

Kaveri River, an Archeological View

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

The Kaveri River covers the Mysuru, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu States. It was occupied by DNA H and L for nearly 20,000 years. Forty thousand years ago, the H and L lived on the West Coast about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai, 500 feet below the current sea levels. When the glaciers started to melt, the L moved to the Kaveri, and the H moved along the Narmada River to its headwaters on the west side of the Satpura Ridge. At that time, the monsoon winds blew from west to east. The west side of the Satpura was fertile land and the east side was wasteland. To the east of the Satpura were the Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi, and Kaveri rivers. Unlike the other three, Kaveri was not in the path of the monsoon winds. It was born in the Nilgiri hills that tapped moist air from the Indian Ocean. It had perpetual rainwater. The H at the Narmada discovered the Kaveri 20,000 years ago. At that time, the land to the north of the Kaveri, up to the Satpura, was wasteland. Monsoon winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago. The wasteland on the east side of the Satpura became fertile land, and fertile land on the west side turned to wasteland. All the people moved east to the other three rivers. Kavery and the other three rivers were different groups of DNA.



