

DNA Distribution in India

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

The current version of ancient Indian history was built on a set of false assumptions. There is ample new DNA research to reconstruct Indian history based on a solid foundation. The DNA evidence contradicts many existing theories.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to reconstruct the ancient Indian history based on DNA samples.

It was a false assumption that India was one people. It was the perception of the Greek colonialists that occupied India, after 200 BCE. The current Indian history was written by the Greeks, from their perspective. As revealed by the DNA samples, before the Greeks, several different highly advanced civilizations existed in India for tens of thousands of years. They lived in isolation, in different areas, with no interaction between them. They were mature civilizations before they migrated to India, in search of reliable water supply. The migrations were not random events.

The ancient civilizations of India originated in Africa. They were attracted to India by a natural Dam of perennial rain water that existed in the Vindhya. They migrated at different times, from different parts of the world, and followed different paths. They were mature civilizations before they entered India. They existed for thousands of years as separate people, in different locations around the Dam, with no interaction.

The Greeks were in India, to rob India. They treated all the civilizations as one people, for administrative convenience, to rob all of them with the same set of instruments. They invented the Kashmir Brahmin, fiction writers, to help them rob India. Brahmin were ignorant of India. They existed only in Kashmir. They never had intellect or logic. They were delusional fiction writers for hire on Greek payroll. The Greeks were in Kashmir before they entered India. Originally, they invented the Kashmir Brahmin to help them rob Kashmir. They used the same successful recipe to rob India. The Brahmin fiction created the myth of India of one primitive people who deserve to be robbed by the colonialists.

The current version of Indian history was the perception of the primitive people, the Greeks and Brahmin, interpreting the advanced civilizations that existed at the Dam for tens of thousands of years. The Greeks and Brahmin were the blind people who wrote stories about the people they could not see.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The Indian people consisted of the Haplogroups: (1) H of the Indus Fan civilization, (2) O of the Iran civilization, (3) J2 of the Syria civilization, and (4) R1a of the Eastern European civilization.

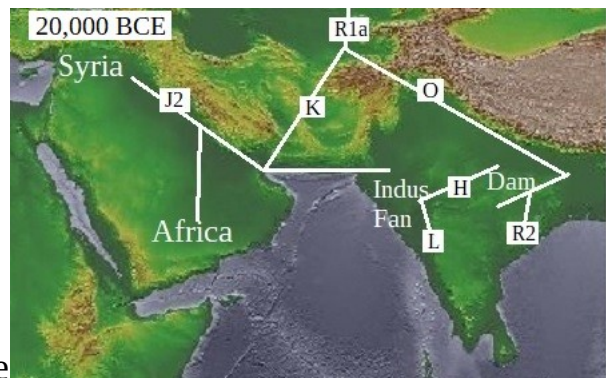
There are two subgroups that are also of interest to us. The L is a subgroup of the H. The R2 is a subgroup of the O. They were separated in India to live in different locations.

Humans evolved in Africa before 200,000 BCE. They started to migrate out of Africa around 60,000 BCE. The major civilizations left Africa by 40,000 BCE. By 20,000 BCE they evolved into their distinct forms. Only the European civilization is of recent origin. They evolved in the Russian Steppe. Around 20,000 BCE the Steppe was covered with glaciers. The Steppe was habitable only after the ice melted. The European civilization evolved only after 5,000 BCE.

By 20,000 BCE, the major civilizations were mature. Contrary to popular belief, humans did not evolve from stone age to iron age. It was a false assumption. Humans have neurons in their brain to store knowledge. The chemistry of neurons is such that they do not follow any linear path. Presented with the right environment they evolved into advanced civilizations without ever touching stone age tools.

The Greeks evolved in the Steppe in the wrong environment. They followed the grazing animals to the Steppe. They invented stone age tools to hunt the grazing animals. They evolved from stone age to iron age. They assumed that all human civilizations evolved just like them. It was another false assumption.

By 20,000 BCE, people left Africa and formed into advanced civilizations. At that time, the seawater was about 400 feet below the current level. There was no Red Sea, Persian Gulf, or Gulf of Oman. It was all land. The West Coast of India extended for another 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a fertile valley fed by the Indus and Narmada rivers. It was the Indus Fan, that looked like a folding fan. People walked over from Africa to the Indus fan.

