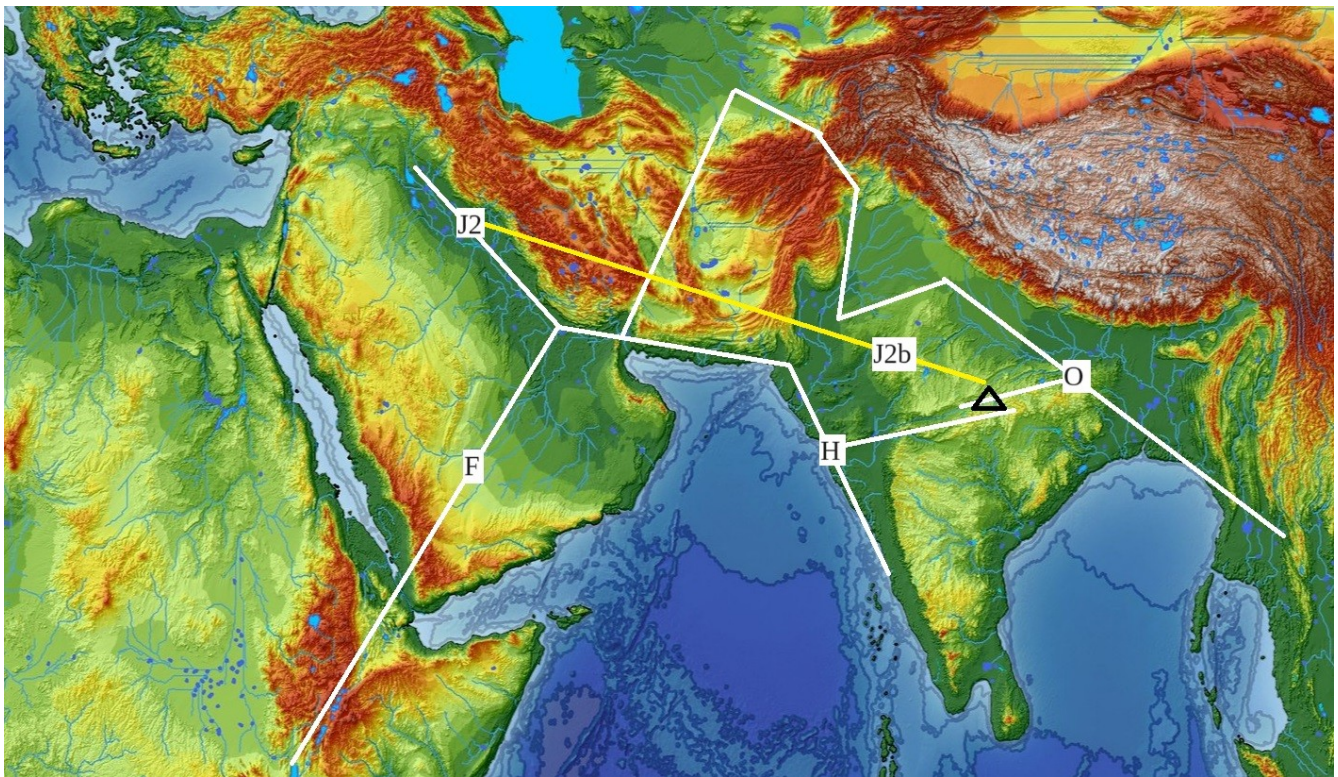


The Vanara People, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

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 far and wide 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 F left Africa and moved east in search of rainwater. They evolved as an independent category of humans. They lost all communications with the Africans.

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 current Thar desert was a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes, and the West Coast of India extended another 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea, called Indus Fan.

The J2, a subgroup of the F, moved to Syria. The H, another subgroup of F, moved to the Narmada delta. The Tigris and Narmada were rainwater rivers. People lived only along the dependable perennial rainwater rivers. The Indus was not a rainwater river. It was avoided like the plague.

The O, the Mundari, another subgroup of the F, moved north to reach Bactria. They discovered the Thar which was a fertile valley called Punjab with rainwater rivers and lakes. They discovered a mountain pass called Hindu Kush to reach Punjab. They avoided the Indus. They went around it to reach Punjab.

Forty thousand years ago, the J2 were in Syria, the H were in the Narmada delta, and the O were in Punjab.

Forty thousand years ago, due to a dramatic climate change, the fertile valley of Punjab turned into the Thar desert. The O were forced to move to the east side of the Aravalli mountain ridge. The Yamuna river originated on the east side of the Aravalli and reached all the way to the Bay of Bengal. The O followed the Yamuna to reach the fertile valleys of the Bay of Bengal. At that time, the sea levels were far below the current levels and the fertile valleys of Bay of Bengal extended all the way to Australia.

Twenty thousand years ago, the J2 were in Syria, the H were in the Narmada delta, and the O were in the Bay of Bengal.

Twenty thousand years ago, another climatic change occurred. The glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels swallowed much of the land occupied by the F. They were forced to relocate to avoid being swallowed by the sea.

Twenty thousand years ago, the H in the Narmada delta were forced to move along the river to its headwaters in the Vindhya, the Mt. Trikuta. The O who lived in the Bay of Bengal were forced to follow the Sone river to its headwaters in the Vindhya, the Trikuta. Both the H and O were forced by the rising sea levels to converge to the Trikuta.

Ten thousand years ago, the seawater reached its current levels. Both the Narmada delta and Bay of Bengal were totally submerged. The H and O were only at the Trikuta. They had different lifestyles. The H were lowlanders who lived mostly along the river beds. The O were highlanders who lived at higher elevations. They were aware of each other and lived in harmony.

The J2b, a subgroup of the J2 of Syria, who lived in the submerged Tigris sought shelter along the Ken river and reached its headwaters, the Trikuta.

The Trikuta was headwaters to many rivers. The J2b, H, and O settled along the three rivers Ken, Narmada, and Sone. They were aware of each other and lived in harmony as separate people with impassable ridges separating them. They converged to the Trikuta only ten thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago they were the same people who lived at the Red Sea lake. Forty thousand years ago, they lived in different locations.

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 valuable archeological information about 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 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 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 to test the hypothesis that the Agni folktales were logic-based true history. The excavated Agni folktales matched the computer simulations exactly. In fact, we derived the migration map of the F from the Agni folktales and validated it with DNA samples of the Indian populations.

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 moved to South East Asia, the Bay of Bengal, their original home or what was left of it.

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. The recent Greek financed Brahmin rubbish was actively promoted as the sacred texts of antiquity.

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.

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 Bay of Bengal (Bangladesh, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, and Nagaland). Sixty thousand years ago, they were in Punjab the current Thar desert. Today, they live only in South East Asia.

The Agni folktales solved the mystery of the missing O in India.

The Agni folktales have a fascinating story to tell.

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