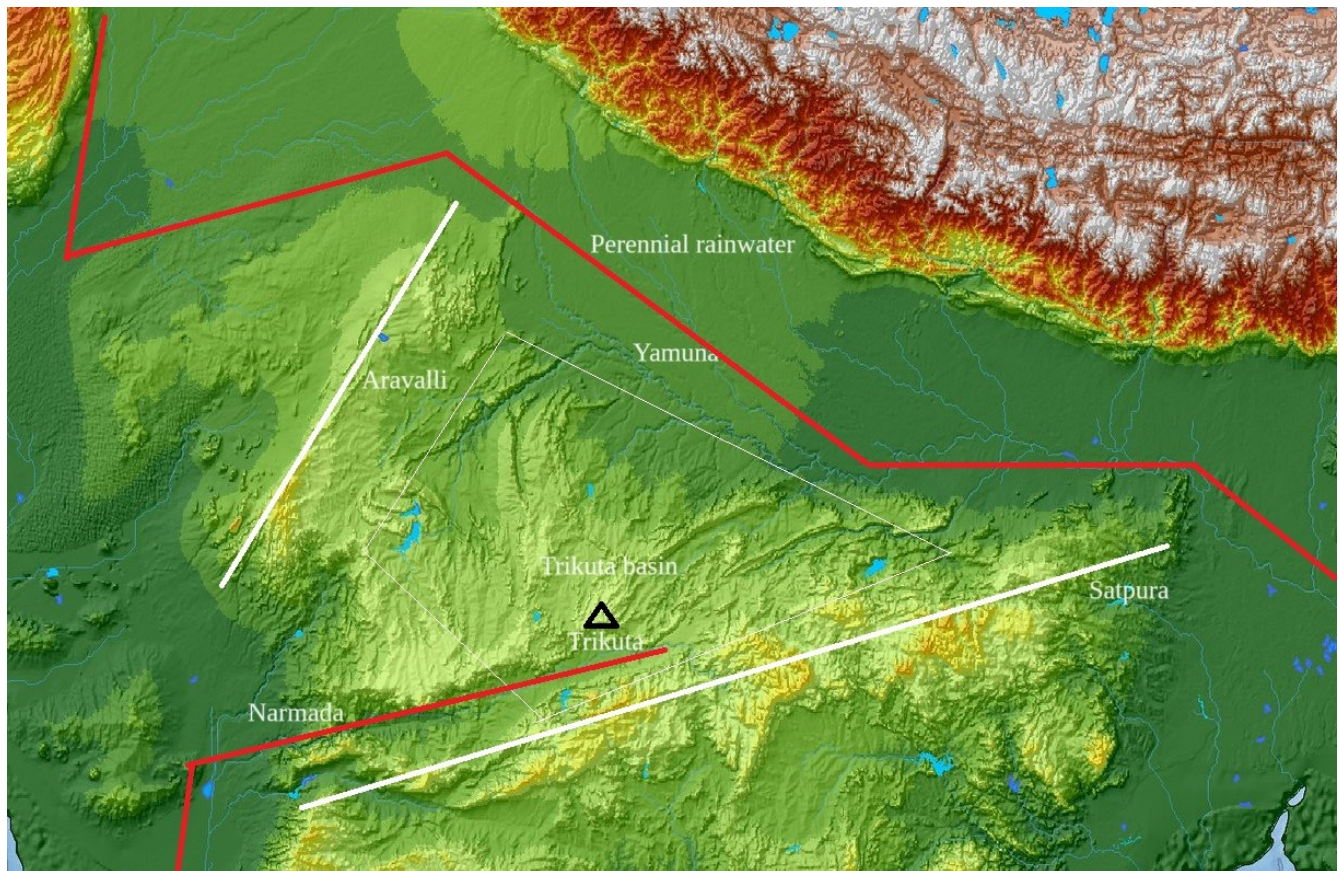


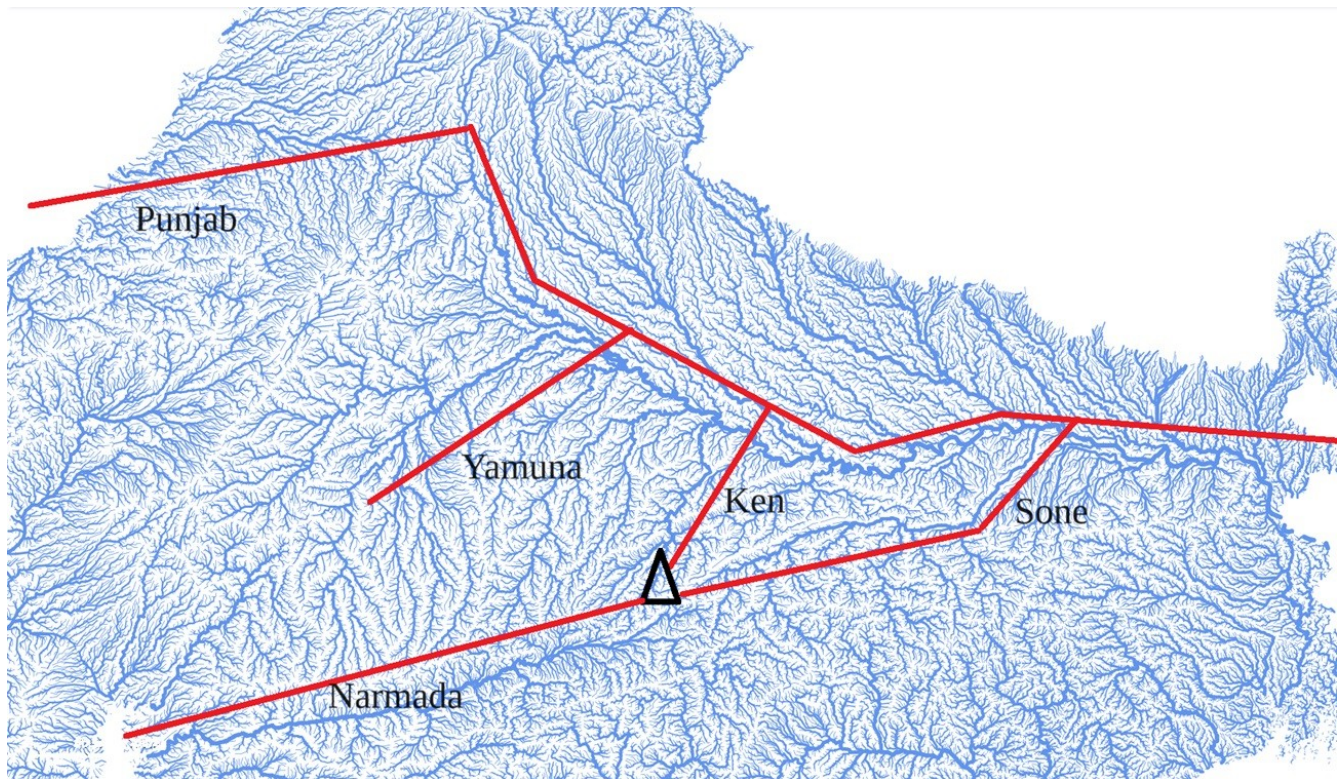
The Trikuta Basin of the Vindhyas, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

Sixty thousand years ago, highly advanced logic-based civilizations moved to the Trikuta basin of the Vindhyas. They voluntarily left Africa in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They followed the rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. Droughts were frequent. They wanted insurance against the unpredictable vagaries of nature. Dependable perennial rainwater was a scarce commodity. It was the lifeline.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. Much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. We used computer simulations to reconstruct the landscape of that time.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Vindhyas was a unique geological wonder. The advanced logic-based African civilizations discovered it and made it their home.





The above maps are a reconstruction of the landscape of the Vindhyas of sixty thousand years ago. There are two parallel mountain ridges: (1) Aravalli, and (2) Satpura. There is a mountain between the ranges, the Mt. Trikuta. The Trikuta is surrounded by a series of terraced reservoirs that stocked rainwater. The rainwater was released to the rivers through narrow gorges that regulated the outflow. The Trikuta basin had inexhaustible supply of rainwater that fed the rivers Yamuna, Ken, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi even during the frequent droughts. The dependable perennial rainwater of the rivers was the lifeline that attracted the ancient advanced logic-based civilizations from Africa.

Over time, the monsoon winds changed their course and transformed fertile valleys into deserts, and vice versa. Sahara and Thar deserts were fertile valleys at one time. The west side of the Aravalli ridge is the current Thar desert. When the monsoon winds were blowing from west to east, the ridge tapped the rainwater, and the west side was a fertile valley. The west to east monsoon winds were tapped by the Satpura ridge as well, and the rainwater was sent to the west of the ridge, the Trikuta basin.

