

## The Indus Valley, an Archeological View

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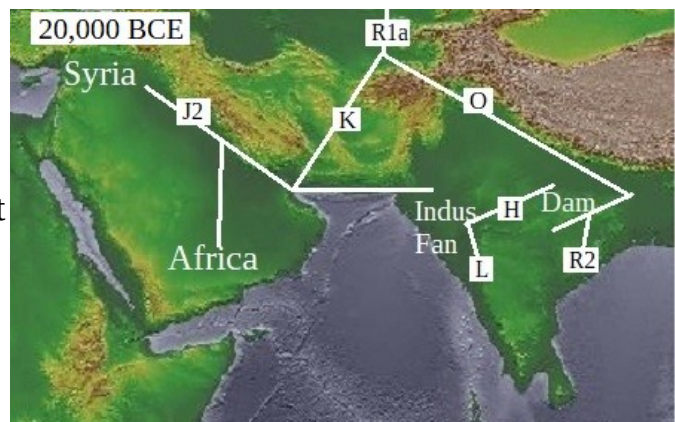
Everyone knows the Indus Valley Civilization as the first urban civilization on the subcontinent. Who were these people? Where did they come from? Why did they disappear? There are many theories. Here we look into an empirically verifiable hypothesis.

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. The group were in Mohenjodaro for a brief period. To the Hindu, it was a routine. They constantly relocated, to adjust to climate.

Twenty thousand years ago (20 KYA), the seawater was 400 feet below the current level. The Indus river flowed for another one hundred miles into the then Arabian sea. At that sea level, the silt from the river formed a fertile valley, called the Indus Fan. It was 400 miles long, 100 miles wide, and shaped like a folding fan. It connected Africa and India. The reliable water supply and abundant food attracted people from Africa. People lived in the Indus Fan for tens of thousands of years. They evolved into a mature civilization. As the glaciers started to melt, the sea levels rose. The people were gradually pushed up the Indus to accommodate the rising sea levels. They constantly relocated to higher ground. Mohenjodaro was the end of the line, along the Indus river.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. India consisted of many Haplogroups: H, L, O, and R2.

The people in Mohenjodaro (3,000 BCE) were the L group. Their migration and density maps are at the end of this paper. The migration from Africa started about 60 KYA, long before the ice age (20 KYA). At the time of the ice age, the seawater was 400 feet below the current level. Post-glacial sea level data is at the end of this paper. At that time, there was no Red Sea, Persian Gulf, or Gulf of Oman. The Indus river flowed another one hundred miles into the then Arabian Sea. It was the Indus Fan.



The H and L groups originated in Africa, 200 KYA. They were siblings, evolved from the same parent group. They left Africa 60 KYA. By the time of the ice age (20 KYA), they were in the Indus Fan. The L group were on the north side of the Indus Fan, and the H group were on the south side. They were the same people. They were engaged in commerce and trade. They were highly educated in their own way. They were an ancient highly advanced civilization that invented peaceful communal living. They lived in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years in the Indus Fan. They never had King, God, or War. They were compassionate and cared for each other. They were misinterpreted as the Indus Valley Civilization. They were the Indus Fan, not the Indus Valley. Unfortunately, they are now a lost civilization.

The glaciers started to melt. As the sea levels started to rise, the people were forced to move to higher ground. It was gradual. It happened over thousands of years. 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 group (north) was submerged, to become the Gulf of Oman. The Persian Gulf was all land. It was the Tigris river. It was a fertile river valley, not the present-day Gulf.

The L group, on the north side of the Indus Fan, were split into two. People on the west side moved along the Tigris (Sumeru) to the Persian Gulf valley. They were the Sumeru. People on the east side moved along the Indus (Hindu). They were the Hindu.

The H group were on the south side of the Fan. They moved along the Narmada river, to the present-day Rann of Kutch. At that time, the Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not like the desert of today.

The original population of the Indus Fan was split into three groups, depending on which river they followed. They were the same people and culture. By 10,000 BCE, they were at 200 feet below the current sea level. Their original habitat was submerged under 200 feet of water.

The Sumeru, Hindu, and H group were separated by the newly formed Gulf of Oman. The separation was gradual. They were aware of the rising sea level. The rising sea level did not stop them from trading. They took advantage of the lower cost of shipping by water. They were an advanced civilization. They rewarded innovation and creativity. They naturally evolved to be skilled technicians, planners, and engineers. They were highly educated. Their education was of a different kind. It was a skill-based oral tradition, that transferred technical know-how from one generation to the next. They invented peaceful communal living. They knew that only comparative advantage,

specialization, and trade produced wealth. They knew that peace and prosperity is achieved only by fair trade. They were a commerce-based civilization. Fair trade was their political philosophy. They invented boats. They built port cities all along the rim of the Gulf of Oman, to connect the Persian Gulf (Sumeru), Indus Delta (Hindu), and Rann of Kutch (H group). They used boats to cut the cost of transportation. They gained from the experience of constant relocation, trial and error. They invented boats, maritime trade, baked bricks, ports, warehouses, and urban planning. They had abundant food. They were not hunters and gatherers. They did not hunt animals with stone tools. They were engaged in manufacturing and trade. They were culturally very advanced. They evolved in an environment conducive to advanced civilization.

