

Indus Fan, an Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape. The Persian Gulf and Thar desert were fertile valleys with perennial rainwater rivers that attracted humans from Ethiopia. The West Coast of India extended over 200 miles into the then Arabian Sea. The rainwater river Narmada originated in the Vindhya, and emptied into the Arabian Sea to form a fertile valley called Narmada delta. Hindu (DNA F) were rainwater people. They lived only in the Narmada delta. Indus was a snowmelt water river that originated in the Himalayas. It was avoided.

The map shows the West Coast of India at the time Hindu moved from Ethiopia to the Peninsular India. The now submerged part of the coast was the Indus Fan. The Indus Canyon separated the two deltas. DNA H and L were siblings of the F. They lived only in the Narmada delta. The H lived on the south side, and the L lived on the north side. When the Indus Fan was submerged, the H moved along the Narmada to its headwaters, and the L moved to Rann of Kutch.

