

## **Saraswati River: An Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The map below is a digital reconstruction of the landscape of 60,000 years ago. The black line, the current Indus River, was an avulsion. The current Sutlej River was also an avulsion. Avulsions lead to diversion of river flow into new channel pathways on floodplains. The Himalayan rivers constantly changed course. Buried under the surface is another historic cartographic image as revealed by the map.

The west side of the Aravalli alternated between fertile land and wasteland every 20,000 years due to Earth's axial precession. Currently, it is wasteland. The map shows that buried under the desert sand is a dormant rainwater river that runs from the Ghaggar to the Arabian Sea. It was the home of the Hindus who lived there 60,000 years ago. All the excavation sites were along the dormant river. It was the Ghaggar Valley, not Indus Valley.

Hindus were rainwater people. They lived only along perennial rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayan snowmelt water rivers that were unstable. They lived from the Ghaggar to the Narmada delta. They were relocated to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago.



