



Humans originated in the Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them were advanced logic-based civilizations. The DNA F left Africa to explore the new worlds. At that time, the landscape was as shown in the above map. The current Red Sea was a giant fresh water lake. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The West Coast of India extended another 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. Forty thousand years ago, the F were spread out along the blue line. They were split into the subgroups J2, K, L, and H.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels swallowed the habitat of the F groups, the blue line. 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.

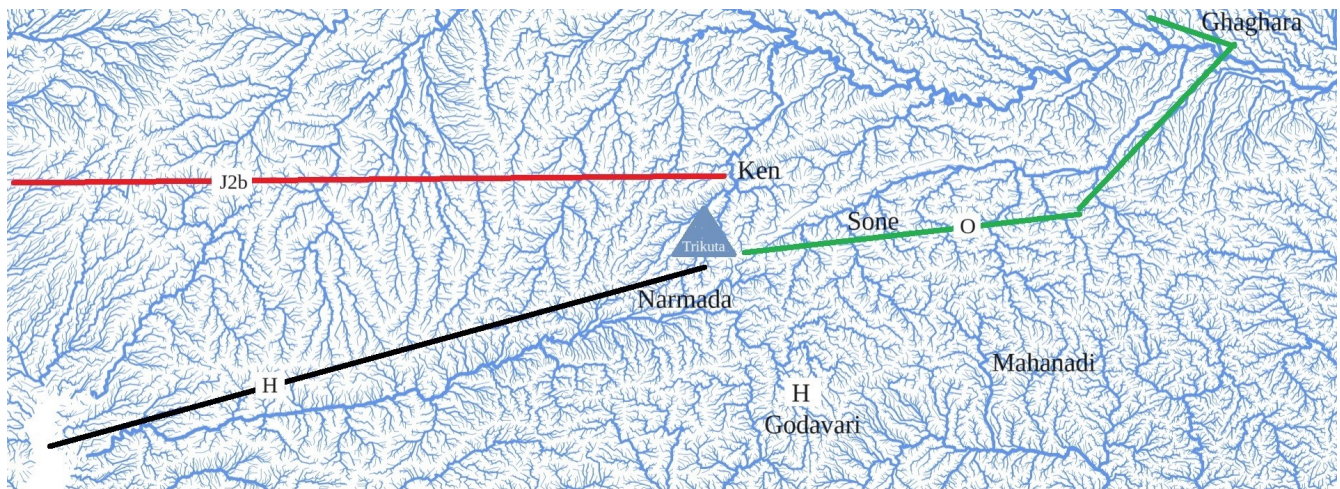
The DNA O (Mundari) was a subgroup of the DNA K in Iran. They moved further north to Bactria.

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 blue line. Unlike the F, they did not settle along the blue line, they continued to Bactria. From Bactria, they moved along the Himalayan ridge to reach Australia. They are currently known as the Aborigine. They lived on a now submerged land between the Mizoram State and Australia, called Sunda land. Australia was never suitable for human habitation.

DNA samples of the C and O were observed all along the migration path.

The O followed the C only up to Bihar. In Bihar, near the Patna city, they discovered the perennial rainwater river Sone, a tributary of the Ghaghara river. They followed the Sone to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta in the Vindhya. The C did not follow the O to the Trikuta.

At that time, there was a giant freshwater lake of 300 by 100 miles surrounding the Trikuta. It was the catch basin to rainwater tapped by the Satpura range. It was the headwaters to many of the Indian rivers. 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 (nursery rhymes). The folktales typically consisted of a short memorable lyrical verse 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.

In the Agni folktales, the mountain was named Trikuta (three ridges), the Ken was named Mandakini (gentle stream), and the Sone was named Suvarna (gold).

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 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, the lost 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 lost 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.

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 unforgettable nursery rhymes. Using the folktales, they all escaped the catastrophe over several decades.

The extant versions of the Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were fictional stories, based on the Agni folktales. All of them were financed by the Greeks who occupied the Trikuta after 500 CE. They were invented by the Brahmin (R1a1), Persian refugees who lived only in Kashmir. Brahmin were the Greek mouthpieces, on the Greek payroll. The recent Greek financed fictional stories were actively promoted as the sacred texts of antiquity.

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.

Greeks entered Kashmir around 200 BCE. They entered India, to the north of Delhi, around 200 CE. They entered the Trikuta only after 500 CE. They deliberately and totally destroyed the civilizations at the Trikuta. They trashed the Agni folktales into 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.

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. Hundred thousand years ago, they were at the Victoria lake. Today, they live only in South East Asia.

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

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