

Odisha (Orissa) State: An Archeological View

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Indian monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years due to a natural process called the 41,000-year cycle. The last reversion took place 4,000 years ago. Before that the winds blew from west to east. The west side of the Satpura, called Trikuta, was fertile land with abundant rainwater, and the Odisha State was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. When the winds reversed direction, the Odisha became fertile land and the Trikuta became a wasteland. Naturally, all the people in the Trikuta moved over to the Odisha.

Before 4,000 years ago, the only people to the south of the Satpura were the Tamil and Malayalam people who lived only along the Kaveri River (Nilgiri). Odisha was the first place occupied by humans in the area between the Narmada and Kaveri. It had all three subgroups of Hindus (J2b, H, O) who lived in the Trikuta for 20,000 years. They lived as separate people, just like at the Trikuta. Over time, they spread out and moved to the Godavari and Krishna rivers. Odisha had no language of its own. The current Odia language of artificial rules of syntax and grammar is a recent invention.

