

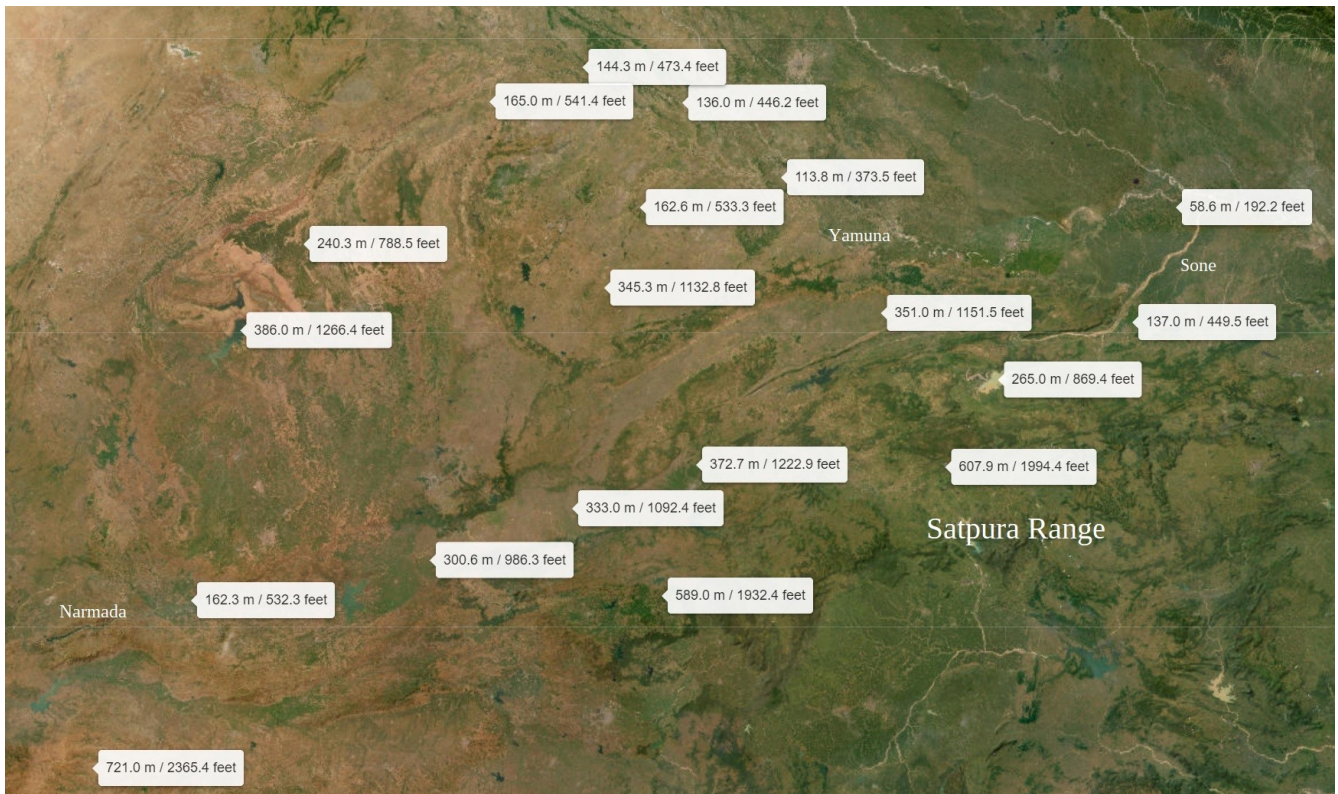
The Vindhya Dams, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of DNA samples of Indian population suggests that the Vindhya was the home to three ancient advanced civilizations (DNA H, J2, O) from Africa. They were in the Vindhya for thousands of years. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the primitive Europeans (DNA R) that entered the Vindhya after 500 CE.

A geological survey of the Vindhya supports the DNA findings. The perennial rainwater of the Vindhya was the magnet that attracted people from Africa. The Himalayan rivers of snowmelt water were unstable. They were graveyards of the past migration attempts. The Indus river was a graveyard of numerous migration attempts of the past.