The Indus Fan civilization was born in the Indus Fan, 400 feet below the current sea level, 100 miles from the current shoreline, before the ice age (20 KYA). It was carried up the rivers over thousands of years. They lived in peace. Trade made them prosper. They were innovative and creative. They were a trade-based civilization.

The H and L were siblings. The land of the Persian Gulf and the Indus Delta was the L group. The land of the Rann of Kutch was the H group. They did not occupy the Indus Valley. They were in the Indus Fan, not Indus Valley. The Indus river was a marginal land, flood prone, not navigable, and constantly changed its course in an unpredictable manner. It was deliberately avoided. It was a vast wasteland. The current theories of Indus Valley Civilization were based on false assumptions.

By 8,000 BCE, the seawater was about 100 feet below the current level. The Gulf of Oman was submerged. The Persian Gulf was not formed. The Tigris river ran the entire length of 700 miles on a flat surface. It was effectively a lake, not a river. Unlike the Indus, the Tigris lake was flat, shallow, fertile, predictable, and navigable. It was prime property. The port cities were built, at water level, along the rim of the Gulf of Oman. The maritime trade extended from the Narmada river to the Persian Gulf (Tigris). People lived mostly along the Tigris (L group) and Narmada (H group). The Narmada river was dependable. The Indus river was avoided.

The port cities along the 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 engineers. The Hindu (L group), in the middle of the trade route, along the Gulf, were the rich merchants who controlled commerce. They invested heavily in the 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 Valley civilization. They never had King, God, or War. They lived in peace and prosperity. They believed in fair trade.

By 6,000 BCE, the seawater reached the present levels. The port cities gradually moved to high ground to accommodate the rising sea level. The Tigris lake (river) gradually swelled into the Persian Gulf. All the Sumeru people (L group), who lived in the Persian Gulf valley, were pushed 700 miles inland to the present-day Iraq. It happened over two thousand years. They evolved on their own to adjust to the new climate. They are now called the Mesopotamia civilization. The people are now called the Sumerian.

The bathymetry map of the Persian Gulf is at the end. It shows how the Persian Gulf was formed over time. The Sumeru people had no choice.

By 4,000 BCE, the fertile Rann of Kutch valley turned into a desert. The Hindu (L group) were on the north side and the H group were on the south side. 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. The people constantly relocated to accommodate the rising sea level. They were used to it. They plotted the next course of action. The Indus river was a dead-end. The H group migrated along the Narmada river to reach the East Coast.

By 3,000 BCE, some of the Hindu (L group) from the Rann of Kutch moved to the Indus Valley, and the rest retreated to the coast. The Indus was a marginal land. It was a capital intensive undertaking. Most likely, they were the rich merchants who needed commercial centers, at strategic locations, along supply chains, to collect raw materials. They were only a small group. They did not depend on the land for food supplies.

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 was a commercial center.

By 2,200 BCE, also known as the 4.2 Kiloyear event, there was a global drought, for an extended period. The Indus lost monsoon rains. It was a marginal land to start with. It became a waste land. It was abandoned.

The climate change left the commerce-based civilization in ruins. The Sumeru (L group) were pushed to Iraq, along the Tigris. The H group were pushed to the East

Coast, along the Narmada. The supply networks of the Indus Valley dried out. The manufacturing industry of the Hindu (L group) collapsed. The maritime trade disappeared. The warehouses were abandoned. It was a lost civilization. The Mohenjodaro people relocated to the present-day Maharashtra State (Bombay, Mumbai). They left behind only the seals and baked bricks.

A small party of the L group 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. They evolved to the present-day European civilization. Some of them migrated south to occupy the Indus Valley. Interpretation of the excavated artifacts at Mohenjodaro should take into consideration the fact that the L group vacated the area before 2,200 BCE. Any object dated after 2,200 BCE belonged to the Andronovo, not the Indus Fan.

The density maps for the H and L groups, before and after 2,200 BCE, are at the end of this paper. They show the dramatic shift in migration caused by the climate.

