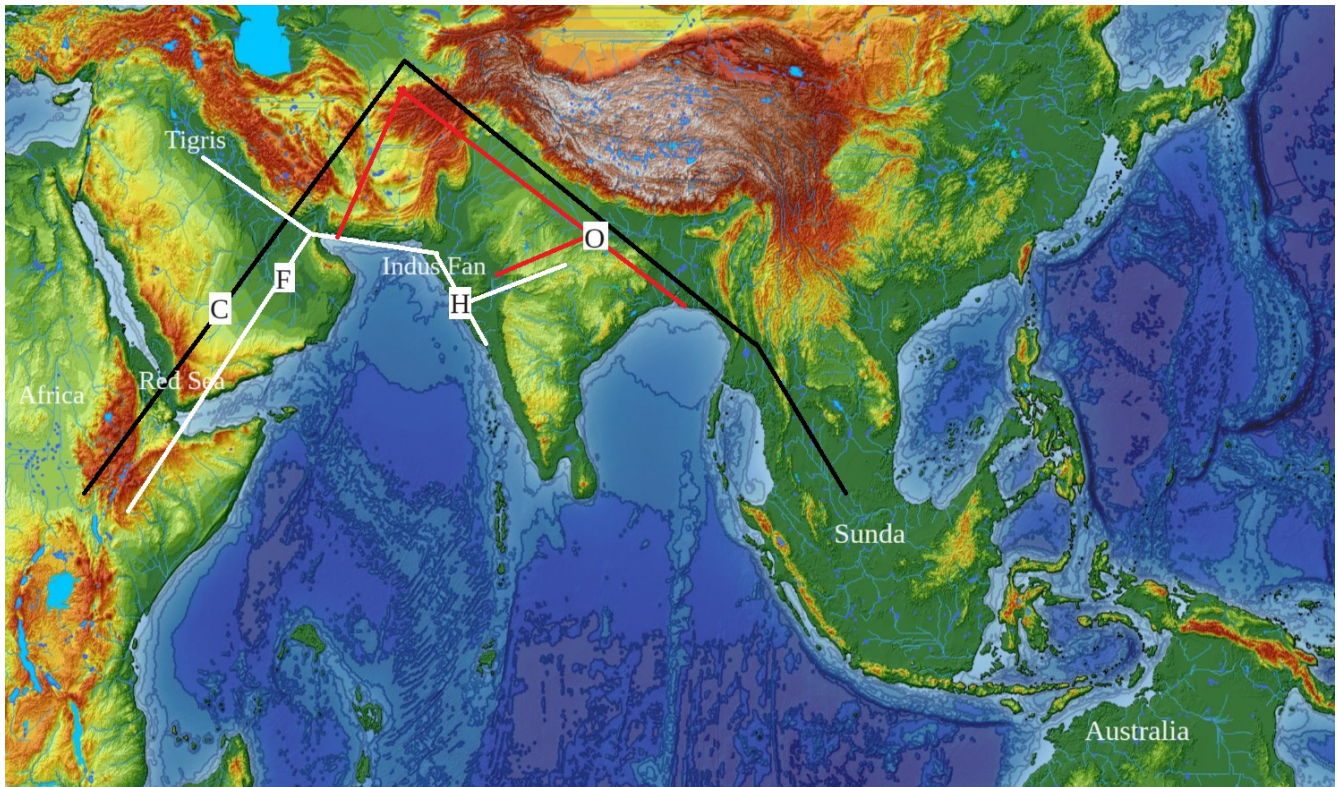


Who are the Indians?, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)



The above map is a computer generated landscape of sixty thousand years ago, based on altitude data, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels.

The Ancient India was much wider than the Current India. It extended all the way up to Saudi Arabia on the west side, and all the way up to Australia on the east side.

The now submerged part on the east side was Sunda. The now submerged part on the west side was the Tigris river (Persian Gulf) on the north side and the Indus Fan on the south side. Sunda, Tigris, and Indus Fan are now submerged under 500 feet of water.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, not a saltwater sea.

Humans originated in Central Africa more than 200 thousand years ago.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup.

One hundred thousand years ago, the people in Central Africa were the Haplogroups: A, B, C, E, and F. Over time, people spread out in search of life-sustaining dependable rainwater sources. They followed the rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. They were not hunters and gatherers. They wanted insurance against unpredictable vagaries of nature. They were compassionate and helped each other. They lived in peace, never had a war.

The mountain range on the west bank of the Red Sea lake separated Africa from the Ancient India. Technically, the Red Sea lake was a part of India. The mountain ridge was a physical barrier, border line, between the two lands: Africa, and India. Africa and India had different climate, fauna, and flora. They were physically different worlds.

The C and F evolved into highly advanced logic-based civilizations. They were the cream (intellectuals). They were adventurous pioneers willing to take risk. They were entrepreneurs and skilled technicians who wanted to explore the new worlds. They discovered a pass in the mountain range and moved east to the Red Sea lake, a giant oasis. They lost all contact with the people in Africa (A, B, E), the west side of the mountain range. They moved to India sixty thousand years ago. They were the only people in India. They lived only at the Red Sea lake. They evolved as a separate category of humans. The mountain range separated India from Africa.

The Indian people (C, F) evolved into two different cultures.

