

Tapi River: An Archeological View

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

The Tapi and Narmada rivers are on two sides of the Satpura Ridge and flow into the Arabian Sea to form a delta. The Indian monsoon winds reverse direction every 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called axial tilt. When the winds blew from west to east, the Narmada on the west side had an inexhaustible supply of rainwater, and the Tapi on the east side was deprived of rainwater. When the winds reversed direction, the Tapi had abundant rainwater, and the Narmada was deprived of rainwater. Around 20,000 years ago the winds reversed direction. Before 20,000 years ago, Tapi was habitable, and after 20,000 years ago, Narmada was habitable. The last reversion took place 4,000 years ago. Currently, the Tapi is habitable, and the Narmada is not. The Delta had perpetual rainwater that attracted Hindus from the Persian Gulf.

The DNA H lived on the Narmada Delta, in the Arabian Sea, for 40,000 years before their homeland was submerged by the glacial melt. The H moved to higher ground along the Narmada River. The H were split into two groups: Tamil and Teli. The Tamil moved along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari River to the Tamil Nadu State; the Teli lived only along the Narmada River. If the Tamil moved to the Wainganga before 20,000 years ago, then they followed the Tapi and lived along the Wainganga before reaching Tamil Nadu. An interesting hypothesis of Hindu migration.



