

**Hindu University at Patna, an Archeological View**  
*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

Twenty thousand years ago the Kui, Mundari, and Agni people moved to the foot of the Mt. Trikuta in search of dependable perennial rainwater. Their original homelands were submerged by the rising seawater caused by the glacial melt.

Kui (DNA H) lived along the Narmada river and spoke the Kui language. Mundari (DNA O) lived along the Sone river and spoke the Mundari language. Agni (DNA J2b) lived along the Ken river and spoke the Agni language.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta basin dried out, and all the three groups were forced to move to the east of the Satpura Range. They lived from where several tributaries of the Ghaghara river met, the Patna city (Bihar State), to the current Hirakud reservoir of the Mahanadi river.

The Census 2011 documented dialects spoken around the Trikuta. There were dozens of dialects of only the three original languages of the Trikuta.

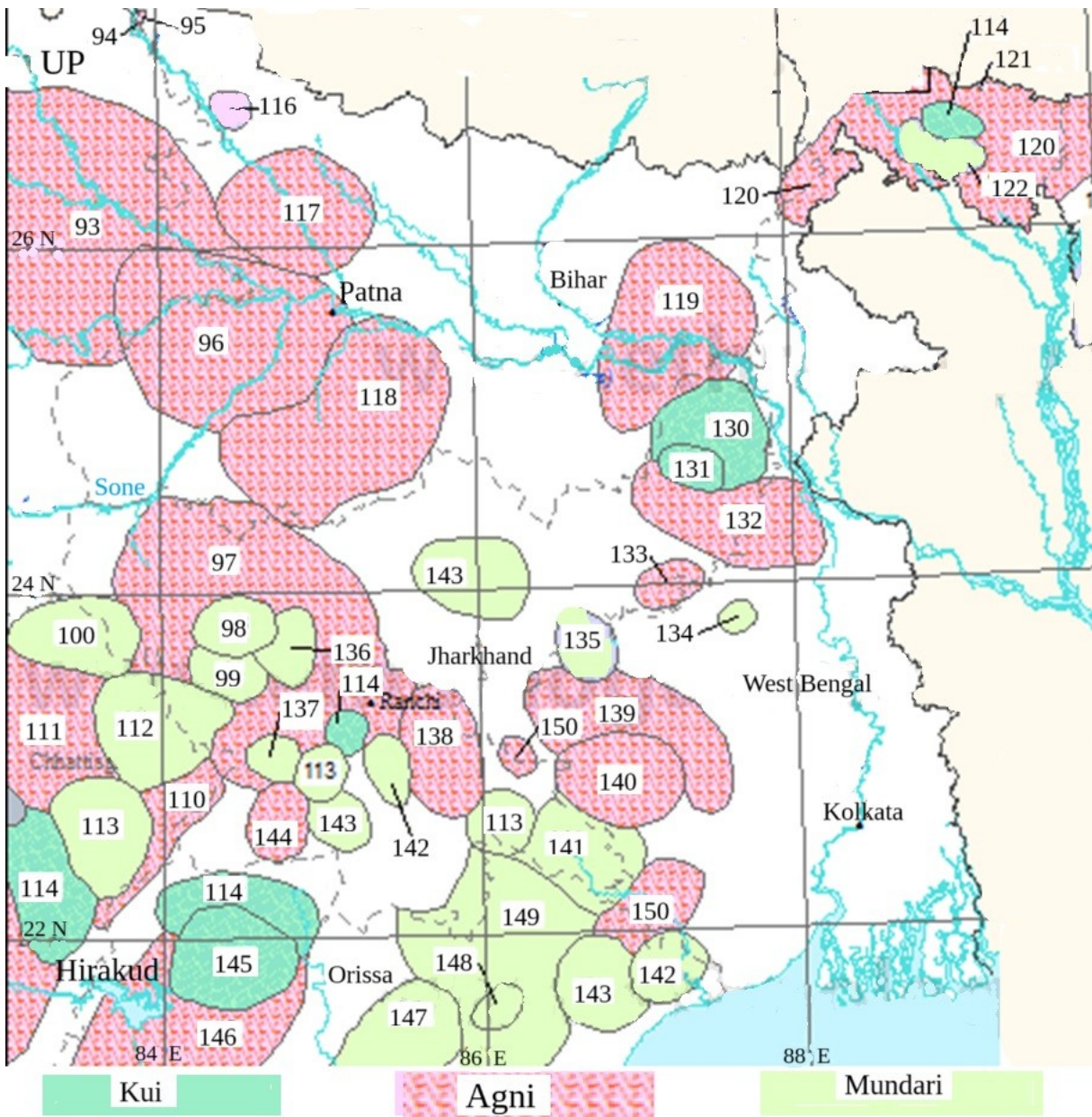
The Agni (J2b) established a University at the Patna (Pataliputra) city to teach logic 4,000 years ago. The University had no central campus. The faculty were located all over the place. Students moved from one professor to the next. The original Rig Veda and Bhagavad Gita were books on logic at the University.

The Hindu University, Hindu logic, and Hindu cultures were deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks who moved to the Patna city. The Greeks (R1b) employed the unethical Persians (R1a1) to vandalize all the logic books at the University to worship manuals of fictional warmongering Persian (Zend Avesta) gods.

The recent Greek financed Persian rubbish was actively promoted as the ancient Hindu literature of antiquity. The Persian gods were marketed as the Hindu gods. Hindu never had a war or god in 100,000 years. They never lived in Persia.

The Census 2011 data on dialects has a fascinating story of the now lost Hindu to tell.

The map below shows the areas where the documented dialects are still spoken. The distribution of the dialects speaks volumes of the people who lived at the Trikuta.



- |                    |                        |                   |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| 93 Bhojpuri        | 94 Chitwania Tharu     | 95 Kochila Tharu  |
| 96 Surjapuri       | 97 Sadri               | 98 Asuri          |
| 99 Bijori          | 100 Kodaku             | 110 Chhattisgarhi |
| 111 Surguja        | 112 Korwa              | 113 Kharia        |
| 114 Kurux          | 116 Newar              | 117 Domari        |
| 118 Magahi         | 119 Angika             |                   |
| 120 Kamta          | 121 Toto               | 122 Mru           |
| 130 Sauria Paharia | 131 Kumarbhadg Paharia | 132 Mal Paharia   |
| 133 Degaru         | 134 Koda               | 135 Dhimal        |
| 136 Birhar         | 137 Turi               | 138 Panchpargaria |

139 Kharia Thar  
142 Mundari  
145 Kisan  
148 Parenga

140 Kudmali  
143 Mahali  
146 Sambalpuri  
149 Ho

141 Munda  
144 Majhi  
147 Juang  
150 Lodhi