

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. They lived only along rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers like the plague. 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. The now submerged west coast was called the Indus Fan. Hindu (F) were in the Indus Fan 40,000 years ago. The glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago. The F were split into H and L and followed different paths. The H moved to the Trikuta, the headwaters of the Narmada river. The L moved to Rann of Kutch (Gujarat). By 10,000 years ago, the entire Indus Fan was vacated. Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert. The L were forced to move south to the Kerala State. The population pressure at the Trikuta encouraged some of the H to move south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari to move to the Tamilnadu State. The east side of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater until 4,000 years ago.

