

The DNA C in Australia, an Archeological View

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

We are told that people migrated from Africa to Australia. Why Australia, of all the places? The current theories of migration to Australia are mere speculations.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers. The seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. There was a huge fertile valley from the Himalayas to Australia, called Sunda. Sunda is now submerged. The people from Africa reached Sunda, along the perennial rainwater rivers in the Vindhya. People lived in Sunda, not Australia.

Sixty thousand years ago, there was a giant catch basin around the Mt. Trikuta in the Vindhya. It captured rainwater tapped by the Satpura ridge, and released it to many rivers through narrow gorges. The Trikuta rivers Yamuna, Ken, and Sone supplied perennial rainwater to feed the fertile lands in Sunda.

For analytical purposes, Africa consists of three different areas: (1) Central Africa (Adam and Eve), (2) West Africa (Nile), and (3) East Africa (India). The mountain range to the east of the Nile river separated East Africa from West Africa. East Africa extended from the Nile to Alaska. One hundred thousand years ago, the people who lived in the three areas were different clades. They evolved independently of each other. They were distinct categories of humans with their own histories.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. Haplogroups are not clades. A clade may consist of many Haplogroups.

The Central Africa clade were the A and B. The West Africa (Nile) clade was the E. The East Africa (India) clade were the C and F.

Humans discovered long ago that dependable perennial rainwater was the key to survival. The three clades followed different sources of perennial rainwater. They wanted insurance from the unpredictable vagaries of nature. They followed rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. Dependable perennial rainwater was a scarce commodity. Droughts were frequent.

The C and F, the India-Clade, near the Victoria lake, evolved into an advanced logic-based civilization. They were explorers and adventurous pioneers willing to take risk. They were intellectuals. They took the risk of crossing the mountain ridge, to move to

East Africa (India). They moved east from Africa to Alaska along trails of rainwater. The current political boundaries of India did not exist.

Sixty thousand years ago, when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels, the current Red Sea was a giant rainwater lake. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The current Thar desert was a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes. There was a fertile valley from the Himalayas to Australia called Sunda. The Yamuna river of rainwater flowed from the Thar desert to Sunda. One could walk from Africa to Alaska along rainwater resources. That is exactly what the India-Clade did. The current South East Asia, China, Japan, Mongolia, and Alaska population were the C who migrated sixty thousand years ago along the rainwater trails. They lived in Sunda before it was submerged. The current Aborigine in Australia were the C that were lost.

The C and F (India-Clade) discovered the Tigris. The F settled at the Tigris. The itchy feet of the C made them move on to explore the new worlds to reach Sunda.

The C lived only at Sunda, and the F lived only at Tigris.

