

Hindu Migration: An Archeological View

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The Hindu, DNA F, voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago and made Peninsular India their home. They were rainwater people and followed the monsoon winds. Every 20,000 years, monsoon winds changed their direction based on the earth's rotation, called axial tilt. As a result, one side of a mountain ridge was fertile land with abundant rainwater, and the other side was wasteland deprived of rainwater. When the monsoon winds reversed course, fertile lands became wastelands, and wastelands became fertile lands. Consequently, Hindus were forced to relocate every 20,000 years. The last relocation took place 4,000 years ago.

The following maps show Hindu (F) migration in Peninsular India. Hindus were in Punjab 60,000 years ago. The O moved along the Yamuna River to the Bay of Bengal, called Sunda. When Punjab became wastelands, the J2b moved over to the east side of the Aravalli Ridge (Yamuna) that turned into fertile lands. After 20,000 years, the J2b moved from the Yamuna to the west side of Satpura, called Trikuta. The H and O also moved to the Trikuta. After 20,000 years, they were forced to move to the east side of Satpura (Mahanadi) when Trikuta turned into wastelands. Hindus lived in Punjab, Yamuna, and Trikuta for 20,000 years each before they were forced to move. Their migration was dictated by the direction of monsoon winds that reversed course every 20,000 years, for millions of years, due to the precession of Earth.



