

Lowlands of India, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that Hindu (DNA F) left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. They lived in the currently submerged Persian Gulf from 80,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE. Some Hindus moved from the Persian Gulf to the Peninsular India in search of greener pastures.

Hindu settlements were found only above the waterline (500') and below the treeline (1,000'), called the lowlands. Below the waterline, the land was prone to frequent natural disasters caused by floods. Above the treeline, the land was not arable. The map below shows the lowlands (green and yellow). The lowlands alternated between fertile lands and wastelands every 20,000 years due to the earth's axial tilt called the 41,000-year cycle, which forced the monsoon winds to reverse direction. Currently, Punjab and Trikuta are wastelands, and Yamuna and the Eastern Ghats are fertile lands. Hindu intuitively followed the monsoon winds and moved east from one area to the next every 20,000 years.

