Trikuta: An Archeological View

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

The 2011 Census data on dialects revealed that Hindus (DNA F) lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The original homelands of the F are now submerged. The F were forced to relocate to an area in the Vindhyas called Trikuta, which had an inexhaustible supply of rainwater. They moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago.

The F at the Trikuta had three subgroups: H, J2b, and O. The H lived along the Hiran tributary of the Narmada. The J2b lived along the Ken. The O lived along the Sone. They independently reached the Trikuta by following different perennial rainwater rivers to their headwaters. They met at the Trikuta. They lived in peace and tranquility as siblings for 20,000 years until they were forced to move to the east side of the Satpura Ridge when the monsoon winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago.

As shown in the map, the rivers Hiran, Ken, and Sone originated at the foot of a hill. Trikuta was the home of Hindus (H, J2b, and O) from 20,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE. Now it is a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. Grandhika was the language of the J2b. The original Ramayana was composed by the J2b as a cultural anthropology of the three cultures at the Trikuta. Sanskrit was a mixture of only Grandhika and a dialect of South Bactria (Avesta) invented by the Greeks. We purged Avestan from Sanskrit to excavate the original Grandhika Ramayana. The original Ramayana has a fascinating story of the now-lost Hindu civilization that lived at the Trikuta for 20,000 years.