The Cradle of the Ancient Indian Civilizations

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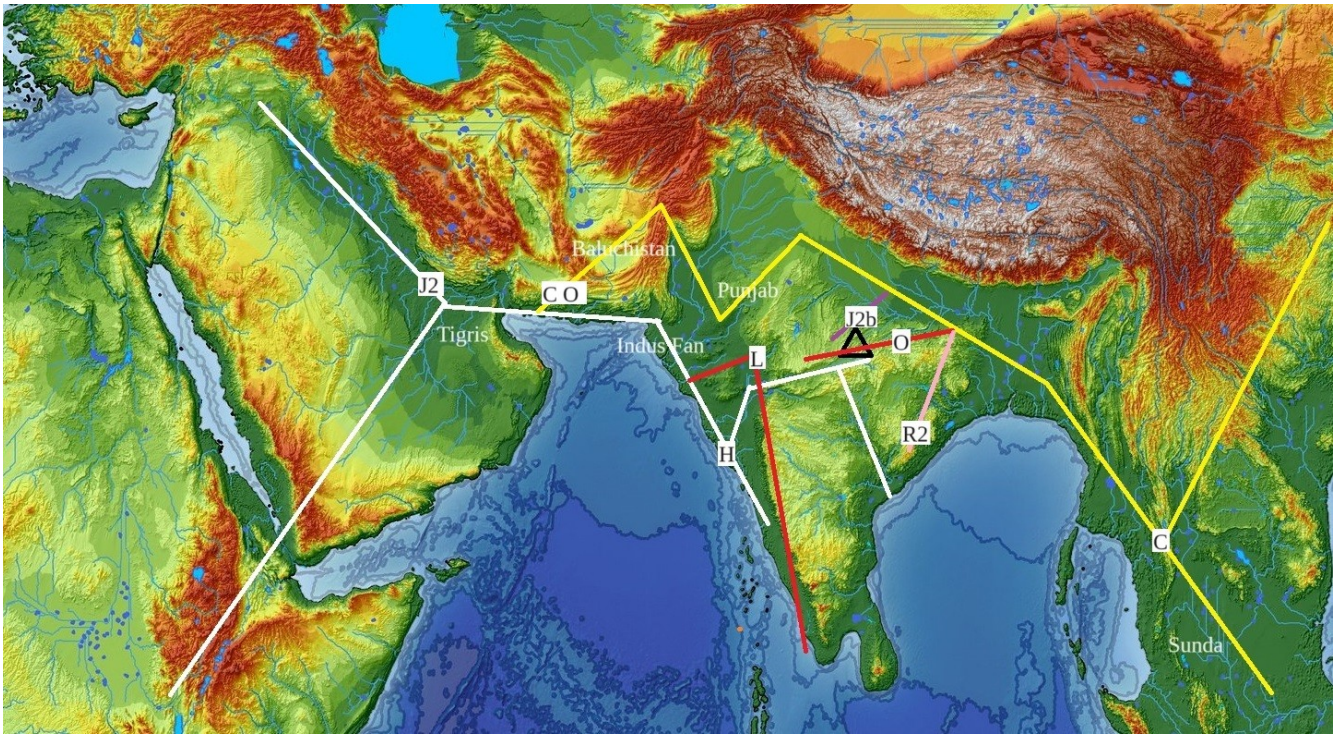
An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that all the people in Asia descended from a small group that voluntarily left Africa 100,000 years ago, in search of life sustaining dependable perennial rainwater resources.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The Asia Clade (branch) of humans consisted of the Haplogroups C and F. The F was subdivided into H, L, O, R2, and J2.

When the Asia Clade crossed the mountains that separated Asia from Africa, the west side of the Red Sea, it was a different climate and landscape. Using computer simulations we reconstructed the migration path, as shown in the map below.

