

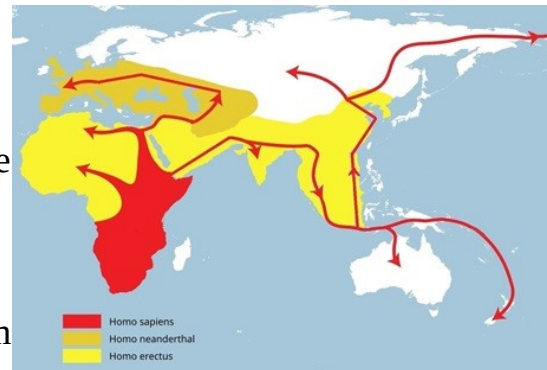
Indus Valley: An Archeological View

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

The story of the Indus Valley Civilization, as it is taught, is false. It was based on a set of false assumptions. It assumed that Hindus of India were European Homo Sapiens who migrated to India 4,000 years ago, via Iran, and lived along the Himalayas.

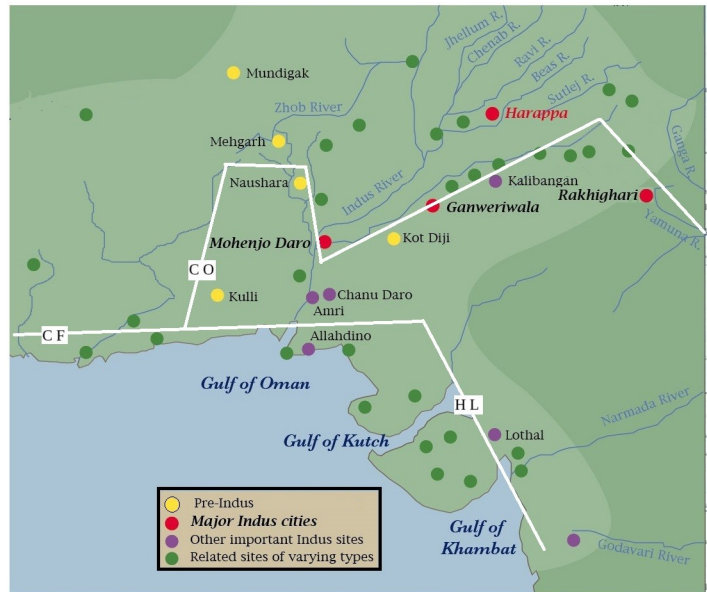
An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that Hindus were Asian Homo Sapiens, not European Homo Sapiens. Hindus moved out of Ethiopia 100,000 years ago and lived only in Peninsular India to the south of the Tropic of Cancer.

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 in Punjab attracted the Asia Clade (DNA C and 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 stretched from Bangladesh to Australia.



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

The DNA C and O, who lived in Punjab, moved to Sunda, along the Yamuna River. The H and L lived on the west coast that extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea.



The F was split into the H, L, and O.

By the time the glaciers started to melt, the H and L were 200 miles to the west of the current coastline. They avoided the Indus like the plague. They were rainwater people. They lived only along the Narmada River delta.

The H lived along the now submerged Narmada delta. The 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.

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 about 200 feet above the seawater then.

The L in the Gulf of Oman was split into two. People on the west side moved to the Persian Gulf.

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

The H and L, the siblings on the coastline, were separated into three groups: (1) Persian Gulf, (2) Rann of Kutch, and (3) Trikuta in the Vindhya. The separation was gradual, over thousands of years.

The H and L took advantage of the lower cost of shipping by water. They were advanced civilizations. They knew that peace and prosperity were 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 Persian Gulf and the Rann of Kutch were 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 a fertile land. The port cities were built, at water level, along the rim of the Gulf of Oman. The maritime trade extended from the Narmada to the Persian Gulf.

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

The L, in the middle of the trade route, along the rim, were the rich merchants. 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 highly educated. They invented tools of exceptional mathematical precision.

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

By 4,000 BCE, the fertile Rann of Kutch had turned into a salt desert. 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 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), 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 extensive maritime trade.

The excavation sites in the Thar Desert belong to the C, O, H, and L. They are found only along the now dried-out rainwater rivers.

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