

WE WERE IN INDIA BEFORE.....

It is interesting to note that the Geological and Archaeological Departments of Government of India and Pakistan says that Zoroastrians had lived in and near the Indus Valley as far back as two to three thousand years before Christ and they were highly civilised, knew townplanning, drainage of cities and constructed dams for irrigation. One peculiarity was marked about the people who inhabited Mohenjodaro that there were wells and bathrooms in most of the houses and they seemed to be very fond of bathing whereas neither the Brahuais nor the Dravidian, nor the Hindu nor the Budhist priests have been known to be fond of frequent bathing, whereas it is understood that the Zoroastrian priests of old used to take bath every time after going for a call of nature as a religious duty.

Other points one finds that (1) The area of seven rivers, Indus, Jhelum, Chinab, Ravi, Sutlej, Jamna, and Ganges named as Sapt-Sindhu or Haft Hindu was the area of the Indus Valley upto 3000 B.C. (2) Ganges Valley was not habitable — 3000 B.C. and people moved into Ganges Valley gradually. (3) Original name of Jamuna in Vedas is Saraswati and in Zend (Zoroastrian books) as Haraquti. (4) The Indus Valley and Baluchistan hilly area was occupied by Iranian Plateau Communities between 5000 & 3000 B.C. (5) The cities of Mohanjo Daro and Harappa flourished and had links with Eastern Iran (Bactria) and South West Iran (Susa). (6) No Temples nor idols have been found. Herodotus the earliest of Greek writers has said that Iranians did not erect temples but worshiped in the open on summits of mountains. (7) The figurines

found are toys and not idols of worship. (8) The burial system is of fractional burial i.e. flesh allowed to be consumed by birds and animals and the bones collected in a vassel and then buried resembling the system of disposal of the dead by Zoroastrians and mentioned in their religious book Vandidad Fargard VI-50. (9) The people revered a tree of life. (10) Replica of humen headed animal used as sentinals for guarding the enterance of palace of Darius at Parsepolis found at Mohenjo Daro. (11) The last vestige of sea which separated Indus Valley from Deccan Plateau of India disappeared after 7500 B.C. (12) The people were highly civilized before they Settled in the cities of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa. (13) The dams are considered of an older age than the town of Harappa. (14) They were building dams, canals, Karezes and people living in the area say that their have been built by Zoroastrian. (15) Fire Urn resembling the shape at present used by Zoroastrians in their homes had been found in Baluchistan. (16) The old theory of Indus Civilization being of Dravidian origin and that Dravidians were defeated and murdered by incoming Aryans is no more valid. (17) The provision of wells practically in every house inspite of the city being on the bank of river Indus supports the Zoroastrian practice of drawing their own water from the well for ablu-tion and other religious use. (18) The main drain of Mohenjo Daro leading water to the river resembles more or less to the main drain of Darius palace at Persepolis. (19) The robe shown on the bust of a man found at Mohenjo Daro show trefoil pattern perhaps implying the Zoroastrian triad of good thoughts, good words, and good deeds.

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