **Rig Veda** (: Ch : **10** Hymn : **90** Verse : **12** and **Bhagvad Geeta** Ch : **18** Verse : **41** to **43**), two very **Prominent Hindu Religious Texts**.

Mr. **Narendra Modi**, who was the **Chief Minister** of **Gujrat** state of **India**, when the Muslims were brutally raped and murdered in Gujrat during the **Hindu-Muslim Gujrat riots** in 2002 C.E. and for which **for many years** the **USA did not issue Mr. Narendra Modi** a **US Visa**, but now as a **Prime Minister of India** since 2014 C.E., **constantly promotes Bhagvad Geeta** by giving it as a gift to a lot of international dignitaries whom he keeps meeting on his foreign visits. **Bhagvad Geeta** is the same book in which **Krishna** a popular **Hindu deity Preaches Caste System** in **Ch : 18 Verses : 41 to 43**.

Manu Smriti, a **Religious Book of Hindus**, is considered by many to be the **Mother of All Text Books On Caste Discrimination**. It must not have been a declared Law Book or Law Code followed by Upper Caste Hindus, but the **atrocities committed against the vast majority of lower caste Hindus involved actions written in Manu Smriti**.

As the **Brahmana** (top caste Hindu) *sprang from (Brahma's – Creator's) mouth, as he was the first-born, and as he possesses the Veda, he is by right the lord of this whole creation.*

Manu Smriti : 1 : 93. The very birth of a **Brahman** (top caste Hindu) **is an eternal incarnation of the sacred law**; for he is born to (fulfil) the sacred law and becomes one with Brahma (Creator). A **Brahman** (top caste Hindu), coming into existence, **is born as the highest on earth, the lord of all created beings**, for the protection of the treasury of the law. **Whatever exists on earth is the property of the Brahman** (top caste Hindu); on account of his excellence in origin, he (Brahman) **is surely entitled to all**. **Manu Smriti : 1 : 98 to 100**. Similarly the **Manu Smriti : Ch : 2 V : 30 to Ch : 6 V : 97** is **largest portion speaking on one single subject** and the subject is the **Veneration of Brahmins**, the **highest caste of Hindus religiously** as mentioned in **Rig Veda : 10 : 90 : 12** and **Bhagvad Geeta : 18 : 41 to 43**. (<https://www.indiadinivine.org/content/files/file/644-manu-smriti-in-sanskrit-with-english-translations-pdf/>)

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Manu Smriti has **innumerable versions** filled with **several contradictions** and this is accepted by a lot of Hindu learned men also. At least fifty of these versions are more popular than the remaining and that which was most popular, most translated and presumably the most authentic since the 18th century is the **Kolkatta Version of Manu Smriti** (*Kolkatta is the new name for Calcutta, city of West Bengal, India*). It is considered to be the first of all texts translated into English in 1776 C.E. by Sir, Willian Jones to help the East India Company ruling India frame laws for Hindus of India then.

Manu Smriti is also known as **Manava DharmaSastra** meaning 'Laws of Manu' and *Manu* is a Sanskrit word which means '*a man*'. It is also believed that the English word 'man' is from this Sanskrit word, '*manu*'. **But No Hindu Knows** till date who *this* Manu was and when did he exactly live and where did he live ?

Another fact about **Manu Smriti** is that **No one knows** the **exact date** when **Manu Smriti** was **written** and **none knows** who the exact **author of the Manu Smriti** is? It is **debated between Hindus** to be anywhere from 1000 B.C. to between 1 C.E. to 3 C.E.

Manu Smriti basically **consists** of **12 chapters** and about **2,694 verses** and it lays down a **set of obligations upon Hindus based on** their **four respective castes** of Hindu beliefs.

Manu Smriti deals mainly in defining duties and laws and about rituals called as **Upanyana** meant for children born to **three upper caste Hindus**, about sacraments called **Samskaras**, about marriage, hospitality, funeral rites, dietary restrictions, pollution, and means of purification; the conduct of women, daughters and wives; It has about 18 separate headings dealing with juridical / judicial interest as the law of kings. It also deals with topics on charity, rites of reparation, the doctrine of karma, the soul, and hell.

Manu Smriti had a great influence and **still has the influence on Hindu society** for **justification** of **Caste System** and it is **still evident** when one **checks the statistics based on crimes committed in most parts of** central, west and north **Indian states** like **Uttar Pradesh, Gujrat, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Delhi** etc.

