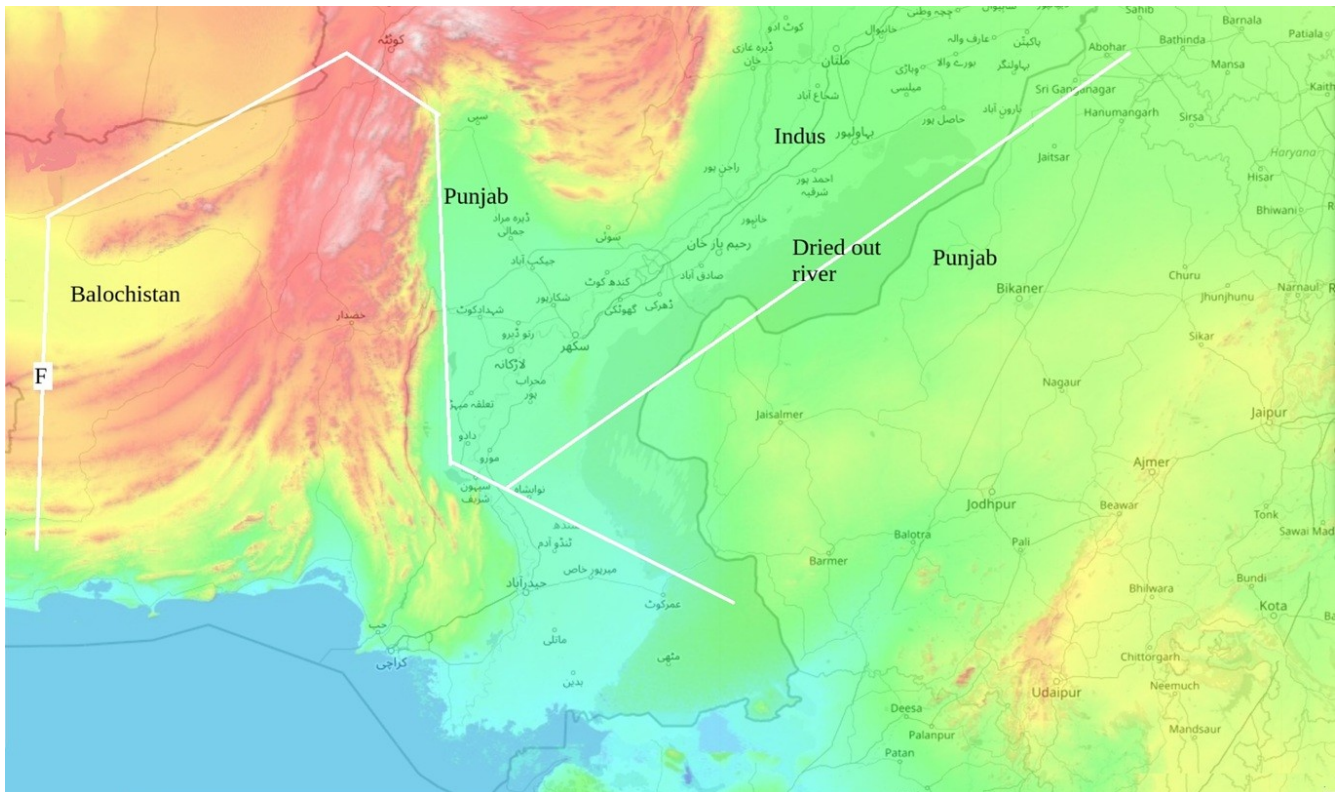


Indus River: An Archeological View

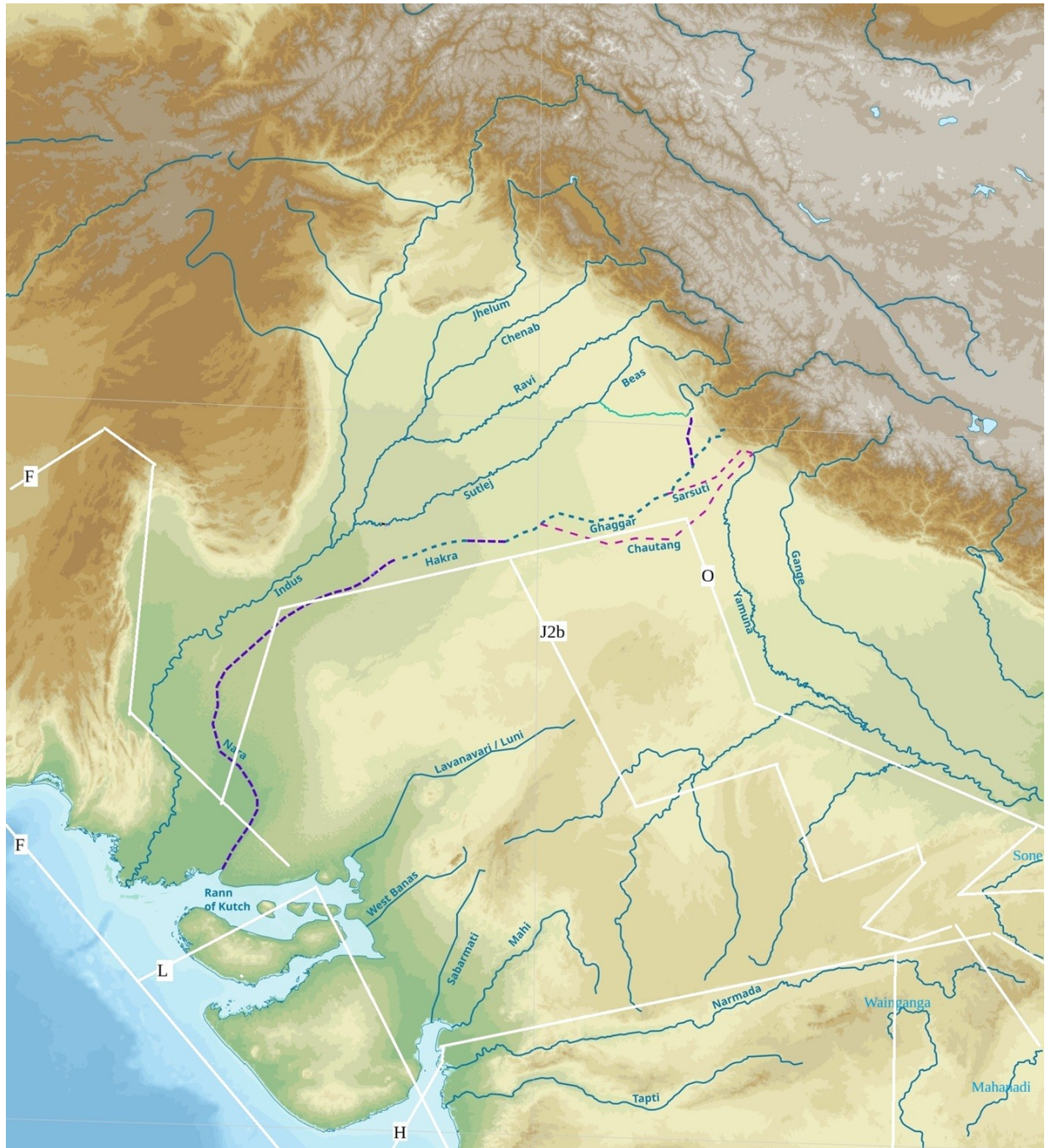
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The core samples of the Indus River sediment layers revealed that the current borderline between India and Pakistan was at one time a rainwater river, called the Nara-Hakra-Ghaggar paleochannel. It alternated as an active and dormant river every 20,000 years due to the Earth's Axial Precession called the 41,000-year cycle. The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal in summer for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew in winter for another 20,000 years. When the winds blew from west to east, the west side of the Aravalli Ridge was fertile land. When the winds blew from east to west, the west side was deprived of rain and was a wasteland. The river went dormant 4,000 years ago. It will become active 16,000 years from now.

It was a different landscape when Hindus (DNA F) migrated from Ethiopia to Peninsular India. All the excavation sites were along the now dormant rainwater river, not the Indus River. Hindus were rainwater people. They lived only along the rainwater river. They avoided the Indus River of snowmelt water like the plague.



The following image shows the dormant rainwater river. The rainwater river and Yamuna River originated at the same place. One went on the west side and the other on the east side of the Aravalli Ridge. Some Hindus moved along the Yamuna to the Bay of Bengal, called Sunda.



The following page is from a recent study of core samples of the Ghaggar (Ajit Singh, 2017).