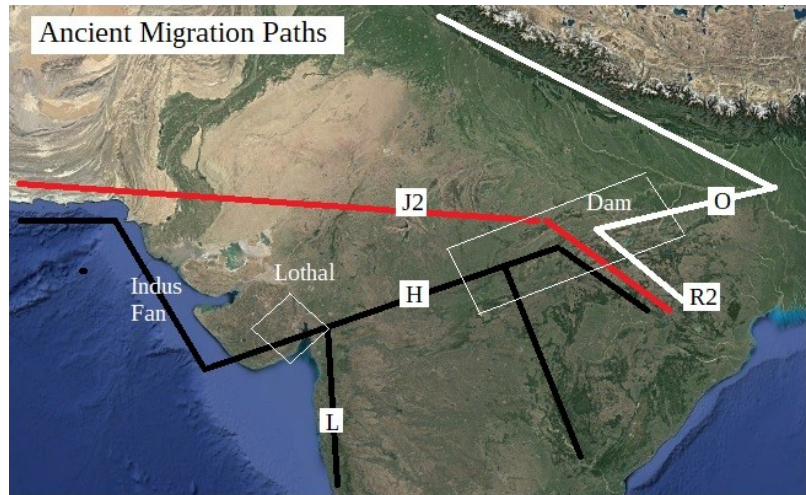


By 20,000 BCE there were three advanced civilizations: (1) J2 in Syria, (2) H in Indus Fan, and (3) K in Iran. The J2 invented logic. They developed Sun Logic to keep track of seasons. The H were a trade-based civilization that invented baked bricks, boats,

warehouses, and maritime trade. They built the port city Lothal (Gujarat State). The K were explorers.

Around 20,000 BCE, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels swallowed the Indus Fan. The H group in the Indus Fan were forced to vacate.

There was a huge natural Dam in the Vindhyas that trapped rain water and fed many rivers round the year. It was 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. It divided India into two parts with no migration between the two. It was the source (headwaters) of the Narmada river. When the Indus Fan was submerged, the H people abandoned Lothal and moved to the Dam. The L group were split from the H and stayed on the coast.



The O group was an offspring of the K group. They migrated east along the Himalayan ridge. When they reached the location where the Himalayas met the Vindhyas, they migrated south to the Dam. They were on the east side of the Dam.

A subgroup of the J2 in Syria were called the Agni. Around 5,000 BCE, they migrated east to reach the Dam. They were on the west side of the Dam.

The H group reached the Dam around 20,000 BCE. They lived on the south side, along the Narmada river. The O group reached the Dam around 10,000 BCE. They lived on the east side of the Dam in a plateau. The J2 (Agni) reached the Dam around 5,000 BCE. They were on the west bank of the Dam, the Chitrakuta hills. The mountain ridges that separated them were impassable.

The three groups, around the Dam, lived as separate people, with no interaction, for thousands of years. They were attracted to the Dam by the perennial water supply.

Around 2,200 BCE, also known as the 4.2 Kiloyear event, there was a global drought for an extended period. There was a shortage of rain. The Dam lost its capacity. The people were forced to vacate the Dam. The O group that came south from the Himalayas retreated to the Himalayas. The R2 subgroup decided to stay behind and

followed the H group to the East Coast. The J2 had real rough time. They had to cross mountain ridges to reach the H and R2.

The three groups (H, J2, R2) that lived as separate people for thousands of years were forced by nature to live as one people, in the same location, under harsh climatic conditions, for several decades. They were intermarried and evolved into a new hybrid civilization, the Hindu civilization.

The land to the north of the Caspian Sea was the Russian Steppe. Before 20,000 BCE, it was covered with glaciers. The glaciers started to melt only after 20,000 BCE. By around 10,000 BCE, the land was habitable with low level grass and grazing animals. By 5,000 BCE some humans followed the grazing animals to occupy the Steppe. They were the R1a group, an offspring of K group in Iran. They had nothing to do with the other offspring O that migrated to the Dam. The R1a were hunters and gatherers that lived off of the grazing animals. They invented the stone age tools to hunt animals. Eventually, they evolved from stone age to iron age.

