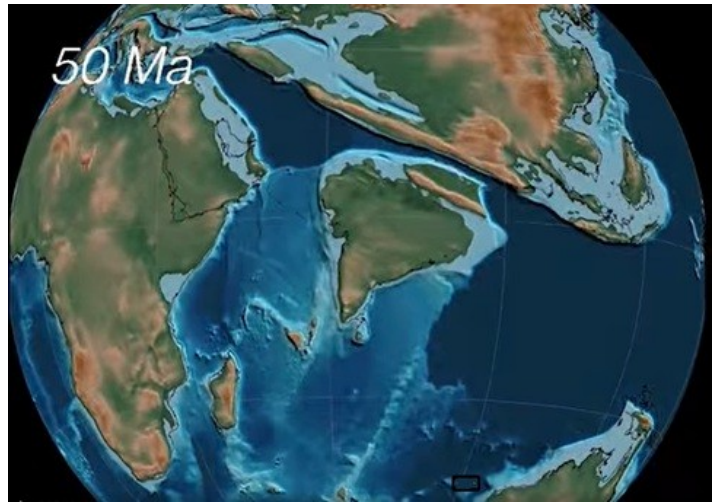


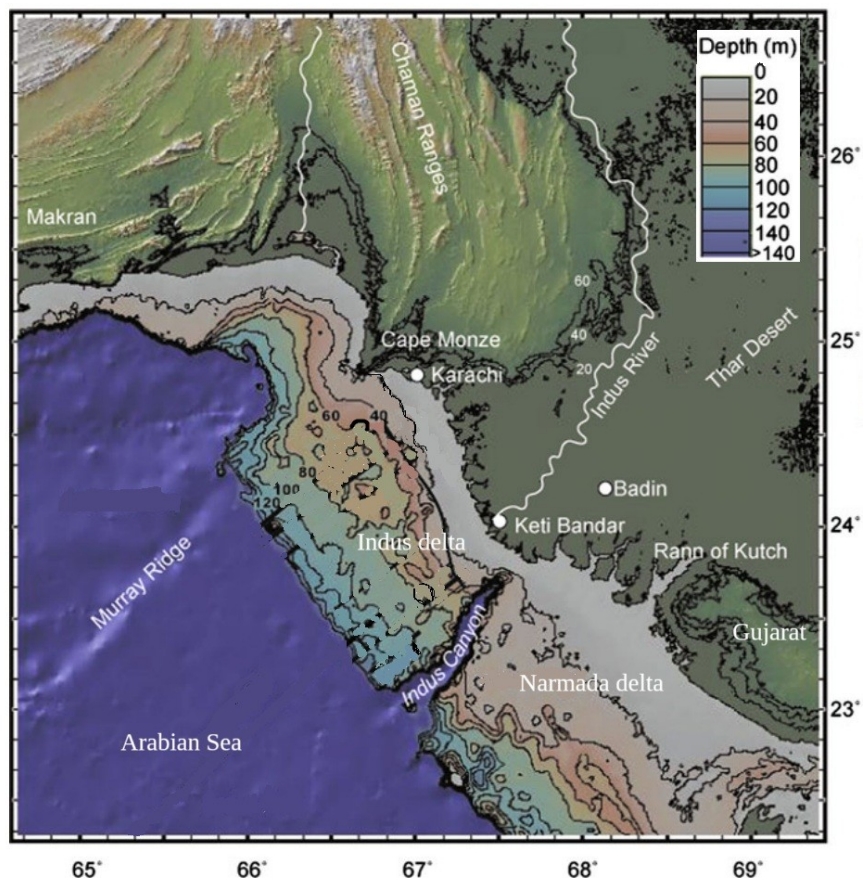
Indus Canyon: An Archeological View

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

Originally, 100 million years ago, India and Madagascar were attached to Africa. They were separated, and India drifted north and collided with the Eurasian plate to form the current India with the Himalayas. The place where the two plates were fused was a giant canyon called the Indus Canyon. The area to the east of the canyon was a now-dormant rainwater river, and the area to the west was the current Indus River that carried only snowmelt water from the Himalayas. The Indus was flood-prone, and unstable and constantly changed its course (avulsions); it was not suitable for human habitation.