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ITIHAASAAS OF HINDUISM

Two main **Hindu mythologies** are also the *two most popular epics / costume dramas* in *Indian philosophy*, whose **main characters** are **either worshiped or cursed** by a vast majority of Indians who religiously identify themselves globally *mostly* as Hindus. One of them is the **RAMAYANA** and the other is the **MAHAaBHAaRAT**. The *Ramayana* is *mostly believed by majority of Hindus* to may have **occurred before Mahabharat**, though this claim is debated by research scholars of *Indian mythology*.

Let us now **analyze** both the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharat* **scholastically, rationally** and **academically** to **learn** more **from established evidence and not** by **blind beliefs** or **religious sentiments of a majority** about the **historical truth** of **Babri Masjid** (Mosque) **illegally** and **criminally demolished by Hindu fascists** and **Hindu terrorists**.

RAMAYANA

Is **believed** to have *happened by* the followers of *Hindu* religion in the **Treta Yug** supposed to be the **second epoch** of the **Four Yugs** (*yug means a cyclic age in Hindu cosmology / an age of the gods of Hindus / divine age*). The **other three Yug** of the *Hindu cosmology* are the **Krta Yug** that is **before the Treta Yug** in which *Ramayana* is said to have occurred and **following the Treta Yug** are the **Dwapara Yug** and the **Kal Yug**.

1. **Krta Yug** : **1.728** million human years (17,28,000 *human yrs* / 4,800 *divine yrs*)
2. **Treta Yug** : **1.296** million human years (12,96,000 *human yrs* / 3,600 *divine yrs*)
3. **Dvapara Yug** : **.864** million human years (8,64,000 *human yrs* / 2,400 *divine yrs*)
4. **Kali Yug** is **.432** million human years (4,32,000 *human yrs* / 2,400 *divine yrs*)

Based on **above time zones** of *Hindu cosmology* a **Non-Hindu** is said to believe that **Ramayana happened** in *Treta Yug*.

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Even *for the sake of argument* if *we are living today in* the *beginning of the* last Yug i.e., the *Kali Yug*, and *if we believe* that *Ramayana happened in* the last year of *Treta Yug*, still it would mean that *Ramayana happened* Eight hundred and sixty-four thousand years ago (*8,64,000 years ago*).

Hindus say that **RAMAYANA WAS WRITTEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 200 B.C.** by a person called **Valmiki** and that too is merely an attribution and **no established evidence** that **Valmiki** really wrote **Ramayana**.

ANALOGY – The **Second World War** happened from 1939 C.E. to 1945 C.E. and **LET US SUPPOSE** there is **NO WRITTEN EVIDENCE AT ALL** of a single incident of the **Second World War** and for the **1st time someone WRITES ABOUT Second World War** in **8,63,722 C.E.** and **that is believed** to be **Divine Truth Of Second World War** by about a *billion people living about 2023 years later in 8,65,945 C.E.* and they have **NO EVIDENCE** about the person **who wrote it** for the first time. Let me simplify the analogy further for all of you to understand.

2nd World War – 1939 C.E. to 1945 C.E. - **NO WRITTEN EVIDENCE OF WAR**
1st Time SOMEONE WRITES about 2nd World War in – **8,63,722 C.E.**

About **1 billion** people **believe it Divine Truth** in **8,65,945 C.E.** – **WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF WHO WROTE IT 2223 years ago.**

Now **IN THE CASE of RAMAYANA**

Ramayana happens in 8,64,000 B.C. - **NO WRITTEN EVIDENCE**

1st Time SOMEONE WRITES about Ramayana in – **200 B.C.** after a gap of 8,64,000 yrs.

About **1 billion** people **believe it Divine Truth** in **2024 C.E.** – **WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF WHO WROTE IT 2223 years ago; that is**, whether truly **Valmiki** supposed to have written it really wrote it or not and if *for the sake of argument* **Valmiki** wrote it then **HOW DID VALMIKI KNOW ABOUT RAMAYANA 8,64,000 years later AND WHERE EXACTLY IS THE COMPLETE RAMAYANA WRITTEN BY VALMIKI ?**

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300 PLUS VERSIONS OF RAMAYANA EXIST

Attipate Krishnaswami Ramanujan (Mar-1929 to Jul-1993) was an Indian poet and scholar of Indian literature and linguistics, philologist, folklorist, translator, and playwright. Ramanujan was a Professor of Linguistics at University of Chicago, U.S.A. His first biographers described Ramanujan as a rigorously orthodox Hindu. After a thorough research, Ramanujan concluded that at least THREE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VERSIONS OF RAMAYANA EXIST IN THE WORLD. None of them are the same and have major or minor differences.