By 5,000 BCE, the people in the Steppe (stone age people) evolved into three different groups: (1) R1a the Eastern Europeans, (2) R1b the Western Europeans, and (3) R1a1 the Kashmir Brahmin. The R1b (Greeks and British) and the R1a1 (Brahmin) were genetically and behaviorally the same people. The R1b migrated west to the Mediterranean and the R1a1 migrated south to Kashmir.



They Steppe people evolved amongst animals and acquired the animal survival instincts. They formed into rival packs, just like the animals. The rival packs robbed each other to compete for scarce food, just like the animals. They blindly followed the leader of a pack to wars with rival packs, just like the animals. They were a faith-based civilization. They never had any reason to develop logic. They evolved to rob each other. It was their political philosophy. They invented the concepts of King and War. They were the exact opposite of the civilizations at the Dam that were logic-based, compassionate, and peace-loving.

Around 4,000 BCE, some Eastern Europeans (R1a) migrated south. At that time, the Indus river was a vast wasteland. It did not support human habitation. It was unstable,

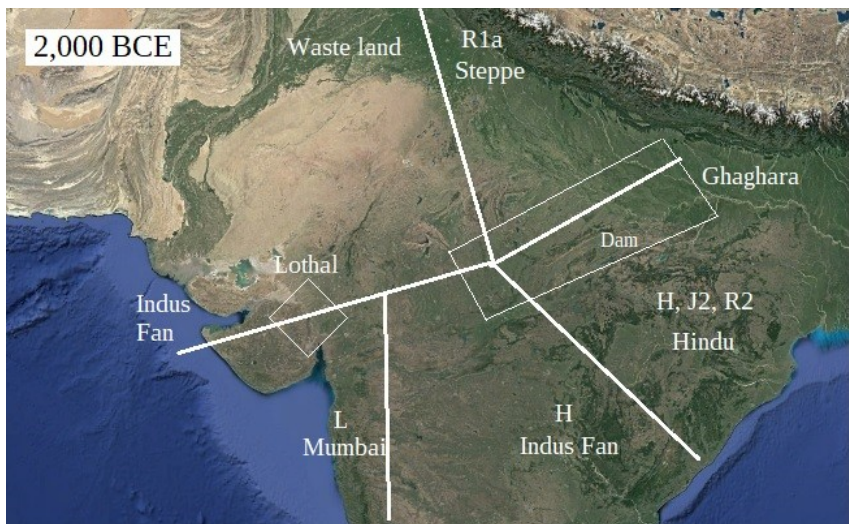
flood prone, and constantly changed course in an unpredictable manner. There was no human migration across or along the Indus. The Indus Valley Civilization was another false assumption. The people at Lothal, the H, were the Indus Fan, not Indus Valley. They vacated Lothal before the European civilization was born.

Unlike the Indus, the Ganges river was stable and permitted human habitation. The R1a migrated south only along the Ganges, not the Indus. The R1a lived only near the Himalayas. They never reached the Dam. They were unaware of the Dam and the people at the Dam. They lived in an area called the Gandhara, Kuru, and Panchala. They were the kingdoms of the epic Mahabharata. It covered an area of 200 miles long along the Ganges and 100 miles wide. They were short of the Dam by 200 miles. At that time, the rivers Yamuna and Ganges terminated at the Dam. A recent natural geological phenomenon made the Ganges and Yamuna tributaries of the Ghaghara river. The present-day continuous Ganges did not exist in those days. The Ghaghara river that originated at the Dam was renamed as Ganges, by the Greeks, to rob the people on the east side of the Dam.

The people in Gandhara were the Steppe civilization that formed into rivals packs to rob each other. They had King and War. The epic Mahabharata was the story of the Gandhara people who robbed each other. They were kings, constantly at war.

Around 2,000 BCE, after the people were forced to vacate the Dam, India consisted of four different countries with distinctly different civilizations with no interaction between them. They were physically isolated. The Dam did not permit any migration across.

Around 2,000 BCE, the Steppe people lived only in Gandhara, near the Himalayas, along the Ganges. The L group lived only on the West Coast, engaged in maritime trade. Some H group at the Dam migrated south along the Godavari river to reach the East Coast, long before the climatic change. They were the original Indus Fan civilization (Lothal). They



lived only along the East Coast, below the Godavari. The fourth country, above the Godavari were the hybrid of the H, J2, and R2 that were forced to live together after

they vacated the Dam. They were the Hindu civilization. The O people who lived on the east side of the Dam, in the plateau, for thousands of years, vacated the area and retreated to the Himalayas. They moved east along the Himalayas to populate South East Asia, Tibet, and China.