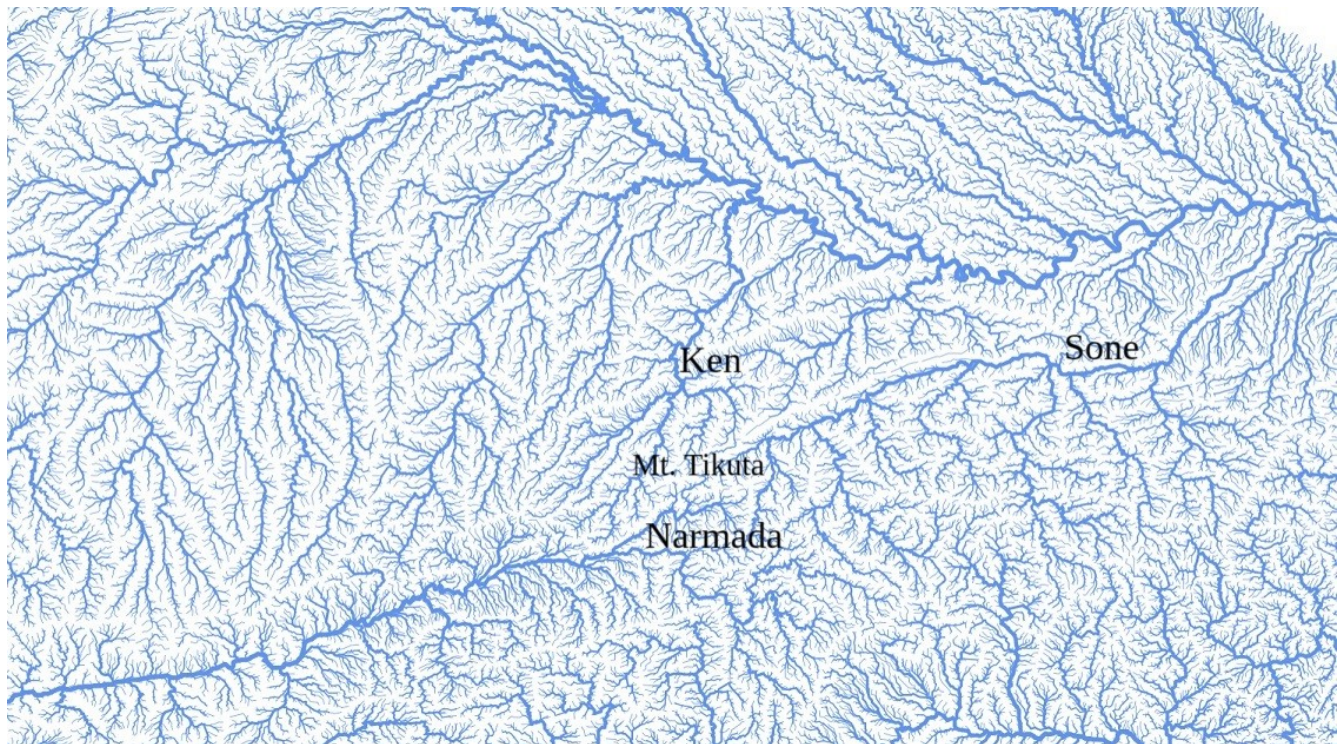
A map of the topography of the Vindhya is presented below.

The topography of the Vindhya has a different story to tell. The Vindhya was a cluster of numerous natural reservoirs, that stored rainwater and regulated the outflow to feed many rivers. It was a natural flood control mechanism. The rivers had dependable water supply year-round. The Vindhya had enough capacity to feed the rivers even during the frequent droughts. The dependable perennial supply of rainwater attracted the African advanced civilizations.



In the above map, each label has elevation in meters and feet. The Satpura range, at an elevation of 2,000 feet, stretches all along the eastern edge, from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas. It tapped the rain clouds and sent the water to the reservoirs. The giant reservoirs are terraced at different elevations to regulate the outflow. The rainwater was released year-round to the rivers through narrow gorges.

The elevation differentials of the topography of the above map are used to generate a computer simulation of gravitational flow of rainwater as presented in the map below. It is an analytical representation of topography, not a satellite image. It shows the distribution of rainwater tapped by the Satpura.



The natural reservoirs are clustered around the Mt. Trikuta. The core part covered an area of 300 miles long and 100 miles wide, with the Chitrakuta hills on the west side and the Satpura Range on the east side. The rainwater from the Satpura drained into the dam. The dam released water to the rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada through narrow gorges that regulated the outflow. It had enough storage capacity to feed the rivers even during harsh climatic conditions.

The three perennial rivers (Ken, Sone, Narmada) of rainwater attracted the ancient advanced logic-based African civilizations over thousands of years. The people instinctively followed the dependable rainwater to the Mt. Trikuta. Only the people at Mt. Trikuta survived the test of time.



