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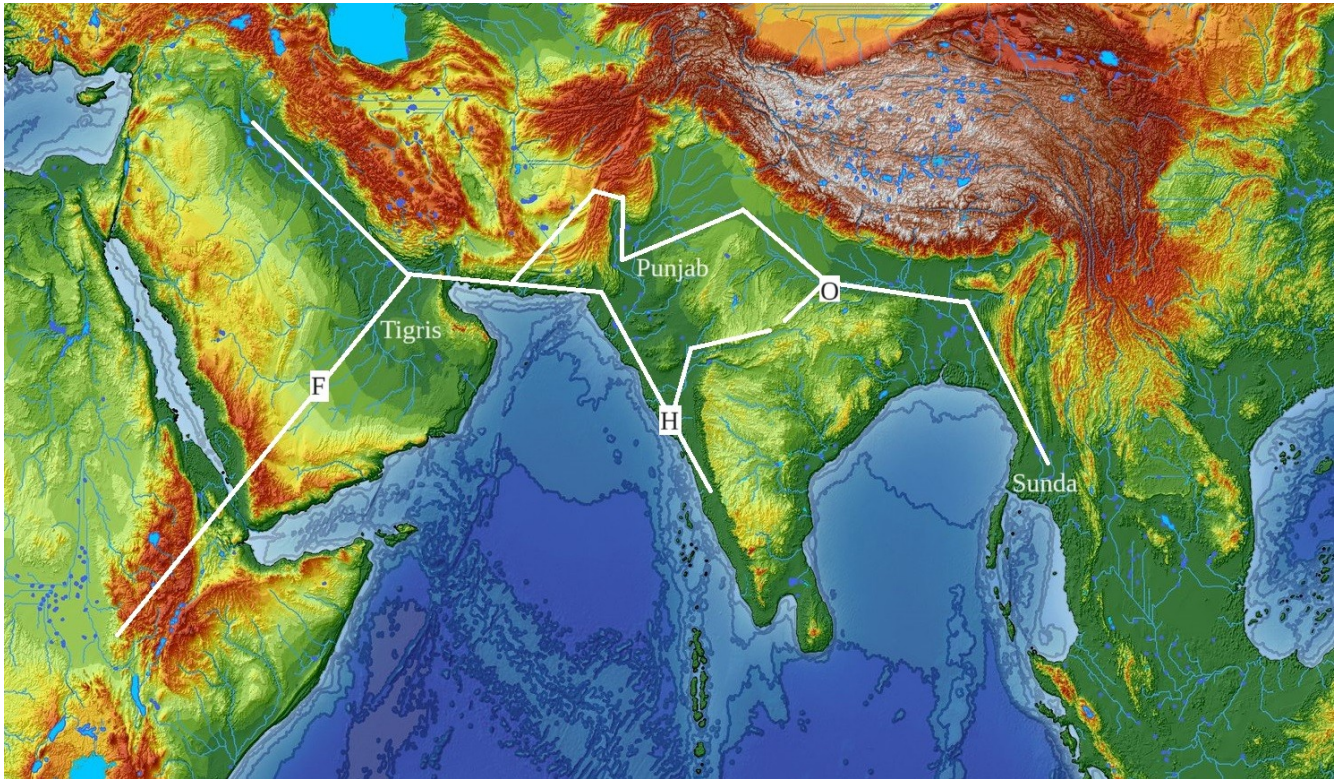*by Potluri Rao In Seattle* ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

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

The Ancient India was much wider than the Current India. It extended all the way up to Australia on the east side, and all the way up to Saudi Arabia on the west side. The mountain range to the west of the Red Sea separated India (Asia) from Africa.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a different world.

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 Haplogroup F lived at the Victoria lake in Africa. They were an advanced logic-based visionaries and pioneers. Their natural curiosity made them scout far and wide for life sustaining dependable perennial rainwater resources. They discovered the Red Sea lake on the east side of the mountains. It was a giant natural oasis with inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

Eighty thousand years ago, the F made the Red Sea lake their home. Seventy thousand years ago, they discovered the Tigris and moved over. At the Tigris, one subgroup went north to Syria, and another subgroup went east. The east group split into two. One went south along the coast to reach the Narmada delta near Mumbai (Bombay), and the other went to Balochistan.

