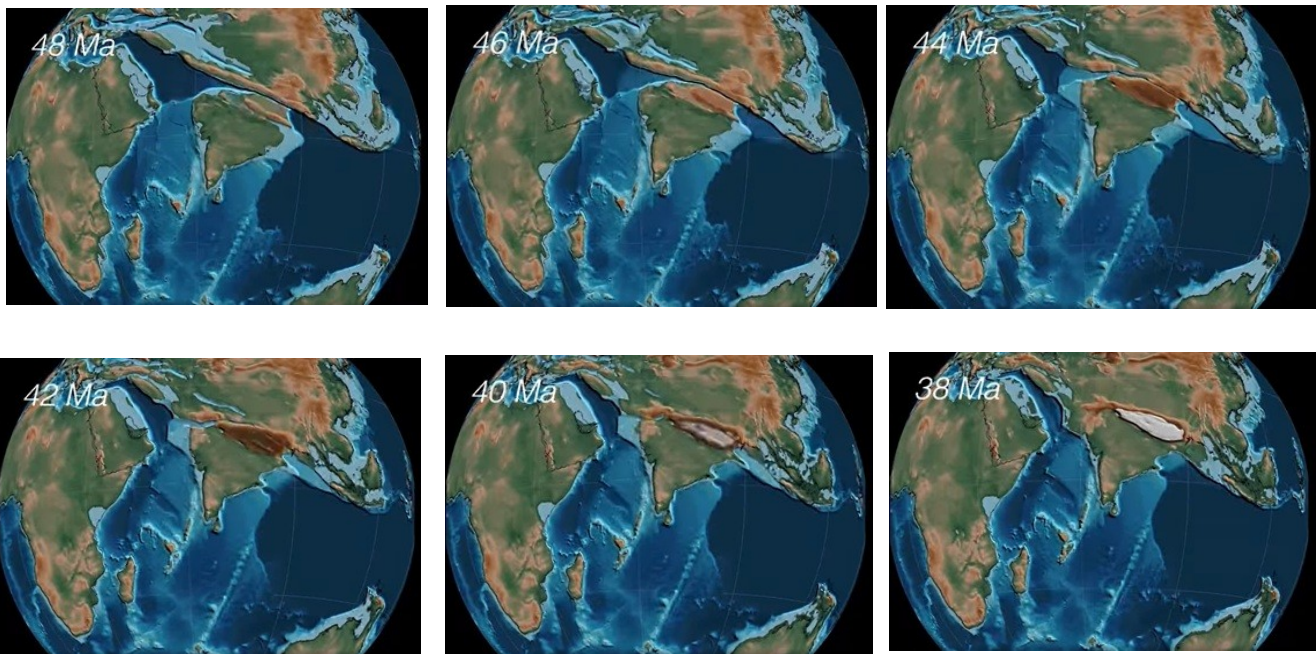


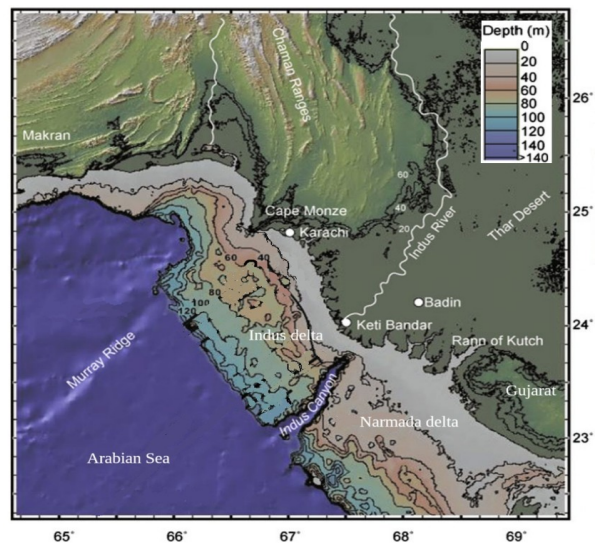
## Indus Canyon: An Archeological View

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

Originally, 100 million years ago (100 Ma), India and Madagascar were attached to Africa. They were separated, and India drifted north and collided with the Europe plate to form the current India. The place where the two plates were fused was a giant canyon called the Indus Canyon. The current Indus River is the borderline between the two plates. The following maps show when and how the canyon was formed.