Ghaghara

Sone

Mahanadi

Satpura Range

Ken

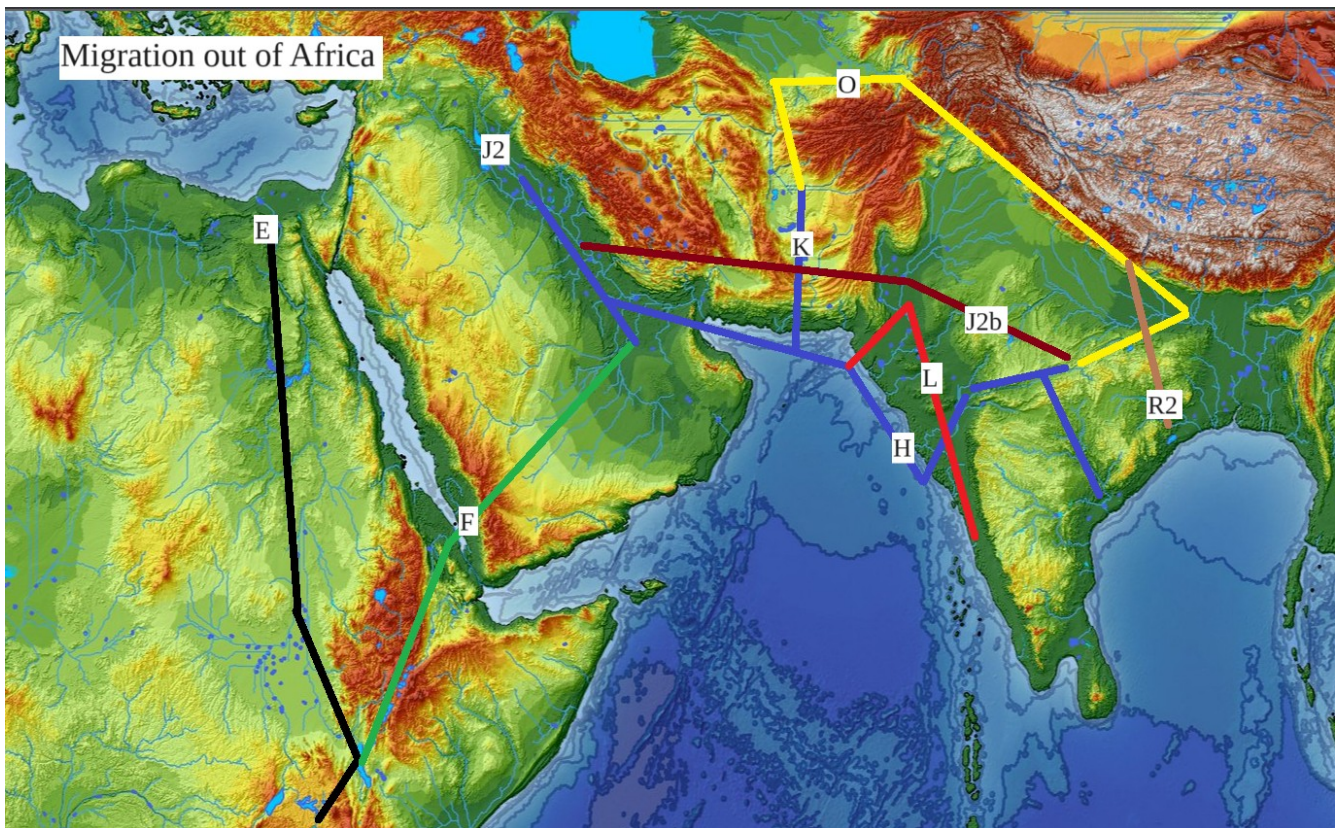
Godavari

Yamuna

Mt. Trikuta

Chitrakuta

Narmada



Around 20,000 BCE, the seawater was about 400 feet below the current level. At that time, there was no Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, or Persian Gulf. The West Coast of India extended over 100 miles into the then Arabian Sea. People walked over from Africa to the West Coast.

The H lived on the now submerged West Coast, from 40,000 BCE to 20,000 BCE. As the glaciers started to melt, the sea levels rose, and the West Coast was submerged. The H followed the Narmada river to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta.

The O originally migrated from Africa to Iran. They sent out scouts in search of a reliable water source. They moved along the Himalayan ridge. The Himalayan rivers were unstable. The O discovered the Sone river and followed it to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta.

The J2 originally migrated from Africa to Syria. A subgroup of the J2, called Agni (J2b) had their own distinct culture. They moved east to reach the Indus river which was unstable. They discovered the Ken river and migrated to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta.

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