The F voluntarily left Africa in search of perennial rainwater resources. They lived only along rainwater rivers and lakes. The Indus river was not a rainwater resource. They avoided it like the plague. The Narmada was a perennial rainwater. The H group lived in the Narmada delta, on the coast, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai.
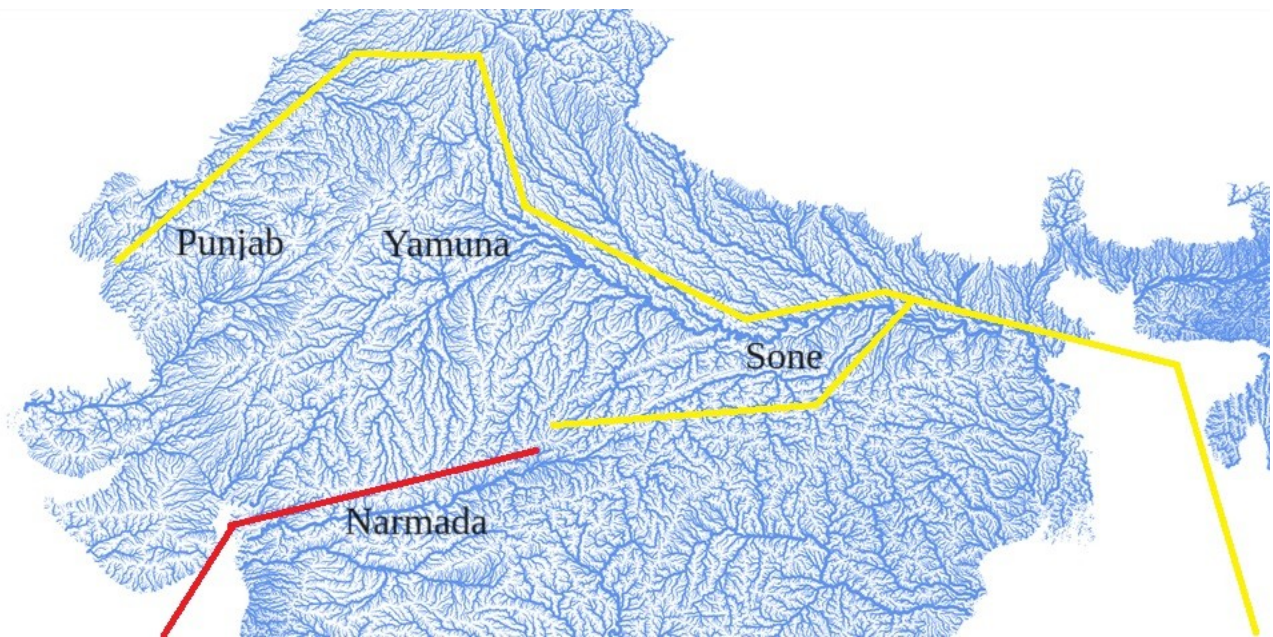
Sixty thousand years ago, the current Thar desert and deserts of Balochistan were fertile valleys with rainwater rivers and lakes. The O group followed the rainwater to Balochistan. They discovered a mountain pass (Baloch) in the Iran ridge, that let them cross over to Punjab, the current Thar desert. The rainwater river Yamuna originated in Punjab and flowed east all the way to another giant fertile valley Sunda. The O followed their natural instincts to reach Sunda.

Forty thousand years ago, the H were on the West Coast on the Narmada delta, and the O were in Sunda. The Indus was avoided like the plague.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The H and O were forced to move out. At that time, the Mt. Trikuta was a giant catch basin of rainwater that fed many rivers including the Yamuna, Sone, and Narmada. The H and O instinctively followed the rainwater rivers to their headwaters, the Trikuta.

Ten thousand years ago, the Narmada delta and Sunda were totally submerged. The H and O were relocated to the Trikuta.

The H and O had different lifestyles. The O were highlanders who lived off of what nature offered. The H were lowlanders who domesticated animals and plants and lived in permanent settlements. They were aware of each other, and lived in harmony. They were the only people.

The above map is a computer simulation of the Vindhyas, to depict the rivers. The Narmada and Sone rivers originated at the Trikuta.

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. Their migration to India was dictated by the climatic conditions.

The H spoke the Kui language (Tamil, Telugu, Koya). The O spoke the Mundari. They were aware of each other, and lived as separate cultures. They lived in peace and harmony, all along the Narmada and Sone rivers, from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas. Eventually, they spread out to occupy what is now India.

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