

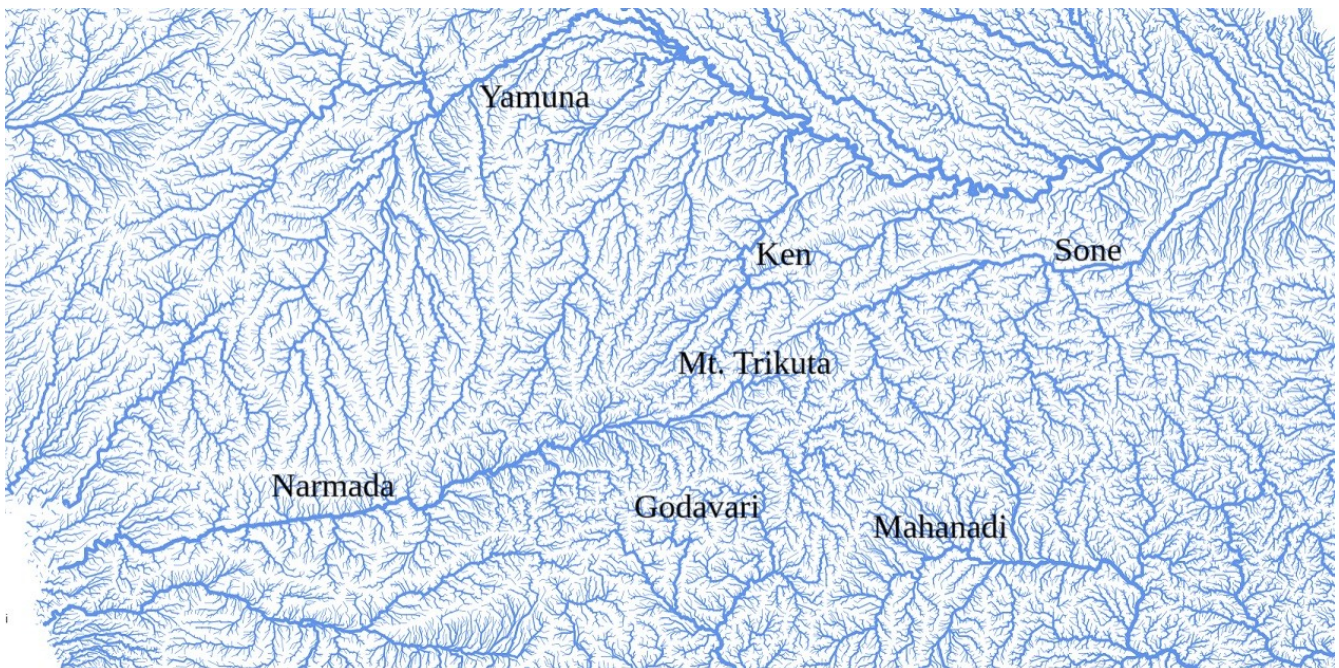
The Cradle of the Ancient Indian Civilizations

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The recent advances in DNA research suggest that about sixty thousand years ago, an advanced logic-based civilization migrated out of Africa. Some of them, discovered the Trikuta basin in the Indian Vindhya with perennial rainwater. The inexhaustible rainwater was the magnet that attracted the African pioneers. The Trikuta was the cradle of the ancient Indian civilizations. Unfortunately, the ancient civilizations are now lost. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the Greeks who entered the Trikuta after 500 CE. The Greeks of the Russian Steppe origin, were the exact opposite of the Indians of the African origin.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence, to trace the history of the lost ancient advanced logic-based peace-loving civilizations at the Trikuta.

The major Indian rivers Yamuna, Ken, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated at the Trikuta basin of the Vindhya. They are rainwater rivers. The Satpura Range that stretches from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas tapped clouds and sent rainwater to the giant basin. The narrow gorges regulated the outflow of water to feed the rivers year-round even during the frequent droughts.

