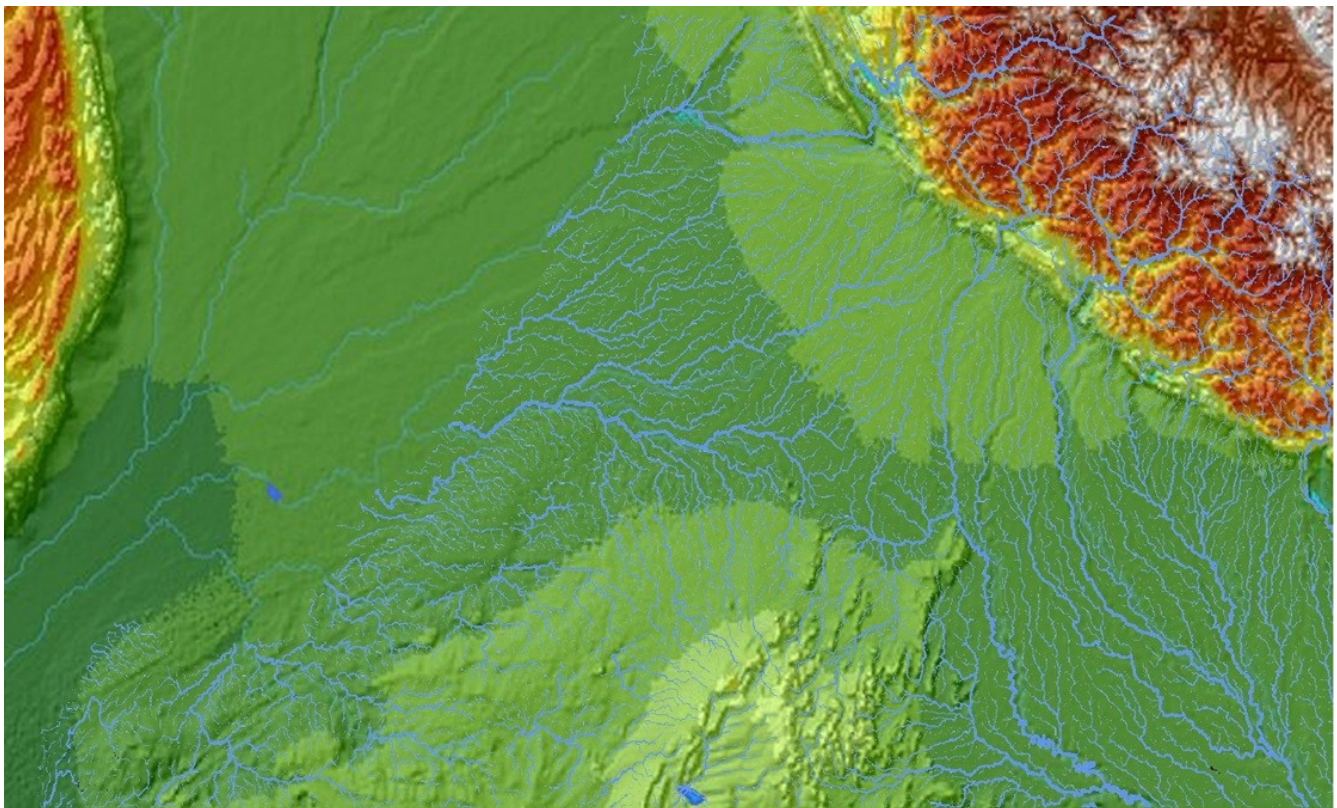


Ghaggar River: An Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

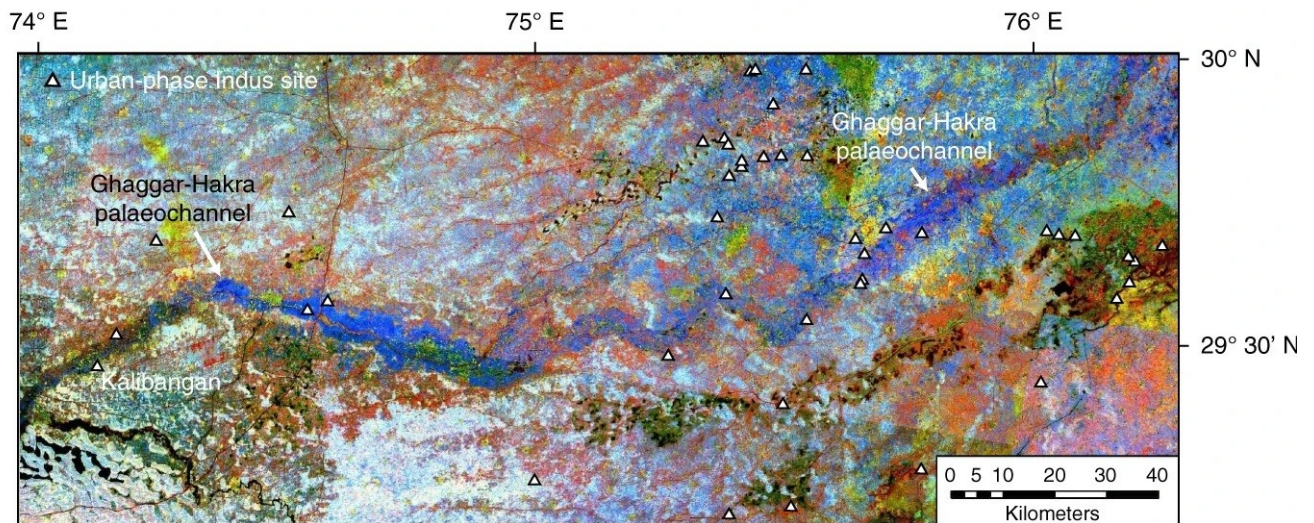
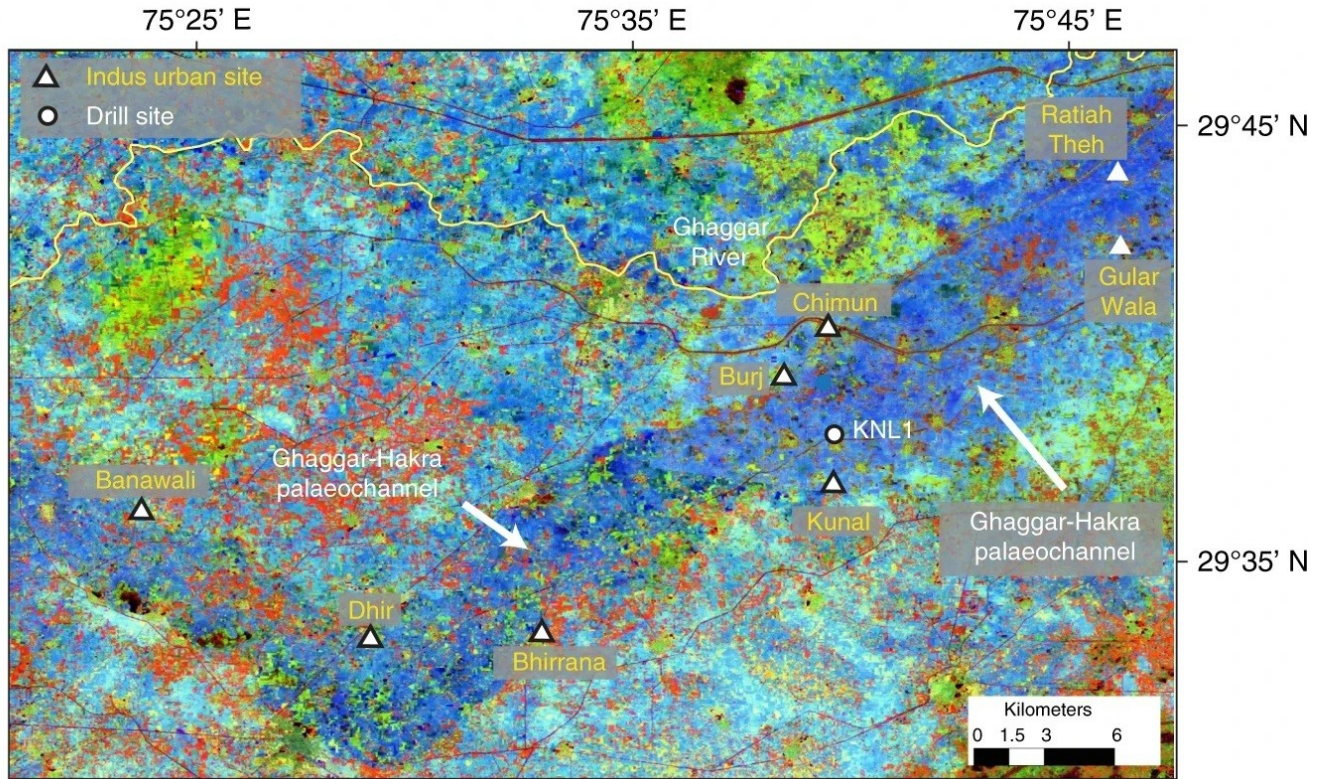
The Ghaggar River in the Himachal Pradesh and Haryana states is seasonal and has water only during the rainy season. Sixty thousand years ago, it was the home of Hindus (DNA F) who voluntarily moved from Ethiopia. The excavation sites found in the land between the rivers Sutlej and Yamuna have a fascinating story to tell of Hindus who lived there.

