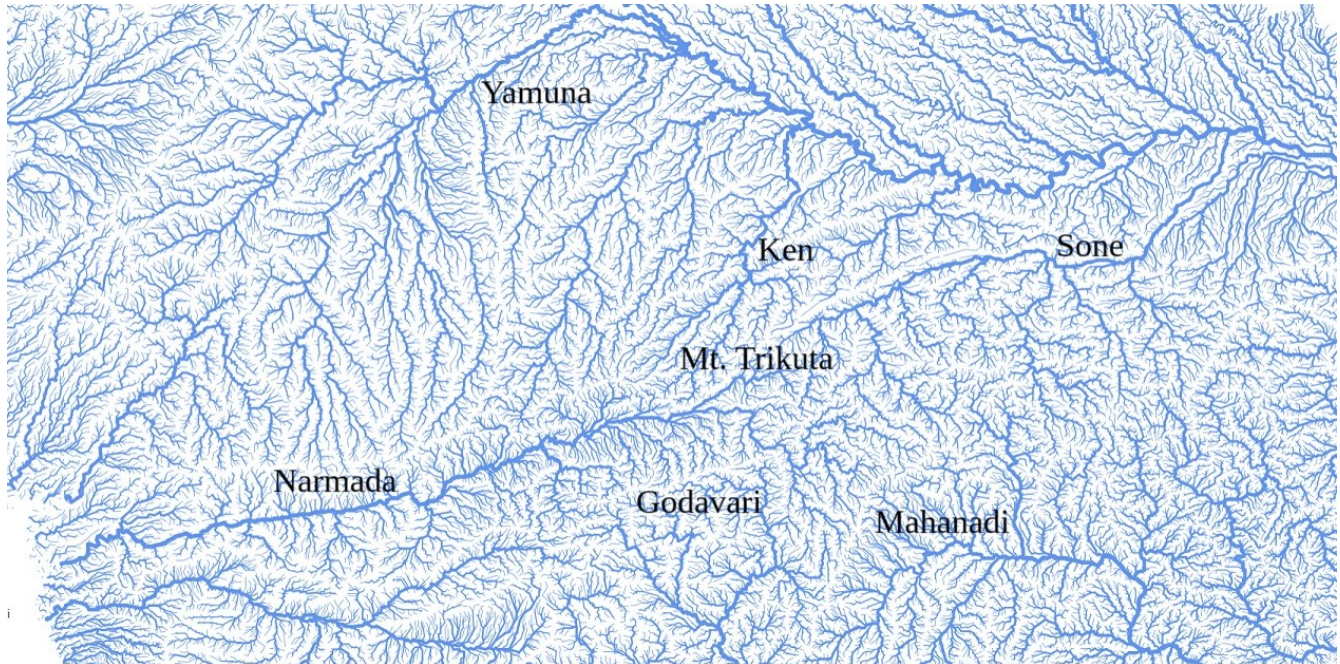


The Cradle of the Ancient Indian Civilizations

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

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations suggested that about sixty thousand years ago people migrated from Africa to India. They were the native Indians, the Hindu. Majority of the Hindu lived around the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The Trikuta was the cradle of the ancient Indian civilizations.

The major Indian rivers Yamuna, Ken, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated at the Trikuta. They are rainwater rivers. There was a giant catch basin around the Trikuta. The Satpura Range that stretches from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas tapped clouds and sent rainwater to the 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. 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.

