

The Unstable Indus River: An Archeological View

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

Hindus, the Asian Homo Sapiens, lived in the currently submerged Persian Gulf for 100,000 years. Some of them moved along the rainwater rivers of the Baloch and Aravalli mountain ridges and lived in the lowlands of perennial rivers of the ridges for over 60,000 years. They avoided the Indus River like the plague. The area between the two ridges was a vast wasteland not suitable for human habitation. It was a flood basin as flat as a sheet of glass. Rivers in flood basins are flood-prone and unstable; they constantly change their course depending on the amount of water flow; Hindus avoided them like the plague. Hindus lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds.

The Indus River in the flood basin, between the two ridges, is no exception. It changed its course so many times that the entire area is uninviting. The people who lived along the Indus were the European immigrants who moved from Europe to Bactria to Pakistan 4,000 years ago. They lived only near Pakistan along the Himalayas. The European historians falsely portrayed the immigrants as Hindus and concocted a false history of humans.



In the map, notice that the Indus started out as a hairline at the top. As it moves south, its width increases and forms an island of its own with the Himalayan silt and rocks. As the Indus changes its course, the island created by the Indus gets wider. The island is uninhabitable. It is built on the foundation of a sheet of glass.

The elevation map of the Indus flood basin has a fascinating story of the now lost Hindu history to tell. Hindus had nothing to do with the Indus.

The current version of human history is not based on facts.

