

Thar Desert, an Archeological View

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

When the Indian monsoon winds blew from west to east, the Thar was fertile lands. When monsoon winds blew from east to west it was wastelands. Monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years based on earth's rotation called Axial Precession. The Thar desert alternated between fertile lands and wastelands every 20,000 years, for millions of years. Hindu (DNA F) voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) to move to the Thar when it was fertile lands. When the Thar turned to wastelands, they moved east.

The map is a digital X-Ray of the area to reveal the landscape when Thar was fertile lands. The yellow line is the Aravalli Ridge. When the winds blew from west to east, the Ridge tapped the clouds. When the winds blew from east to west, the west side was deprived of rainwater. When the Thar was fertile lands, the Indus river had many rainwater tributaries. When the Thar was wastelands, the rainwater tributaries dried out. All the excavation sites in the Indus Valley were only along the now dried out rainwater tributaries.

