

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

Forty million years ago, when the India Plate collided with the Europe Plate, the India Plate was split into two pieces: Baloch and Aravalli. The Baloch pierced into the Europe Plate. The crack between the two Indian pieces was a giant canyon, called the Indus Canyon. The Indus River was the borderline between the Indian and European Plates. Before the glacial melt, the seawater was far below the current levels, and the west coast of India extended over 200 miles to the west. The land where the India Plate was split was Gujarat. The Baloch and Aravalli are still connected in Gujarat. The land bridge along the coast is the only place to cross the Indus Canyon. Hindus (DNA F) discovered the land bridge and moved from Somalia to Gujarat 60,000 years ago.

In Gujarat, the F was divided into several subgroups and spread out to occupy Peninsular India. The 2011 Census collected data on more than 2,000 dialects. Each dialect was a signature of a distinct DNA subgroup. An analysis of the DNA samples revealed the migration paths of the subgroups. The land bridge in Gujarat was the point of entry to India.

A dialect evolved naturally to facilitate communications between people of a distinct DNA group. A language was invented to facilitate communications across several dialects in a geographic area. Unlike dialects, languages were artificial rules of syntax and grammar invented by a committee and taught in schools to standardize mass communications. Only the dialects, not languages, are DNA samples.

