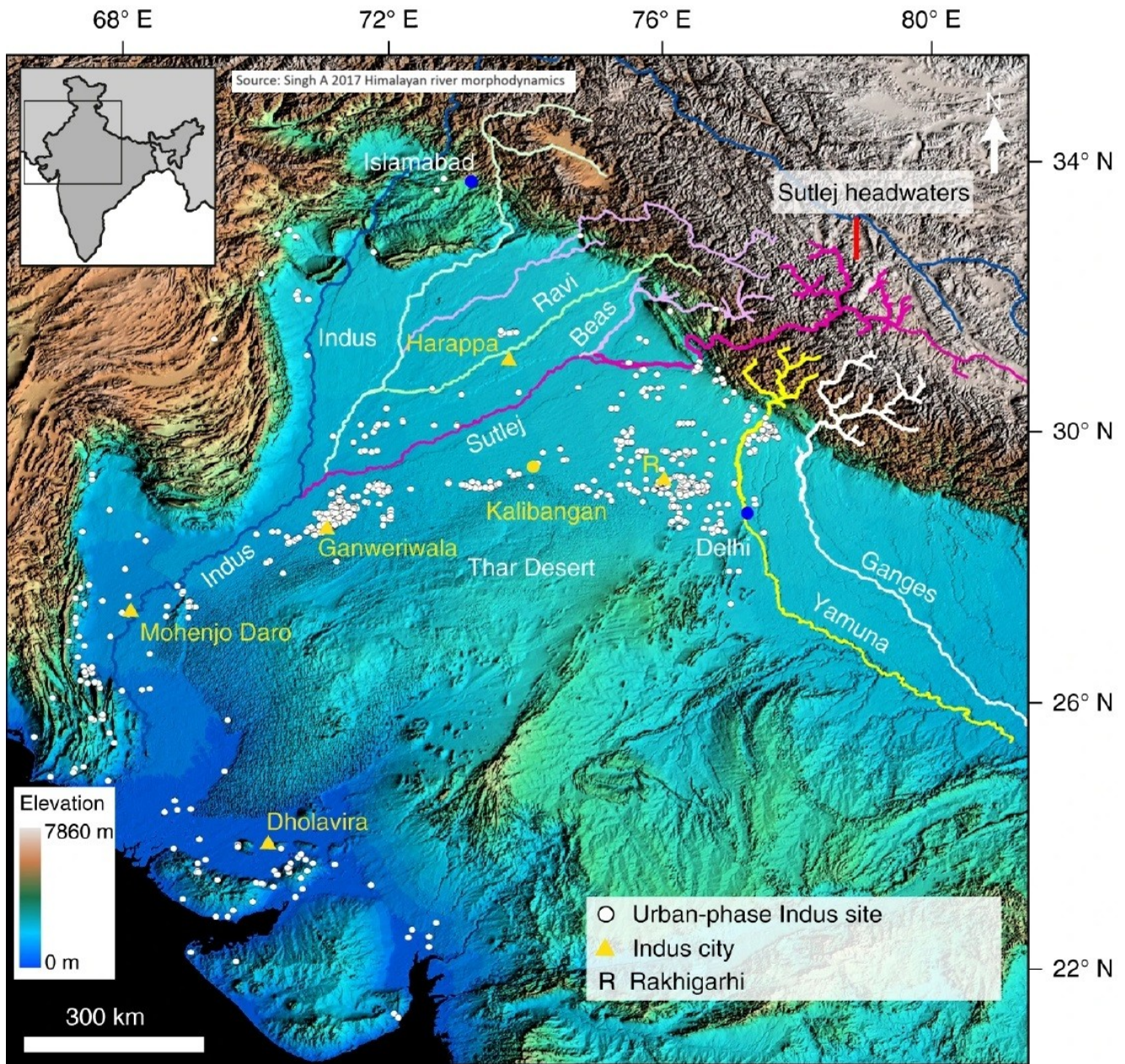


**The DNA C in Punjab, an Archeological View**  
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)



The above map is reproduced from a recent study of core samples of the Indus river conducted by a team of researchers (Singh A 2017, Himalayan River Morphodynamics).

