

Narmada Delta: An Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The West Coast of India extended over 200 miles into the then Arabian Sea. The rainwater river Narmada originated in the Vindhya and emptied into the Arabian Sea to form a fertile valley called the Narmada Delta. The Indus and Narmada deltas were separated by a 20-mile-wide canyon. The Indus was a snowmelt water river. The composition of soils of the two deltas was different.

In the map, the medium blue area is less than 500' in depth. It was a fertile valley that is now submerged.

The DNA H and L were siblings of the F. They lived only in the Narmada delta, not the Indus delta. L lived in the North, and H lived in the South.

When the delta was submerged, the H followed the Narmada to its headwaters. The L moved to the Rann of Kutch.



About 250 miles of the ancient Narmada River is now submerged. About 40,000 years of human history in the Narmada Delta is under 500 feet of water.

