

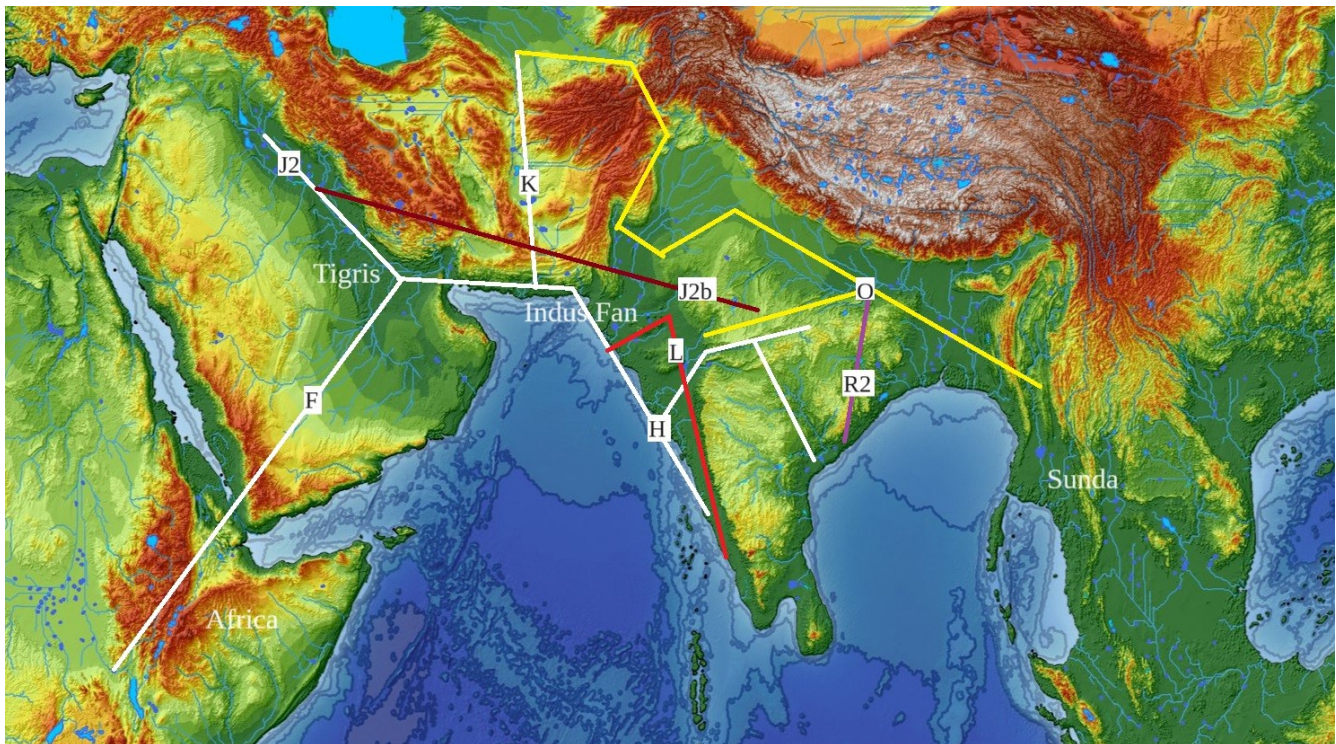
## The Indus Valley, an Archeological View

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 lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the West Coast of India extended another one hundred miles into the then Arabian sea called the Indus Fan, and the Thar desert and Rann of Kutch were fertile valleys.

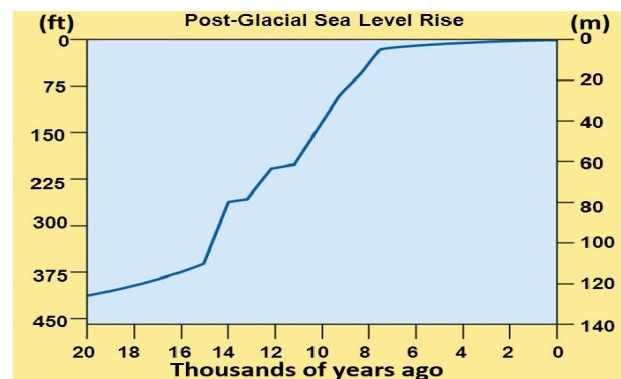
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who left Africa sixty thousand years ago were the F group. Forty thousand years ago, they were along the Tigris river and Indus Fan. At the Tigris they were split into four subgroups: J2, K, L, and H. The current Indian population consists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

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

The people who occupied Mohenjodaro were the L group. The African cultures lived only along perennial rainwater rivers. The Indus was not a rainwater river. They did not live along the Indus, except for a brief period in Mohenjodaro, by a small group.

By the time the glaciers started to melt, the H and L were in the Indus Fan for over twenty thousand years. They were siblings. They shared the same language and culture. They were an advanced logic-based civilization that invented boats, maritime trade, bricks, warehouses, roads, and irrigation systems.

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, 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 Vindhyas. At that time, the Trikuta

was surrounded by a catch basin with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. It was the headwaters to the rivers Yamuna, Narmada, Godavari, Mahanadi, Ken, and Sone.

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 and the Rann of Kutch was the L. The land of the Narmada delta was the H group. The Indus was a marginal land of snowmelt water, not a rainwater river. It was deliberately avoided. People lived only along the rainwater rivers.

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. 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 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.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost two hundred years. The Indus was a marginal land to start with. It became a waste land. It was abandoned. The few remaining people vacated in an orderly manner. They left nothing of value behind, except the baked bricks.

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 warehouses were abandoned. The commercial centers (Mohenjodaro) were ruins.

A small party of the L, from the Rann of Kutch, were in Mohenjodaro, from 3,000 BCE to 2,200 BCE. They were a satellite station in the supply chain to collect raw materials. They vacated in an orderly manner. They did not leave behind anything of value. The abandoned structures were occupied by the latter-day squatters who migrated south from Europe. The recent primitive European cultures did not have the advanced technology of the L that vacated Mohenjodaro.

The Andronovo subculture (DNA R1a1) 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 cultures only six thousand years ago. Some of them migrated south to occupy the Indus Valley structures vacated by the L. Archeologists who lacked scientific skills falsely assumed that the structures were built by the R1a1. The R1a1 lived in 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 (R1a1), not the Indus Fan (L).

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. They destroyed sixty thousand years of history of the African cultures.

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