

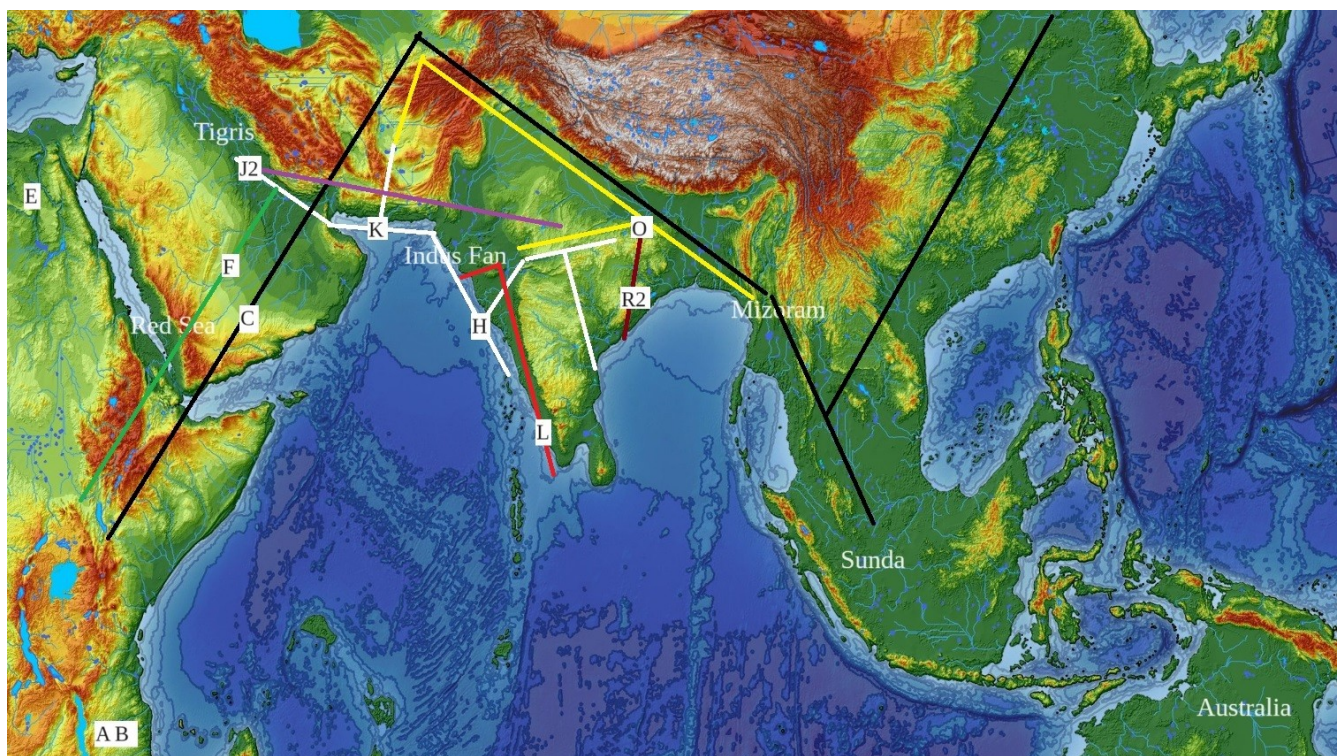
The Vanara People, an Archeological View

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. In reality, the Vanara were the Mundari speaking people, who lived in the Nagpur Plateau. They were an advanced logic-based civilization.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. The Mundari were the DNA O group. Currently, there are no O in India, except for a few scattered on the eastern edge. They vacated India four thousand years ago, during a prolonged drought that lasted for almost two hundred years. They moved to South East Asia. The history of the Mundari people (O) in the Nagpur Plateau remained a mystery.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to understand the mystery of the missing Mundari (O) people in the Nagpur Plateau.



The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels.

Humans originated in Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them were advanced logic-based civilizations. People discovered long ago that dependable perennial rainwater is the lifeline. They scouted for rainwater as an insurance against the unpredictable vagaries of nature. They followed the rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. The DNA C and F left Africa and moved east in search of rainwater.

