

Ganesha the Elephant-Headed God

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

Russian Count Leo Tolstoy, of “War and Peace” fame, who was familiar with the Bhagavad Gita (Gita), wrote a book on religion called, “The Kingdom of God is Within You.” Translation of the title means: the Kingdom of God (Jesus) is Within You; You are Jesus! Tolstoy’s complaint is that Jesus, as worshiped by Christianity in a Church, has become an idol (blind adoration), and not the true Jesus (Kingdom of God). The true Jesus is Within You, not in a Church.

Mahatma Gandhi, a student of Tolstoy, interpreted the book as a Bhasya (commentary) on the Gita, for his nonviolence movement. Gandhi’s Satyagraha Ashram in South Africa was called Tolstoy Farm. Their correspondence is preserved.

The Gita and Upanishads teach us exactly the same as Tolstoy. The Kingdom of God (Brahman) is Within You. Only one’s own enlightenment can illuminate the inner consciousness.

The Upanishads were pure logic. They were Hinduism. They were composed by Indian Rishi who invented logic. Rishi were an open society of open minds. Anyone could become a Rishi by mastering logic. The Gita was an exposition of Brahman (Kingdom of God Within You). Tolstoy and Gandhi interpreted the Gita as a nonviolence movement. The true god (Jesus, Brahman) is Within You, not in a Temple (Church).

In India, before the current era, there was no archeological evidence of Brahmin, temples, or temple gods. The Indian logic (Upanishads and the Gita) was invented by Rishi of logic, not Brahmin. The god of the Gita was Sruti the Science God, not a temple-god of Brahmin. Rishi never had god. India had only Rishi, not Brahmin.

The Indian Brahmin were recent migrants from Persia. Originally, they were a cult in Persia. They never had intellect or logic. They were mentally deficient. They were considered uncivilized, and expelled from Persia. They were refugees in Kashmir.

By 200 BCE, Greeks occupied Kashmir. Greeks invented a novel way to rob people. They invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. They invested in expensive temples as a business, to attract people. The God in a temple was a Greek tax collector. Gods threatened people with punishments in the afterlife, to extract offerings (tax) in this life. The Greeks used the temple gods to rob Kashmir and India.

The Greeks promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples. Gods were selected based on profitability. They paid the ignorant Persia Brahmin refugees in Kashmir to invent fictional stories to market the temple gods to locals.

Shiva and Vishnu were local popular heroes in Kashmir, promoted by the Greeks to become temple gods. The Greeks invented Kashmir Brahmin out of the mentally deficient Persian refugees, to help them rob Kashmir. The fictional stories of Shiva and Vishnu, invented by the Brahmin, were called Agamas. Agamas were invented in Kashmir. They did not exist before the Greeks. They are devoid of logic and reason.

The Greeks promoted Rama and Krishna as temple gods to rob India. Puranas were fictional stories of the Indian temple gods. All Puranas were composed after the Greek occupation of India (200 CE). Kashmir Brahmin followed the Greeks to India.

Agamas (Shiva and Vishnu) and Puranas (Rama and Krishna) were Brahmin fiction. Brahmin existed only in the Brahmin fiction. There was no archeological evidence of Brahmin in India before the Greeks.

The temple god Jesus Christ came into existence, at the same time, for the same reason.

Shiva and Vishnu were worshiped as gods, just as Jesus was worshiped as god in Christianity. Shiva and Vishnu were at each other's throat for market share. They committed more crimes against humanity than Christianity. Gods were idols in a Temple (Church), to attract and rob people with a promise of better afterlife.

Greeks invented idolatry, temple gods, to rob people in the name of god.

Religious fights, for market share by rival temple gods, often turned into bloodbaths. By the time of Adi Shankara (800 CE), India was in total ruins with religious anarchy. The Greeks, with the help of the Kashmir Brahmin, robbed India blind.

Adi Shankara suggested a solution for Hindus to meet their craving for god: Hindus could worship as many gods as they wanted, because they were all reflections (Advita) of the same God. Adi Shankara interpreted the Gita as Advita.

Advita encouraged Hindus to worship multiple temple gods. No one god was good enough to deliver all the promised rewards in the afterlife. Advita shattered the grip of the Greek Robber-Gods. It liberated Hindus from their religious shackles.

Adi Shankara introduced a new form of worship: Hindus should place religious-neutral Ganesha (the elephant-headed God) at the center, and place any other gods of their choice, no limit, around him.

In the Pancha-ayatana (five altars) Puja, Ganesha is placed on the center altar of a square. Any other gods are placed on the four corner altars, for a total of Pancha (five). Both Shiva and Vishnu may be worshiped, at the same time and place, as long as Ganesha sits in the middle to stop them from killing each other.

Adi Shankara placed different local gods on the four corners at each place he visited. He invited rival local gods to join him in a common prayer. He visited all of India, in his short life of 32 years. He was venerated as the Jagadguru (Universal teacher).

Religious-neutral Ganesha was the brainchild of Adi Shankara. The Pancha-ayatana Puja was the nonviolence movement of Adi Shankara. It established a truce among rival Robber-Gods that were tearing the country apart. It spread the message of nonviolence throughout India.

The Gita was actively promoted as the Advita doctrine. Advita pulled the plug on the Greek Robber-Gods. The defanged Robber-Gods lost their ability to extort tax. Temples were no longer a lucrative business to investors. The bottom fell out of Brahmin fiction business. The Brahmin were marginalized. The Greeks lost control of their revenue source. It was the end of the extortion business of Greeks, Brahmin, and Robber-Gods.

No new Puranas were invented after Adi Shankara. It was the end of a nightmare era in Indian history. Indian temple gods stopped collecting tax. Temples were no longer tax collection offices for the powers that be. They are now community centers.

Adi Shankara resurrected Brahman of the neglected Upanishads. He composed a Bhasya (commentary) on the Gita. His nonviolence movement liberated Hindus from the tyranny of the Greek Robber-Gods. It was presented as a conflict between the Kingdom of God Within You (Brahman) and tyranny (Robber-Gods).

Gandhi followed Tolstoy's advice. He reintroduced the Adi Shankara's nonviolence movement. He gave a new interpretation to the Gita. He recast Jesus as the Brahman of the Gita, the Kingdom of God Within You (Tolstoy). He presented to the world his nonviolence movement as a conflict between the Kingdom of God Within You (Jesus) and tyranny (Christianity): Jesus versus Christianity. He exposed the true Jesus Within You to the entire world. The Gita was actively promoted as the nonviolence doctrine.

The British rulers realized that they could not win a spiritual war against the true Jesus Within You and gracefully surrendered.

Gandhi declared triumph of Jesus Within You over Christianity with a slogan from the Upanishads: *Satyameva Jayate* (Truth alone succeeds). The slogan, सत्यमेव जयते, is enshrined on the Indian Emblem. The slogan was Gandhi's Bhasya (commentary) on the Bhagavad Gita.

The Kingdom of God (Jesus, Brahman) is Within You.

The Brahma Sutra

Brahman is true knowledge.
Brahman is Order in the Universe (Ishvar).
Satyam Jnanam Anantam Brahman.
Satyameva Jayate.



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