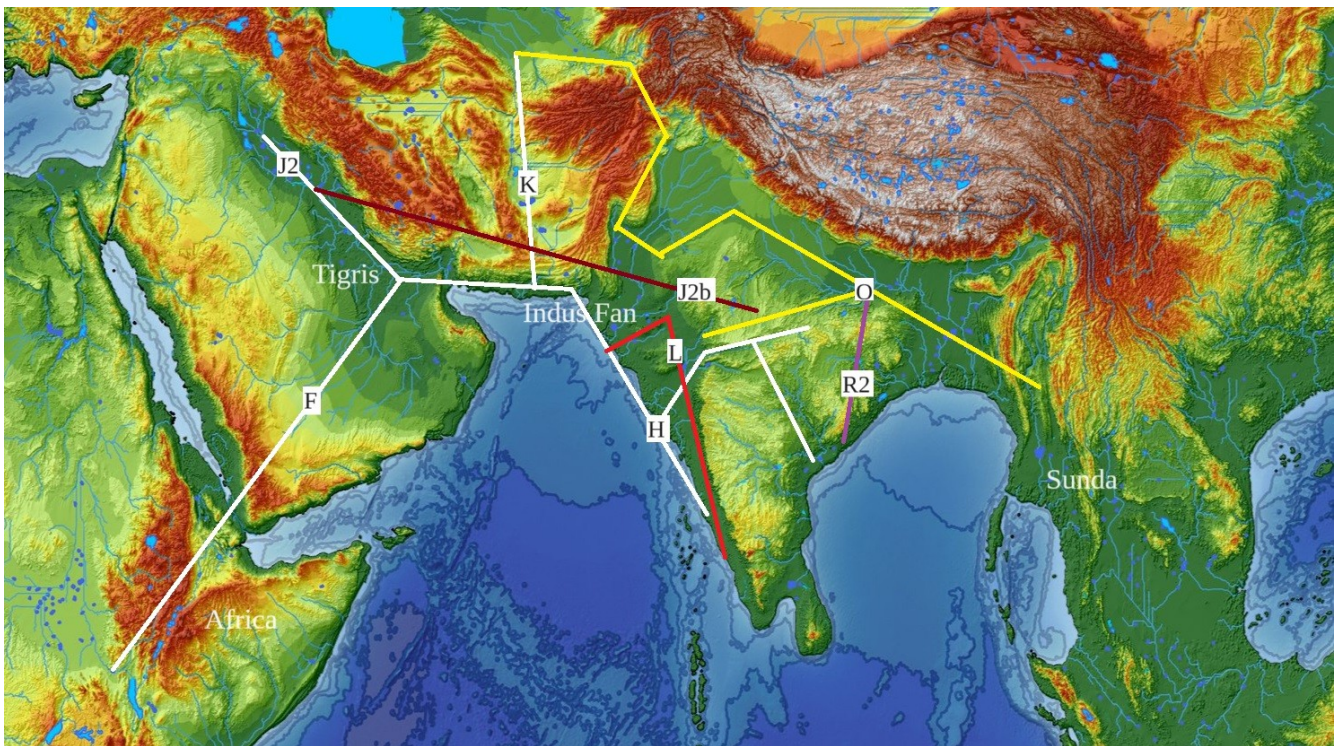
The perennial rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada originated at the foot of the Trikuta. The Ken flowed west, the Narmada flowed south, and the Sone flowed north.



The 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 for thousands of years.



The above map is a reconstruction of landscape of sixty thousand years ago, to show the migration path of the F Haplogroup, the parent of the J2, O, and H.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape, much of the world was covered with glacier, the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels, the Red Sea was a giant lake of rainwater, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The mountain range on the west bank of the Red Sea separated Africa from Ancient India. The F voluntarily left Africa to reach the Red Sea in Ancient India. They evolved as an independent category of humans. They had nothing to do with the people in Africa. The mountain range cut off all communications between Africa and Ancient India.

Forty thousand years ago, the F moved east from the Red Sea to the Tigris river. At the Tigris, the F was split into the subgroups: H, L, K, and J2.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the Tigris and West Coast of India were submerged. The people were forced to seek shelter in the mainland of India. The H, O, and J2 reached the Trikuta. The L moved to the West Coast, and the R2 moved to the East Coast.

People lived only in the peninsular India, to the south of Delhi.

The F, the Hindu, voluntarily left Africa sixty thousand years ago. They were in the Tigris forty thousand years ago. They vacated the Tigris twenty thousand years ago. The three subgroups of F (H, O, J2b) lived only at the Trikuta, the cradle of the ancient Indian civilizations.

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