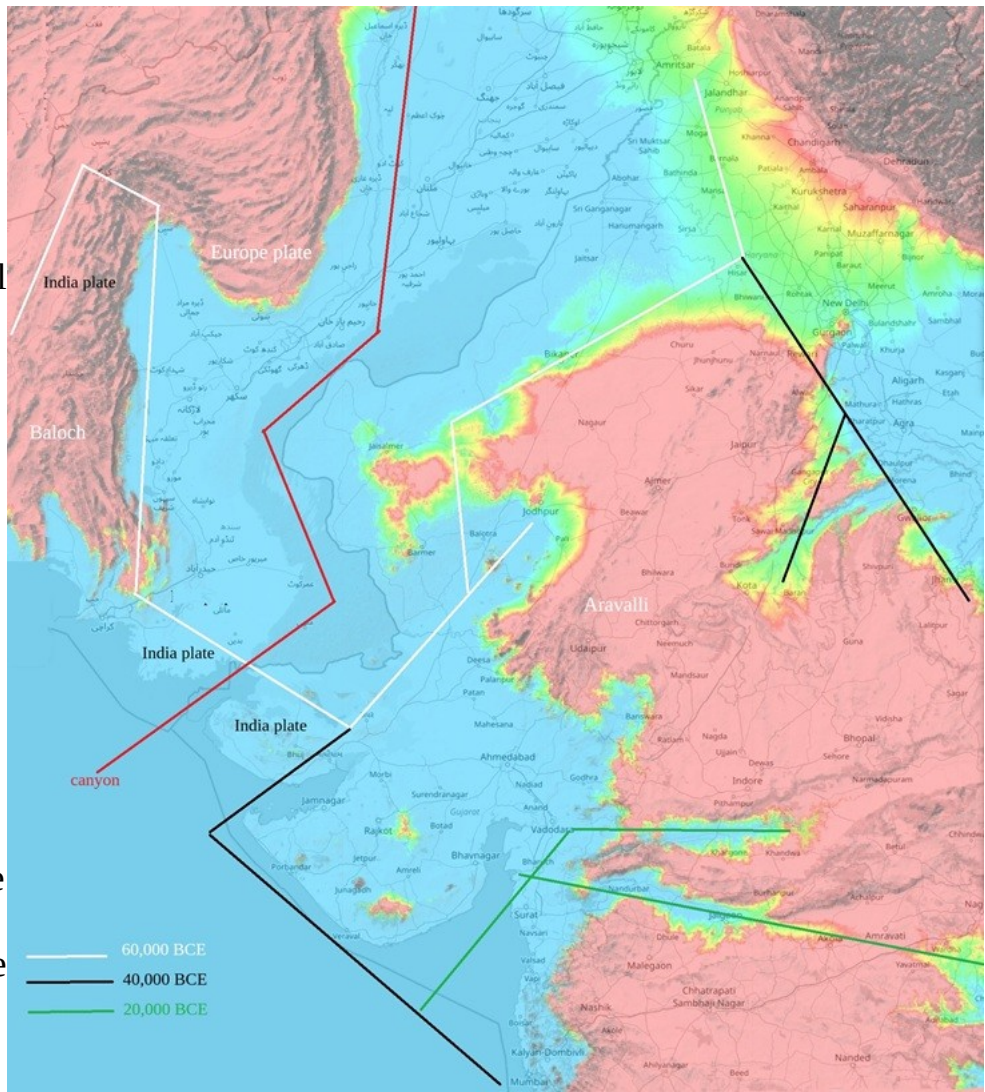


Before the glacial melt, the west coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The Narmada and Indus deltas are now under 500 feet of water. They were separated by the Indus Canyon. Hindus (DNA F) were rainwater people. They lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of the Baloch and Aravalli ridges of the India plate. They avoided the flatland of the canyon between the two ridges. The flatland was a giant flood basin not suitable for human habitation.



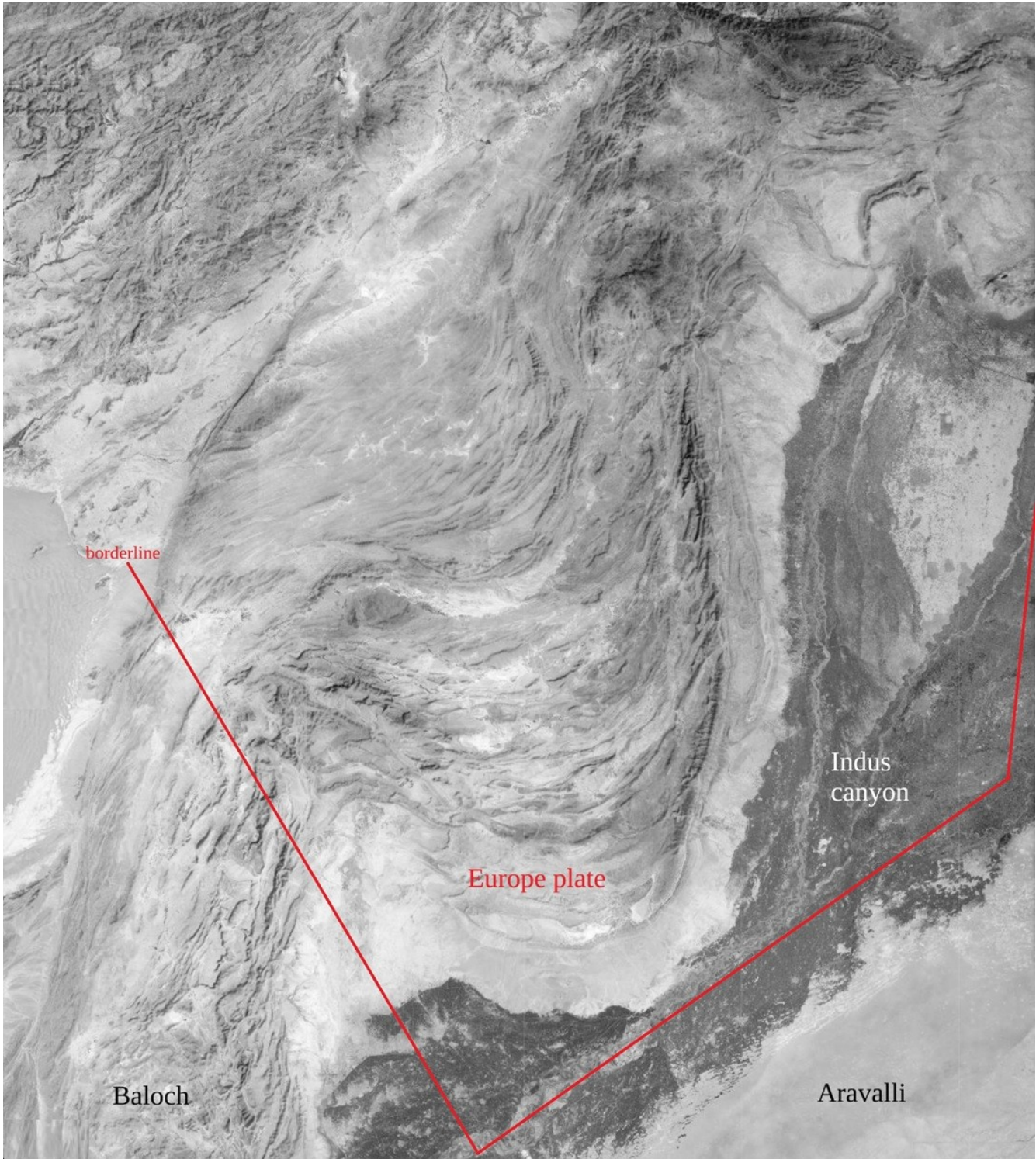
Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called axial tilt.