Sixty thousand years ago, the landscape was as shown in the above map. The current Red Sea was a giant rainwater lake. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The West Coast of India extended another 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea, called Indus Fan. India and Australia were connected by a fertile valley, called Sunda. Forty thousand years ago, the F were on the West Coast of India, in the Tigris and Indus Fan. They were split into the subgroups J2, K, L, and H.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels swallowed the habitat of the F groups. They were forced to relocate. The J2 moved to Syria. The H moved to the Vindhya along the Narmada river. The L moved south along the coast to reach the South India. The K moved to Iran, along the Iranian rivers. People did not follow the Indus river. The Indus was not a rainwater river, it was avoided like the plague.

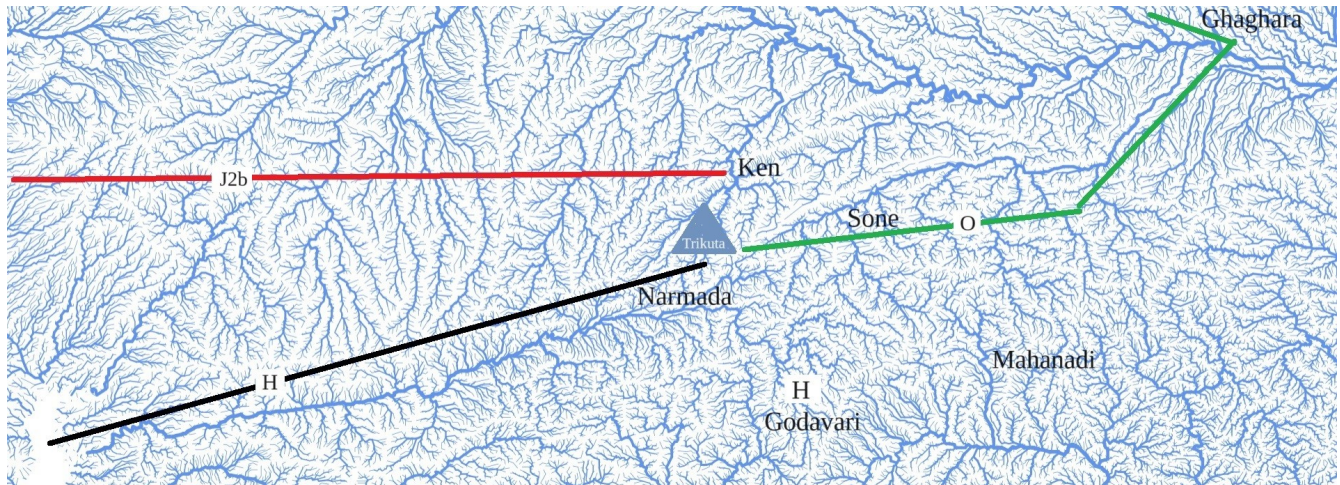
The DNA O (Mundari) was a subgroup of the DNA K in Iran. They moved further north to Bactria.

Sixty thousand years ago, another advanced logic-based civilization, the DNA C, also left Africa. They followed the same path as the F, up to the Tigris. Unlike the F, they continued to Bactria. From Bactria, they moved along the Himalayan ridge to reach Sunda land. They skipped the Indus that was not a rainwater river. They lived in Sunda land, not Australia. When Sunda land was submerged, they moved east to China, Japan, Mongolia, and Alaska.

The O followed the C only up to Bihar and Mizoram. In Bihar, near the Patna city, they discovered the perennial rainwater river Sone, a tributary of the Ghaghara river. Some of them followed the Sone to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta in the Vindhya. The C did not follow the O to the Trikuta. There were no DNA samples of the C at the Trikuta.

DNA samples of the C and O were observed all along the migration path, from Trikuta to Sunda land.

At that time, there was a giant catch basin surrounding the Mt. Trikuta, to stock the rainwater tapped by the Satpura range. It was headwaters to many of the Indian rivers including Yamuna, Narmada, Mahanadi, and Godavari. The three rivers Narmada, Sone, and Ken were perennial with dependable water supply even under harsh climatic conditions. The inexhaustible water supply of the basin was the magnet that attracted the H from the West Coast, J2b from Syria, and the O from the Patna city.