The excavations at Mohenjodaro (L group) and Lothal (H group) cover only a brief period of their history. The fertile valleys of the past where much of the history took place, were submerged under 400 feet of water. They are beyond the reach of conventional archeological research. We needed the help of Geology to understand the ancient advanced civilization of the Indus Fan. The climate change over thousands of years shaped the human evolution in the Indus Fan.

The H group, who reached the East Coast, along the Narmada river, eventually occupied all of South India. The L group, who vacated Mohenjodaro, relocated to the West Coast. The entire South India was the Indus Fan civilization, at a higher elevation.

The trade-based civilization of the H and L groups slowly spread to North India. It was the Hindu civilization. People grasped the advantage of peace and trade in creating wealth. It spread to all of India because of its intrinsic power to generate wealth in a peaceful climate. It was based on the proven political philosophy that peace and trade created wealth.

All of India was the Hindu civilization until Ashoka. After Ashoka, Greeks (200 CE) occupied India. They introduced the European civilization, to rob India. They deliberately destroyed the Hindu (Indus Fan) civilization.

Unlike the Hindu civilization, the European civilization was based on the political philosophy that robbery was human nature. They evolved in the Steppe to rob each other, like the animals they grew up with. They invented the concepts of King, God, and War to rob people.

What was the Hindu civilization that existed in India before the Greeks (200 CE)?

To answer the question, from archeological perspective, we have to go back in time to Dwaraka (Gujarat State) of 8,000 BCE.

Around 8,000 BCE, Dwaraka and Lothal (Gujarat State), were port cities along the rim of the Gulf of Oman (Indus Fan). There were many Dwarakas all along the rim of the Gulf of Oman, between the rivers Narmada and Tigris. Later, all Dwarakas were submerged. Fortunately, some of Lothal (Narmada) was above ground.

Dwaraka was an advanced civilization of highly educated people with a highly evolved social organization. They were a civilization that evolved around commerce and trade. Their social structure evolved over tens of thousands of years, in the Indus Fan.

Excavations at Lothal, and surrounding areas, supply all the proof we need of the sophisticated civilization. It was the same civilization that spread to all of India.

The Hindu civilization was based on compassion and respect for other peoples' rights and property. It was self-governed autonomous democratic republics. Social rules (customs and traditions) in a republic were set by its own people. They never had written rules. There was no need for any two republics to have the same rules. Peaceful communal living was the essence of the Hindu civilization.

The Hindu civilization had common trade rules accepted by all republics. They believed in peace and prosperity through fair trade. They were honor bound. There was no need for any written rules. As depicted on the seals, they used a script that used symbols and characters. They were highly educated people, in their own way.

The Hindu civilization developed sophisticated equipment to manufacture merchandise. Their measuring tools, found at Lothal, 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 King, God, or War. They cared for each other.

The Hindu civilization did not cheat, steal, or rob. To them, robbery was an alien concept. It did not exist in their vocabulary. They never developed the natural immunity to protect them from robbery.

The recent primitive European civilization was based on the political philosophy that robbery was human nature. Robbery was their animal survival instinct, embedded in their genetic code. They instinctively destroyed all the other forms of civilization.

The Greeks introduced the European civilization of King, God, and War to rob India. They invented the Kashmir Brahmin to promote the European civilization through Brahmin fiction. The Greeks paid the Kashmir Brahmin to vandalize the Indian sacred books, to include the concepts of King, God, and War, to destroy the Hindu civilization.

Before the Greeks, India was autonomous self-governed democratic republics. Each republic had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan was accountable to the people. People set the rules, not Rajan. The Rajan was the exact opposite of a King.

The Greeks introduced the concept of a Warlord (King) who ignored people and became a self-appointed dictator. The Rajan was replaced by a King. Warlords (Kings) imitated the Europeans and engaged in wars to rob each other. Some turned into traitors and collaborated with the colonialists and foreign invaders.

The original Hindu civilization was the culmination of tens of thousands of years of evolution. It originated in the Indus Fan. It was in South India for thousands of years, before it spread to North India. It was the political philosophy of peace and prosperity through fair trade. It was built on compassion and respect for other peoples' rights and property. It never robbed people. It never had King or God. It was autonomous self-governed democratic republics. It was peaceful communal living. It was deliberately destroyed by the recent primitive people of the Steppe.

The ancient advanced civilization of tens of thousands or years was wiped out in less than 300 years of Greek occupation. The native civilization had no natural immunity against the European plague.

The original Hindu civilization was an ancient advanced civilization that existed in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years. It originated in the Indus Fan, before the ice age. It was a trade-based civilization. It never had King or God. It invented boats, maritime trade, baked bricks, seals, and urban living. Unfortunately, it is now a lost civilization.

Geology, Geography, Archeology, and DNA Research provided us ample empirical evidence to reconstruct the history of human evolution in the Indus Fan.

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