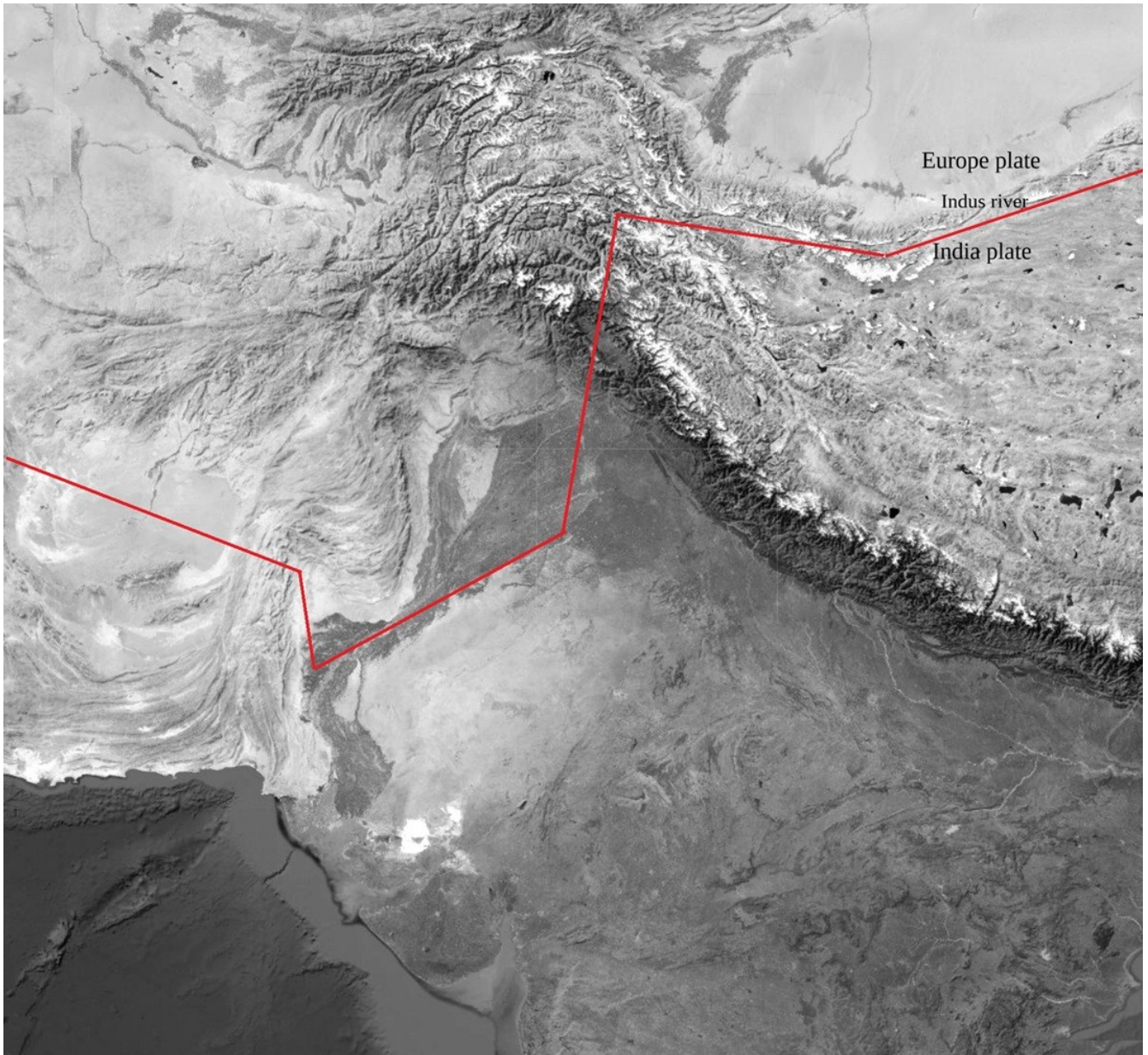
Sixty thousand years ago, the monsoon winds blew west to east, and the white line in the map had an abundant supply of rainwater. Forty thousand years ago, the winds reversed direction, and the white line became the Thar Desert, deprived of rainwater. Twenty thousand years ago, the Narmada Delta was submerged due to glacial melt.

