

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 to the lowlands of the perennial rainwater rivers of the Baloch and Aravalli mountain ridges. The area between the two ridges was a vast wasteland, a flatland, 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. The Indus was in the flatland.

As shown in the map, the Indus changed its course so often that it was unstable and not suitable for human habitation. The people who invented the theory of people living along the Indus were ignorant of geology. The current population along the Indus are the recent European immigrants who moved from Bactria to Pakistan only 4,000 years ago. In 2010 Indus changed its course and destroyed three million acres of crops and two million heads of livestock. We have deposits of sediment layers to prove that it was a frequent occurrence.



Hindus lived there long enough to learn their lesson to avoid the Indus like the plague.

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 facts contradict the current version of human history.

