

The Indus river, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

DNA analysis of Indian populations revealed many logical inconsistencies in the current version of history of human migrations. The current version is the history of the Europe Clade (DNA R1), not that of the Asia Clade (DNA C and F).

The Europe Clade (R1) evolved only recently, after the glacial melt, ten thousand years ago, from the Stone Age cultures. They lived only to the north of the Caspian Sea. They moved south only after the global drought of 2,200 BCE. They lived along the Himalayan ridge and the Indus river. They entered India from Bactria.

The Asia Clade (C, F) voluntarily left Africa one hundred thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They were advanced logic based cultures. They discovered a continuous rainwater path from Africa to India to China. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas and the Indus of snowmelt water.

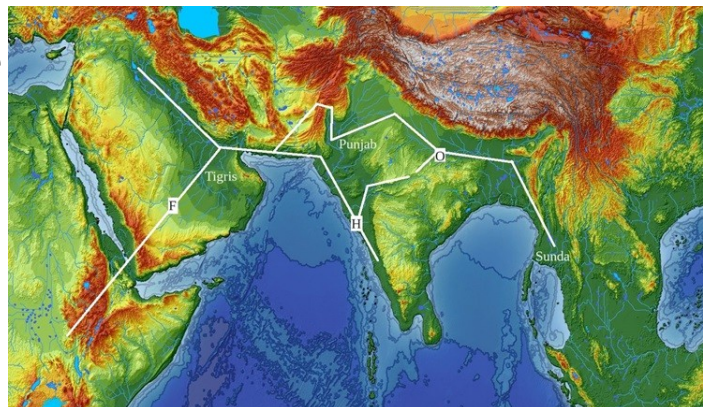
The Asia Clade (C, F) and Europe Clade (R1) lived in different worlds with nothing in common. They were unaware of each other until the Greek occupation.

The current political boundaries of India represent the Greek occupied land. The ancient India of the Asia Clade excluded all the land to the north of the Yamuna river.

The Indus was occupied by the Europe Clade (R1), not the Asia Clade (C, F).

The India Clade (Hindu, F) is a subgroup of the Asia Clade. The C moved on to China. Currently, the C in India are only traces found only along the path.

The map shows migration path of the India Clade (F) from Africa to India. The F left Africa 100 thousand years ago. They lived only along the path. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers of snowmelt water. They were along the Yamuna river sixty thousand years ago. They were along the West Coast of India forty thousand years ago. They moved inland only after the glacial melt, twenty thousand years ago. They lived only along rainwater rivers.



The question naturally arises: Why did the Asia Clade not occupy the Indus river? They lived there long enough to realize that the Indus was unstable and flood prone. They avoided it like the plague.

Although the 2010 floods in Pakistan were an unprecedented human tragedy, floods of similar extent have occurred in the past along the Indus.



This photograph shows sand deposited by previous monsoon floods near Thatta, in southern Pakistan. (Photograph ©2004 Peter Clift, University of Aberdeen.)



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