

Indus River: An Archeological View

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

A computer-generated map of the Thar Desert revealed that it was at one time a fertile land with perennial rainwater rivers. The Thar alternated as active and dormant rivers every 20,000 years due to the Earth's orbit, called Axial tilt. The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction for another 20,000 years. When the winds blew from west to east, the west side of the Aravalli Ridge was fertile land; when the winds blew from east to west, it was a wasteland. Currently it is a wasteland. There was a rainwater river that was parallel to the current Sutlej and Indus rivers, the current border line between India and Pakistan. All the excavation sites were found only along the now dried-out rainwater river, not along the current Indus. They were rainwater people. They moved out of the area, to the east, when the climate changed; they avoided the current Indus like the plague.

It was a different landscape when Hindus (DNA F) migrated from Somalia to Peninsular India. People who were ignorant of geology falsely assumed that the excavation sites were along the current Indus. People who lived along the current Indus and in Pakistan were recent European immigrants (DNA R1); they were falsely portrayed as Hindus.

Hindus never lived along the current Indus or the Himalayas; they are Asian Homo Sapiens. The European version of Indian history was based on a set of false assumptions that Hindus were European Homo Sapiens; it was the history of recent European immigrants, not Hindus who lived in Peninsular India for 60,000 years.

The image shows the now dormant rainwater river. The white line was the migration path of Hindus. Hindus were in the now submerged Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago. They moved to Gujarat 60,000 years ago. In Gujarat they were split into H, L, J2b, and O and occupied Peninsular India. They had nothing to do with the current Indus or the Himalayas.