A K RAMANUJAN's THESIS ON RAMAYANA : Three Hundred Rāmāyaṇas : Five Examples and Three Thoughts on Translation is a scholarly essay summarizing the history of the Rāmāyaṇa and its spread across India and Asia over a period of 2,500 years or more. It seeks to demonstrate factually how the story of Rama has undergone numerous variations while being transmitted across different languages, societies, geographical regions, religions, and historical periods. It does not seek to document all the recorded tellings and re-tellings of the Rāmāyaṇa. Instead, A K Ramanuja focuses on only five specific tellings of the Rāmāyaṇa from different languages, regions, cultures, and periods, which serve purely as indicators of a much larger range of actual variations. of the different versions of Rāmāyaṇa.

The count of 300 Rāmāyaṇas has been pointed out that it is an underestimate of the actual count of different versions of Rāmāyaṇa. However, Ramanujan considers only five tellings of Rāmāyaṇa, namely, tellings by Valmiki, Kamban, Jain telling, Thai Ramakien and the South Indian folk tellings. Ramanujan specifically prefers the term "tellings" to the terms "versions" / "variants" because the latter terms can and do imply the existence of an invariant original text. One of Ramanujan's main observations in the essay is that THERE IS NO SUCH ORIGINAL RAMAYANA and Valmiki's Ramayana telling is only one among many Ramayana tellings.

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The **different languages** in which the **tellings of Rāmāyaṇa** is found to **have more than one telling** of the **Rāmāyaṇa** story. **Sanskrit** alone **contains** about **twenty-five or more tellings of Rāmāyaṇa** belonging to various narrative genres.

2 MOST POPULAR **WRITERS** OF **RAMA's STORY**

Valmiki is the **Sanskrit writer** ascribed to **Rāmāyaṇa** (**written** not before 300 B.C. and **may be** in 200 B.C.) and **Tulsidas** is the **Awadhi language writer** ascribed to **RāmāCharitManas** (**written** between 1574 / 1577 C.E.). **These two** are the **most popular Indian epics on the story of Rama**, the **hero character** in both these epics believed by Hindus as **7th incarnate of Vishnu**, a **deity worshiped by Hindus**. **Rāmāyaṇa** is basically from **two** words **Ram + Aayanam** and **Aayanm** means **story**. As such **Rāmāyaṇa** means **Story of Ram WHILE** the **RāmāCharitManas** is basically from **three** words **Ram + Charita + Manas** and **Charita** means **good deeds** and **Manas** means **lake**. As such **RāmāCharitManas** means **Lake of good deeds of Ram**.

Valmiki is said to be the **contemporary of Rama** lived in Treta Yug (about **8,64,000 years ago**), whose writing **Rāmāyaṇa** is believed to be only in 200 B.C. **WHILE** the **other writer of Rama's Story** i.e., **Tulsidas** lived between **1511 C.E. to 1623 C.E.**

The **7 Chapters** called as **7 Kandams** of **Valmiki Ramayana** are **Bala-kandam**, **Ayodhya-kandam**, **Aranya-kandam**, **Kishkinda-kandam**, **Sundara-kandam**, **Yuddha-kandam** and **Uttara-kandam WHILE** the **7 Kandams** of **Tulsidas RamCharitManas** are also same **EXCEPT** that **Tulsidas** changed **Yuddha-kandam** to **Lanka-kand**.

Valmiki's Rāmāyaṇa has 24,000 shlokas but **Tulsida's RāmāCharitManas** is in poetry.

Valmiki's Rāmāyaṇa mentions **350 wives** of **Ram's father Dasharatha** but **Tulsida's RāmāCharitManas** mentions only **3 wives** of **Ram's father Dasharatha**.

Valmiki's Rāmāyaṇa **does not mention** anything as **Lakshman Rekha** but **Tulsida's RāmāCharitManas** mentions it.

