

South India, an Archeological View

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

Hindu (DNA F) voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and seawater was far below the current levels. The West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. Hindus were in the now submerged West Coast 40,000 years ago. When the glaciers started to melt, the F were split into H and L. The L moved to the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat). The L were forced to move south to the Kerala State when the Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert. The H moved to the headwaters of the Narmada River, called Trikuta. At that time, the monsoon winds blew west to east, and the east side of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. At the bottom of the peninsula were the Nilgiri hills with perennial rainwater tapped from the moist air of the Indian Ocean. Some of the H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari to the Tamil Nadu State, the only place with perennial rainwater. To the south of the Satpura, only Kerala and Tamil Nadu were populated before 2,000 BCE.

