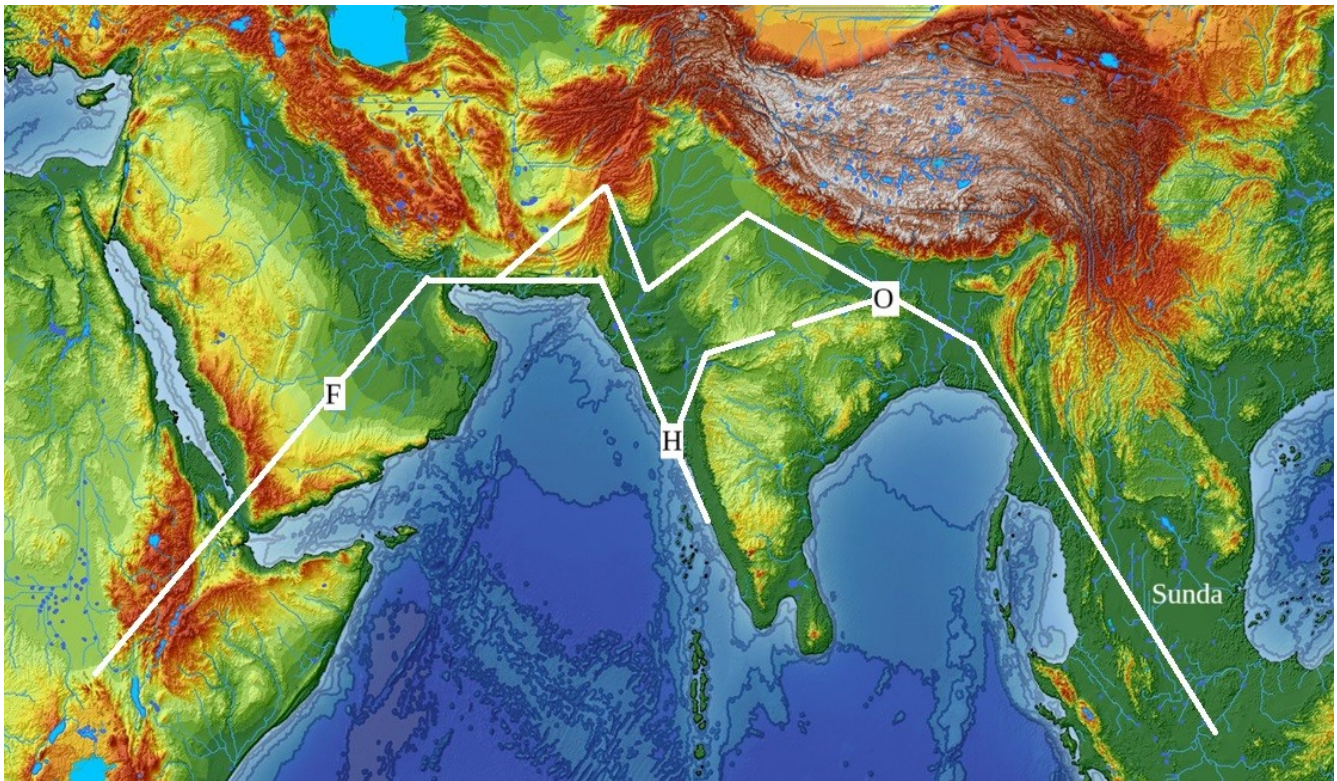


**Who are the Indians?, an Archeological View**  
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)



The above map is a computer generated landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels.

The ancient India was much wider than the current India. It extended all the way up to Australia on the east side, and all the way up to the Red Sea on the west side.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a different climate and landscape.

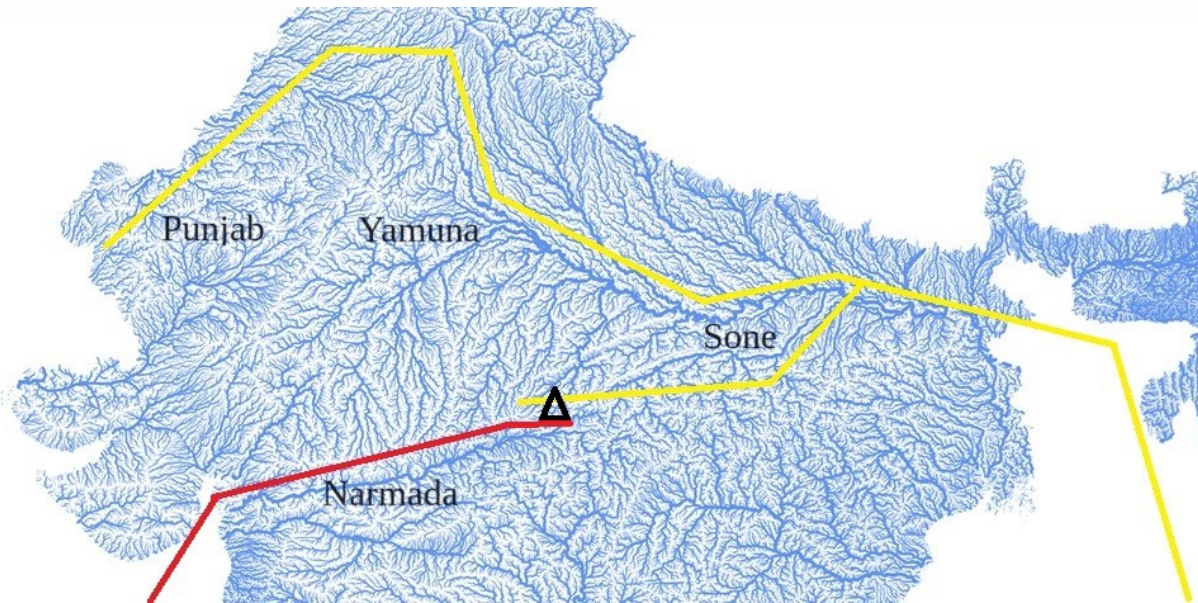
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. One hundred thousand years ago, the Haplogroup F lived in Ethiopia (Africa). They were an advanced logic-based visionaries and pioneers. Their natural curiosity made them scout far and wide for life sustaining dependable perennial rainwater resources. They discovered the Red Sea, a giant oasis, on the east side of the mountains.

Eighty thousand years ago, the F made the Red Sea oasis their home. Seventy thousand years ago, they discovered the Tigris (Persian Gulf) and moved over. At the Tigris, they were split into the H and O. The H went south along the coast to reach the Narmada delta near Mumbai (Bombay), and the O went to Balochistan. The O discovered a continuous rainwater path to a giant fertile valley on the east side, called Sunda.

The F voluntarily left Africa in search of perennial rainwater resources. They lived only along rainwater rivers. The Indus was not a rainwater river. They avoided it like the plague. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers. The Narmada was a perennial rainwater river. The H lived on the Narmada delta, on the coast, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai, 500 feet below the current sea levels.

Forty thousand years ago, the H were on the West Coast on the Narmada delta, and the O were in Sunda. Balochistan and Punjab turned into deserts.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The West Coast and Sunda were submerged under 500 feet of water. The H and O were forced to move out. At that time, the Mt. Trikuta had a giant reservoir of rainwater that fed many rivers including the Yamuna, Sone, and Narmada. The H and O instinctively followed the rainwater rivers to their headwaters, the Trikuta.



The H and O were the first inhabitants of the current India. They moved to the Trikuta only 20,000 years ago. They left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago.