

Preface

Students of geology have long been reading graphic descriptions of the “lost” River Saraswatī in Edwin Pascoe’s *A Manual of Geology of India and Burma*, Volume One, published in 1950 by the Geological Survey of India. The article I wrote in the popular Indian magazine *Dharmayug* in 1968 on the robbing of the River Saraswatī water by the Gangā evoked widespread interest and curiosity. In 1979, 11 years later, in well-researched papers Bimal Ghose and associates at Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur followed by Yashpal et al. (1980) of Space Application Centre, Ahmadabad (Indian Space Research Organization) charting the course of the river on the basis of satellite imagery provided a strong scientific support to the postulation that once a great river flowed through the now Haryānā and the desolate and dreary land of the Thār Desert. My 1998 article in a science journal *Resonance* generated keen interest in the community of scientists. Among them was Prof. Roddam Narasimha, FRS, who invited me to give a talk at the National Institute of Advanced Studies to a large gathering of scholars and laymen and suggested that I write a book on the Saraswatī. In the audience was the late Prof. Satish Dhawan, former Chairman of Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and ex-Director of Indian Institute of Science. He persuasively urged me to write a booklet on the Saraswatī and made the ISRO to subsidize its publication in 2002.

The book was *not* a best seller, but within a few years not a single copy was left in the publisher’s stock. I continued to get requests to spare my own copies— even from those who wanted to make a film or a documentary on the river that nourished for over three thousand years the vibrant Harappan Civilization. I do not know what happened after I sent my little book to seven or eight film persons.

In recent years, one or the other of the quite many scientists has come out with the comprehensive studies on geomorphological, sedimentological, geochronological, hydrological and remote-sensing aspects of the Saraswatī River. A majority of earth scientists have come to the conclusion that it was a large river that had abundant discharge and brought voluminous quantity of sediments from the Himālayan province. And there are quite a few who deduced that the Saraswatī was a monsoonal rain-fed river originating in the Outer Siwālik and its foothills. Studying in great detail the pattern of human settlements of the Harappan

Civilization located on the banks of an extraordinarily wide, sand-filled nearly waterless water course known as Ghagghar in Haryānā, Hākrā in Cholistān and Nārā in Sindh, the archaeologists harboured no doubt on this water course being the legendary Saraswatī full of life and bounty.

I felt the urge to write again on the geological aspects of the river that was the lifeline of the people of the progressive and vibrant society that chose to cling to the bank of this river for thousands of years, and lived a buoyant life full of appreciation for arts, crafts, commerce, agriculture and nature. Enormous evidence that archaeologists have gathered points to the Harappan Civilization being nourished by the life-sustaining Saraswatī.

The invocation of rivers Gangā, Yamunā, Sindhu, Saraswatī, Godāvarī, Narmadā and Kāverī in all ceremonies of the people of the largest segment of the Indian society indicates the exalted position the rivers occupy in our scheme of things. The *Rigved* verse 1:3:12, extolling the Saraswatī as a purifier endowed with riches and treasures of intellect and enlightenment demonstrates how great the Saraswatī River was to the people in the Vedic times. The accounts given in the ancient Indian literature, such as *Rāmāyan*, *Purāns* and *Mahābhārat*, cannot be rubbished and ignored, for they do contain grains of truths, the kernels of revealing facts. Keeping in mind the perspective of the geology, evolutionary history of the Indian subcontinent and the geomorphological layout of NW India, if one reads the texts of the *Purāns* and the epics, it would be clear that the geographical descriptions of mountains, rivers and landforms in the works of noted ancient writers Vālmiki and Krishna Dwaipāyan ‘Vyās’ are quite accurate in descriptions. Undoubtedly, descriptions and narratives are heavily enmeshed in verbose language, are replete with metaphors, and are embellished with allegories. Shorn of these superfluities, the *shlokās* (verses) do provide material of historical value. One can find geological reality lying hidden in the narratives if the texts are read without metaphors and superfluous phrases. The reality that emerges from the narratives in the *Purāns* and the epic *Mahābhārat* is that there was a great river which started drying up during the *Purān* times and was practically waterless by the time the *Mahābhārat* was written by Krishna Dwaipāyan ‘Vyās’ sometime after 3500 years Before Present.

In writing on the legendary Saraswatī—it may be emphatically stated—I was not swayed by my Purānic sympathies. Rather, I viewed the scenario within the framework of geological parameters and rigorously evaluated all inferences and surmises on the anvil of the principles of geodynamics. Presented in this book is the geological history of river that is now represented by an extraordinarily wide and waterless channel snaking through the vast floodplain in northwestern Haryānā and adjoining Rājasthān, by the considerably thick and extensive riverine deposits containing material of Himālayan parentage, and testified by the thousands of years old freshwater lying concealed in underground reservoirs in the heart of sandy Thār Desert, by the dense clusters of ruins of human settlements on the banks of the dry water courses, and by the occurrence of an ancient seaport opposite the remnants of a delta in what is today a salt-encrusted marshy flat of the Rann of Kachchh, the seaport speaking eloquently of navigable river that discharged into the Arabian Sea.

It was the river that vanished as a consequence of tectonic upheaval in the foothills of the Himālaya.

I wish to emphasize that this is not a scholarly treatise, nor a comprehensive analysis. It is just a geologist's interpretation of the mass of facts of varied kind, presented with a modest objective of providing a few credible examples that testify to the existence of a Himālayan-born river that in the prehistoric time was the lifeline of the people who had settlements in the land between the well-watered floodplains of the Sindhu and the Gangā River systems.

Despite a section of historians dismissing it as a figment of the imagination, as a fantasy, I believe that the Saraswatī was not a fantasy. It was a reality. This modest work endeavours to portray that reality in the land with many layers of history.

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