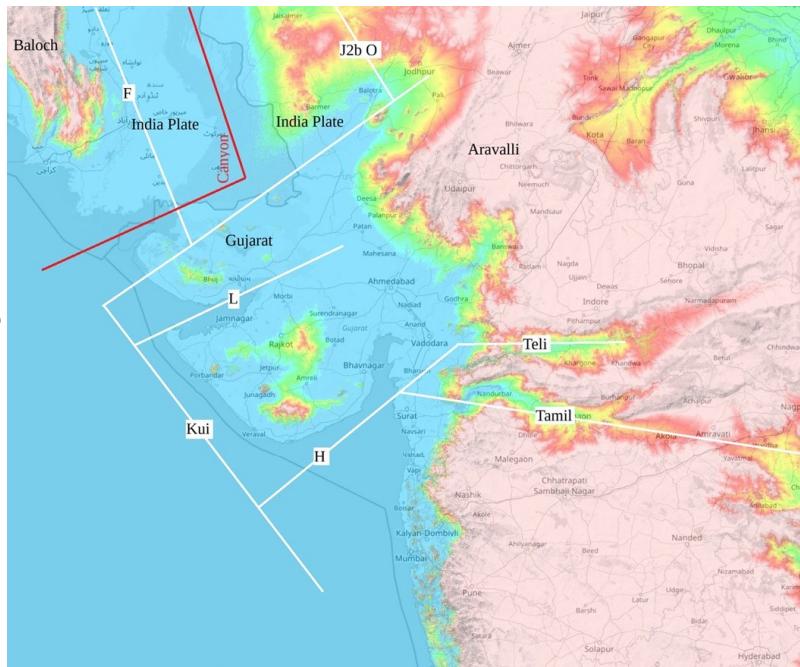


Gujarat: An Archeological View

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 India Plate was split into two pieces: Baloch and Aravalli. The Baloch wedged into the Europe plate. The gap between the two pieces was a giant canyon. The current Indus River flows in the canyon. The canyon is a flatland, a flood basin, not suitable for human habitation. It is prone to frequent floods.

There was a land bridge across the canyon connecting the two pieces of the India plate that was wide enough for Hindus (DNA F) to move from the Persian Gulf to Gujarat. Hindus discovered the land bridge and moved to Gujarat 60,000 years ago. At that time, the monsoon winds blew from west to east, and the current Thar Desert was a fertile valley called Punjab. The F in Gujarat was subdivided into four groups. The J2b and O moved north, and the H and L moved south. At that time, the seawater was far below the current levels, and the west coast extended over 200 miles to the west.



The H and L spoke the Kui language. They were siblings and had the same language and culture. They were separated by the geography. Hindus were lowlanders. They lived only on the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges. In the map the green and yellow colors were lowlands. The Narmada and Tapi rivers emptied into the Arabian Sea to form a giant lowland area favored by Hindus. The H were split into two groups and evolved into the Tamil and Teli languages. The Tamil moved south along the east coast to the current Tamil Nadu State. The Teli moved to the Trikuta area.