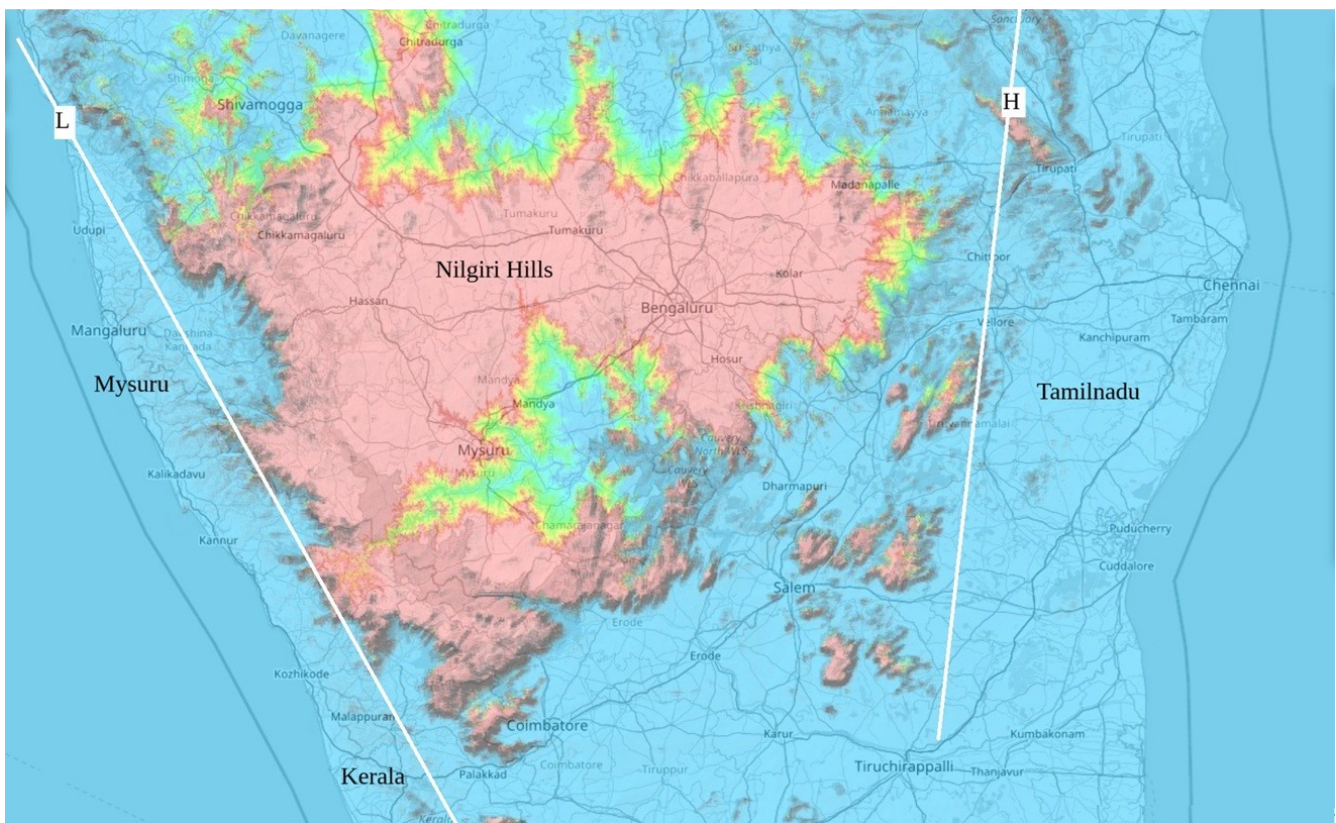


Nilgiri Hills of South India, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

