

## **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, by people who lacked scientific skills. They were speculations. There is ample DNA research to reconstruct the Indian history based on a scientific foundation.

Who are the people of India? Where did they come from, when, and why?

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

We now have solid verifiable empirical evidence to support a Hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z.

### **Hypothesis:**

**All the native Indians descended from the DNA F that left Africa sixty thousand years ago.**

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. It was an entirely different landscape and climate from what we have today.

There was a mountain ridge on the east side of the Nile river, all along the Nile, that separated Africa into East Africa and West Africa.

Humans originated in the Central Africa more than 200 thousand years ago.

The people in the Central Africa evolved into three distinct cultures. They moved to different regions. They evolved as three geographically separate human categories (clades) with no interaction. They were separated one hundred thousand years ago.

The DNA A and B lived only in Central Africa. The DNA E lived only in the West Africa (Nile, Egypt). The DNA C and F lived only in the East Africa.

The C and F were adventurous pioneers and entrepreneurs who were willing to take risk. They were logic-based. Their natural curiosity made them explorers and migrate to distant lands. They discovered a mountain pass and moved to the East Africa. They were the only people in the East Africa.

The C and F evolved into an advanced, educated, and cultured civilization before they entered East Africa. They had abundant food supply. They were not hunters and gatherers following animals for food. They were visionaries, entrepreneurs, technicians, engineers, and planners. They were the problem solving variety. They were compassionate and lived in peace and prosperity. They never had any need for god or war. They discovered that trade created wealth. Peace and prosperity with fair trade was their political philosophy.

The C and F had different lifestyles. The C were nomadic in nature with itchy feet to explore new lands. They lived off of what nature offered. The F were sedentary in nature who preferred to settle and enjoy a leisurely life. They domesticated crops and animals to suit their lifestyle. They invested in permanent settlements.

Dependable freshwater was the driving force. The explorers scouted for perennial freshwater sources. They established residences only along proven perennial freshwater sources. They discovered the Red Sea lake and the Tigris river.

The C discovered a series of perennial freshwater sources along a path from the Tigris to Iran to Bactria to Kashmir to Punjab to Bihar to Mizoram. They lived mostly along the path. At that time, Mizoram and Australia were connected by a fertile valley called Sunda that is now submerged under 500 feet of water.

A few people from Sunda land wandered to Australia. Australia was uninhabitable. The C that were lost in Australia are currently known as the Aborigine. They are a living proof that the C were in Mizoram (Sunda) sixty thousand years ago. They fix a date for the migration of C and F out of Africa to the Red Sea lake.

The land from the Red Sea lake to Sunda, the East Africa (Ancient India), belonged only to the C and F. They had the technical skills to cross mountain ridges. They lived only on the east and west sides of the Current India. It was a different climate and landscape.

The F followed the C only up to the present-day Persian Gulf, the Tigris river.

In the DNA samples of Indian populations, we observed that the native Indians belonged only to the F. The C, along the Himalayan ridge, are insignificant in number.

How did the F that vanished at the Persian Gulf resurface in the Current India?

There was a logical explanation. Sixty thousand years ago, there was no Persian Gulf. Much of the world was covered with glaciers. The seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river valley. The West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It is called the Indus Fan because on satellite images it looks like a folding fan. It is now submerged.

We used computer simulations to digitally lower the seawater levels by 500 feet. It revealed a fascinating story of how the F relocated from the Tigris valley (Persian Gulf) to the Mt. Trikuta in the Vindhya.

Sixty thousand years ago, the current Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake. The adventurous pioneers C and F discovered it. They took the risk of crossing the mountain ridge. They were an advanced logic-based culture with the technical skills to cross a mountain ridge. They lived at the Red Sea lake for thousands of years before their itchy feet took them to the Tigris river (Persian Gulf).

Sixty thousand years ago, the Tigris river (Persian Gulf) and Indus Fan were connected. It was a fertile valley with perennial freshwater rivers and lakes, 2,000 miles long and 100 miles wide. It was the now submerged west side of India.