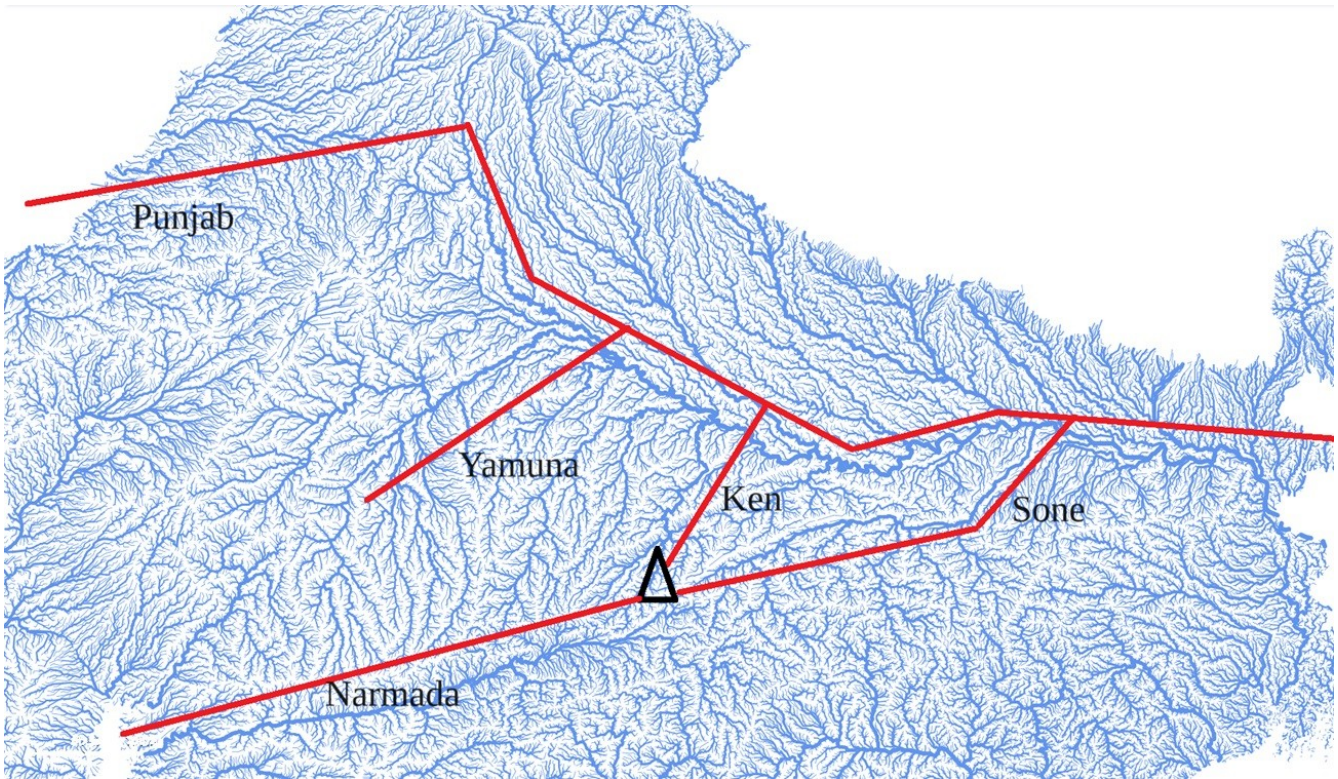
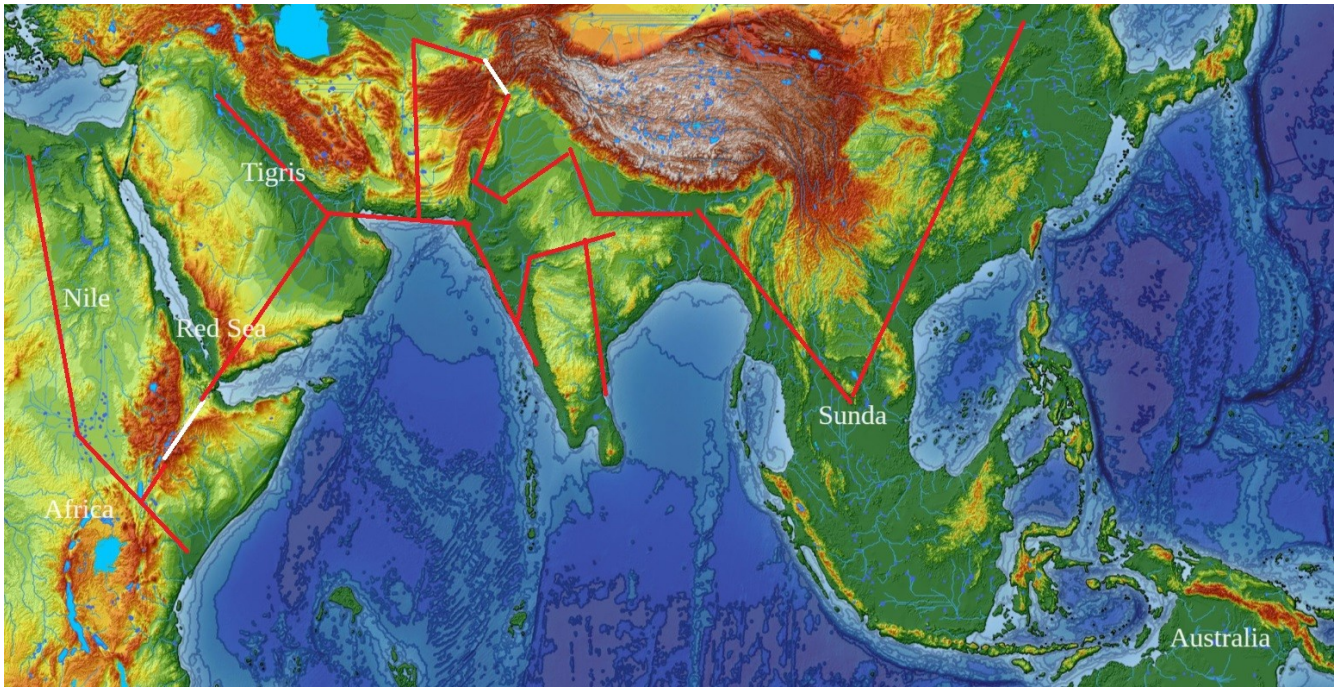
In the DNA samples of Indian populations, we observed the C and O all along the path to Sunda. The O are a subgroup of the F in the Tigris. They adopted the lifestyle of C and followed them to Sunda.

The DNA samples of both C and O are observed in Sunda. The O samples are observed sparsely along the border states of Tripura, Mizoram, Manipur, and Naga. They are the Munda tribes. The O are observed in high concentrations in all of South East Asia.

The C samples in Australia and Alaska are insignificant in number. They are observed in high concentrations in China, Japan, Mongolia, and South East Asia.

The original C and O lived from the Trikuta to Sunda, not Australia. Australia had no reliable rainwater resources. A few C wandered to explore Australia and got lost. They are now known as the Aborigine. They are a living proof that the C were in Punjab (Thar) sixty thousand years ago.

The DNA samples of C and O are observed only along the migration path, from the Tigris to Iran to Punjab to South East Asia. The samples are both Necessary and Sufficient to prove that people were in Punjab (Thar) sixty thousand years ago.



The above maps are computer simulations of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago. The red lines represent the perennial rainwater resources. People from Africa instinctively followed the dependable perennial rainwater resources to reach Sunda.

The giant Trikuta basin in the Vindhya supplied dependable perennial rainwater from Thar (Punjab) to Sunda.

As shown in the above map, the current Thar desert (Punjab) was a fertile valley covered with perennial rainwater rivers and lakes. The Aravalli range tapped rainwater and sent it to the west side. The rainwater rivers are now dried out. They are visible only in the computer generated images of altitude data.

The Indus and Sutlej rivers were not rainwater rivers. They were silt laden Himalayan snowmelt water. They were avoided like the plague.

Sixty thousand years ago, the India-Clade (C, F) were at the Red Sea, Tigris, Iran (Baluchistan), Hindu Kush, Punjab (Thar), and Sunda. DNA samples of the C and O are observed only along this path. Archeological sites were discovered only along this path. They predate the European cultures (DNA R1). People who lacked scientific skills, falsely attributed these sites to a mysterious Indus Valley Civilization. People never lived along the Indus. It was avoided like the plague. The excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej were along now dried out rainwater rivers in the current Thar desert (Punjab). The excavation sites on the current West Coast of India belonged to the F.

The India-Clade (C, F) lived only at Tigris and Sunda until their habitat was totally submerged. They were forced to move out.

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