

Eastern Ghats: An Archeological View

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

Due to Earth's rotation, called axial precession, the Indian monsoon winds moved west to east for 20,000 years and east to west for the next 20,000 years. Every time the winds changed direction, fertile lands turned into wastelands, and wastelands turned into fertile lands. The 41,000-year cycle repeated for millions of years.

The Eastern Ghats are the area to the east of the Satpura Ridge. The area to the west of the Satpura was the Trikuta, the headwaters of the Narmada, Sone, and Ken rivers. When Trikuta was fertile land, the Eastern Ghats was wasteland. When the Eastern Ghats was fertile land, Trikuta was wasteland. Every 20,000 years they flipped.

Hindu (DNA H, J2b, O) lived in the Trikuta from 20,000 BCE to 2,000 BCE when it was fertile land. When the Trikuta turned into a wasteland, all the people were forced to move to the Eastern Ghats, which turned into fertile land.

The Eastern Ghats were occupied only after 2,000 BCE by the three groups who lived in the Trikuta for 20,000 years.