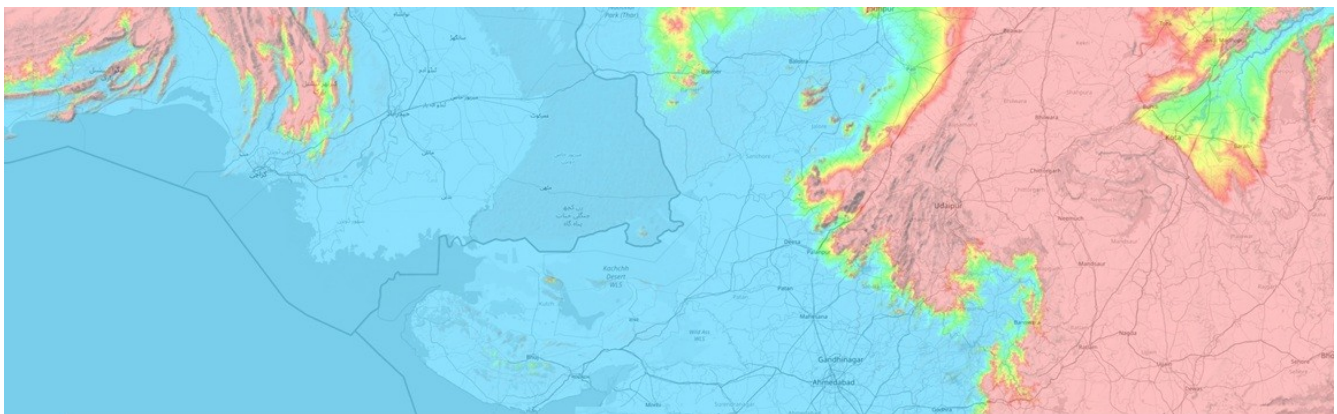
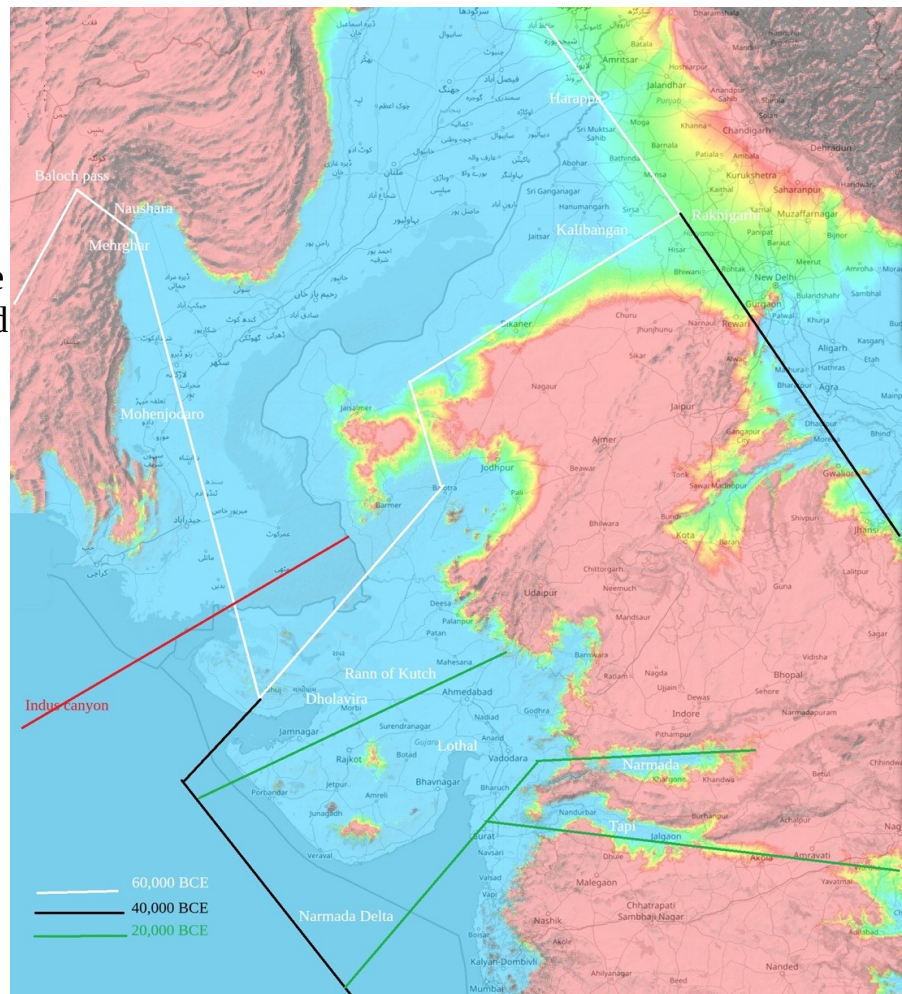


Before the glacial melt, the west coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The Narmada and Indus deltas are now under 500 feet of water. They were separated by the Indus Canyon. Hindus (DNA F), who lived in the currently submerged Persian Gulf from 80,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE, discovered the Baloch pass and moved along the rainwater rivers from the Gulf to the Narmada Delta, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, and Harappa areas. They avoided the current Indus like the plague.



Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called axial tilt.

Sixty thousand years ago, the monsoon winds blew west to east, and the white line in the map had an abundant supply of rainwater. Forty thousand years ago, the winds reversed, and the white line became the Thar Desert, deprived of rainwater. Twenty thousand years ago, the Narmada Delta was submerged due to glacial melt.



The elevation map has a fascinating story to tell of the Hindu migration from the Persian Gulf to Peninsular India. Hindus are Asian Homo Sapiens; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. They voluntarily left Somalia 100,000 years ago. They lived only in lowlands of the perennial rainwater rivers along the path of the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal.