

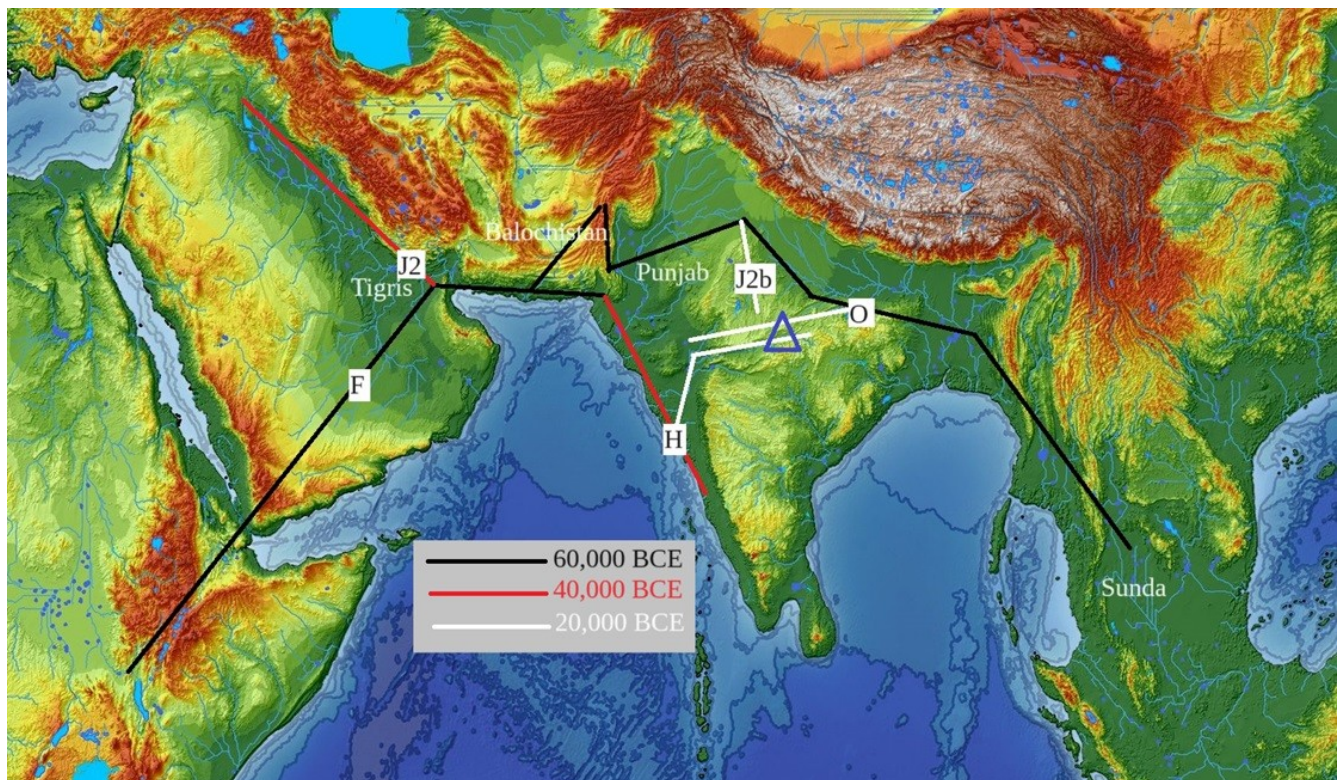
## The Vanara People, an Archeological View

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. A statistical study (see [Yardi MR 2001](#)) revealed that 50% of the text of the extant Ramayana was added Brahmin rubbish and the rest was deliberate misinterpretation. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks to deliberately and totally destroy the ancient Hindu cultures, see [Ten heads of Ravana](#).

In the original Valmiki Ramayana, Vanara were the DNA O people who lived along the Sone river. There were five layers of Brahmin rubbish heaped on the original. Brahmin, forest monkeys, and the evil Rakshasa were found only in the rubbish.

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



The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape around 20,000 BCE when the three cultures were forced to move to the Trikuta to escape the glacial melt.

The original Ramayana was a Cultural Anthropology of the three cultures that coexisted in harmony. It is consistent with the DNA samples of the Indian populations.

Three rivers Narmada, Sone, and Ken originated at the foot of the 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 harmony at the foot of the mountain along the three different rivers.

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 message that is unforgettable. The verse was accompanied with 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, see [Agni 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 original Ramayana was composed by an Agni (J2b) around 1,000 BCE. It 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 readers. All the marvellous, miraculous, and mysterious events with gods and demons with supernatural powers were found only in the Brahmin rubbish heaped on the original.