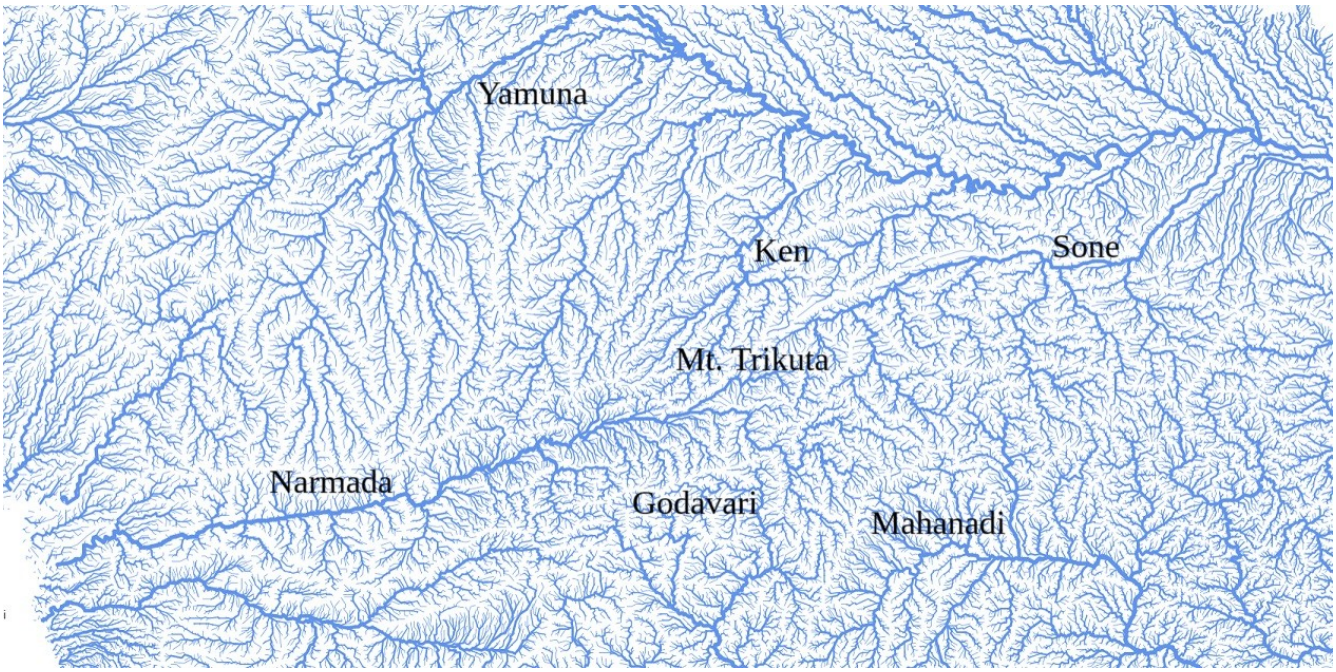


At the time of ancient migrations, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels.

The glaciers started to melt twenty thousand years ago. The rising sea levels gradually swallowed much of the land occupied by the Asia Clade. They were forced to relocate.

As shown in the above map, twenty thousand years ago, the H, O, and J2b relocated to the Mt. Trikuta area of the Vindhyas, when their homelands were submerged.

The major Indian rivers Yamuna, Ken, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated at the Trikuta. They were rainwater rivers. There was a giant catch basin around the Trikuta. The Satpura Range that stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas tapped clouds and sent rainwater to the basin. The narrow gorges regulated the outflow to feed the rivers year-round even during the frequent droughts. The inexhaustible supply of rainwater of the basin was a unique geological wonder. It was the only source of dependable rainwater supply on the entire subcontinent.



The above map is an analytical representation of gravitational flow of rainwater. It shows how the rainwater is collected and distributed at the Trikuta. The outflow to the rivers is regulated by narrow gorges. The basin had inexhaustible supply of rainwater to feed the rivers even during droughts.

The perennial rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada originated at the foot of the Trikuta. The Ken flowed west, the Narmada flowed south, and the Sone flowed north.

The H settled along the Hiran river, a tributary of the Narmada. They moved from the West Coast, along the Narmada. The O settled along the Sone river. They moved back to India from the submerged Sunda. The J2 settled along the Ken river. They followed the old migration path of the C, from the Gulf of Oman.

The above map is a detailed view of the Mt. Trikuta showing the origins of the rivers Ken, Sone, and Hiran a tributary of the Narmada.

The above map is an aerial view of the Trikuta basin, showing locations of the three Haplogroups J2, O, and H who lived along the three rivers Ken, Sone, and Hiran after they were forced to vacate their homelands by the melting glaciers.

The Trikuta basin was occupied only after the glacial melt. The H, O, and J2 were the native Indians, the Hindu. They evolved their own unique culture.

The current Indian culture is not the same as the original Hindu culture that existed at the Trikuta for twenty thousand years. The original Hindu culture was deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks who moved to the Trikuta only after 500 CE.

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