The white dots in the above map were locations of the excavated human settlements of the past.

There are many theories of how India was populated. The Indus Valley Hypothesis starts with the assumption that all civilizations evolved only in the Russian Steppe, only six thousand years ago, and the Andronovo subculture moved south from Europe to the Indus river and on to the rest of India. The excavation sites in the Indus Valley are produced as evidence.

There is a serious flaw in the argument. The flaw is conveniently ignored. Notice that the white dots in the above map are not along the Indus river. If the Indus Valley Hypothesis were true, then we expect all the white dots only around the Indus. The what is expected and Not-Found evidence contradicts the hypothesis. It is called the Sufficient Requirement. The hypothesis is Necessary, but not Sufficient. It is obvious that whoever lived in the Indus Valley had nothing to do with the Indus. It is more like they avoided the Indus. The Indus was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course in an unpredictable manner. It is that way even today.

The core samples drilled by the researchers, around the excavation sites, revealed that all of them were settlements around now dried out freshwater lakes and rivers. The sediment layers belonged to rainwater, not to the Himalayan silt of snowmelt water.

The core samples prove that the settlements in the Indus Valley belonged to people who lived around perennial rainwater resources. They vacated when the rainwater dried out due to climatic changes. Their occupation and vacation of the Valley had nothing to do with the Indus. The Indus Valley Hypothesis is rejected by the observed empirical evidence of sediment layers.

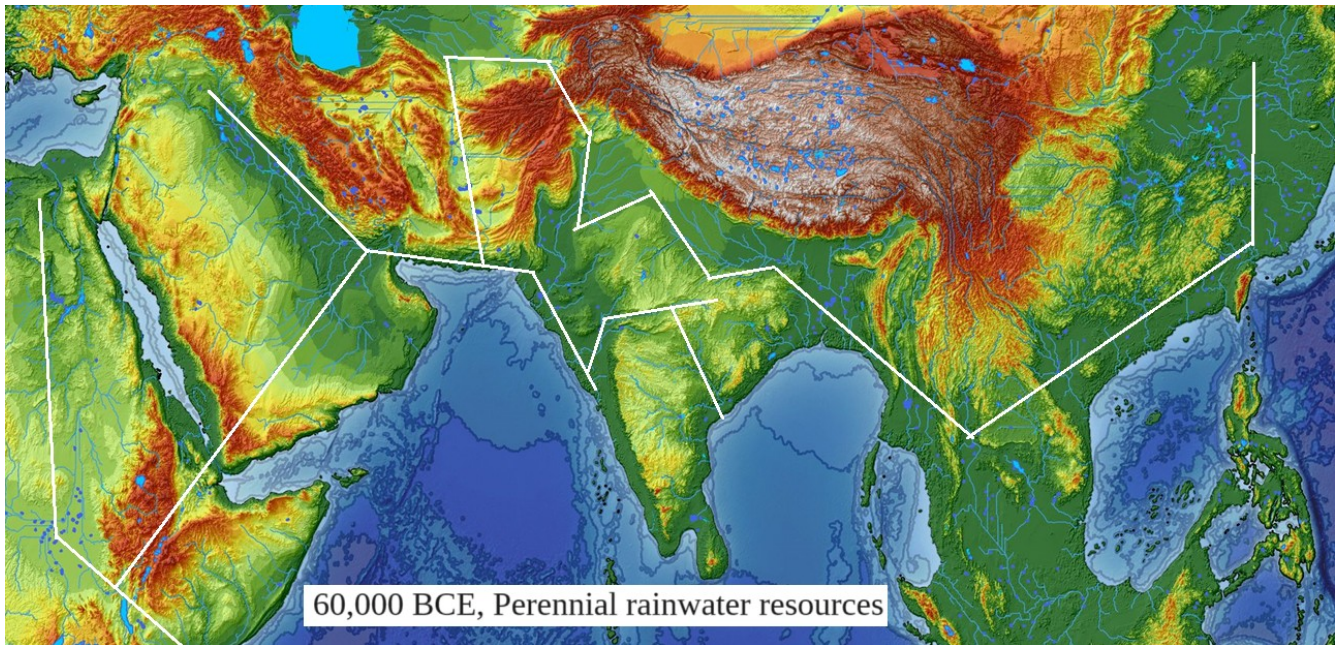
Who were the people in the Valley?

