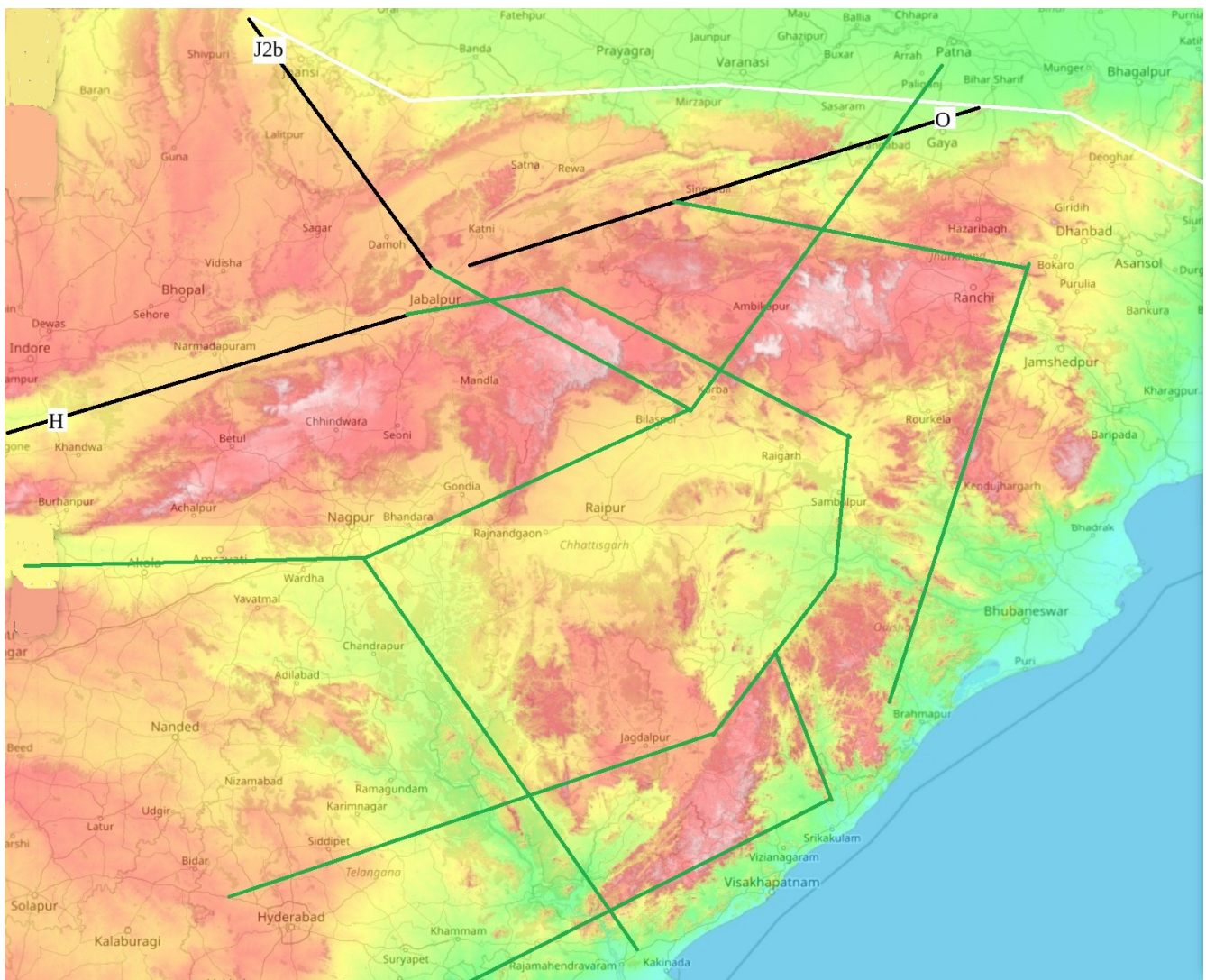


Satpura Range, an Archeological View

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

The Satpura Range is a part of the Vindhyas. The west side of the Satpura called Trikuta consisted of the current Damoh, Jabalpur, and Katni districts of the Madhya Pradesh State. Three rivers Narmada, Sone, and Ken originated at the foot of a hill in the Trikuta. When the winds blew from west to east, the west side of the range was fertile lands and the east side was waste lands. The east side consisted of the Mahanadi river. When the winds blew from east to west, the east side was fertile lands and the west side was waste lands. At present winds blow from east to west. Twenty thousand years ago, and also sixty thousand years ago, winds blew from west to east.



The above is a topographical map of the Satpura range. The white line shows migration of Hindu from the Persian Gulf to the Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. The black lines were migration paths of Hindu 20,000 years ago. At that time, the Trikuta was fertile lands. The Green lines were migration paths of Hindu 4,000 years ago. The winds changed their direction, and the Trikuta became waste lands. All the people were forced to move to the east side that turned into fertile lands.

Winds changed their direction every 20,000 years based on the earth's rotation called Precession. For 20,000 years winds blow from west to east. For the next 20,000 years, winds reverse their direction and blow from east to west. The last reversion took place 4,000 years ago. Before 4,000 years ago Trikuta was fertile lands, today it was waste lands.

Hindu migration to Peninsular India was dictated by the geology and climatic conditions. Hindu DNA samples H, O, and J2b are found only along the respective migration paths. They spoke distinctly different dialects. The Census 2011 data on Indian dialects validate the DNA findings.