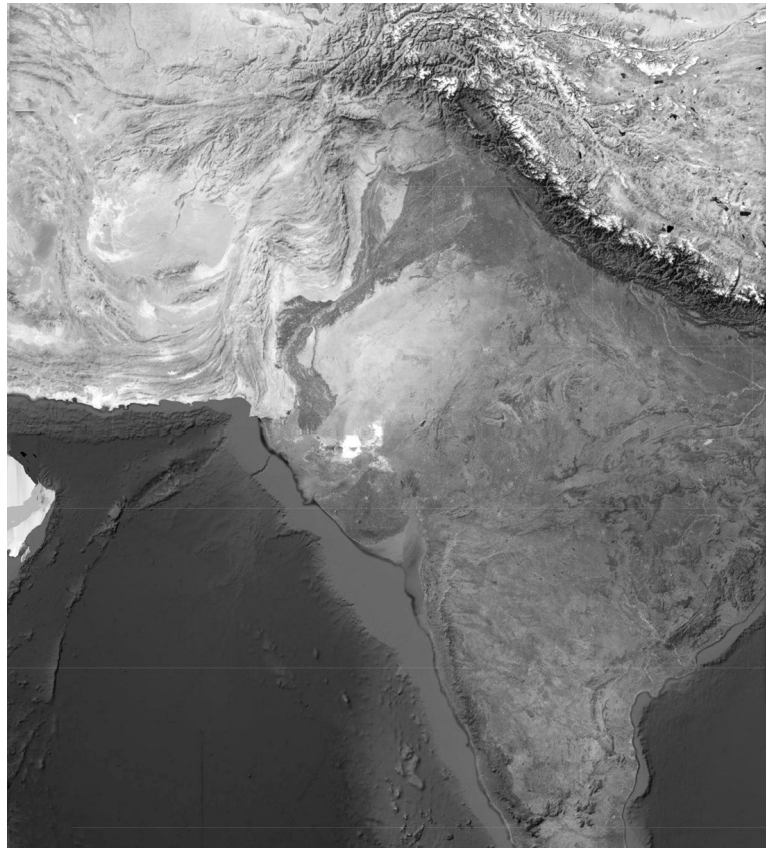


Indus Flatland: An Archeological View

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

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that Hindus, the Asian Homo Sapiens, avoided the current Indus River area like the plague. There is a logical geological explanation for their behavior. The current population along the Indus are recent European immigrants, the European Homo sapiens, who moved in from Bactria to Pakistan only 4,000 years ago. They were falsely portrayed as Hindus.

Millions of years ago, India was a part of Africa. India was split and moved north and collided with the Europe plate to form the current Himalayas, the Persian Gulf, the Indus River, and the Arabian Sea. The west side of the India plate, where the two plates were fused, was a giant canyon that was filled over millions of years into a flat flood basin, a product of still water. The current Indus is the borderline between the plates. The flood basin is as flat as a sheet of glass. If we turn on a water faucet at the top, the water would flow down like a snake, a Sine-generated curve; the path changes depending on the amount of water released. The Indus constantly changes its course, similar to the water on a sheet of glass; it is flood-prone and unstable. Flood basins are avoided.



Hindus were highly advanced logic-based cultures of visionaries, explorers, and pioneers. They figured out that flood basins (flatlands) were unsuitable for human habitation and avoided them like the plague. They lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the path of monsoon winds. A digitally generated elevation map of the lowlands favored by Hindus revealed a fascinating story of the now lost human history. Hindus lived only along the lowlands of the Aravalli and Baloch ridges; the land between the two ridges was the Indus flatland, which was avoided by the Hindus.