India existed as four isolated civilizations with no interaction between them until the Greeks. Around 200 BCE, Greeks occupied Persia and Kashmir. They moved to India only after 200 CE.

The Greeks (R1b) and Brahmin (R1a1) evolved in the Steppe from the parent R1a group. They were the Steppe culture. It was their nature, embedded in genetic code, to rob people. The R1b invented the concept of God, to rob people. The R1a people, in Gandhara, had only the concepts of King and War. They were ignorant of the God concept invented by the R1b. The R1a used King and War only to rob each other. The R1b used God, not War, to rob everyone. Unlike the R1a, the R1b robbed people without the need for expensive soldiers and weapons. They invented the concept of Temple (Church) as a tax collection office. People were attracted to temples to pay their tribute. It was a highly profitable business. By 350 BCE, the Greeks in the Nile perfected the recipe.

The Brahmin (R1a1) in Kashmir were fiction writers. They never had intellect or logic. They were delusional. They fantasized that they acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They evolved their own style to rob people with fictional stories. They used magic tricks to fool people into believing that they had supernatural powers. People realized that they were con-artists robbing people with magic tricks. They were avoided like the plague. They were social outcasts.

The Greeks in Kashmir changed the fortunes of the Brahmin outcasts. Before they met the Greeks, the Brahmin were ignorant of the God concept. The Greeks invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. They promoted local popular heroes to god status, to be housed in Temples as tax collectors. They invented a new social class, the Kashmir Brahmin, to invent fictional stories to attract locals to temples to be robbed. The Brahmin were no longer the outcasts. They were the fiction writers on Greek payroll, with high social status.

Initially, the Greeks employed the Kashmir Brahmin to invent fictional stories of Shiva and Vishnu, local popular heroes of Kashmir, called Agamas. Agamas were invented only after 200 BCE, financed by the Greeks. They were a commercial success. Shiva and Vishnu were popular heroes only in Kashmir, not in Gandhara. The Greeks did their market research and concluded that Rama and Krishna of Gandhara would make good

tax collectors. They employed the Brahmin (R1a1) to vandalize local legends to market the new gods they invented. The Kashmir Brahmin produced the epics and Puranas to market Rama and Krishna as the temple gods of Gandhara.

The Agamas (Shiva and Vishnu) were fictional stories to market the temple gods of Kashmir. The epics and Puranas (Rama and Krishna) were fictional stories to market the temple gods of Gandhara. All Brahmin fiction was financed by the Greeks, who invested in temples as a business. It was highly profitable.

The Kashmir and Indian temple gods existed only in Gandhara. At that time, Gandhara consisted of only the R1a, R1b, and R1a1. They were the Steppe civilization. They were ignorant of the Dam. The people at the Dam were ignorant of Gandhara, Greeks, Brahmin, temples, and gods. They never had the concepts of King, War, or God.

The Brahmin fiction, invented to rob Gandhara, was actively promoted as the Indian history. The British, Greeks, and Brahmin were genetically and behaviorally the Western Europeans (R1b). They were different from the Eastern Europeans of Gandhara (R1a). They portrayed the Gandhara people (R1a) as the primitive native Indians. They never knew about the people at the Dam. From their perspective, Gandhara was India. The British translated all the Brahmin fiction into English and toted it as the Indian history. It served their colonial interests.

By 500 CE, the highly profitable temple business attracted competition. It evolved into a competitive growth industry. The market forces undercut the Greeks. Greeks lost their monopoly and control of the business. It was the end of Greeks and Brahmin.

Driven by profit motive, the temple industry spread to the east side of the Dam. The temple gods and Brahmin fiction were introduced to the civilizations at the Dam. It was the plague that wiped out the native civilizations that existed at the Dam for thousands of years.

The recent advancements in the DNA research map the densities and timelines of the H, L, O, R2, J2, and R1a exactly as presented here. The research material is supplied in the link below.

[Reading material](#) [Home](#)