The C were nomads, highlanders, who lived off of what the nature offered. They were constantly on the move scouting for areas with rainwater resources. The O group, a subgroup of the F, adopted the highlander culture. The C and O were the nomadic highlanders. Their itchy feet took them to Sunda, the rich fertile lands on the east side of India with dependable perennial rainwater. Their highlander lifestyle made it easy for them to cover great distances.

The C and O lived in Sunda, not Australia. Sunda was the now submerged land to the south of the Mizoram State. Australia was never inhabitable. Some C wandered to Australia and got lost. They are currently known as the Aborigine. They testify to the fact that the C were in Sunda sixty thousand years ago, and they were highlanders.

The F were the sedentary, lowlanders, who preferred a leisurely lifestyle. They domesticated crops and animals to suit their lifestyle. They stayed on the west side of India, the Tigris river (Persian Gulf) and Indus Fan.

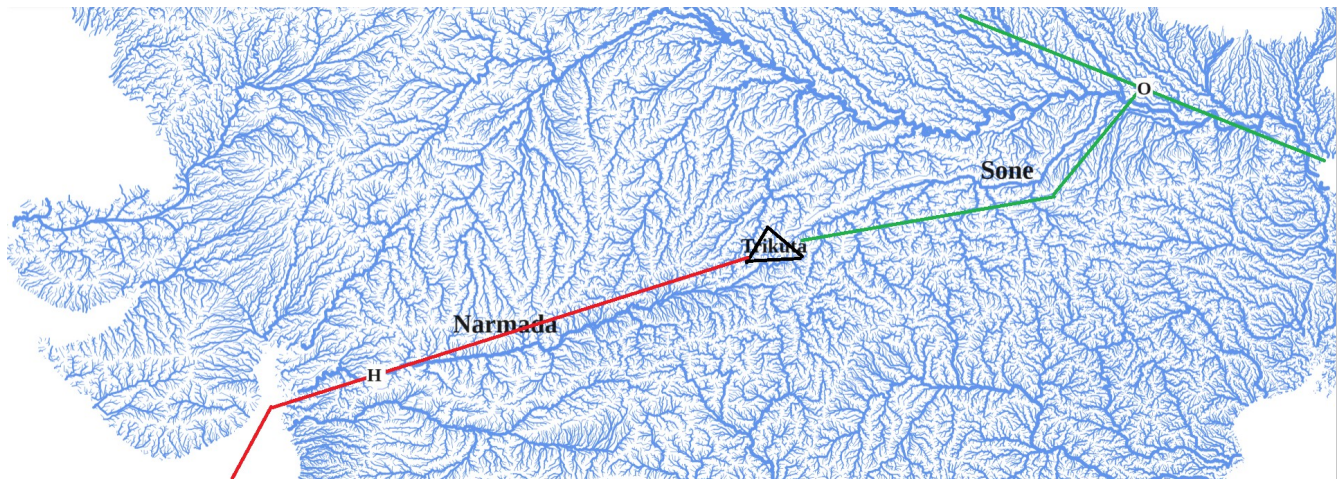
Archeological evidence suggests that the highlanders (C) were in Sunda sixty thousand years ago, and the lowlanders (F) were in the Indus Fan forty thousand years ago. The Africans (A, B, E) never left Africa. Africans (A, B, E) and Indians (C, F) had nothing to do with each other, they evolved as separate categories of humans. The mountain ridge on the west side of the Red Sea separated the two categories.

The people who lived on the south end of the Indus Fan, the Narmada river delta, were the H group, a subgroup of the F. They were in the Narmada delta by at least forty thousand years ago. The Narmada was a dependable perennial rainwater river.

People avoided the Indus river because it was not a rainwater river. The silt laden snowmelt water from the Himalayas was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course in an unpredictable manner. It was avoided like the plague.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels gradually swallowed Sunda, Indus Fan, and Tigris. The seawater reached the current levels ten thousand years ago. People were forced to move out of the submerged lands.

The O in Sunda retreated to the Himalayas. The C moved east to reach China and Japan. The H who were in the Narmada delta moved along the river to the Vindhya.



The above map is a computer simulation of the Vindhya, to depict the rivers.

Twenty thousand years ago, when the C, O, and H were scrambling for a suitable location to escape the rising sea levels, there was a giant freshwater lake around the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. It was a 300 mile long and 100 mile wide lake with inexhaustible supply of rainwater, just like the Red Sea lake, the original home of the C and F.

The perennial Narmada and Sone rivers originated at the Trikuta. The Narmada flowed south to the Arabian Sea, the west side of the Ancient India, the home of the H. The Sone flowed north to the Himalayas to become a tributary of the Ghaghara river. The Ghaghara (Sone) was the perennial rainwater river that fed the fertile valleys of the east side of the Ancient India, the home of the C and O.

The Trikuta with inexhaustible supply of rainwater was the headwaters of perennial freshwater to both sides of the Ancient India.

It was only natural for the H and O to follow the rivers when their habitat was submerged. The C moved to China, Japan, Mongolia, and South East Asia.

The H and O were the first inhabitants of the Current India. They were relocated ten thousand years ago, after their original habitats were totally submerged. Before that, the Yamuna river was a transit path from Punjab to Sunda. At that time, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley laden with perennial rainwater rivers and lakes. It was Punjab.

The H spoke the Kui language (Tamil, Telugu, Koya). The O spoke the Mundari. They were aware of each other, and lived as separate people with no social interaction. The O were highlanders (nomadic), and the H were lowlanders (sedentary). They lived in peace and harmony. The H and O lived all along the Narmada and Sone rivers, from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas.

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