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BRIEF STORY OF RAMA – The Hero of Ramayana and RamCharitManas

Rama was born in the kingdom of Ayodhya (Oudh), and grew in tutelage under the sage Vishvamitra. He succeeded in bridegroom tournament of **Sita** d/o King **Janaka** whom he married as wife, by bending Shiva's mighty bow. **After Rama** is banished from his position as heir to the kingdom through a palace intrigue, **Rama retreats to the forest** with his wife **Sita** and his favorite half-brother, **Lakshmana**, to spend 14 years in exile. In the forest, **Ravana** the demon-king of Sri Lanka the Villian Character of both **Ramayana** and **RamCharitManas**, abducts **Sita** the wife of **Rama** to his capital while her two protectors, that is **Rama** and **Lakshmana** are busy pursuing a golden deer sent to the forest to mislead god **Rama** and the god's half-brother **Lakshmana**. In Lanka **Sita** rejects **Ravana's** attentions while god **Rama** and the god's half-brother **Lakshmana** set out to rescue her. **After numerous adventures**, god **Rama** and the god's half-brother **Lakshmana** enter into alliance with **Sugriva**, king of the Monkeys, and then, god **Rama** and the god's half-brother **Lakshmana** with the assistance of the monkey-general **Hanuman** and **Ravana's** own brother, **Vibhishana**, they Attack Lanka. Finally, after several adventures god **Rama** with help from others slays **Ravana** and rescues his wife **Sita**. **After Sita** safely returns from **Ravana** then **Sita** undergoes an ordeal by fire to clear herself of suspicions of infidelity. Finally, when god **Rama** and his wife **Sita** and **Lakshmana** return to **Ayodhya**, however, god **Rama** learns that the people still question the his wife **Sita's** chastity, so god **Rama** banishes his wife **Sita** to the forest. There **Sita** meets the sage **Valmiki** (the ascribed author of the **Ramayana**) and at his hermitage god **Rama's** wife **Sita** gives birth to god **Rama's** two sons who are twins and their names are **Kusha** and **Lava** respectively. The family is reunited after the sons come of age, but **Sita** the wife of god **Rama**, after again protesting her innocence, plunges into the mother earth, who swallows her up.

The Buddhist version of **Ramayana**, called **Dasarata Jataka**, projected **Rama** and **Sita** as Brother and Sister.

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RAVANA villain of Valmiki's Ramayana is **WORSHIPED IN INDIA**

According to an **article published by News18** and entitled as **Dussehra 2022: Why Ravana is Worshipped in Many Parts of India on Vijayadashami?** The article as on Jan/21/2024/Sunday is available on <https://www.news18.com/news/lifestyle/dussehra-2022-why-ravana-is-worshipped-in-many-parts-of-india-on-vijayadashami-4308305.html>, it mentions different temples in India where the Ravana the Villian Character of Valmiki's Ramayana is worshiped. The article says that **Dussehra** is **celebrated as** a festival of good's victory over evil. It was on this day that Lord **Rama** defeated and **killed** Lanka's evil king **Ravana**. Large effigies of Ravana, his brother Kumbhkaran and son Meghanada, are erected and set on fire on the evening of Dussehra or Vijayadashami. Dussehra is celebrated with much enthusiasm across India with people offering prayers to Lord Rama. **However, there are places where people worship Ravana and pray for his departed soul.** The reason behind this affection for Ravana in many cases is **his connection to the specific place.** (And) Some places worship **because of his devotion to Lord Shiva.**

- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Rajasthan's Jodhpur** in India **by the Maudgil Brahmins** by performing **Shraadh** and **Pind Daan** for **Ravana** as per the **Hindu** rituals.
- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Maharashtra's Gadchiroli** in India. People of **Gond** tribe say that **Ravana was never demonized in the Valmiki Ramayana** and **it was only in Tulsidas Ramayana** that **Ravana was established as a cruel king and devilish.**
- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Uttar Pradesh's Bistrakh** in **Greater Noida** in India.
- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Madhya Pradesh's Mandsaur** in India.
- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Himachal Pradesh's Kangra** in India.
- ❖ **Ravana** is worshiped in **Karnataka's Kolar** in India.

Can any honest **Hindu** now **justify** the **illegal demolition of Babri Masjid**, the **Gujrat holocaust of Muslims** and **mob lynching of** extremely poor and innocent **Muslims in India** for not chanting a slogan '**Jai Sri Ram – glory to Ram**' while the **Truth of Ram's Existence** is **not established at all** by any established evidence?