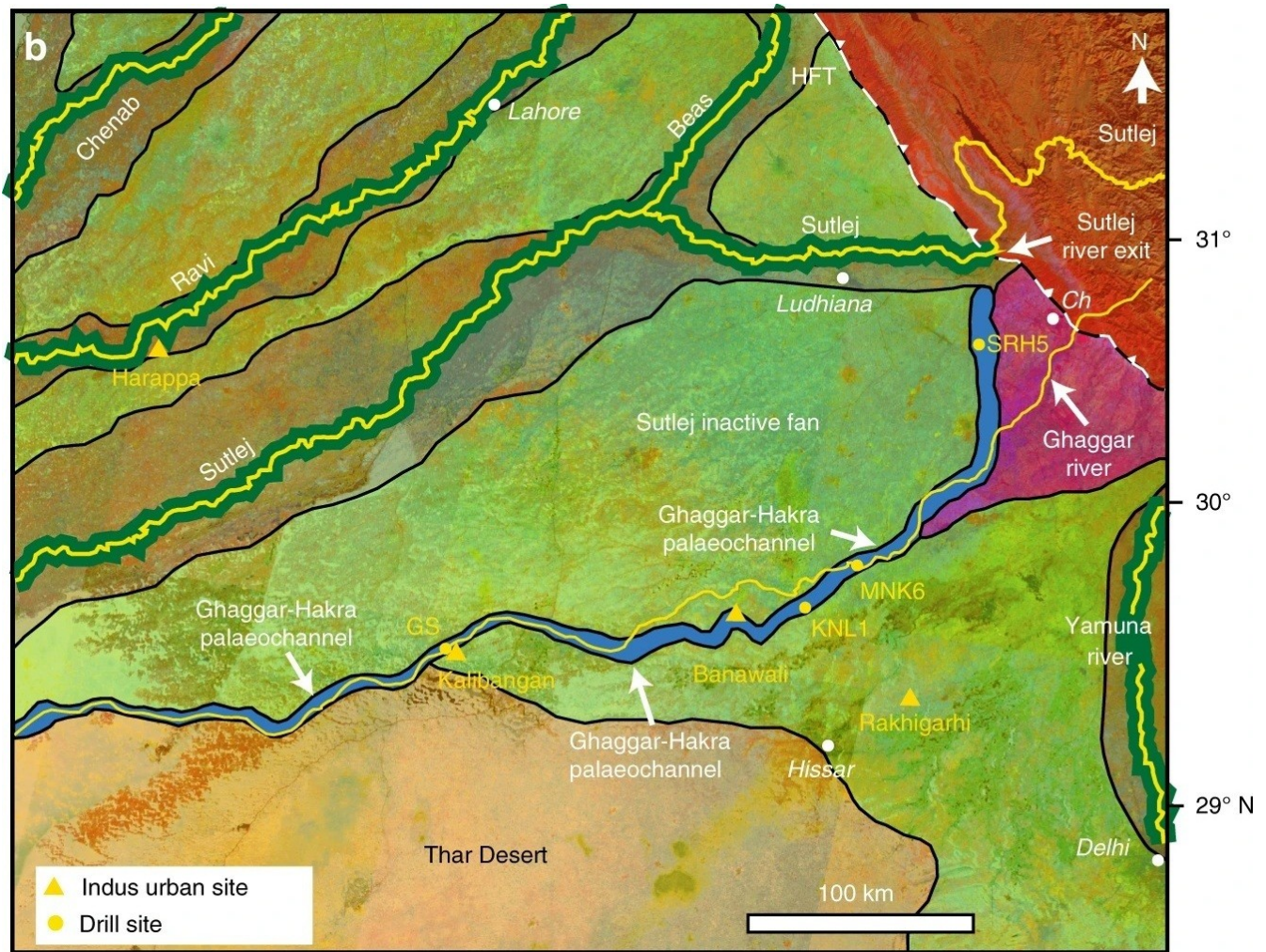
Earth's axial precession and tilt cause 41,000-year cycles of monsoon winds that go from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. For 20,000 years the winds have gone in summer from west to east. For the next 20,000 years they reverse direction and go in winter from east to west. When the monsoon winds went from west to east, the Ghaggar land was a fertile valley. When the winds reversed, it was deprived of rainwater. The last monsoon wind reversal was 4,000 years ago. Currently it is a vast wasteland.

The following map is a digital X-ray to depict the dormant rivers buried under the desert sand that come to life when the monsoon winds reverse direction. The Ghaggar land alternated between fertile land and wasteland every 20,000 years for millions of years.



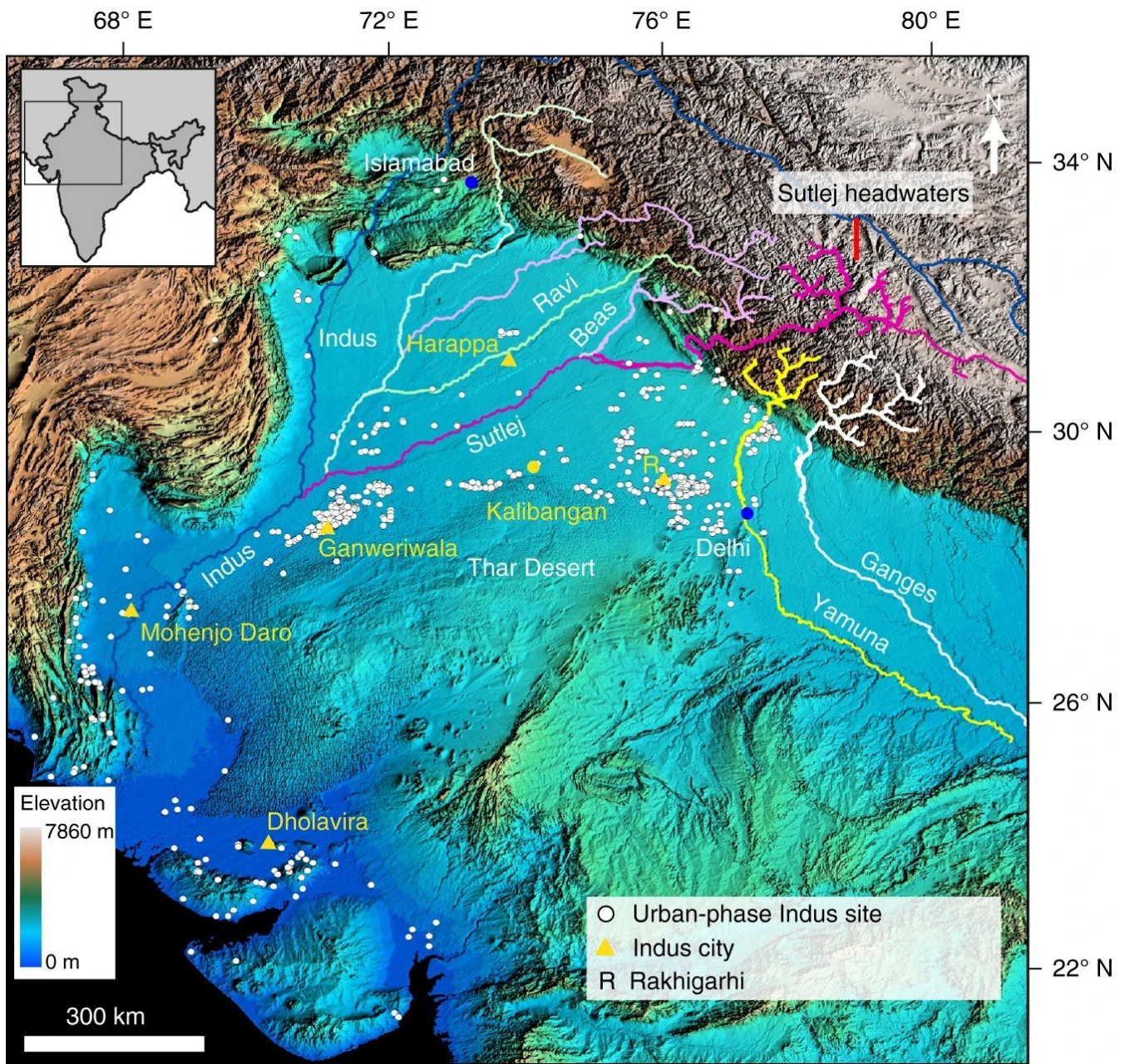
The following images are from a recent study of core samples along the Ghaggar River (Ajit Singh, 2017, Nature Communications | DOI: 10.1038/s41467-017-01643-9). The silent images speak volumes of the now lost Hindu history.



