

The Agni Folktales, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The Agni folktales were originally invented by the Agni people (DNA J2b), a subgroup of the Syrians (DNA J2), who lived on the west side of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas, for thousands of years. They invented folktales to teach geography and good social behavior. A compilation of Agni folktales was called the Agni Ramayana. The Agni Ramayana had nothing to do with the epic Ramayana, a recent invention.

During the global drought of 2,200 BCE, that lasted for almost two hundred years, the Agni people were forced to migrate to the east side of the Trikuta, along with the other groups at the Trikuta, the Vanara (DNA O) and Kui (DNA H).

The three ancient logic-based civilizations that lived at the Trikuta as separate people for thousands of years were forced by the unfavorable climate to live as one people in one place under harsh climatic conditions. They evolved into a new social order called the Hindu. The Agni folktales (Agni Ramayana) were the ancient Hindu culture. They were pure logic. They never had the concepts of King, War, God, or Idolatry.

Over time, people fabricated their own stories, based on the Agni folktales, to promote their own ideologies. The Greeks (DNA R1b) who occupied India after 200 CE, employed the delusional Kashmir Brahmin (DNA R1a1) to trash the Agni folktales into fictional stories of fictional gods with supernatural powers, to help them rob India.

Idolatry was a Greek invention. In India, before the Greeks, there was no archeological evidence of Idolatry. The Greeks in India invented the fictional Gautama Buddha, Rama, and Krishna to promote idolatry in India. Archeological evidence suggests that the fictional Buddhacarita by Asvaghosha (200 CE), Uttara Ramayana (500 CE), Bhagavata Purana (500 CE), and the extant version of the epic Mahabharata (200 CE) were financed by the Greeks. They were Greek rubbish to introduce idolatry to India. They were falsely attributed to antiquity, and actively promoted as the ancient sacred texts, to fool the gullible Indians.

The Panchatantra, Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata borrowed extensively from the Agni folktales. They were the Greek financed vandalized versions of the original Agni folktales (Agni Ramayana).

Using scientific tools, we were able to identify and discard some of the Greek financed rubbish to excavate some of the original Agni folktales.

We identified several stories that are common to Panchatantra, Buddha Jataka, and the epics. What was common to the common stories was the original Agni folktale. What was different between the versions was the envelopes invented to twist the stories to promote idolatry. It was the Greek rubbish invented by the delusional Kashmir Brahmin.

The excavated Agni stories (Agni Ramayana) have an entirely different story to tell of the ancient Hindu civilizations at the Trikuta before the Greeks (200 CE). The Greeks deliberately and totally destroyed the ancient Hindu civilizations that existed at the Trikuta. They vandalized the logic-based literature of the Hindu civilizations.

The Indian civilizations before the Greeks (200 CE) were the ancient logic-based Hindu civilizations that lived in peace and prosperity for thousands of years at the Trikuta. They are now lost, deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks.

The current Indian civilizations based on the Buddha Jataka tales, and the epics Ramayana and Mahabharata are the Greek invention to keep the people ignorant to be robbed by the European colonialists.

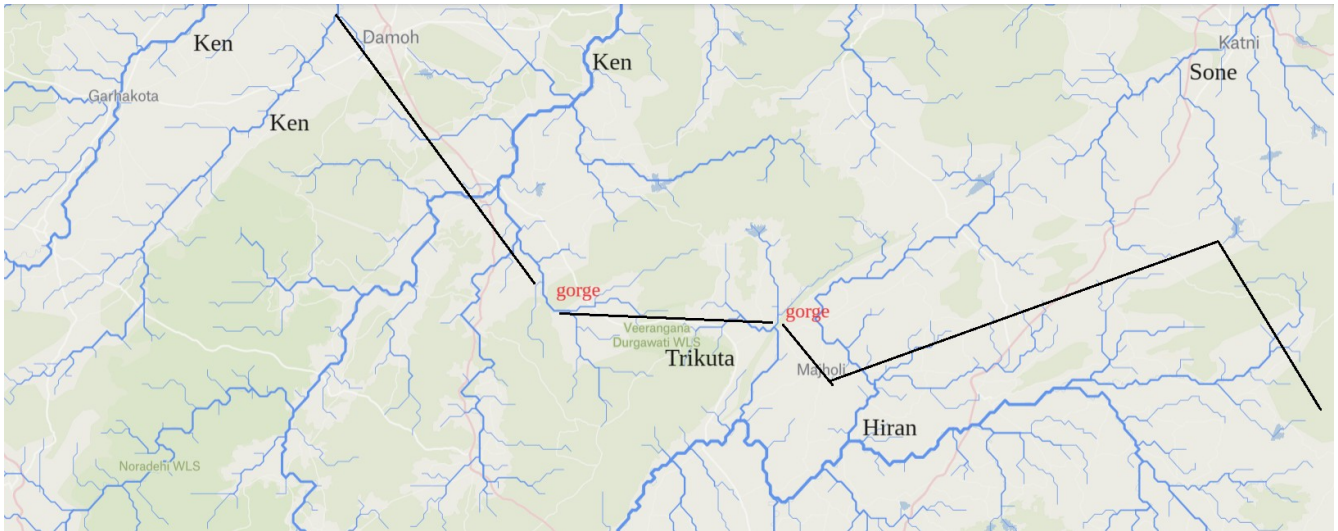
The excavated Agni folktales revealed a fascinating story of the history of human migrations of the last sixty thousand years. They helped us take a fresh look at the historical evidence and reconstruct the geography of the ancient times when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels.

Humans originated 200 thousand years ago in the Central Africa. They evolved into highly advanced logic-based civilizations. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them voluntarily moved out of Africa to a giant freshwater lake, the current Red Sea. Forty thousand years ago, they were on the West Coast of India, the present-day Gujarat State, 500 feet below the current sea level, 100 miles west of the current coastline. Twenty thousand years ago, they were forced to move to the Trikuta by the melting glaciers.

In the Agni folktales, the mountain where the three rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada originated was named Trikuta. The Ken river was named Mandakini (gentle stream), and the Sone river was named Suvarna (gold).

The Agni folktales were historically accurate. They were authentic geography and social life at the Trikuta basin.

According to the excavated Agni folktales, during the global drought that lasted for almost 200 years, the evacuation route was as shown in the map below.



An analysis of the excavated Agni folktales offers insights to what the Hindu cultures were like before they were deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks.

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