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WHERE AND WHEN WAS EXACTLY RAM BORN ?

There is no historical evidence hitherto to establish that Ram was ever born. According to **ZEE NEWS** (the mainstream media outlet of India that is owned by Subhash Chandra's Essel Group and Subhash Chandra was the Member of Parliament of Rajya Sabha belonging to the Bharatya Janata Party) a book claimed that **Ram was born in modern day Pakistan**. According to the author of the book **it was nowhere mentioned in the Vedas or the Puranas that the Gangetic plain is the birthplace of Ram** and that the region of **Sapta Sindhu, whose emperor was Lord Ram's father King Dashrath, was the land extending from Haryana and Punjab, through Pakistan and up to the eastern fringes of Afghanistan**. The author of the book also claimed that according to the **Hindu Yuga System** of calculation of time, **Rama appeared at the end of the 24th or 28th Treta Yug** so this belief of Hindus would mean that **Ram was born approximately 18 million years ago (18,000,000 years)**. **NO EPIC FOUND IN THE WORLD AS OLD AS JUST 1 million years old (1,00,00,00 years)**, so, **WHAT TRUE EVIDENCE FOR SOMETHING 18 MILLIONS YEAR OLD?**

Another way to understand **When Was Ram Born** is by the **position of stars and constellations in Ramayana supposedly by Valmiki**. Then based on this, the year of **Ram's birth will be either 5561 BC or 7323 BC**. **For the sake of argument if one agrees with these dates to be the year of birth of Ram, then during 5000 B.C. to 7000 B.C. NO HUMANS LIVED IN MODERN DAY AYODHYA and evidence of the first human habitation in present day Ayodhya is only found after 600 B.C.**

A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION IS that WHY DID NOT Tulsidas MENTION THAT RAM WAS BORN IN AYODHYA while he is supposed to have written the RamCharitManas in present day Ayodhya in about 1574 C.E.

https://zeenews.india.com/news/india/lord-ram-was-born-in-pakistan-not-ayodhya_1817774.html

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BABRI MASJID – *The **Illegally Demolished Mosque** By Worshipers of Ram*

Construction of **Babri Masjid** is attributed to **Mir Baqhi**, an army general of a Mughal King named **Babar** and is said to have been built in **1528 C.E. / 1529 C.E.** Many theories exist that deny and approve the construction of Babri Masjid by Mughal king Babar.

There are many theories that Muslim rulers who ruled India demolished Hindu temples and built mosques over them and one such case is the case of Babri Masjid, where there was originally a temple and a Masjid was built by demolishing the temple.

The **most controversial claim** to this effect is that the **Babri Masjid was built over the Birthplace of Ram the hero character of the mythology Ramayana**. There is **no single established historical record** as evidence of **who was exactly the first** to make such a claim and **when exactly** was such a claim made for the first time?

Infact there are claims *also* made by the Jain Samata Vahini of **Jains** and the Udit Raj's Buddha Education Foundation of the **Buddhists** about **their respective religious structure demolished** and the **Babri Masjid built over it**. There is also a claim made by **Shias** and case filed even by them in the court that **Babri Masjid belongs to Shia Waqhf Board** and **not to Sunni Muslims** of India because **Mir Baqhi**, the **army general of Babur** who built Babri Masjid was a **Shia and not Sunni**.

The **concrete fact of the matter** that everyone agrees without any discrepancy and with perfectly established evidence is **Centuries Old Masjid** Existed. Further if agreed that it was constructed in 1529 C.E., then it means that **Masjid Existed For 463 Years before** it was **Illegally Demolished By Hindu Goons** and **Terrorists** on **Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sun**.

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The **first ever recorded** and the most **intimidating claim** that the **pillars of the Babri Masjid** were **taken from a Hindu temple** was made by a British Surveyor **Montgomery Martin** in **1838 C.E.**, before which no recorded historical claim is available.

Ram Sharan Sharma *an author of 115 books translated in 15 languages, was a historian of international repute, was a founding Chairman of ICHR Indian Council of Historical Research, an important member of the National Commission of the History of Sciences in India and UNESCO Commission on the history of Central Asian Civilizations and of the University Grants Commission, taught at Patna University and Delhi University (1973–85) and was visiting faculty at University of Toronto (1965–1966). He also was a senior fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London* **completely deny the allegation** of **Babri Masjid** constructed using pillars of a **Hindu temple** and say that **this allegation** was **first laid only after** the **18th century**.

