

## Thar Desert: An Archeological View

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

When the Indian monsoon winds blew from west to east, the Thar was a fertile land. When monsoon winds blew from east to west, it was a wasteland. Monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years based on earth's rotation, called axial precession. The Thar Desert alternated between fertile land and wasteland every 20,000 years for millions of years. Hindu (DNA F) voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) to move to the Thar when it was a fertile land. When the Thar turned to wasteland, they moved east.

The map is a digital X-ray of the area to reveal the landscape when Thar was fertile land. The yellow line is the Aravalli Ridge. When the winds blew from west to east, the Ridge tapped the clouds. When the winds blew from east to west, the west side was deprived of rainwater. When the Thar was a fertile land, the Indus River had many rainwater tributaries. When the Thar was a wasteland, the rainwater tributaries dried out. All the excavation sites in the Indus Valley were only along the now dried-out rainwater tributaries.