There is another hypothesis that is in agreement with the observed facts.

Human cultures evolved in Africa one hundred thousand years ago. Some of them were highly advanced and logic-based. One such group moved to Asia, and evolved as a distinct branch of humans. They had nothing to do with Africa. They moved along the path: Africa to Iran to Bactria to Punjab to Bihar to Australia. They voluntarily moved out of Africa to follow dependable perennial rainwater resources. The Aborigine of Australia (DNA C) were the original people along the trail. They testify to the fact that they were in Punjab (Indus Valley) sixty thousand years ago.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. Some of the rainwater resources of that time period dried out. The excavation sites found in the Indus Valley belonged to the DNA C people.

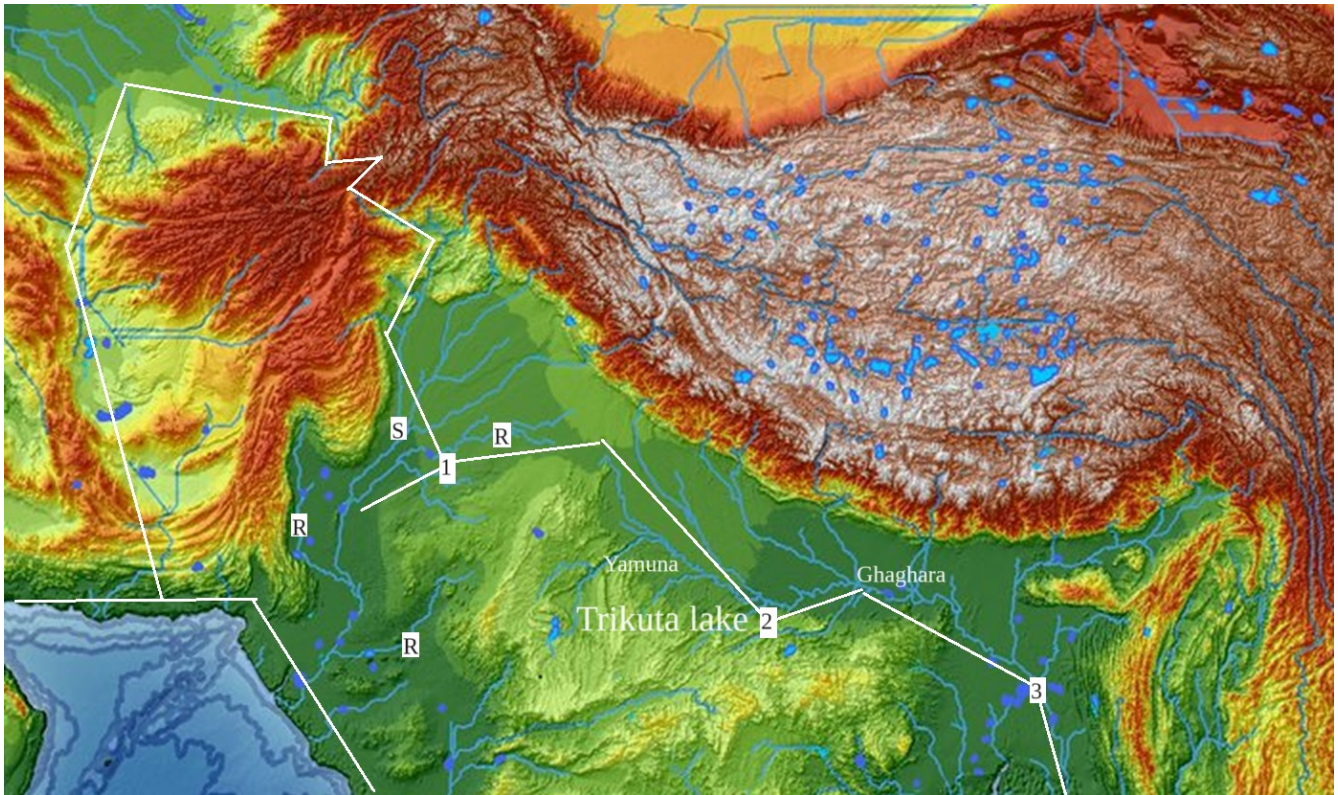
To verify the hypothesis, we used computer simulations to reconstruct the landscape of sixty thousand years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels.



