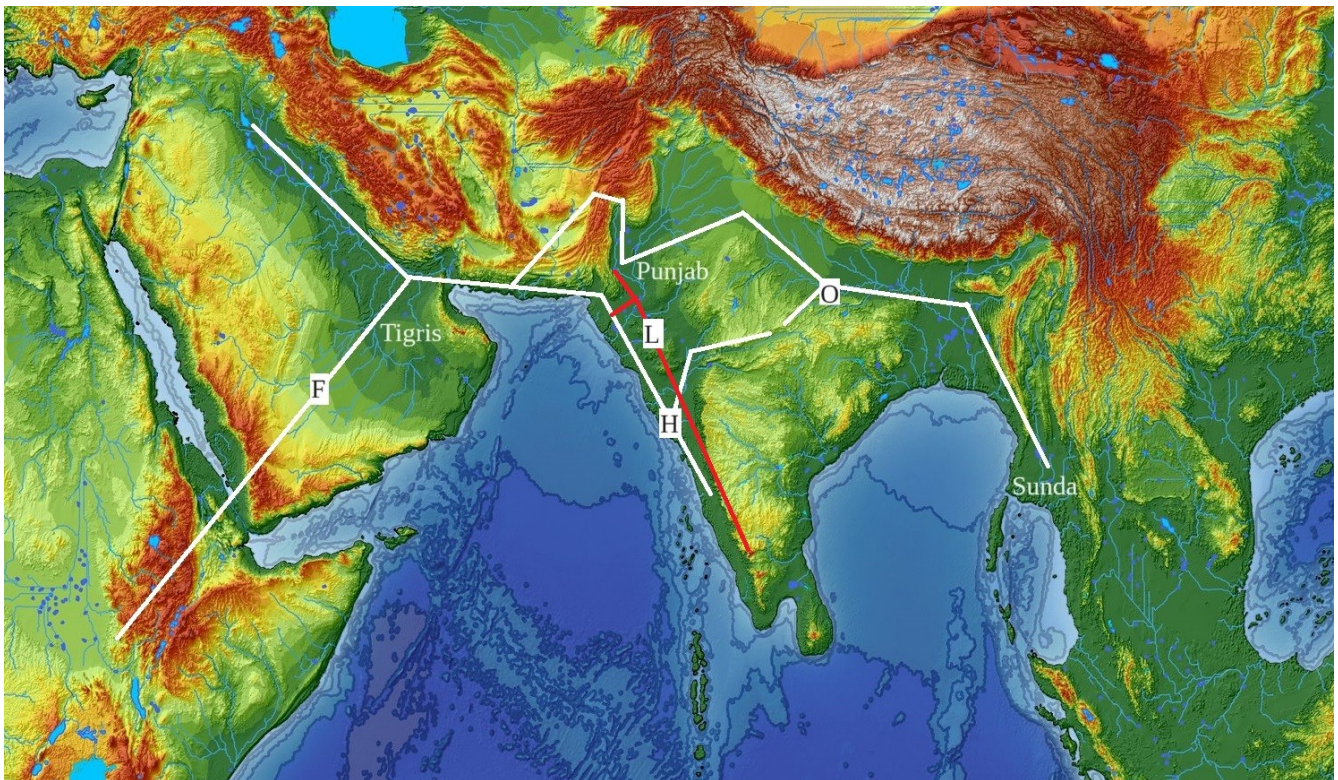


The Indus Valley, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

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 (DNA L). They were an advanced civilization. Around 3,000 BCE, a small group of the L 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 L were in Mohenjodaro for a brief period.

Humans originated 200 thousand years ago in Africa. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them (DNA F) voluntarily left Africa in pursuit of life sustaining perennial rainwater resources and made Tigris river, the current Persian Gulf, their home.



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

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.

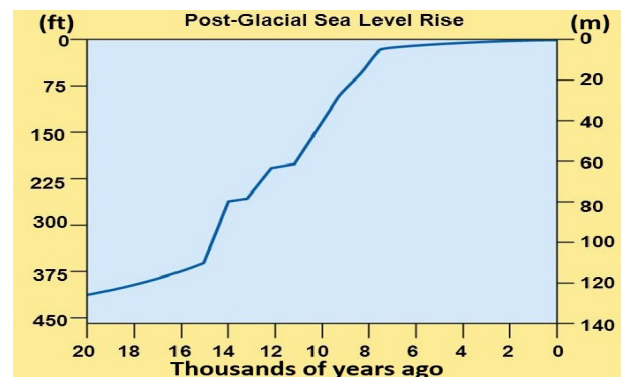
Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The Indus Fan and Tigris were submerged. The people were forced to relocate.

The people who occupied Mohenjodaro for a brief period were the L. The African cultures lived only along perennial rainwater rivers and lakes. The Indus was not a rainwater river. They did not live along the Indus. They avoided the Indus like the plague. They scoured the Indus for raw materials in the manufacturing process. They had satellite stations along the Indus to process raw materials for export. They imported food and equipment, and exported processed raw materials.

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 and culture. They were an advanced logic-based civilization that 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 the Rann of Kutch. At that time, the Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not the salt desert of today. The African cultures lived only along rainwater resources.

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. People on the east side moved to the Rann of Kutch. At that time, the Rann of Kutch was already populated with the L.

The H on the Narmada delta moved along the river to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. 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, the coast line, were separated into three groups: (1) the Tigris, (2) the 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 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.

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

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. 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 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. They were the L.

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 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 processed raw materials for export. It was a capital intensive undertaking. They were the rich merchants who needed commercial centers, at strategic locations, to collect and process raw materials. They were only a small group. They imported food supplies and exported processed raw materials.

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.

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.

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.

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 glacial melt. They evolved into the present-day European cultures only six thousand

years ago. Some of them migrated south, four thousand years ago, 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 R1a1, not the L.

The H and 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 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 cultures of the West Coast of India are now lost. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the recent primitive ignorance-based warmongering Europeans (R1) that entered India only recently.

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