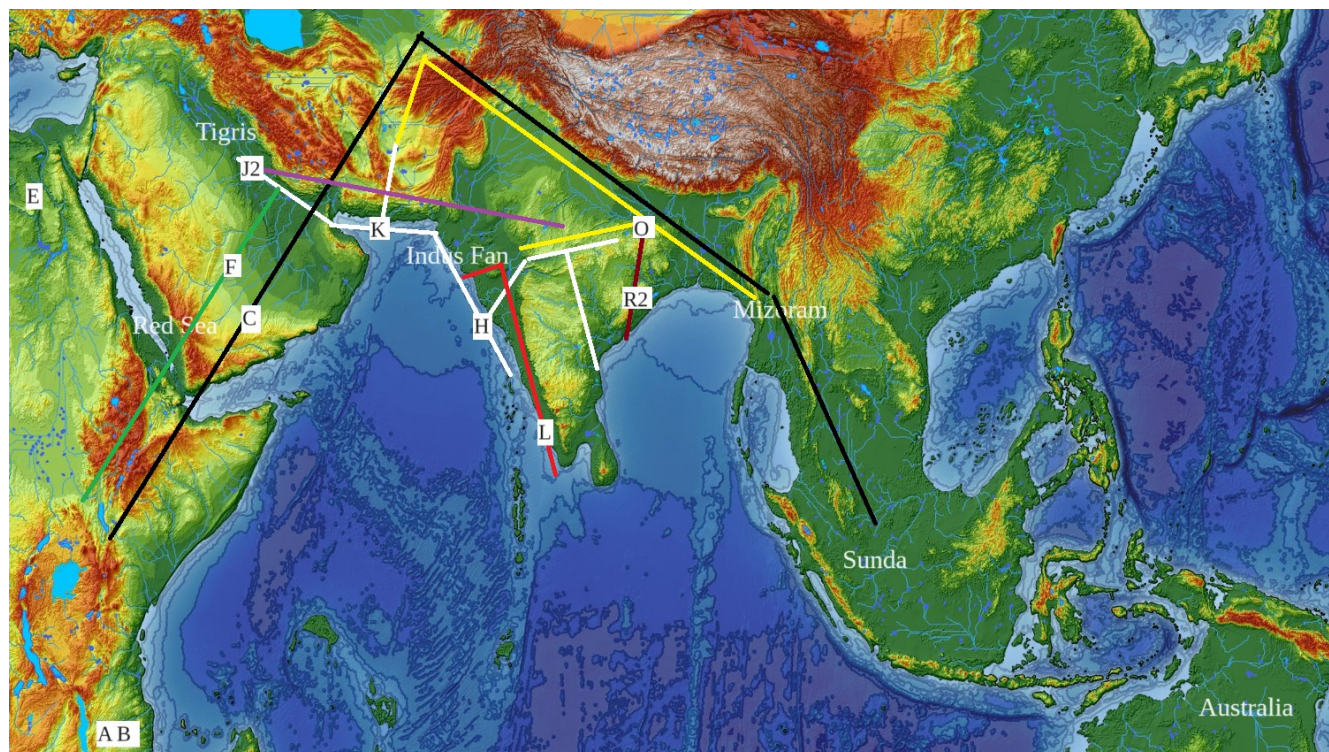
Sixty thousand year ago, there was another giant freshwater lake in the Vindhya, comparable in capacity to the Red Sea lake. The Mt. Trikuta was surrounded by a catch basin that collected rainwater tapped by the Satpura range that extended from the Arabian Sea to the Himalayas. The core part of the basin with inexhaustible supply of rainwater was 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. The rainwater was released to the rivers through narrow gorges that controlled the outflow. It had enough capacity to supply perennial rainwater to the rivers even during the frequent droughts.

The Narmada river originated at the Trikuta basin and emptied into the then Arabian Sea that was 250 miles to the west of the current shoreline.

The Narmada was a perennial rainwater river. The scouts of the F who were constantly scouring for perennial freshwater sources discovered the Narmada delta in the Indus Fan. Instinctively, they made a beeline to the Narmada delta.

Forty thousand years ago, the F were all along the now submerged west side of India. They did not follow the C, along the Himalayan ridge, to the east side of India. The C and F parted ways at the Tigris.

On the west side, the F was split into the subgroups: J2, K, L, and H. The people who lived on the north end were the J2. The people who lived on the south end were the H. The people in the middle were the K. The H and L were siblings; they had the same language (Kui) and culture.



The above map is a computer generated reconstruction of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. It does not look like the current landscape. It has no Red Sea, no Persian Gulf, no Gulf of Oman, and the Narmada river extended 250 miles from the current shoreline.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels swallowed the entire west side of India of two thousand miles. Sunda land, to the south of Mizoram, was also submerged. Mizoram and Australia were separated. A few C that wandered to Australia were lost. They are now known as the Aborigine.



