

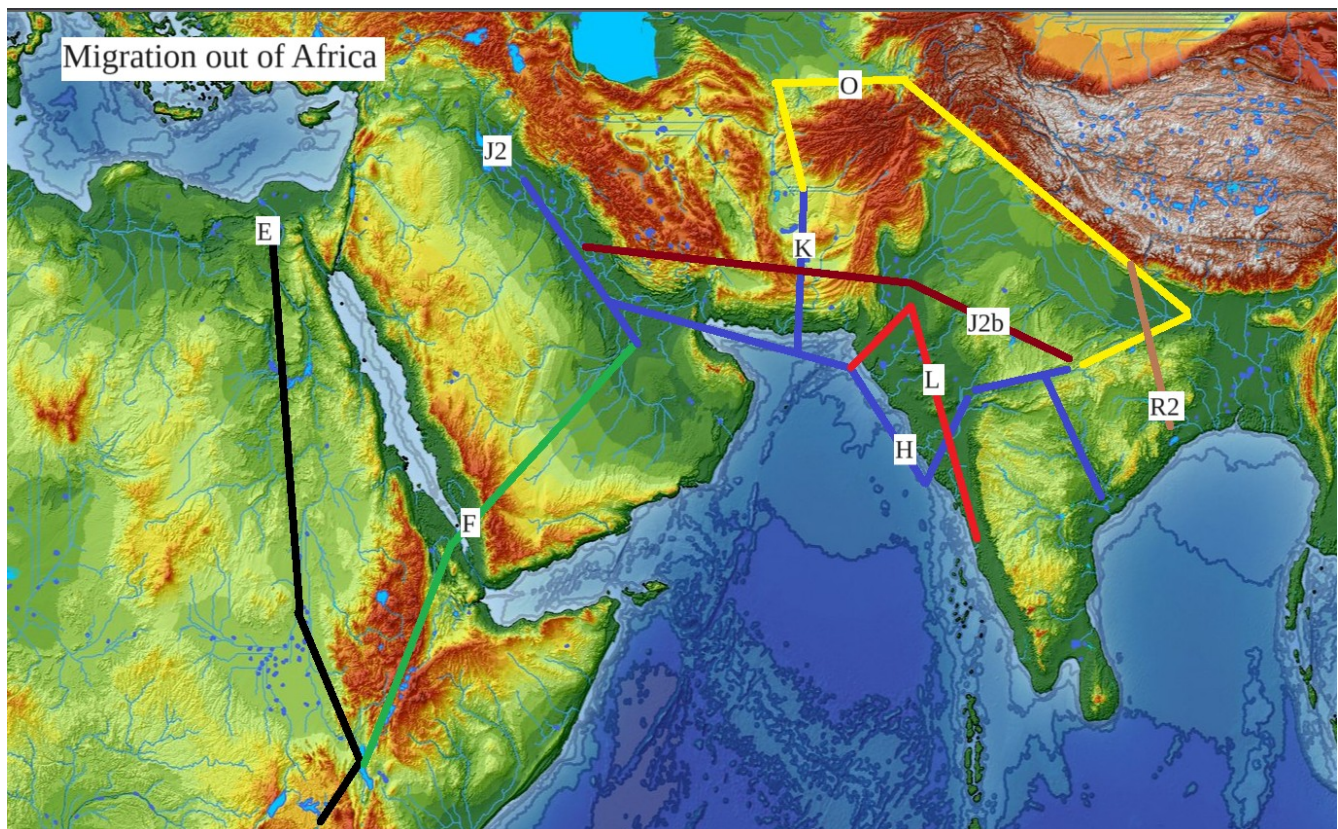
The Indus Valley, an Archeological View

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

Everyone knows the Indus Valley Civilization as the first urban civilization on the subcontinent. Who were these people? Where did they come from? Why did they disappear? There are many theories. Here we look into an empirically verifiable hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient.

The people in Mohenjodaro were the native Hindu. They were an advanced civilization. Around 3,000 BCE, a small group of Hindu were forced to relocate to Mohenjodaro by a climatic change. They were there until around 2,200 BCE, when they were forced to vacate by another climatic change. The group were in Mohenjodaro for a brief period.

Humans originated 200 thousand years ago in Africa. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them were an advanced logic-based civilization. They voluntarily left Africa in pursuit of better living conditions. Some of them settled in India. They were the Hindu. The people who lived at Mohenjodaro for a brief time were the Hindu of African origin.



The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago, based on altitude data. Today, much of the area is submerged.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The current Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, and the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river valley. The West Coast of India extended another one hundred miles into the then Arabian sea. It was a fertile valley, called the Indus Fan. The current Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who left Africa sixty thousand years ago were the F group. Forty thousand years ago, they were along the Tigris river and Indus Fan, the blue line. At the Tigris river they were split into four subgroups: J2, K, L, and H. The current Indian population consists of only these groups.

