

Odisha (Orissa) State: An Archeological View

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Indian monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years due to a natural process called the 41,000-year cycle. The last reversion took place 4,000 years ago. Before that, the winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The west side of the Satpura, called Trikuta, was fertile land with abundant rainwater, and the Odisha State was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. When the winds reversed direction and blew from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, the Odisha became fertile land and the Trikuta became a wasteland. Naturally, all the people in the Trikuta moved over to the Odisha.

Before 4,000 years ago, the only people in South India were the Tamil and Malayalam people, who lived only along the Kaveri River with perpetual rainwater. Odisha had three subgroups of Hindus (J2b, H, and O) who lived in the Trikuta for 20,000 years. In Odisha, they lived as separate people, just like at the Trikuta. Over time, they spread out. The current Odia language of artificial rules of syntax and grammar is a recent invention during the British rule. The father of Odia grammar is considered to be Madhusudan Rao (1869), who wrote the grammar book “Saraswata Vyakarana.”