The white line shows the path of perennial rainwater resources. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant lake, and the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The Indus river was snowmelt water, not rainwater. The Indus Valley (Punjab), the current Thar desert, was covered with perennial rainwater lakes and rivers. There was a giant rainwater lake, around the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas, that supplied perennial rainwater to many rivers from Punjab to Australia. It was the combined area of the present-day Damoh, Jabalpur, and Katni districts of the Madhya Pradesh State. Imagine the entire land submerged under 100 feet of rainwater. The rivers Yamuna, Ken, and Sone were perennial rainwater rivers that originated at the Trikuta, and flowed east to Australia. The entire land, from Punjab to Australia, was fed by the Trikuta lake. People walked from the Tigris to Punjab to Australia, along perennial rainwater resources..

The rainwater lakes and rivers of Punjab dried out, to form the Thar desert. The people moved out of Punjab, and occupied the land to the east of Punjab, up to Australia.

There was a paved path from the Red Sea lake to Punjab (Thar desert), with settlements all along the path, the white line. They were advanced logic-based cultures. They were at the Red Sea lake sixty thousand years ago. Australia had no rainwater resources. People lived to the south of the Mizoram State, called Sunda, not Australia.



The above map is a detailed view of Punjab (Thar desert) and the Trikuta lake of sixty thousand years ago. The white line shows the migration path along rainwater resources.

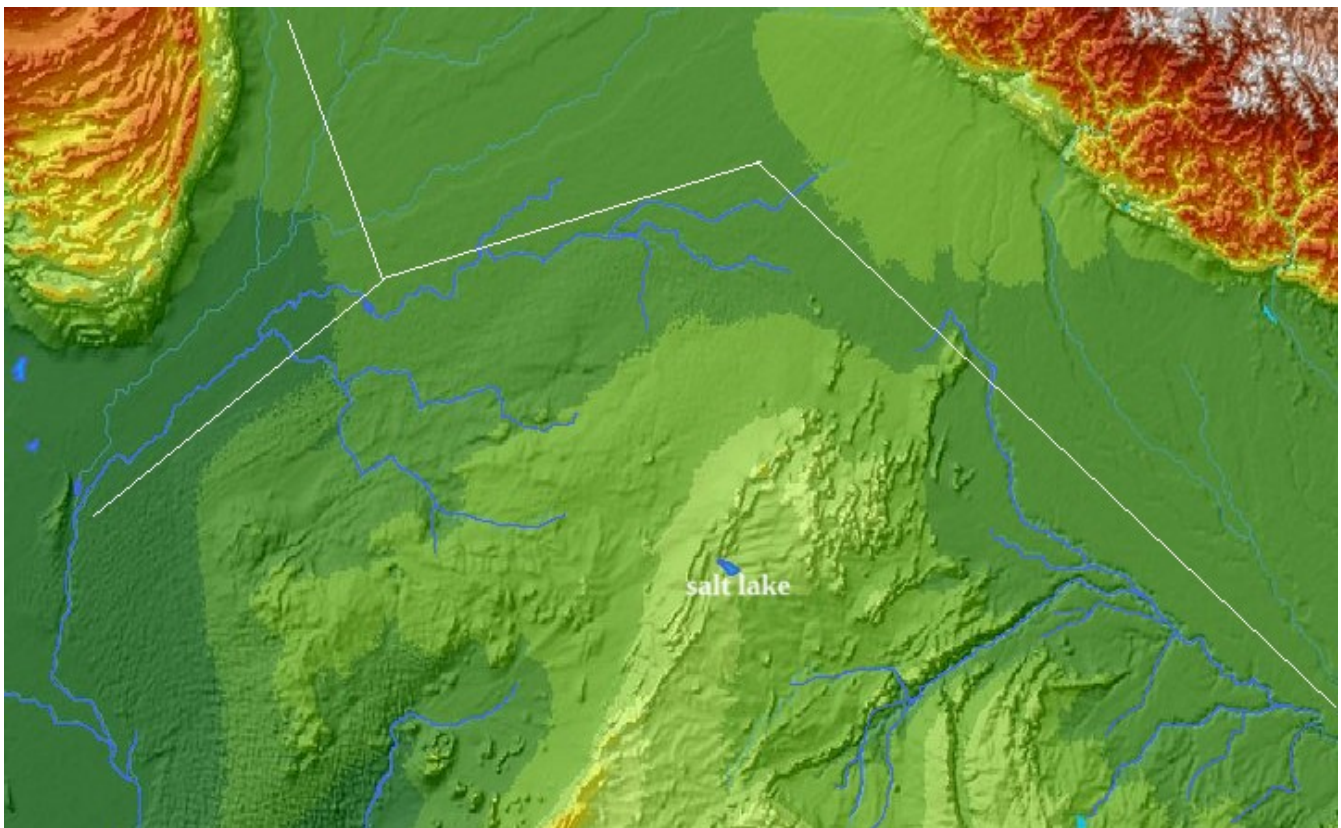
The section 1 in the Valley was along a now dried out rainwater river. At that time, the Indus consisted of four different tributaries, the three tagged with the letter *R*, and the one with the letter *S*. The *R* streams were rainwater, and the *S* stream was snowmelt water of the Himalayas. People settled only along the *R* streams of rainwater. Notice that the white dots in the map above were distributed only along the *R* streams. All the *R* streams dried out to form the current Thar desert.