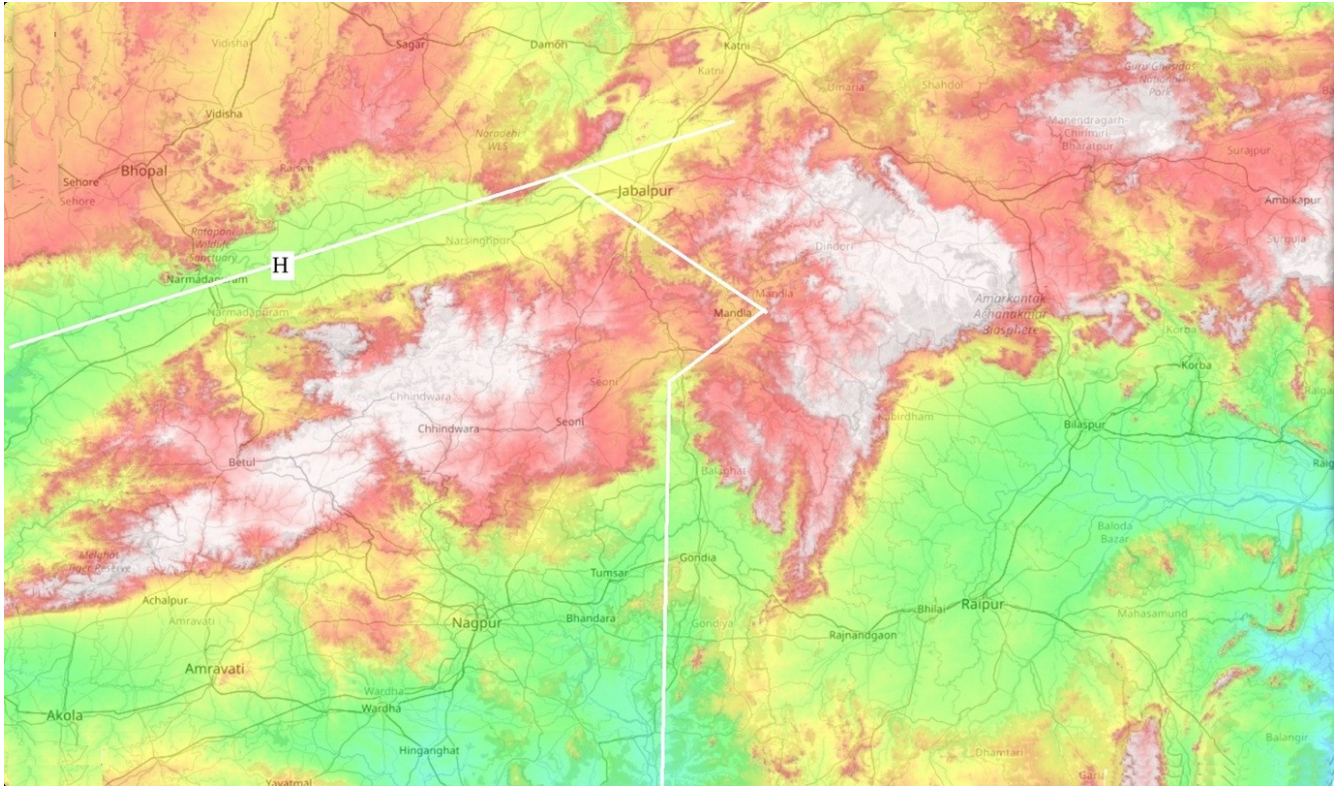
India to the south of the Krishna River has a unique history of human occupation because of its geology. It was populated for nearly 20,000 years. The area to the north of the Krishna, up to the Satpura Ridge, was a vast wasteland with no human population until 4,000 years ago.

The Nilgiri Hills of the Mysuru, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala states were not a part of the Indian monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The Nilgiri received moist air from the Indian Ocean and had perpetual rainwater.



Forty thousand years ago, Hindus (DNA H and L) lived on the now submerged West Coast of India, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai, 500 feet below the current sea levels. They spoke the Kui language. Twenty thousand years ago, when the coast was submerged due to the melting of glaciers, the H moved to the headwaters of the Narmada River, and the L moved to the Rann of Kutch.

At the time the H moved to the west side of the Satpura Ridge, the Indian monsoon winds blew west to east, from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The west side of Satpura, called Trikuta, was fertile land, and the east side, called Eastern Ghats, was wasteland deprived of rainwater.



The H at the Trikuta sent out scouts in search of perennial rainwater. They discovered the Nilgiri and a passageway from the Trikuta to Nilgiri. The Wainganga tributary of the Godavari and Krishna provided a rainwater passageway to connect the two areas. They did not live along the Krishna or Godavari except for transit stations.

The Rann of Kutch turned to salt desert 10,000 years ago. The L were forced to move south along the coast in search of perennial rainwater. They found the Nilgiri, the only place to the south of the Satpura with perpetual rainwater.

The Nilgiri was occupied by only the H and L for nearly 20,000 years. The Tamil, Malayalam, and Kannada are dialects of the Kui.