

Narmada Delta, an Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The West Coast of India extended over 200 miles into the then Arabian Sea. The rainwater river Narmada originated in the Vindhya, and emptied into the Arabian Sea to form a fertile valley called Narmada delta. The Indus and Narmada deltas were separated by a 20 mile wide canyon. Indus was a snowmelt water river. The composition of soils of the two deltas were different.

In the map, the medium blue area is less than 500' in depth. It was a fertile valley that is now submerged.

The DNA H and L were siblings of the F. They were in the Narmada delta 40,000 years ago. The L lived in the North, and H lived in the South.

When the delta was submerged, the H followed the Narmada to its headwaters. The L moved to Rann of Kutch.



The rising seawater caught up with the L, and Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert. The L were forced to move south to the Kerala State. They avoided the Indus because it was not rainwater.