The three subgroups of the F (J2b, O, H) that were separated when their original habitat was submerged, converged to the Trikuta basin, the only dependable water source on the subcontinent. They were advanced logic-based civilizations. They lived at the Trikuta for thousands of years as separate civilizations along the three rivers.

The people at the Trikuta had different lifestyles. The O from the Himalayan ridge were highlanders. The people along the Narmada and Ken were lowlanders. At the Trikuta, a subgroup of the O adopted the lowlander lifestyle. They were the R2. The O lived only at high elevations. The R2 moved to lower elevations. The J2, H, and R2 had the same lifestyle, different from that of the O.

The J2b (Agni), along the Ken, were 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 moral or a message (punchline) that is unforgettable. The verse was accompanied with a short story, typically based on animals exhibiting human traits. The Aesop fables and Jean de La Fontaine short stories are the modern day adaptations of the original Agni folktales.

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 invaluable

archeological information about the life at the Trikuta. They explained when, why, and how the three civilizations reached the Trikuta. They explained the exact locations of the three civilizations, along the three rivers. They also explained when (2,200 BCE) and why (drought) the DNA O vacated India.

We stumbled on the Agni folktales by accident. The epic Ramayana has a story of Ravana abducting Sita. We noticed that some geographic locations of the Vindhya matched the path of abduction. The path of abduction was not a figment of imagination; it was not a true story either. It was a textbook on geology and geography. It was a compilation of Agni folktales with a definite message of profound importance at a specific time.

The Pachatantra, Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were works of recent origin, based on the Agni folktales. They all have some common stories. What was common to the common stories was the original Agni folktale. By separating the stories into their logical components, we were able to extract the original Agni folktales.

The excavated original Agni folktales have a fascinating story to tell. It was a true story of human migrations.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. We employed computer simulations to recreate the landscape of the Vindhya and the West Coast of India of that time. The excavated Agni folktales matched the computer simulations. The Agni folktales were authentic geography and social life of the past.

According to the Agni folktales, there was a global drought that lasted forever. The Trikuta basin dried out. All the people at the Trikuta were forced to vacate. The O who lived in highlands packed their belongings and retreated to the Himalayas. Their lifestyle made it easy for them to pack and leave. They were already along the migration path to Sunda land. They relocated to South East Asia, what was left of the Sunda land.

The path of abduction of Sita was the evacuation route for both the J2b and O. It was a two hundred mile long treacherous mountain passage, through several long and narrow gorges, that required meticulous planning and execution. A series of Agni folktales were invented as travel guides. They were cartographic maps of the area disguised as nursery rhymes. Using the folktales, they all escaped the catastrophe.

The extant versions of the Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were fictional stories, based on the Agni folktales. They were financed by the Greeks who occupied the Trikuta after 500 CE to promote idolatry. The recent Greek financed fictional stories

were actively promoted as the sacred texts of antiquity. They were the vandalized versions of the Agni folktales.

European civilizations (R1) evolved only recently, six thousand years ago, after the glacial melt, in the Russian Steppe. They were the exact opposite of the ancient advanced logic-based civilizations at the Trikuta. Getting rich by robbing people was their political philosophy. They invented idolatry, and fictional stories of gods with supernatural powers.

In the Greek financed fictional stories, the O were portrayed as Vanara (forest monkeys). In the Agni folktales, the O were the compassionate highlanders who helped people at the Trikuta escape from the jaws of death.

Today, the O DNA samples (M175) are scattered only in the border states Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, and Nagaland. They are found in high concentrations in all of South East Asia. They followed the path of the C who moved to China and Mongolia.

Four thousand years ago, the O were at the Trikuta, in the Nagpur Plateau, along the Sone river. They were in the Plateau for twenty thousand years. Forty thousand years ago, they were in the Indus Fan (West Coast). Sixty thousand years ago, they were at the Red Sea lake. Today, they live only in South East Asia.

The Agni folktales solved the mystery of the missing O in India. The O (Mundari, Vanara) were a highly advanced logic-based civilization. They were a subgroup of the F. They followed the C from the Tigris to Sunda. Some of them lived at the Trikuta. At the Trikuta, they coexisted with the J2b (Agni) in harmony. They vacated the Trikuta during the global drought. They helped the J2b escape the catastrophe, as acknowledged in the Agni folktales.

The Agni folktales have a fascinating story to tell.

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