When the monsoon winds changed their course, and went east to west, the west side of the Aravalli range became the Thar desert. The same ridge, now taps rainwater on the east side and sends it to the Trikuta basin. The uniqueness of the Vindhyas is that no matter which way the winds blow, the rainwater always reaches the Trikuta basin. The

rivers that originated at the Trikuta always have inexhaustible supply of rainwater. The red lines in the above maps had dependable perennial rainwater under all climatic conditions.

The rivers shown to the west of the Aravalli ridge, in the above maps, are now dried out to form the Thar desert. They are visible only in the computer generated image of altitude data. The archeological sites of the Indus Valley, discovered only to the east of the Sutlej river, were along the now dried out rivers of the Thar desert. The area was abandoned when the winds changed their direction. The current Thar desert (Punjab) was the original home. People moved east along the red line to South East Asia, China, Japan, Mongolia, and Alaska. They were the DNA C. They left Africa sixty thousand years ago.

The Indus and Sutlej rivers were not rainwater rivers. The silt laden Himalayan snowmelt water was not suitable for human habitation. They were avoided like the plague. People followed only the rainwater rivers, the red line.

The advanced logic-based African civilizations discovered the secret sixty thousand years ago, and moved to the Vindhya. They evolved as an independent category of humans. They lost all contact with Africa.

People lived in India for sixty thousand years. They lived only along the red line of rainwater that stretched from Punjab to Alaska. Culturally, they had nothing to do with Africa. All humans were born in Africa 200 thousand years ago.

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