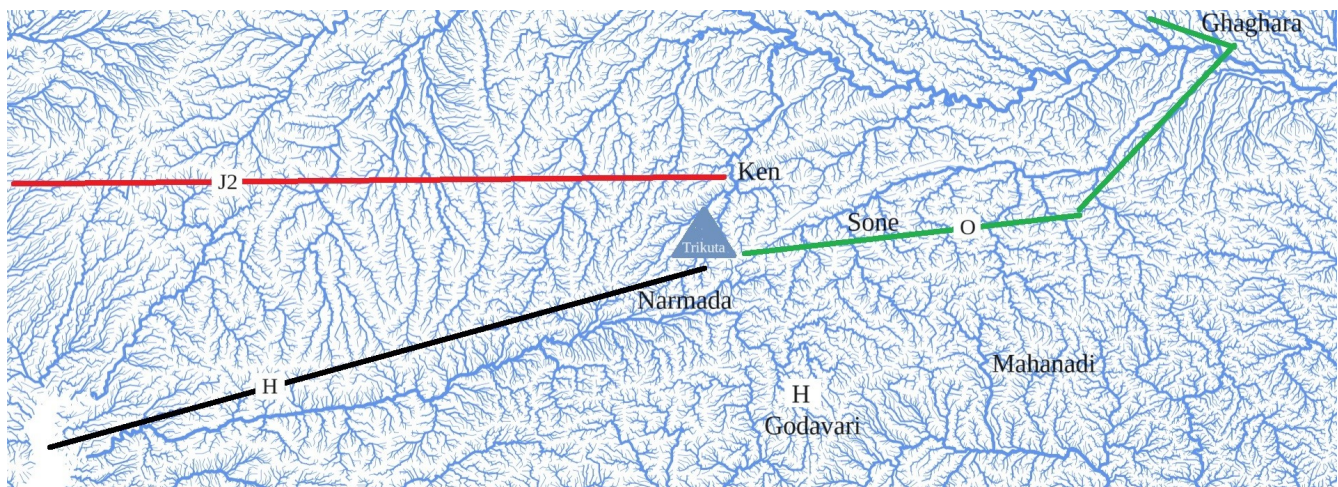
The J2 moved to Syria and the Mediterranean Sea. The J2b, a subgroup of the J2, moved east and discovered the Ken river with perennial rainwater. They followed the Ken to its headwaters, the Trikuta basin.

The O, a subgroup of the K, followed the C along the Himalayan ridge. Near the Patna city (Bihar State), they discovered the perennial rainwater Sone river. They followed the Sone to its headwaters, the Trikuta basin.

The R2 were a subgroup of the O. At the Trikuta, they followed the Mahanadi river to reach the East Coast of India. They lived along the coast between the rivers Mahanadi and Godavari. The DNA samples of R2 are found only along a straight line connecting the cities Patna and Visakhapatnam.

The H who were on the Narmada delta, naturally followed the Narmada to reach its headwaters, the Trikuta basin. Some H followed the Godavari river to reach the East Coast of India. They are the Tamil and Telugu speaking people on the coast.

The L who were near the Indus river, in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat State), did not follow the river. The Indus was not a perennial rainwater river. It carried silt, unstable, and flood prone. It was not suitable for human habitation. The L moved south along the coast to reach the South India. They spoke the Kui language, the same as the H at the Trikuta. They could not follow the H to the Trikuta, because by the time they reached Mumbai the area was submerged.



The above map is a computer generated landscape of the Trikuta basin. It is not a satellite image. It is designed to show the gravitational flow of rainwater. It shows how the rainwater tapped by the Satpura range is collected and distributed.

The core part of the Trikuta basin is 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. Narrow gorges controlled outflow to the rivers. The rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada were perennial. The basin had inexhaustible supply of rainwater. People lived at the Trikuta for thousands of years. They were forced to relocate from the now submerged west side of India.

All the native Indians, the Hindus, were subgroups of the F. The J2, O, and H lived at the Trikuta. The L lived only on the West Coast. The R2 lived only on the East Coast. The H lived at the Trikuta and the East Coast. The C lived only along the Himalayan ridge. They were insignificant in number.

The DNA groups (H, L), (O, R2), and J2 of the F family were the original Hindus. They lived only to the south of Delhi.

The people who lived to the north of Delhi were the Europeans who migrated south four thousand years ago. They were the DNA R1 (R1a, R1a1, R1b).

European cultures evolved only recently, in the Russian Steppe, after the glacial melt, six thousand years ago.

The DNA R1 that lived only to the north of Delhi and the DNA F that lived only to the south of Delhi were unaware of each other, until the Greeks occupied both sides of Delhi after 200 CE. To the south of Delhi, the DNA samples of R1 are found only along the path of the Greek occupation. The R1 followed the Greeks only after 200 CE.

The native Indians (F), the Hindus, lived only to the south of Delhi. They were the only people until the Europeans (R1) followed the Greeks to the south of Delhi after 200 CE. The current political boundaries of India were drawn by the Greeks.

The current Indian population consists of only the native Indians (Hindu, F) of the African origin who lived in India for more than forty thousand years, and the recent European immigrants (R1) who lived mostly to the north of Delhi for less than four thousand years.

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