TIMELINE OF BABRI MASJID UNDER BRITISH INDIA GOVERNMENT

1853 C.E. : a group of armed **Hindu ascetics** of **Hanuman Garhi Temple** try to **occupy** the **Babri Masjid**. Civil Administration stops construction of a temple and worshipping to continue.

1855 C.E. : After a **Hindu-Muslim** clash, to avoid further riots, **a wall was constructed** for the **first time dividing** the **Babri Masjid's courtyard** into two divisions. Muslims had to go **in the inner courtyard** to Pray and Worship in **Babri Masjid**.

1855 C.E. : For the **first time** the priest / **mahant of** the **Hanuman Garhi Temple** **built a raised platform** in the **outer courtyard** of the **Babri Masjid** but that was anyways **inside the main compound wall of** the **Babri Masjid**. This **raised platform** the **Mahant** initiated to call **for the first time** as **Site of Ram's Birth / Ram Chabutra**.

1883 C.E. : **Hindus** attempt to **construct temple** on **Ram Chabutra / Raised Platform** **illegally** constructed by priest of Hanuman Garhi Temple.

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1885 / Jan / 19 : After a strong Muslim protest, Deputy Commissioner prohibits the construction of any temple.

1885 / Jan / 27 : Raghubar Das, the **Hindu priest** of RamChabutra / the **illegally Raised platform** inside the outer compound wall of the Babri Masjid files a civil suit before Faizabad Sub-Judge. **In response** the **caretaker of the Babri Masjid** also **filed a suit** dismissing the claim of the Hindu priest and **mentioning that the land completely belonged to the Babri Masjid**.

1885 / Dec / 24 : Hari Kishan Singh, the **Sub-Judge** **dismissed the suit** filed by the **Hindu Priest**.

1886 / Mar / 18 : F.E.A. Chamier, the **DISTRICT JUDGE** **dismissed the suit** filed by the **Hindus** challenging the **dismissal of suit by** the **sub-judge Hari Kishan Singh**. Judge Chamier asked to maintain '*status quo*' and said that even if a mosque was constructed over a temple, "it was too late to remedy the grievance".

1886 / Nov / 1 : W Young, the **JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER** **dismissed the suit** filed by the **Hindus** once again.

1934 / Mar / 27 : After a **Hindu-Muslim** riot, **some Hindu Terrorists** damage a portion of the **Babri Masjid's dome** that was reconstructed by **British India Government**

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BABRI MASJID TIMELINE **AFTER INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA** – post *Aug/1947*

1949 / Dec / 22 / 23 :

The **Hindu Priest Abhiram Das** who belonged to the **fascist Hindu Right Wing Organization** called **Akhil Bharatiya Ramayana Mahasabha** placed the **idols of Ram** inside the **Babri Masjid** and **openly invited the Hindus** to have a **Darshan** (sight) of **Idols** that **surreptitiously / sneakily placed** inside the **Babri Masjid** by **breaking the locks of** the **Babri Masjid's** gate. Thousands of **Hindus** started visiting the place, so the **Government of India** under Congress Party' Rule, **declared the Babri Masjid a disputed area and Locked The Gates Of Babri Masjid even for the Muslims.**

A **political drama unfolds and** the then **India's Home Minister Vallabhbhai Patel** and **Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru** directed the state's **Chief Minister Govind Ballabh Pant** and **Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri** of **Uttar Pradesh** **to have the idols removed from the Babri Masjid.**

Chief Minister Uttar Pradesh Govind Ballabh Pant issued orders to remove the idols, BUT Faizabad's Deputy Commissioner K. K. Nayar pleaded inability to carry out the orders.

1950 / Jan / 16 : Gopal Singh Visharad **filed a civil suit** in the **Faizabad Court**, asking that **Hindus** be allowed to worship **Rama** and **Sita inside the Babri Masjid.**

1959 : **Nirmohi Akhaada** **filed a civil suit** asking the Court to hand over **Babri Masjid** to **Hindus.**

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TOWARDS DEMOLISHING THE BABRI MASJID

In the **1980s**, the **Vishva Hindu Parishad (VHP)** began a campaign for the **construction of a Ram Temple** on the **BABRI MASJID**. **Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)** became the political voice to advance the same cause the **VHP** were working towards. This **Movement to construct temple over the BABRI MASJID** by **VHP** was bolstered / encouraged by the decision of a district judge, who ruled in **1986** that the gates of the **BABRI MASJID** would be reopened and **Hindus permitted to worship** inside the premises of **BABRI MASJID**.