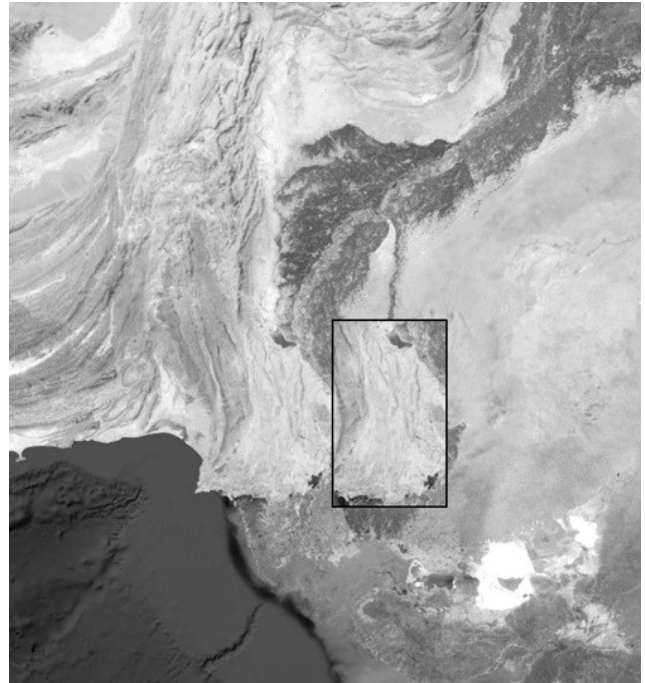
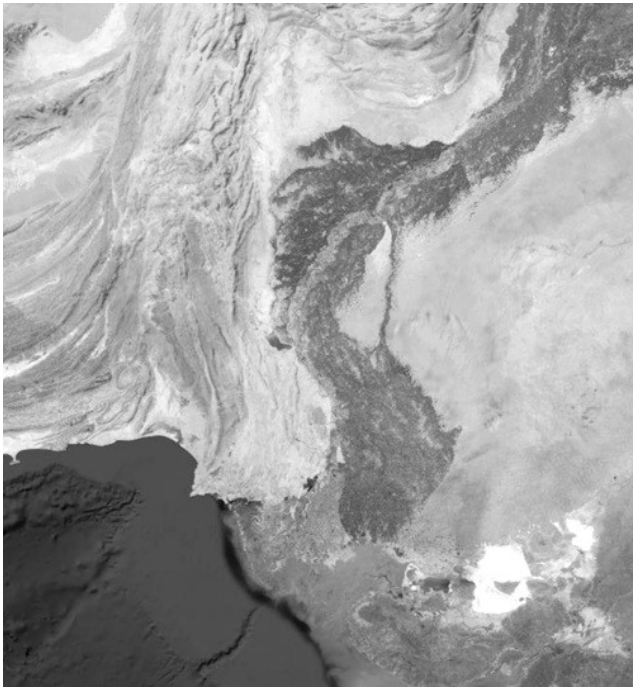


The elevation map has a fascinating story to tell of the Hindu migration from the Persian Gulf to Peninsular India. The green and yellow colors are the lowlands favored by Hindus.

Hindus are Asian Homo Sapiens; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. They voluntarily left Somalia 100,000 years ago. They lived only in the lowlands of the perennial rainwater rivers along the path of the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They used the narrow land bridge connecting the two pieces of the India plate; the crack was formed when the Europe plate was wedged. The borderline between the two plates was the Baloch pass.







The Baloch and Aravalli ridges were originally the same plate. When the Europe plate was wedged, the India plate was broken into two pieces. The above maps show clearly where the split took place. In the map on the right side, the Baloch ridge was moved east in the inset box. It fits in the Aravalli ridge like a perfect match. If we rotate and move the Baloch, we can reconstruct the original India plate. The Baloch piece on the west side pierced into the Europe plate. The gap between the two pieces of the India Plate is now a flood basin.

The mountain range on the west side of India is made up of both the India and Europe plates. The Tigris Valley (Persian Gulf) is on the Africa Plate. The Baloch and Aravalli are on the India Plate. Hindus lived in the Tigris from 80,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE until it was submerged by the glacial melt. Some of them moved to the Aravalli around 60,000 BCE. The two pieces of the India Plate are still connected with a land bridge on the coast; it is the only place to move between the two pieces.