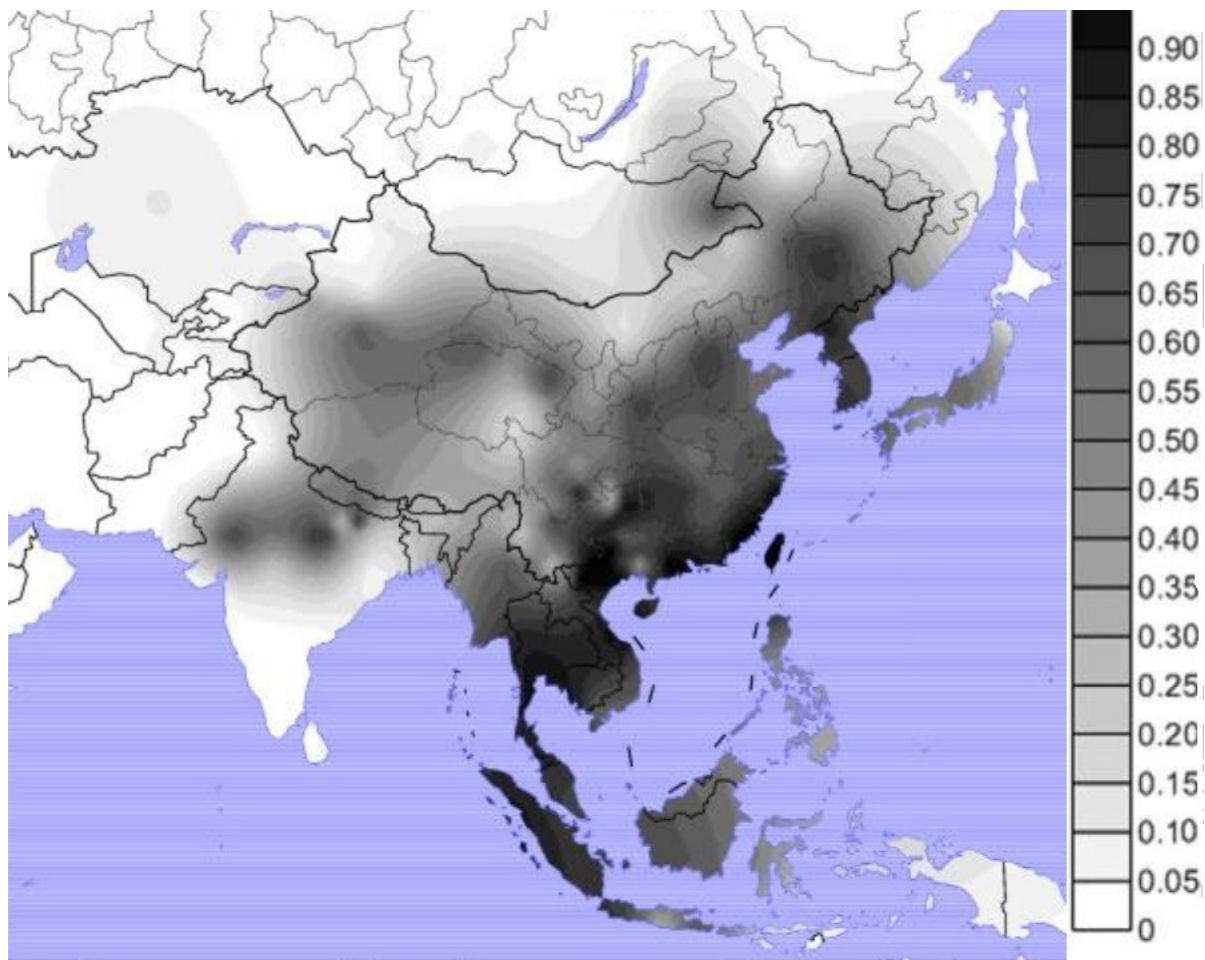
Forty thousand years ago, the O were in Sunda. They moved from the Tigris to Sunda along the black line. Twenty thousand years ago, Sunda was submerged under 500 feet of water. They were forced to move back along the black line to reach the Sone river.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost two hundred years. The O moved back to Sunda. Currently, they are found only in South East Asia.

The O were at the Trikuta, in the Nagpur plateau, along the Sone river, from 20,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE. They spoke the Mundari language.

The following is a density map of the O. There are traces of pockets in the Thar desert, Trikuta, and Patna city the confluence of the Sone river.

The O are found in high concentrations only in the old Sunda area that is now submerged under 500 feet of water.



**Haplogroup O**

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