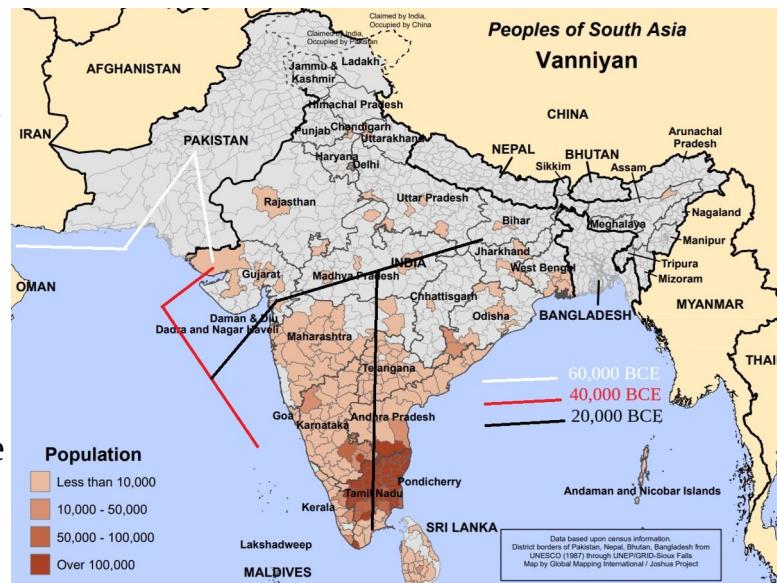


## The Tamil People: An Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The Tamil people are DNA H, a subgroup of the DNA F who moved from Somalia to Gujarat 60,000 years ago. Before the glacial melt of 20,000 years ago, the seawater was far below the current levels, and the west coast extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea.

The H moved to the Narmada Delta that had perpetual rainwater 40,000 years ago. When the glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago, the rising sea levels forced the H to move to higher ground along the Narmada River to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta area. The H at the Trikuta spoke Kui dialects. At that time, the monsoon winds blew from west to east, and the Trikuta on the west side of the Satpura Ridge had an abundant supply of rainwater; the east side of the ridge was in a rain shadow deprived of rain, and was a wasteland. At the bottom of the peninsula are the Nilgiri Hills that trapped moist air from the Indian Ocean and had perpetual rainwater. The H discovered the secret, and some of them moved south along the Wainganga River to reach the current Tamil Nadu State. At that time, the land between the Nilgiri Hills and the Trikuta was a vast wasteland with no dependable perennial rainwater. The H (Tamil) in Tamil Nadu were the only people to the south of the Narmada River.



Four thousand years ago the monsoon winds reversed direction and blew east to west. The area to the east of the Satpura had an abundant supply of rainwater, and the west side turned into a wasteland. All the H (Kui) at the Trikuta were forced to move east to the Mahanadi River area. The Trikuta, the former homeland of the H (Kui) for 20,000 years, is now a vast wasteland. The H (Tamil) lived in a land of perpetual rainwater, blissfully unaware of the shift in the monsoon wind direction.