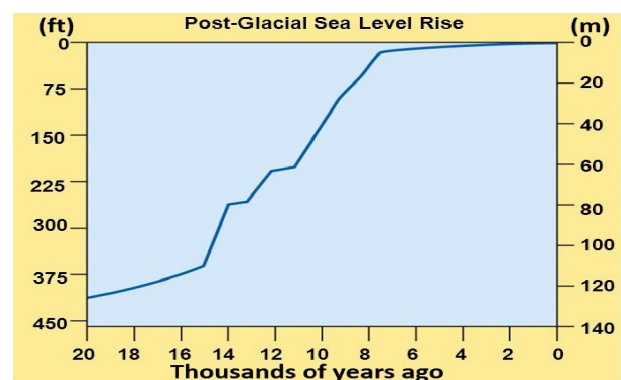
Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The Indus Fan and Tigris river were submerged. The people were forced to relocate.

The people who occupied Mohenjodaro for a brief period were the L group. The Indus river was unstable, not suitable for human settlements. The L abandoned the Indus and moved south along the coast to reach the South India.

By the time the glaciers started to melt, the H and L were in the Indus Fan, the blue line, for over twenty thousand years. They were siblings. They shared the same language, the Kui, and culture. They were an advanced logic-based civilization that invented boats, maritime trade, bricks, warehouses, roads, and irrigation systems. The language on the seals discovered along the West Coast excavation sites was the Kui language. The Kui consisted of letters and figures, a highly advanced complex written language. Today, it is known as the Kui, Kuvi, Konda, Koya, Tamil, and Telugu.

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. It was gradual. The people were aware of the encroaching water. They were accustomed to relocate.

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 river valley, 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 valley. People on the east side moved to the Rann of Kutch valley. At that time, the Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not the salt desert of today.

The H were on the south side, along the Narmada delta. They moved along the Narmada to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. At that time, the Trikuta was surrounded by a 300 by 100 mile catch basin with inexhaustible rainwater.

The H and L, the siblings in the Indus Fan, were separated into three groups: (1) Tigris river, (2) Rann of Kutch, and (3) the Trikuta lake in the Vindhya. The separation was gradual, over thousands of years. They were aware of the rising sea levels. 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 civilizations. 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.

The land of the Tigris river and the Rann of Kutch was the L. The land of the Narmada delta was the H group. The Indus was a marginal land. It was deliberately avoided.

By 8,000 BCE, the seawater was about 100 feet below the current level. The Persian Gulf was not formed. The floor of the Gulf was at the then seawater level. The land was 100 feet above the seawater. It was still the Tigris river valley. 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 along the Tigris (L group) and Narmada (H group). The inhospitable Indus was avoided.

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 river gradually swelled into the Persian Gulf. All the people in the Tigris valley were pushed 700 miles inland to the present-day Iraq. They were called the Mesopotamia civilization. The people are now called the Sumerians. They were a part of the L group.

By 4,000 BCE, the fertile Rann of Kutch valley turned into a salt desert. They were the L group engaged in manufacturing. The natural drainage was blocked by the rising sea level. A part of the Rann of Kutch was below the new sea level and turned into salt-marshes.

By 3,000 BCE, some of the L in the Rann of Kutch moved to Mohenjodaro area, and the rest moved south along the coast to the South India. 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.

Mohenjodaro area was a marginal land. It was a capital intensive undertaking. Most likely, they were the rich merchants who needed commercial centers, at strategic locations, to collect raw materials. They were only a small group. They did not depend on the land for food supplies. They processed raw materials for export.

The excavations suggest that at each location, the high ground was commercial space and the low ground was residential. The high concentration of seals, used for identification of commercial property, lends support to the hypothesis. Mohenjodaro and surrounding excavation sites were commercial centers for goods in transit. They were not human settlements.

By 2,200 BCE, also known as the 4.2 Kiloyear event, there was a global drought that lasted for almost two hundred years. The Indus lost monsoon rains. It was a marginal land to start with. It became a waste land. It was abandoned. The few remaining people moved south to join the other L that vacated earlier.

The climate change left the commerce-based civilization in ruins. The Tigris people were pushed to Iraq. The Tigris became the Persian Gulf. The H were pushed to the Vindhya. The demand for raw materials of the Indus disappeared. The commercial centers (Mohenjodaro) were closed. The warehouses were abandoned. All the L moved to the South India. The Indus Fan was totally submerged.

A small party of the L, from Rann of Kutch, were in Mohenjodaro for a brief period, from 3,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE. They were a satellite station in the supply chain. They vacated in an orderly manner. They did not leave behind anything of value. The abandoned structures were occupied by the latter-day squatters.

The Andronovo culture evolved in the Russian Steppe. The Steppe was covered with glaciers during the ice age. It became habitable only recently after the glaciers melted. They evolved into the present-day European civilizations. Some of them migrated south to occupy the Indus Valley structures vacated by the L.

Interpretation of the excavated artifacts at Mohenjodaro should take into consideration the fact that the L vacated the area before 2,200 BCE in an orderly manner. Any object dated after 2,200 BCE belonged to the Andronovo (Steppe), not the Indus Fan.

The Indus Fan 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 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 concepts of King, War, Weapons, or God that are conspicuously missing at Mohenjodaro and Lothal. They were compassionate and cared for each other. They lived in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years.

Unfortunately, the ancient advanced logic-based peace-loving civilizations of the Indus Fan are now lost. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the recent primitive ignorance-based warmongering Europeans that entered India only recently. It was the primitive animal survival instinct of Europeans to destroy all other forms of civilization.

European civilizations (DNA R1) evolved only six thousand years ago in the Steppe, after the glacial melt. They destroyed the Sixty thousand years of history of human evolution.

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