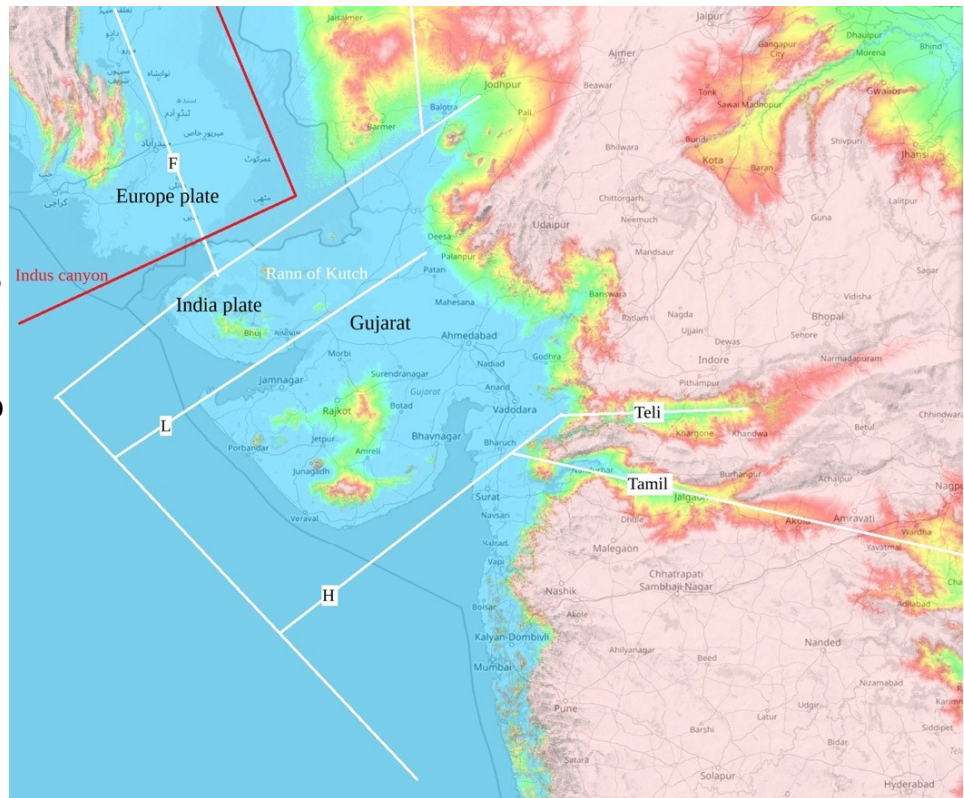


Gujarat: An Archeological View

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

At the time the India plate collided with the Europe plate, Gujarat was on the west side of the India plate. The gap between the two plates was a giant canyon. The current Indus River was formed as the borderline between the two plates.

There was a land bridge across the canyon connecting the two plates that was wide enough for Hindus to move from the Persian Gulf to Gujarat. Hindus (DNA F) discovered the Baloch Pass and moved along rainwater rivers to reach Gujarat 60,000 years ago. At that time, the monsoon winds blew from west to east, and the Thar Desert was a fertile valley called Punjab. The F moved north along the Aravalli Ridge of the India plate.



Forty thousand years ago, the monsoon winds reversed direction, and the Thar became a desert deprived of rainwater. The F in Gujarat moved to the Indus Fan, the west coast of India that extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The Narmada Delta in the Indus Fan had perpetual rainwater. The Hindus in the Indus Fan were the H and L siblings of the F. When the Indus Fan was submerged due to glacial melt, they moved to higher ground.