

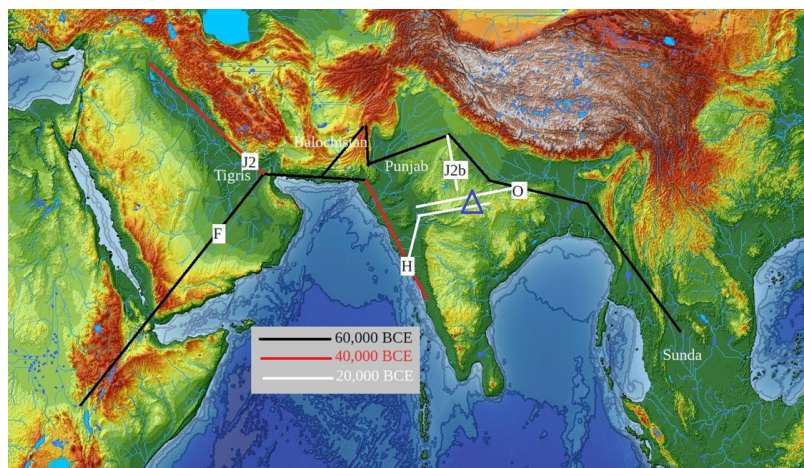
Vanara People: An Archeological View

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

In the epic Ramayana, the Vanara were portrayed as forest monkeys that helped Rama recover Sita. A statistical study revealed that 50% of the extant Ramayana was rubbish of no scientific value. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks to deliberately and totally destroy the ancient Hindu cultures. There were five layers of rubbish heaped on the original at different times. Brahmin, forest monkeys, and the evil Rakshasa were found only in the rubbish.

In the excavated original Hindu Ramayana, Rama and Sita were the DNA J2b, Vanara were the DNA O, and Rakshasa were the DNA H. The three cultures J2b, O, and H coexisted in harmony at the foot of Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya for over 20,000 years. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. They were forced to seek shelter at the Trikuta when their original homelands were submerged by the glacial melt.

The map is a digital recreation of the landscape when the three cultures were forced to move to the Trikuta to escape the glacial melt. The excavated Hindu Ramayana was a cultural anthropology of the three cultures that coexisted in harmony. It is consistent with the DNA samples of the Indian populations. Vanara were the O, not forest monkeys.



Three rivers Narmada, Sone, and Ken originated at the foot of Mt. Trikuta and dispersed in different directions. The three cultures were attracted to the perennial rainwater and settled along the rivers.

The J2b lived along the Ken, the O lived along the Sone, and the H lived along the Narmada. They lived in peace and harmony as siblings.

The J2b (Agni), along with the Ken, was a logic-based culture. They developed an ingenious way to transmit knowledge from one generation to the next without loss of information by corruption. They invented the concept of folktales. A folktale typically consisted of a short, memorable lyrical verse (nursery rhyme) with a message that is unforgettable. The verse was accompanied by a short story.

The Agni folktales were composed thousands of years ago. Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate some of the original folktales. They provided us valuable archeological information about life at the Trikuta. They explained when, why, and how the three cultures reached the Trikuta. They explained the exact locations of the three cultures along the three rivers.

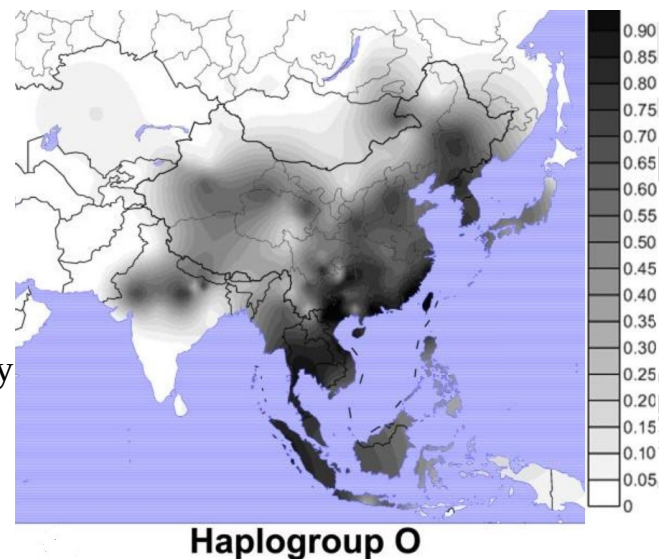
The excavated Hindu Ramayana was a compilation of many Agni folktales, cleverly arranged as a simple story of a damsel in distress, a classic recipe to hold the attention of the reader. All the marvelous, miraculous, and mysterious events with gods and demons with supernatural powers constantly at war were found only in the rubbish heaped on the original by the Greeks.

Sixty thousand years ago, the O were in the Thar desert which was a fertile land at that time. Forty thousand years ago, the O were in Sunda, a giant fertile land that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia. Twenty thousand years ago, they moved to the Trikuta when Sunda was submerged.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The O moved back to what was left of Sunda. Currently, they are found mostly in Southeast Asia.

The density map of the O shows only traces in Balochistan and Trikuta. The O lived in Sunda from 60,000 BCE to 20,000 BCE. They moved to Sunda from Balochistan.

The O are found in high concentration only in Southeast Asia. There are only traces in Northeast India. They lived only along the Sone from 20,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE. They are currently known as Bhumij, Ho, Korku, Oraon, Saora, and Santal. They speak the Mundari language.



[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)