

Hindu Migration, an Archeological View

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

Hindu, the DNA F, voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago and made Peninsular India their home. They were rainwater people, and followed the monsoon winds. Every 20,000 years, monsoon winds changed their direction based on the earth's rotation called Precession. As a result, one side of a mountain ridge was fertile lands with abundant rainwater, and the other side was wastelands deprived of rainwater. When the monsoon winds reversed course fertile lands became wastelands, and wastelands became fertile lands. Consequently, Hindu were forced to relocate every 20,000 years. The last relocation took place 4,000 years ago.

The following map shows Hindu (F) migration in the Peninsular India. They were in Punjab 60,000 years ago. The O moved along the Yamuna river to the Bay of Bengal called Sunda. When Punjab was turned into wastelands, the J2b moved over to the east side of the Aravalli Ridge that turned into fertile lands. After 20,000 years, the J2b moved from the east side of the Aravalli to the west side of Satpura called Trikuta. The H, J2b, and O moved to the Trikuta, when its wastelands turned into fertile lands. After 20,000 years, they were forced to move to the east side of Satpura when Trikuta turned into wastelands. Hindu lived in each location for 20,000 years. Their migration was dictated by the direction of monsoon winds that reversed course every 20,000 years, for millions of years, due to the Precession of earth.

