

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, called the Indus Fan. Hindu were in the Indus Fan 40,000 years ago. When the glaciers started to melt, the F were split into H and L. 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. Some of the H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari to the Tamilnadu State. At that time, the east side of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. The bottom of the peninsula was the only place with rainwater supplied by the Nilgiri hills. Only the Kerala and Tamilnadu States of the South India were populated until 4,000 years ago.

