

Ravi River of Pakistan: An Archeological View

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

The Harappa excavation site is along the Ravi River of Pakistan. It was falsely promoted as being along the Indus River by the people who invented the false hypothesis of the Indus Valley Civilization. The people who lived in Harappa, 60,000 years ago, were Hindus, the DNA F. They were rainwater people. They lived only along the now dried-out rainwater tributaries of the Indus River. The Ravi is a rainwater tributary; it is now partially dried out. Unlike the other tributaries, the Ravi did not originate in the glaciers of the Himalayas.

In the map, the yellow area is the Thar Desert. Sixty thousand years ago, it was fertile land, the home of Hindus. Notice that near Quetta City in Pakistan there is a partially dried-out rainwater river. It was the Baloch Pass used by Hindus to move from Balochistan to the Thar Desert. The now dried-out rainwater tributaries are outlined. People who lived in Harappa 60,000 years ago were Hindus, not European immigrants.



The current version of human history is based on a set of false assumptions not supported by archeological evidence. Hindus (F) were highly advanced logic-based cultures who voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia 100,000 years ago and lived only in Peninsular India. They intuitively followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were the Asian Homo Sapiens. They had nothing to do with the current African or European Homo Sapiens. Most likely, they were just a few people driven by natural curiosity who voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. They were favored by the process of Natural Selection.