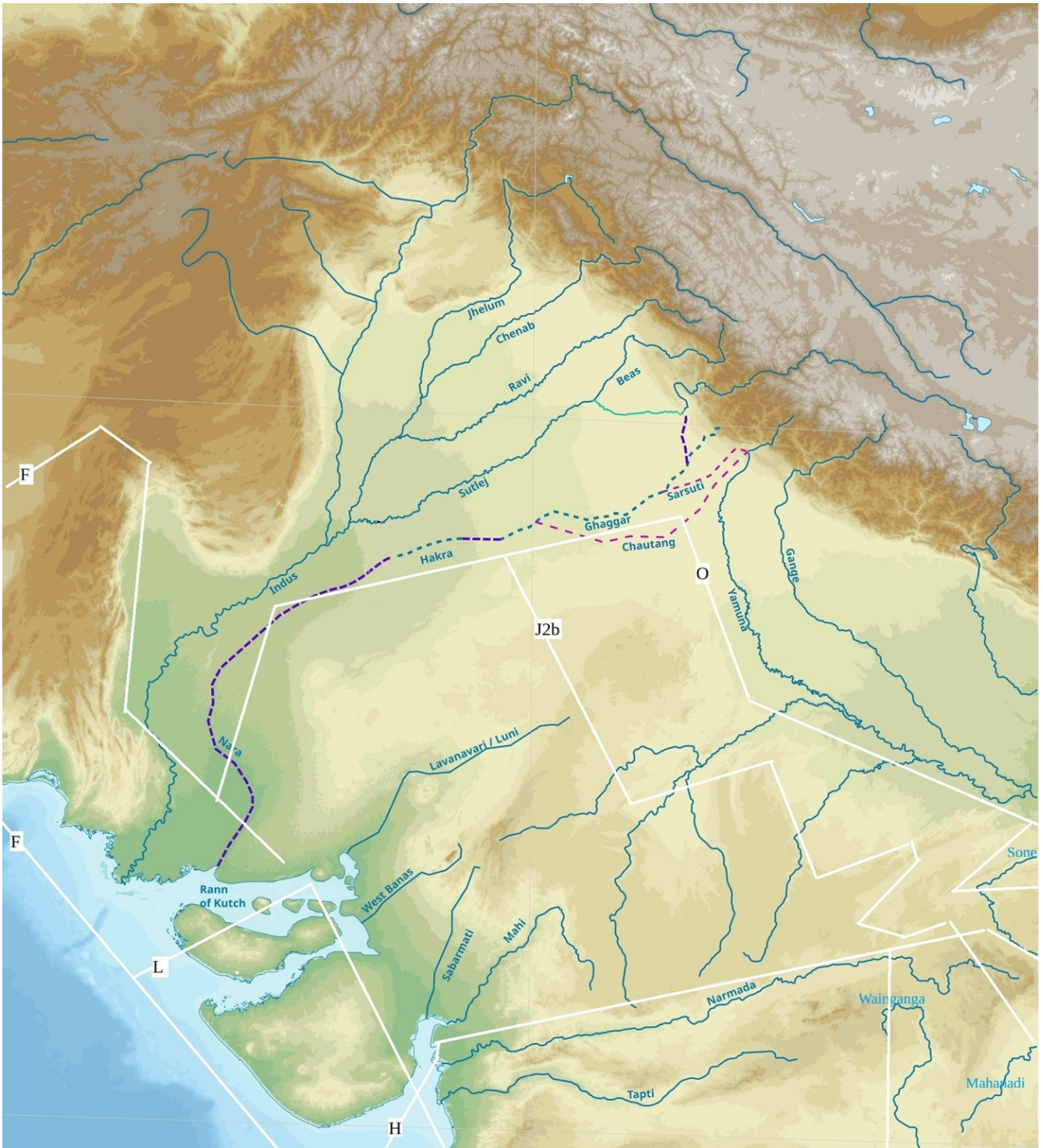


In the above map notice the location of the excavation sites Harappa, Kalibangan, and Rakhigarhi. Harappa is along the Ravi, a rainwater river. Kalibangan is along the Ghaggar, a rainwater river. Rakhigarhi is along a rainwater tributary of the Ghaggar.

The Indus and Sutlej originated in the Himalayan glaciers and carry snowmelt water along with silt, gravel, and rocks. They are unstable and constantly change course in their flood basins. The current courses of the Indus and Sutlej are avulsions, not their original dormant states carved over millions of years found in the X-ray map shown above. They were not suitable for human habitation. They were avoided by the Hindus like the plague. Hindus lived only along the rainwater rivers that are now dormant. When the monsoon winds reversed direction, they moved east to follow the Yamuna River.



Sixty thousand years ago, when Hindus lived there, there was a rainwater river about 50 miles to the east of the current Indus-Sutlej river. It is the borderline between India and Pakistan, called Nara-Hakra-Ghaggar paleochannel. At one time, the Ghaggar River was a perennial rainwater river from Himachal Pradesh to the Arabian Sea. It alternated as an active and dormant river every 20,000 years, for millions of years. It went dormant 4,000 years ago. It will become active again 16,000 years from now. The white dots in the above image belonged to Hindus (DNA F). They were in the Ghaggar Valley, not the Indus Valley. Hindus avoided the Indus like the plague.



The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of human history to tell.