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DENTAL LINK OF LORD RAM EXISTENCE

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ABSTRACT

Aim: To prove the link of Aryans and Caucasians through dentistry and to prove the hypothesis of lord Ram actual existence.

Introduction: There are documented facts that there was advent of Aryans in India. There are anthropological proofs of the same. Till date a lot have been done for the same and that there are instances of the very fact that Aryans were logically Caucasians. This article deals with one of the condition in dentistry called as Radix and describes the link of its prevalence with documented fact of Aryans did invade India.

Discussion: In the 18th century, the most ancient known Indo European languages were those of the ancient Indo Iranians. The word Aryan was therefore adopted to refer not only to the Indo-Iranian peoples, but also to native Indo-European speakers as a whole, including the Romans, Greeks, and the Germans. It was soon recognised that Balts, Celts, and Slavs also belonged to the same group. It was argued that all of these languages originated from a common root—now known as ProtoIndo-European—spoken by an ancient people who were thought of as ancestors of the European, Iranian, and Indo-Aryan peoples. The ethnic group composed of the Proto-Indo-Europeans and their modern descendants was termed the "Aryans".

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INTRODUCTION

This usage was common among knowledgeable authors writing in the late 19th and early 20th century. An example of this usage appears in *The Outline of History*, a bestselling 1920 work by H. G. Wells. (Wells, 1921) The latest one is from Kerala, which is my home state on India's south-western coast. According to the study, two entirely different castes – Ezhava, also known as Thiyya in northern Kerala, and Jat Sikh of Punjab – show remarkable genetic similarity. In fact, Ezhavas showed more genotypic resemblance to the Jat Sikh population of Punjab, Turks and Germans than to East Asians, says the study by the Department of Biotechnology & Biochemical Engineering at the SreeBudha College of Engineering in Pattoor, Kerala. (Europeans and Indians, 2012) It has been documented before that Kaikeyi was the step mother of Ram. The term Kaikeyi in Sanskrit means "belonging to Kekeya Kingdom", referring the ruling family of the Kekaya clan, to whom Kaikeyi belonged. Kaikeyi was the daughter of king Ashwapati which means lord of horses, that means lord of

the place of Horses which is nowadays called Ukraine, and his daughter was named after the Kacus (Cacus) mountain ranges in Serbian region. (Kaikeyi Wikipedia) In an article in *Archaeology Online* titled *Genetics and the Aryan Debate*, author Michel Danino says as many nine such studies have been conducted on Indian populations. The first such study dates back to 1999 and was conducted by the Estonian biologist Toomas Kivisild with 14 co-authors from various nationalities. (*Genetics and the Aryan Debate*) It relied on 550 samples of mitochondrial DNA and revealed there was no recent population movement towards India; rather the subcontinent served as a pathway for eastward migration of modern humans from Africa, some 40,000 years ago.

Danino continues that a year later, 13 Indian scientists led by Susanta Roychoudhury studied 644 samples of mitochondrial DNA from some 10 Indian ethnic groups, especially from the east and south. They found a "fundamental genomic unity of ethnic India". (*Fundamental genomic, 2000*) Basically, Indians, whether white or black, have similar DNA. If haplotypes are categories of genetic markers, then sequences of haplotypes are called haplogroups. Haplogroup M17 is regarded as the Aryan stamp on Indian populations. An extensive 2003 study conducted on 1000 Indians stressed that M17, which is found

