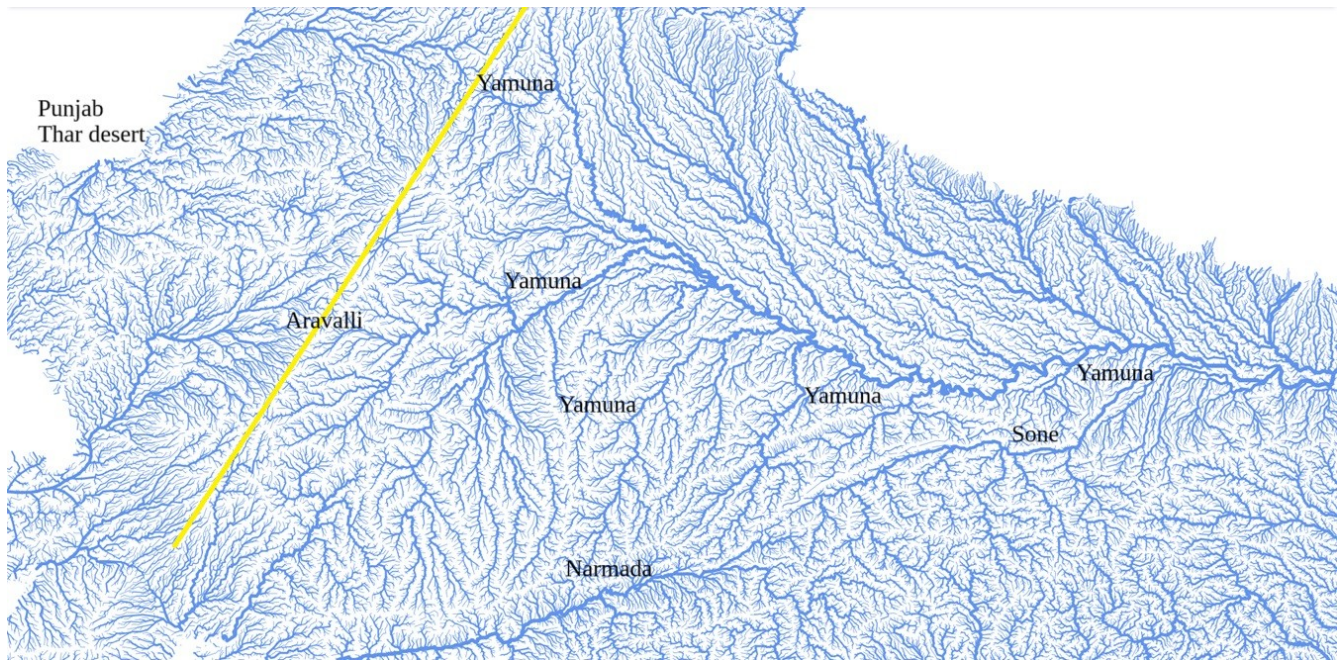


The Yamuna River, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

It is generally taken for granted that the Yamuna river started in the Himalayas and flowed to the Prayagraj city (UP), to join the Ganges. Much of the Indian history is built around such false assumptions, based on total ignorance of geology and geography.

The satellite image presented below shows that the Yamuna river at the Prayagraj city originated at the Vindhya, not the Himalayas. It is a rainwater river, not Himalayan silt laden snowmelt water. The Vindhya was a cluster of natural reservoirs stocked with inexhaustible supply of rainwater tapped by the Satpura range. The rivers Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Ken, Sone, and Mahanadi originated at the Vindhya. They had dependable year-round rainwater, even during the frequent droughts.





The above map is a computer generated altitude differential representation of topography of the Trikuta area. It shows the gravitational flow of rainwater. The Trikuta basin is a giant natural reservoir of inexhaustible supply of rainwater captured by the Satpura range. The rainwater is released to many rivers through narrow gorges in a regulated manner to provide year-round rainwater even during the frequent droughts.

It is obvious from the map that the entire area from the Punjab (Thar desert) to the Bay of Bengal was fed by the Yamuna river. The Yamuna is a perennial rainwater river.

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