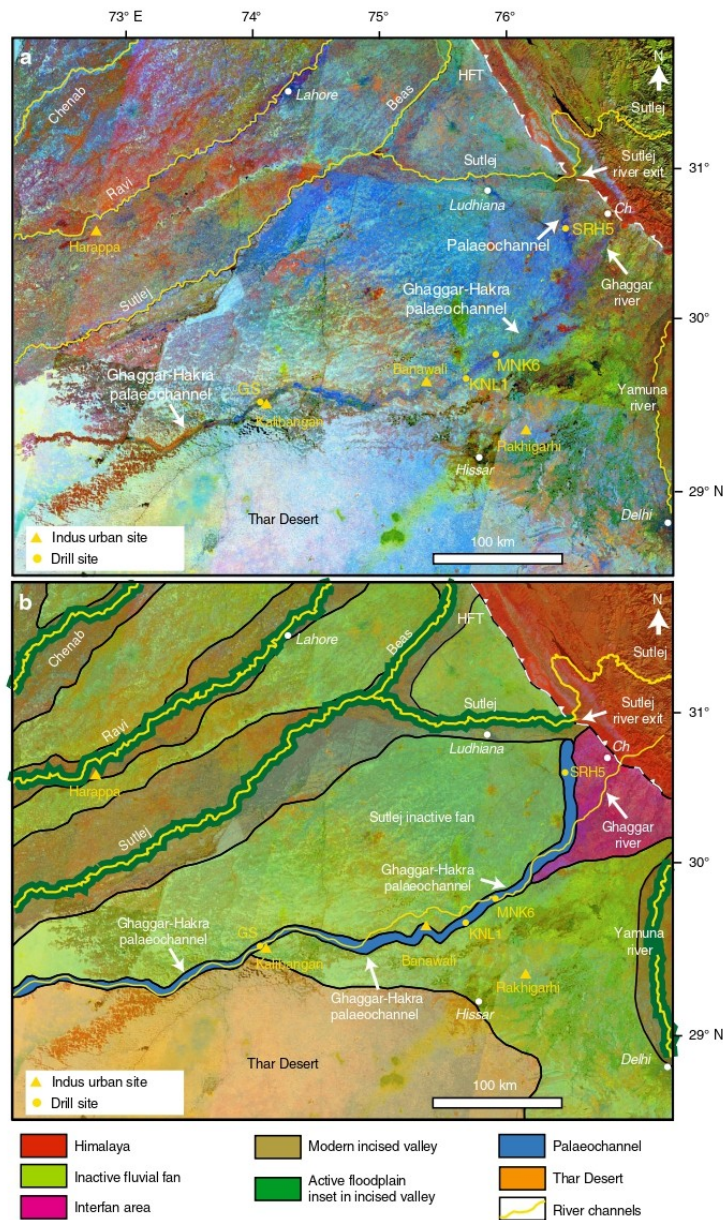


Fig. 2 Trace of Ghaggar-Hakra palaeochannel on northwestern Indo-Gangetic plain. **a** Background shows Landsat 5 TM colour composite mosaic (bands 456). The Ghaggar-Hakra palaeochannel is visible as a sinuous, dark blue feature. Location of GS core sites adjacent to the Indus urban centre of Kalibangan, along with core sites at KNL1, MNK6, and SRH5, are also indicated. Location of key Indus urban settlements indicated by triangles. **b** Geomorphological map showing major alluvial landforms in the study region. Ch, Chandigarh; HFT Himalayan frontal thrust

Indus civilisation^{24, 26, 31, 32}. The subsequent identification of this palaeochannel, known as the Ghaggar in India and the Hakra in Pakistan, on satellite imagery^{33–36} has led to intense discussion about its origin and its genetic link with nearby Indus settlements^{12, 25, 37–40}. The Ghaggar-Hakra palaeochannel has been claimed as the former course of a large Himalayan river that provided water resources to sustain these Indus settlements^{12, 33, 41, 42}, which include important sites such as Kalibangan,

Banawali, Bhirrana and Kunal. Moreover, the palaeochannel has been linked with the mythical Sarasvati River first referred to in Vedic texts^{12, 28–30, 41}. The modern landscape, by contrast, is characterised by ephemeral river courses, such as the Ghaggar River, which primarily flow during monsoon precipitation^{39, 43, 44}.

The drying up of the river that formed the Ghaggar-Hakra palaeochannel has been suggested as a major factor in the decline