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frequently in Central Asia, is present in two Indian aboriginal tribes. The study also found that Bengalis (generally dark) and Gujaratis (mostly brown) are closer to Central Asians than Punjabis (fair to white). (Ancient Man) The Lambadi tribe of Rajasthan is closest among Indians to Western Europeans while Konkani Brahmins and Punjabis are the furthest. Another study in 2006 headed by Indian biologist Sanghamitra Sengupta concluded there is no evidence whatsoever to conclude that Central Asia is the donor rather than the receptor of M17. In his book *The Real Eve*, archaeologist Stephen Oppenheimer, says, "South Asia is logically the ultimate origin of M17 and his ancestors; and sure enough we find the highest rates and greatest diversity of the M17 line in Pakistan, India, and eastern Iran, and low rates in the Caucasus. (Genetics and the Aryan Debate) M17 is not only more diverse in South Asia than in Central Asia, but diversity characterises its presence in isolated tribal groups in the south, thus undermining any theory of M17 as a marker of a 'male Aryan invasion' of India. One average estimate for the origin of this line in India is as much as 51,000 years. All this suggests M17 could have found his way initially from India or Pakistan, through Kashmir, then via Central Asia and Russia, before finally coming into Europe." (Genetics and the Aryan Debate)

Kivisild and his team agree with that argument in the American Journal of Human Genetics and the Aryan Debate. India acted "as an incubator of early genetic differentiation of modern humans moving out of Africa", they conclude. (Europeans and Indians, 2012; Genetics and the Aryan Debate) This research is considered as a mile stone in proving the presence of Aryan race in India. When it was tried to find out whether there is any link in dentistry, we found one big leap in the same. There is a condition in dentistry called Radix, which literally means an Extra Root or Base. This condition is a trait of Caucasian and Central Asian population. In populations with Mongolian 4 traits it ranges between 5–40% and in Eurasian and Asian populations 4 it is less than 5%. (Genetics and the Aryan Debate) In the Indian 6 population the prevalence of RE is less (2.16%) than what was cited for any other Asian populations and had a greater occurrence on the right side of the jaw and in women. Bilateral occurrence of RE was found to be around 60%. Carlsen and Alexandersen explained the morphological and anatomical variations of such root systems with an extra lingual or buccal root. (Ancient Man; Radix paraentomolaris, 2014) The etiology behind the formation of radix is still unclear. In dysmorphic supernumerary roots, its formation could be related to external factors during odontogenesis or presence of an atavistic gene or polygenetic system [atavism is the reappearance of a trait after several generations of absence].

When a root has two or more radicals, the individual root elements may be completely or incompletely divided. In completely separated roots, radicals are completely divided by an interradicular process at some point along the total length of a root, and the result is two or more separate roots. When radicals are incompletely divided owing to only minimal penetration of the interradicular processes, superficial development of grooves delimits the boundaries of the radicals. 8 Third root anomalies may develop during tooth bud morpho-differentiation as a result of a developmental aberration of both the ectoderm and mesoderm. Its severity

depends on the formation stage of the involved teeth. Curzon suggested that the three rooted molar trait has a high degree of genetic penetrance as its dominance was reflected in the fact that the prevalence of the trait was similar in both pure Eskimo and Eskimo/ Caucasian mixes. Although Radix entomolaris is rare in Indian population, knowledge of their occurrence and location is important. (Curzon, 1973)

The world today is no longer formed by races which do not mix, hence, awareness of racial anatomical variations must be known (RJG, 2004; Gupta *et al.*, 2011). Avadh is claimed to be among the most ancient of Hindu states. According to popular legend, Ramchandra of Ayodhya, the hero of the Ramayana, gifted, the territory of Lucknow to his devoted brother Lakshman after he had conquered Sri Lanka and completed his term of exile in the jungle. Therefore, people say that the original name of Lucknow was Lakshmanpur, popularly known as Lakhanpur or Lachmanpur. This can be one of the reasons why there is prevalence of the Radix in this belt of the nation as Lord Ram and his family mainly stayed in this region. His and his brother's siblings must have spread in and around this place. At present times too we can find the occurrence of this in all this region.

Conclusion

Seeing at the prevalence on Radix in Indian population and that too in the northern zone it can be concluded that if there is presence on Radix in India and it being a trait of Caucasian population, this can be stated that Caucasians or Aryans did come to India. Preceding with this thought it can be concluded that still there are proofs of the existence of lord Ram moving on the streets and that Lord Ram actually existed and the proofs of the same have its roots in dentistry.

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