

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. They lived only along rainwater rivers. 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, called the Indus Fan. Hindu (F) were in the Indus Fan 40,000 years ago. The glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago. The current sea levels were reached 10,000 years ago. The F were split into H and L and followed different paths. The H moved to the headwaters of the Narmada river, called Trikuta. The L moved to Rann of Kutch (Gujarat). The L were forced to move south to the Kerala State when Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert. The population pressure at the Trikuta encouraged some of the H to move south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari to the Tamilnadu State. The east side of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater until 4,000 years ago. The Krishna and Godavari rivers near the coast were flood prone and were avoided. Until recently, people lived only in the Kerala and Tamilnadu States.

