

Indus Fan, 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. It was a different climate and landscape. The Persian Gulf and Thar desert were fertile valleys with perennial rainwater rivers that attracted humans from Ethiopia. The West Coast of India extended over 200 miles into the then Arabian Sea. The rainwater river Narmada that originated in the Vindhyaas emptied into the Arabian Sea and formed a fertile valley called Narmada delta.

The map shows the West Coast of India at the time the Asia Clade, DNA F, of Homo Sapiens moved from Ethiopia to the Peninsular India. The submerged West Coast of India is called the Indus Fan. The DNA H and L were subgroups of the F. They were in the Narmada delta 40,000 years ago. They were rainwater people and lived only in the Narmada delta to the south of the Indus Canyon.

The land to the north of the Indus Canyon was the Indus delta of snowmelt water. It was avoided.

Naturally, people moved east when the Indus Fan was submerged. The L moved to Rann of Kutch. The H moved along the Narmada to its headwaters. When Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert, the L moved south to the Kerala State.

