The Sutlej River: An Archeological View

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

The Sutlej River is a tributary of the Indus River. The land between the Indus and Sutlej is commonly known as the Indus Valley. The people who lived in the Indus Valley are the recent European immigrants (DNA R1), the European Homo Sapiens; they were Sindhus, not Hindus (DNA F). Sindhus lived in the Indus Valley for only 4,000 years; Hindus never lived in the Valley.

When the India plate collided with the Europe plate millions of years ago, a giant canyon was formed on the west side where the two plates were fused. Over time, it was filled with sedimentation and formed into a giant flood basin that is as flat as a sheet of glass, a product of still water. Flood basins are not suitable for human habitation.

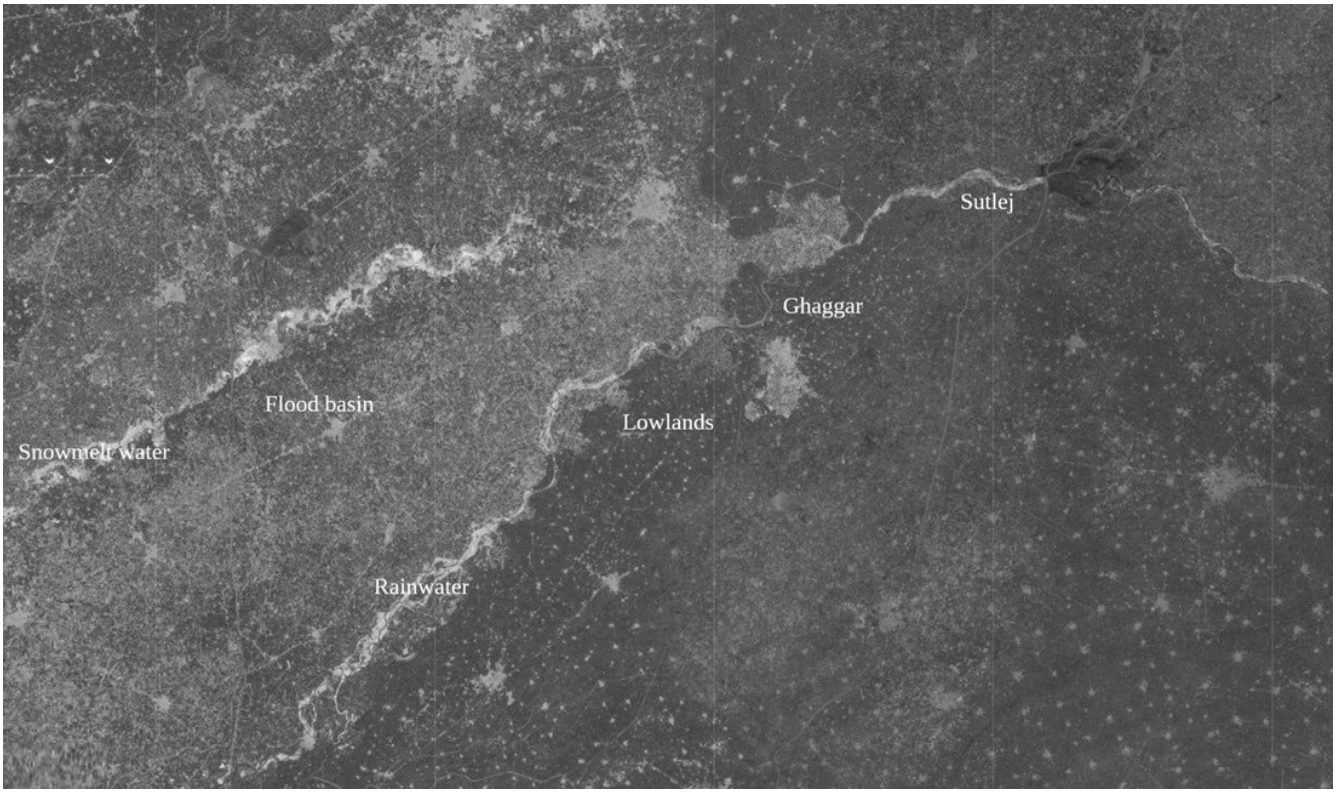
Hindus (DNA F) are the Asian Homo Sapiens who voluntarily left Somalia 100,000 years ago and followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were highly advanced logic-based cultures of visionaries, explorers, and pioneers. They were aware that flood basins were not suitable for human habitation and avoided them like the plague. They lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds.

The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed course and blew from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called the axial tilt. One side of a mountain ridge is fertile land, and the other side is wasteland, like the two faces of a coin. When the winds reversed direction, they flipped. Hindus moved from one side to the other to follow the rainwater.

The Indus flood basin is as flat as a sheet of glass. If we turn on a water faucet at the top of an inclined glass sheet, the water flows down like a snake, a Sine-generated curve, not a straight line; water follows the path of least energy loss, which happens to be the Sine-generated curve, also called meandering. A snake meanders to conserve energy just like water. The path changes depending on the amount of water released.

The tributaries in the flat surface of the Indus Valley constantly change their course depending on the amount of water. For 20,000 years they have had heavy rains, and for 20,000 years they were deprived of rain.

The Sutlej River is an example to illustrate the natural phenomenon of river meandering.



The above map is a digitally generated elevation map of the Sutlej River. When the monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea, the right side of the map with dark shade (lowland) had rainwater; the Sutlej was the borderline between the lowland and the flood basin. When the winds blew from the Bay of Bengal, the lowland was deprived of rainwater; the trickles of snowmelt water followed an entirely different path in the flood basin; it left a trace of the old path as the current rainwater of the Ghaggar River. The Sutlej follows the two paths every other 20,000 years.