The section 2 was the giant Trikuta lake with inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

The section 3 is a continuation of the Yamuna river to the Mizoram State.

The DNA C lived only along the white line with perennial rainwater resources.

The O group, a subgroup of the F, followed the C along the trail to Mizoram at a later date. The F lived mostly on the west side of India, along the Tigris river (Persian Gulf). The C and F were the Asia culture (Clade, Branch). They voluntarily left Africa, and lived at the Red Sea before they moved to the Tigris.

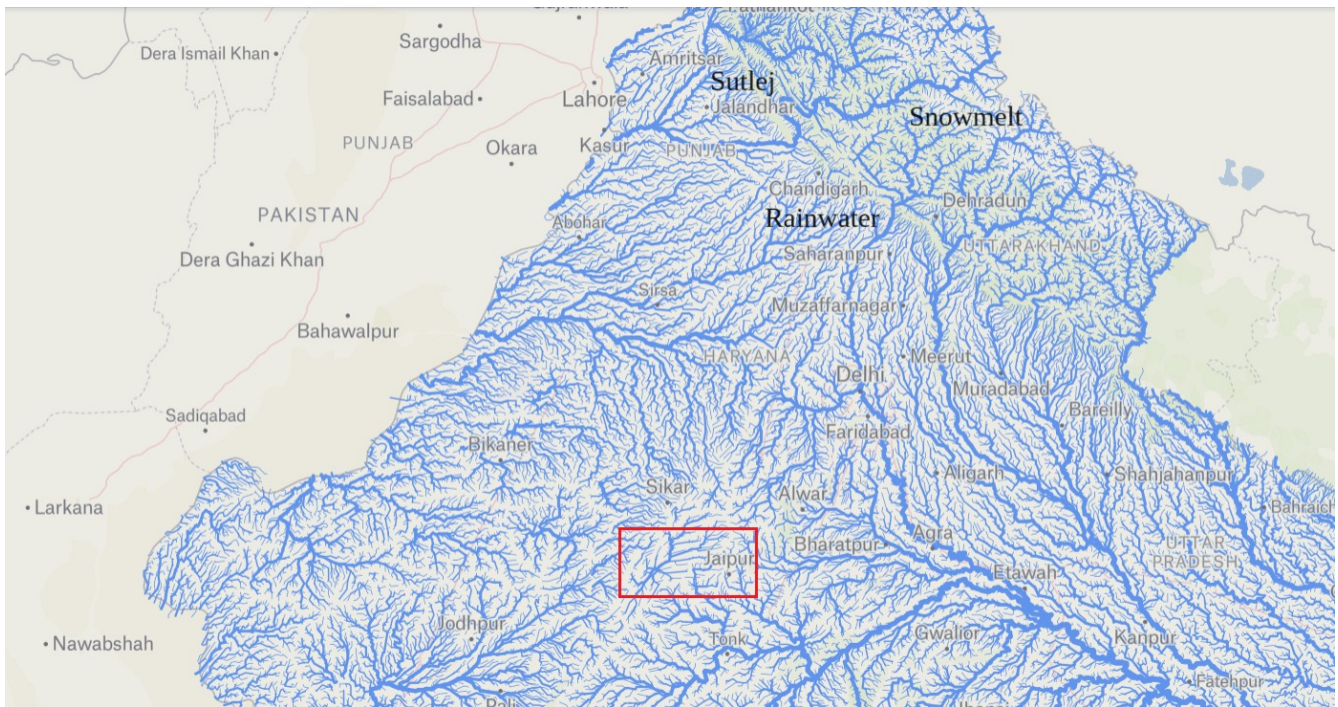


The above map is a closeup of the now dried out lakes and rivers to the east of the Sutlej river. All the Indus Valley excavations are found in this area. Notice that at the top of the ridge is a salt lake. It is near the Jaipur city (Rajasthan). It is an active commercial salt mine and a tourist attraction. The area to the west of the ridge is now the Thar desert. Sixty thousand years ago, it was a fertile valley, the home of the DNA C. As the rainfall diminished, the people moved east along the white line.

The Asia culture (C, F) Hypothesis is in agreement with the now lost settlements in the Thar desert (Punjab). The original people in Punjab (Indus Valley) were the DNA C and O, not the recent Europeans (DNA R1).

Europe was buried under ice until recently. The Andronovo subculture (DNA R1a1) of Europe evolved only six thousand years ago. They moved south in search of water, along the Indus, and found the ancient abandoned structures. They were squatters.

The giant Trikuta lake was the home to the Asia culture (clade, branch) for over sixty thousand years. They lived only to the south of Delhi. They voluntarily left Africa. They were highly advanced logic-based civilizations. They were the exact opposite of the recent European cultures that are constantly at war to rob each other.



Rainwater always follows altitude. The above map is computer generated to reflect differences in altitude, to generate a 3-D illusion of altitude of the landscape. Altitude increases as we move up a stream. The white gaps are mountain ridges.

