

Trikuta, an Archeological View

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

DNA samples revealed that Hindu (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 Vindhya called Trikuta with an inexhaustible supply of rainwater that fed many rivers year-round even during prolonged droughts that were frequent. They moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago.

The F at the Trikuta were 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 from different directions by following perennial rainwater rivers to their headwaters. They met at the Trikuta.

Trikuta was a giant cluster of many terraced reservoirs. The white spaces in the map are reservoirs. The rivers Hiran, Ken, and Sone originated at the foot of a hill. In the original Grandhika Ramayana of Hindu, the word “Trikutami” meant confluence of three cultures. It was cultural anthropology of the three cultures. The extant Sanskrit Ramayana is a fictional story of Persian culture.



The three cultures were aware of each other and shared the common core values of the parent F. They lived in peace and harmony as siblings for 20,000 years.

Around 2,200 BCE there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. All the people at the Trikuta were forced to move east to the Mahanadi River.

