

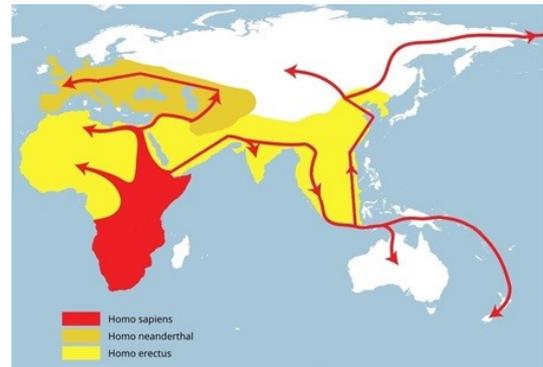
The Indus Valley, an Archeological View

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

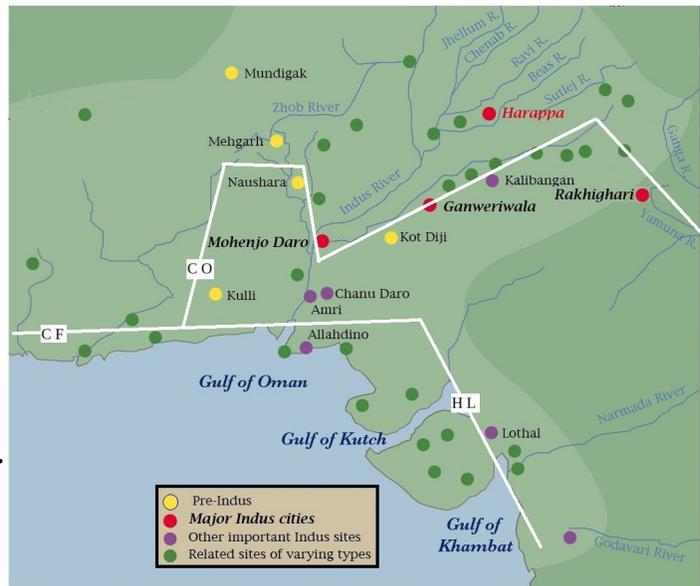
The story of Indus Valley Civilization, as is taught, is false. It is based on a set of false assumptions. It assumes that Hindu of India were Europe Homo Sapiens that migrated to India 4,000 years ago, via Iran, and lived along the Indus river.

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that Hindu were Asia Homo Sapiens, not Europe Homo Sapiens. Hindu moved out of Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago and lived only in the Tropical Zone, along the Equator.

Sixty thousand years ago, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley with many rainwater rivers, called Punjab. The dependable year round supply of food resources of Punjab attracted the Asia Clade (DNA C, F) to move from Ethiopia to Punjab. They avoided the Indus river of snowmelt water like the plague. From Punjab they moved to the Sunda land, a giant fertile valley that is now submerged. They painted the caves of Sunda 60,000 years ago. The C moved on to China. The F lived in India.



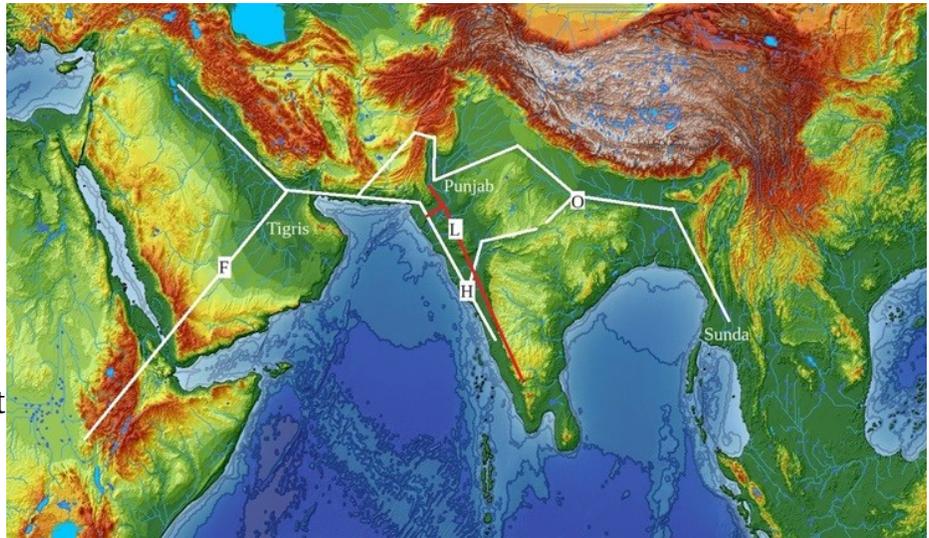
The current excavation sites attributed to a mysterious civilization belonged to the Asia Clade. All the excavation sites are along the now dried out rainwater rivers (white line), not along the Indus river. Forty thousand years ago, the monsoon winds charged direction and Punjab became the Thar desert.



The DNA C and O who lived in Punjab moved to Sunda, along the Yamuna river. The L lived on the West Coast on a fertile valley, Rann of Kutch. At that time, the seawater was far below the current levels. The West Coast extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea.

The map is a computer simulation of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers.

