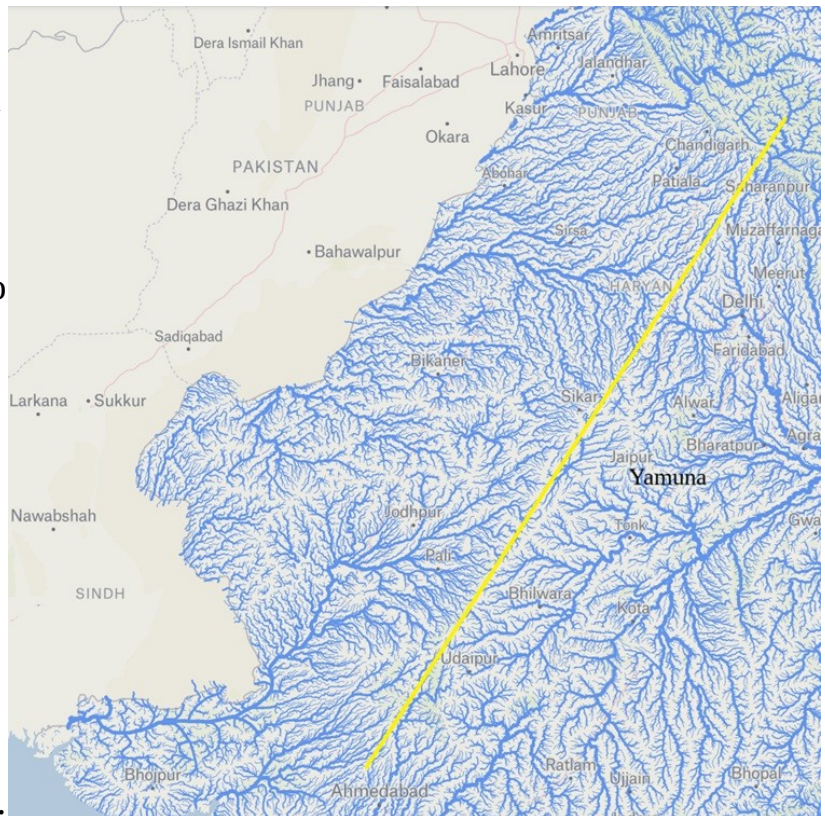


Thar Desert: An Archeological View

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 tilt. The Thar Desert alternated between fertile land and wasteland every 20,000 years for millions of years. Hindus (DNA F) voluntarily left Somalia (Africa) to move to the Thar when it was a fertile land. When the Thar turned into wasteland, they moved east. They were rainwater people. They avoided the current Indus River like the plague.

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 had rainwater, there was a now dried-out rainwater river, the current border line between India and Pakistan. All the excavation sites in the Indus Valley were only along the now dried-out river. People who were ignorant of geology made the false assumption that the excavation sites were along the current Indus.



The people who lived along the current Indus and in Pakistan were the recent European (DNA R1) immigrants who moved in only 4,000 years ago. The European version of Indian history is the history of the warmongering European immigrants; it had nothing to do with the history of the peace-loving and compassionate Hindus (F) who lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years.