The Congress Government under the then Prime Minister of **Rajiv Gandhi**, immediately endorsed the Judge's decision to regain support from **Hindus** that he had lost over the **Shah Bano** controversy. For **Rajiv Gandhi** the Judgment of the Court came as a **Blessing in Disguise** for his severely dented image among **Hindus** of that time especially. **Nonetheless**, the Congress lost the **1989** general election, and the **BJP's** strength in parliament grew from **2 Members of Parliament** to **88 Members of Parliament**, with whose outside support a coalition Government led by Prime Minister **V.P. Singh** was formed in India.

In **Sep / 1990**, **BJP** leader **L. K. Advani** began a **Rath Yatra / chariot rally** a political rally travelling across much of **north India** to **Ayodhya** to generate support for the proposed **Ram Temple Project** and also sought to unite Hindu votes by mobilizing **anti-Muslim** sentiment. **Advani was arrested** by the Government of Bihar before he could reach **Ayodhya**. Despite this, a large body of **Sangh Parivar supporters** (a term used to refer to all members of **RSS, BJP, VHP, ABVP** and all such affiliates of the **RSS**) reached **Ayodhya** and attempted to demolish the **BABRI MASJID**. The paramilitary forces used force against the **terrorist Hindus trying to demolish** the **BABRI MASJID**. Subsequently **BJP** withdrew support to Central Government leading to fresh elections that made **BJP** grow more in strength at center and form Government in the state of **Uttar Pradesh** where the **BABRI MASJID** was located.

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BABRI MASJID DEMOLISHED BY HINDU TERRORISTS

On Dec / 06 / 1992 / Sunday, the then Prime Minister of India, of the Congress Party, Mr. P V Narasimha Rao was in Pooja – meaning, **worshipping one's own desirable idol/s**, at Prime Minister's official residence and had **no time to listen to the officials who wanted to update him of the demolition happening illegally of the Babri Masjid** in the Ayodhya City of Uttar Pradesh. The demolition was totally in **opposition to** the then existing order of the Supreme Court of India. The Supreme Court of India had ordered the Central Government of India to make sure the protection of Babri Masjid structure from the **fascist Hindu Terrorists**.

FINDINGS OF LIBERHAN COMMISSION POST BABRI DEMOLITION AND..

After 399 sittings over sixteen years, the Commission submitted its 1,029-page report to Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. On 2009 / June / 30, the Report, authored by Justice Manmohan Singh Liberhan, found 68 criminals to be responsible for the demolition of the Babri Masjid, mostly leaders from the BJP, the Ruling Party of India continuously since 2014 C.E. Among those named were Vajpayee, Advani, Joshi and Vijaya Raje Scindia. Kalyan Singh, who was then the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, also faced severe criticism in the report. Liberhan wrote that Kalyan Singh posted bureaucrats and police officers to Ayodhya, whose record indicated that they would stay silent during the Babri Masjid's demolition. Anju Gupta, a police officer who had been in charge of Advani's security on that day, stated that Advani and Joshi made hate speeches that contributed to provoking the behaviour of the Hindu fascist mob. The Liberhan Commission's report holds that the "**icons of the movement present** [that day] could just easily have... prevented the demolition". In Apr / 2017, a special CBI court framed criminal conspiracy charges against Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi, Uma Bharti, Vinay Katiyar, and several others. On 30 / Sep / 2020, Special Court acquitted surviving 32 / 68 accused due to inconclusive evidence. The Special Court's Judge Surendra Kumar Yadav said, "**The demolition of Babri Masjid WAS NOT PRE PLANNED.**"