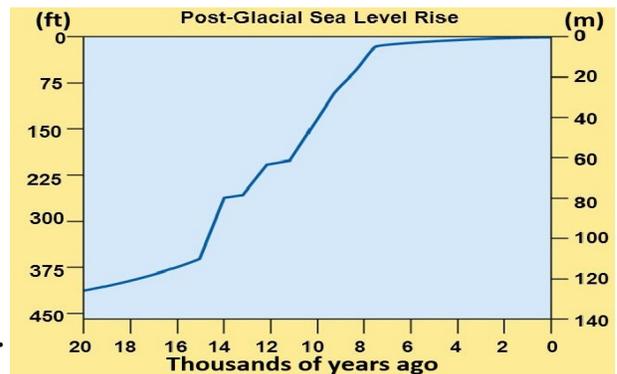
Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The Indus Fan (West Coast) and Tigris were submerged. The people were forced to relocate.



By the time the glaciers started to melt, the H and L were in the Indus Fan, the coast line, not the Indus river, for over twenty thousand years. They were siblings. They shared the same language, called Kui, and culture. They were an advanced logic-based civilization. They invented boats, maritime trade, bricks, warehouses, roads, and irrigation systems.

The H lived on the Narmada delta. Narmada was a perennial rainwater river. The L lived in Rann of Kutch. At that time, Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not the salt desert of today.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. As the sea levels started to rise, the people were forced to move to higher ground. By 10,000 BCE, the seawater was about 200 feet below the current level. The land of the L was submerged, to become the Gulf of Oman. The Persian Gulf was still the Tigris, about 200 feet above the then seawater.



The L, in the Gulf of Oman, were split into two. People on the west side moved to the Tigris. People on the east side moved to Rann of Kutch. At that time, Rann of Kutch was already populated with the L.

The H on the Narmada delta moved along the river to its headwaters, a catch basin with inexhaustible supply of rainwater, around the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas.

The H and L, the siblings in the Indus Fan, the coast line, were separated into three groups: (1) Tigris, (2) Rann of Kutch, and (3) Trikuta lake in the Vindhya. The separation was gradual, over thousands of years. They took advantage of the lower cost of shipping by water. They were advanced civilizations. They knew that peace and prosperity was achieved only by fair trade. They were commerce-based cultures. Fair trade was their political philosophy. They invented boats, and built port cities all along the rim of the Gulf of Oman. They used boats to cut the cost of transportation. They invented boats, maritime trade, baked bricks, ports, warehouses, and urban planning. They had abundant food resources. They were engaged in cultural enrichment.

The Tigris and Rann of Kutch was the L. The Narmada was the H. The Indus was a marginal land of snowmelt water, not a rainwater river. It was used only for raw materials.

By 8,000 BCE, the seawater was about 100 feet below the current level. The Persian Gulf was not formed. It was still the Tigris. The port cities were built, at water level, along the rim of the Gulf of Oman. The maritime trade extended from the Narmada to Tigris. People lived mostly at the rivers Tigris (L group) and Narmada (H group).

The port cities along the rim of Gulf of Oman were built to facilitate maritime commerce. They were warehouses to goods in transit. The boats traveled along the coast. They had extensive network of supply routes. They were a highly advanced commerce-based civilization of planners and engineers.

The L, in the middle of the trade route, along the rim, were the rich merchants who controlled commerce. They invested heavily in the trade infrastructure. They invented the sophisticated baked brick technology to protect goods from damage. They did not depend on the land for food supplies. They imported food and raw materials, and exported finished products. They specialized in manufacturing. They were entrepreneurs, technicians, planners, and engineers. They were highly educated. They invented tools of exceptional mathematical precision. It was the golden age of the Indus Fan civilization.

By 6,000 BCE, the seawater reached the present levels. The Tigris gradually swelled into the Persian Gulf. All the people in the Tigris were pushed 700 miles inland to the present-day Iraq. They were called the Mesopotamia civilization. The people are now called the Sumerians.

By 4,000 BCE, the fertile Rann of Kutch valley turned into a salt desert. They were the L engaged in manufacturing. The natural drainage was blocked by the rising sea levels.

A part of Rann of Kutch was below the new sea level and turned into salt-marshes. By then, the H vacated the West Coast and moved to the Trikuta. The pathway used by the H was submerged. The L were deprived of the opportunity to reach the Trikuta to join the H. They moved south along the coast to the Kerala State.

The L developed sophisticated equipment to manufacture merchandise. Their measuring tools, found at Lothal (Gujarat State), were very precise even by modern-day standards. Their brick technology required exceptional mathematical precision. Their irrigation and navigation channels are a testimony to their maritime trade. They were an advanced logic-based civilization. They were Scientists, Technicians, Engineers, and Mathematicians. They created wealth through fair trade. They were a trade-based civilization. They had no need for the European concepts of King, War, Weapons, or God that are conspicuously absent at Mohenjodaro and Lothal. They were compassionate and cared for each other. They lived in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years.

DNA samples of the L are found only along a straight line from Mesopotamia to Kerala. There was active maritime trade all along the line for over 10,000 years. Maritime trade and manufacturing were invented by the L in Rann of Kutch, and gradually expanded to follow the submerged land.

The people on the East Coast who speak the Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada languages are the H (Kui) who moved south from the Trikuta, along the Godavari river. The Wainganga tributary of the Godavari and the Narmada originated at the same place. The people on the West Coast who speak the Malayalam language are the L (Kui). All the South Indian languages and dialects are derived from the Kui (H, L). Their original homeland of 60,000 years ago is now submerged under 500 feet of water about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). We were able to excavate it by artificially lowering the seawater levels using computers.

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