The red box around Jaipur is the salt lake, on the top of a ridge. The ridge separates India into east-flowing and west-flowing rivers. The west-flowing rivers are now dried out. They are visible only in the computer generated image. In the Thar desert, if rain ever starts falling again, the rainwater would follow the altitude differential lines to reach the Arabian Sea.

Sixty thousand years ago, the ridge tapped rainwater on the west side and sent it along the altitude lines to reach the Arabian Sea. It was a fertile valley that attracted the C. The same ridge, now taps rainwater on the east side and sends it to the Trikuta lake.

When the monsoon winds changed their direction, people on the west side of the ridge moved to the east side. They instinctively followed the perennial rainwater of the Yamuna river. They reached Sunda land, a giant fertile valley, connected to Australia.

Twenty thousand years ago, when the glaciers started to melt and Sunda land was submerged, the C moved east to China, Japan, and Mongolia. The F moved to the Trikuta from the Tigris. The Asia clade of the Red Sea was split into the clades: (1) India (F), (2) South East Asia (O), and (3) China (C). They had nothing to do with Africa. They evolved as independent categories of humans.



The European people (R1) evolved in the Russian Steppe only six thousand years ago. The African people (A, B, E) never left Africa.

The Asia people (C, F) had nothing to do with the Africans (A, B, E) or the Europeans (R1). They voluntarily left Africa one hundred thousand years ago. They never visited Africa. They evolved as an independent clade (branch) of humans. They traveled from Africa to China, along dependable perennial rainwater resources. They were highly advanced logic-based peace-loving compassionate people.

The Asia clade (C, F) Hypothesis is both Necessary and Sufficient. The Indus Valley Hypothesis (R1a1) is Necessary, but not Sufficient. The Asia clade existed for over sixty thousand years. The Europe clade existed for less than six thousand years.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story to tell.

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