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DISCLOSURE BY AN INTELLIGENCE BEAUREAU OFFICER

In a **March / 2005** book, **former Intelligence Bureau Chief Maloy Krishna Dhar** claimed that the **Babri Masjid's demolition was planned 10 months in advance by top leaders of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), BJP and VHP**, and **criticized the manner in which the then Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao** handled the issue. The **former Intelligence Bureau Chief Maloy Krishna Dhar** said that the **tapes of the meeting of the RSS, BJP, VHP and other SANGH PARIVAR SPEAKERS as concrete evidence** were **personally handed over by him to his boss**, and he asserts beyond doubt that **his boss** had **shared the contents with the Prime Minister of India P V Narsimha Rao** and the **Home Minister of India Shankar Rao Chavan**. **But former Intelligence Bureau Chief Maloy Krishna Dhar claimed that** there was silent agreement that **Demolition of Babri Masjid in Ayodhya** offered "a unique opportunity to take the **Hindutva wave** to the peak for **deriving** political benefit."

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA AND RAM MANDIR OVER BABRI MASJID

A bench comprising of Justices **S A Bobde, D Y Chandrachud, Ashok Bhushan, Syed Abdul Nazeer** and **headed by then Chief Justice of India, Ranjan Gogoi** passed **1045 pages judgment on Nov / 09 / 2019 / Saturday** to -

CONSTRUCT RAM TEMPLE OVER THE EXACT SITE WHERE BABRI MASJID STOOD AND WAS ILLEGALLY DEMOLISHED BY CRIMINAL KAR SEVAKS AND HINDU FASCISTS ON Dec / 06 / 1992. This act of Supreme Court of India finds no precedence in human history and hope shall have no followers because this was A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF NO EVIDENCE.

The **strongest reason cited by Supreme Court's bench of Justices** for this obnoxious / intolerable Judgment for Muslims especially was that because **Hindus believe even before 1528 C.E. when Babri Masjid was constructed that Ram was born in Ayodhya** and their **faith is based on Valmiki Ramayana (a book with no evidence it exists)** therefore **Ram Mandir must be constructed over Babri Masjid.**

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CONSECRATION OF RAM MANDIR OVER BABRI MASJID

The **Ram Mandir** in **Ayodhya** will be **consecrated** at **12:20 pm** Indian Standard Time on **Jan / 22 / 2024 / Monday** by the **Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi** in presence of other dignitaries, including athletes, movie stars, spiritual leaders, and businesspersons. **According to Hindu mythology, Ram was born at the time of a confluence of Abhijit Muhurat, Mrigashirsha Nakshatra, Amrit Siddhi Yoga and Sarvartha Siddhi Yoga and these Hindu Beliefs align on Jan/ 22 / Mon / 2024, making it the ideal date for Pran Pratishtha or the consecration ceremony of the Ram Temple in Ayodhya over the illegally demolished Babri Masjid structure.**

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MAHABHARATA

Is also called as **Mahabharatam** or **Mahabharat** and it is the **longest epic of the world** consisting of about **more than 100,000 śloka / couplets** or **over 200,000 individual verse lines** with **about 1.8 million words** in total and **18 Parvans / Sections**, the Mahabharata **is roughly** four times the length of the Ramayana. Mahabharata is supposed to have occurred during *the end of Dvapara Yug* somewhere between **5690 B.C.** to **3110 B.C.**. The epic **Mahabharata** is traditionally **ascribed to** the sage **Ved Vyasa**, a major figure in the epic **Mahabharata**.

It is *generally agreed* that the **Mahabharata** was a **popular work** whose **reciters would certainly conform to changes in language and style**". The **earliest 'surviving' components** of **Mahabharata** are **believed to be** no older than the **Panini's 4BC grammar Ashtadhyayi**. That **manuscript** or **written document evidence** is **late**. The **oldest available** written **Sanskrit form** of **Mahabharata** is in about **200 B.C.**

Except to agree with the popularized belief that the **Mahabharata** may have happened between **five thousand to three thousand years before Jesus Christ** and that **it was orally transmitted without changes** and **even after** reciters adapting to the changes in usage of language and changes in dialects and pronunciations still **it was transmitted correctly until it was written down may be in** about **200 B.E.** and Ved Vyasa must be the original author of **Mahabharata**.

Broadly there are **3 Versions of** the **Mahabharata** beginning with **(1) Manu (2) Astika and (3) Vasu** respectively, corresponding to the modifications in 'frame' settings of dialogues.

The **Vasu version** would omit frame settings and begin with an account of birth of Vyasa.

The **Astika version** **introduced the name Mahabharata** and **identifying Ved Vyasa** as the **work's author**.

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