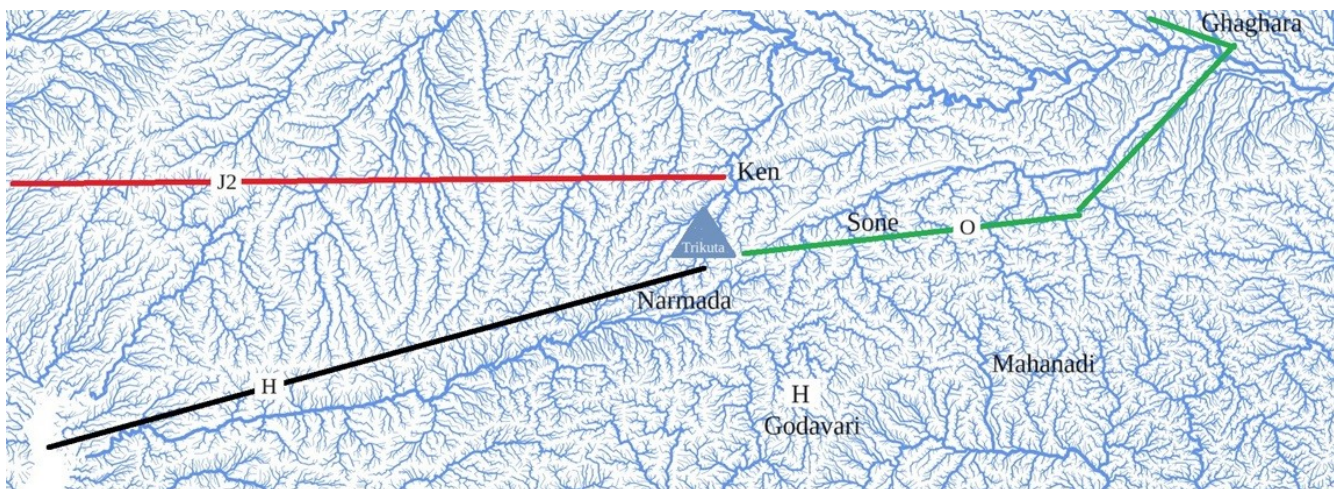


The above map is an analytical representation of gravitational flow of rainwater, generated by a computer. It is not a satellite image. It shows how the rainwater is collected and distributed at the Trikuta basin. The core of the basin covers an area of 300 by 100 miles with terraced reservoirs. The outflow to the rivers is regulated by narrow gorges. The basin has inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

The rivers originated at the Trikuta basin. The Ken flowed west, the Narmada flowed south, and the Sone flowed north. They are perennial. They attracted the Africans over thousands of years. Only the people who discovered the perennial rainwater rivers at the Trikuta survived. It is the evolutionary process of natural selection.

An analysis of rainwater distribution suggested that all the ancient African migrations followed lakes with perennial rainwater. Sixty thousand years ago, humans established a path connecting perennial lakes from Africa to Iran to Bactria to Kashmir to Punjab to Himachal to Bihar to Burma to Australia. They instinctively followed the rainwater. Some Africans, along the ancient path to Australia, discovered the Sone river in the Bihar State (Patna city). They followed the Sone to its headwaters, the Trikuta basin.

Contrary to what is taught in the history books, highly advanced logic-based African civilizations, who discovered a chain of lakes from Africa to Australia, evolved at least sixty thousand years ago. Unfortunately, they are now lost.



The three DNA groups (H, O, J2) were traced to the Trikuta basin from the DNA samples. The O were originally along the path to Australia. They discovered the Sone near the Patna city. The H were on the west coast of India, along the Narmada delta, for tens of thousands of years. When the rising sea levels swallowed the west coast, they moved along the Narmada river to the Trikuta. The J2 lived along the Tigris river valley,

the present-day Persian Gulf. When the Tigris was swallowed by the rising sea levels, some of them moved east to discover the Ken river and moved to the Trikuta.

The current Indian population consists of only these three groups and their subgroups.

The map below is the area of Trikuta basin with perennial rainwater that attracted the three (H, O, J2) civilizations from Africa. It is an analytical representation of the area covering the Damoh, Jabalpur, and Katni districts of the Madhya Pradesh State. It was the cradle of the ancient advanced logic-based civilizations for thousands of years. There were no other people on the subcontinent for lack of perennial rainwater.

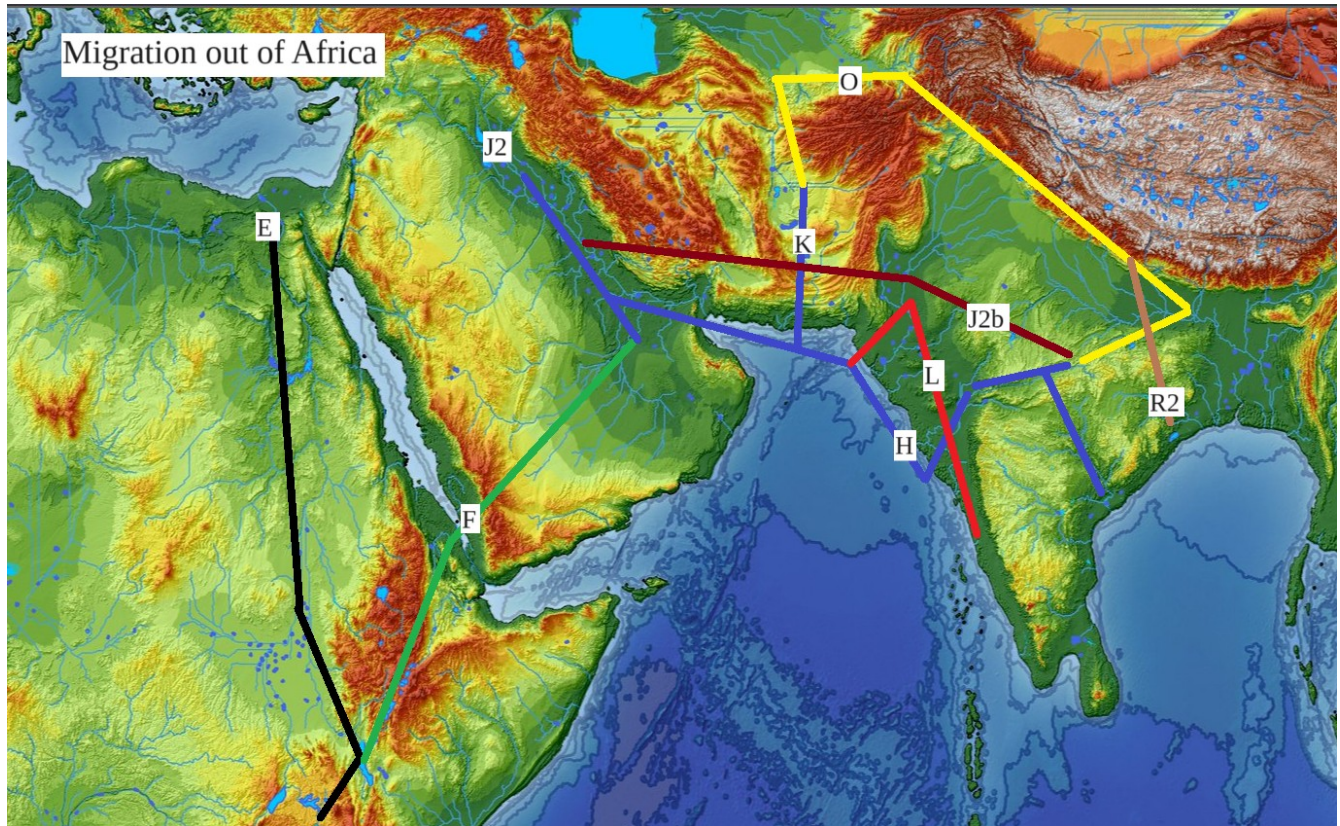


Humans evolved in the Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The present-day Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake. The present-day Persian Gulf was the Tigris river valley. The West Coast of India extended another 100 miles into the then Arabian Sea. It was the Indus Fan. It is now submerged. The Tigris river valley and Indus Fan were connected by land. It was the cradle of ancient African civilizations for tens of thousands of years. It was a different landscape. It is now submerged.

The original people who migrated from Africa to the Indus Fan were the DNA F. At the Indus Fan, they were split into the H, K, and J2.

The O, a subgroup of the K, reached the Trikuta, along the migration path to Australia.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt and the rising sea levels swallowed the Indus Fan.



Using computer simulations, we were able to reconstruct the landscape of the Indus Fan when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels, to trace the migration paths from Africa to the Trikuta basin.

As the Indus Fan was submerged, the H moved along the Narmada to its headwaters, the Trikuta basin. The L were a subgroup of the H. They remained on the West Coast.

The J2 moved to the Mediterranean Sea. A subgroup of the J2, the J2b, moved east and discovered the Ken river.

The R2 were a subgroup of the O. Some of the H and R2 discovered the East Coast of India. The L on the West Coast, and R2 on the East Coast, were subgroups of the people at the Trikuta. The current Indian population consists of only the (H, L), (O, R2), and J2.

The three advanced civilizations (H, O, J2) lived along different rivers at the Trikuta basin as separate civilizations for thousands of years in peace and prosperity. They were the only people on the subcontinent.



Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta basin dried out. All the people were forced to move to the east side of the Vindhya. They were forced to live as one people in one place under harsh climatic conditions. They were compassionate and helped each other to survive the catastrophe. They fused into a new civilization called the Hindu.

The Hindu civilization existed only on the east side of the Vindhya. The Trikuta basin, the cradle of the ancient Indian civilizations, was vacated and forgotten.

Around 500 CE, Greeks moved to the east side of the Vindhya, the Nalanda area.

The Greeks, Europeans of the Russian Steppe origin, deliberately and totally destroyed the civilizations of the African origin that existed at the Trikuta for thousands of years.

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