

The Ancient Migration Paths, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that humans migrated from Africa to India about 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. We used computer simulations to reconstruct the landscape of the time of the migrations. The computer generated landscape revealed a fascinating story of ancient human migrations that is consistent with the DNA analysis.

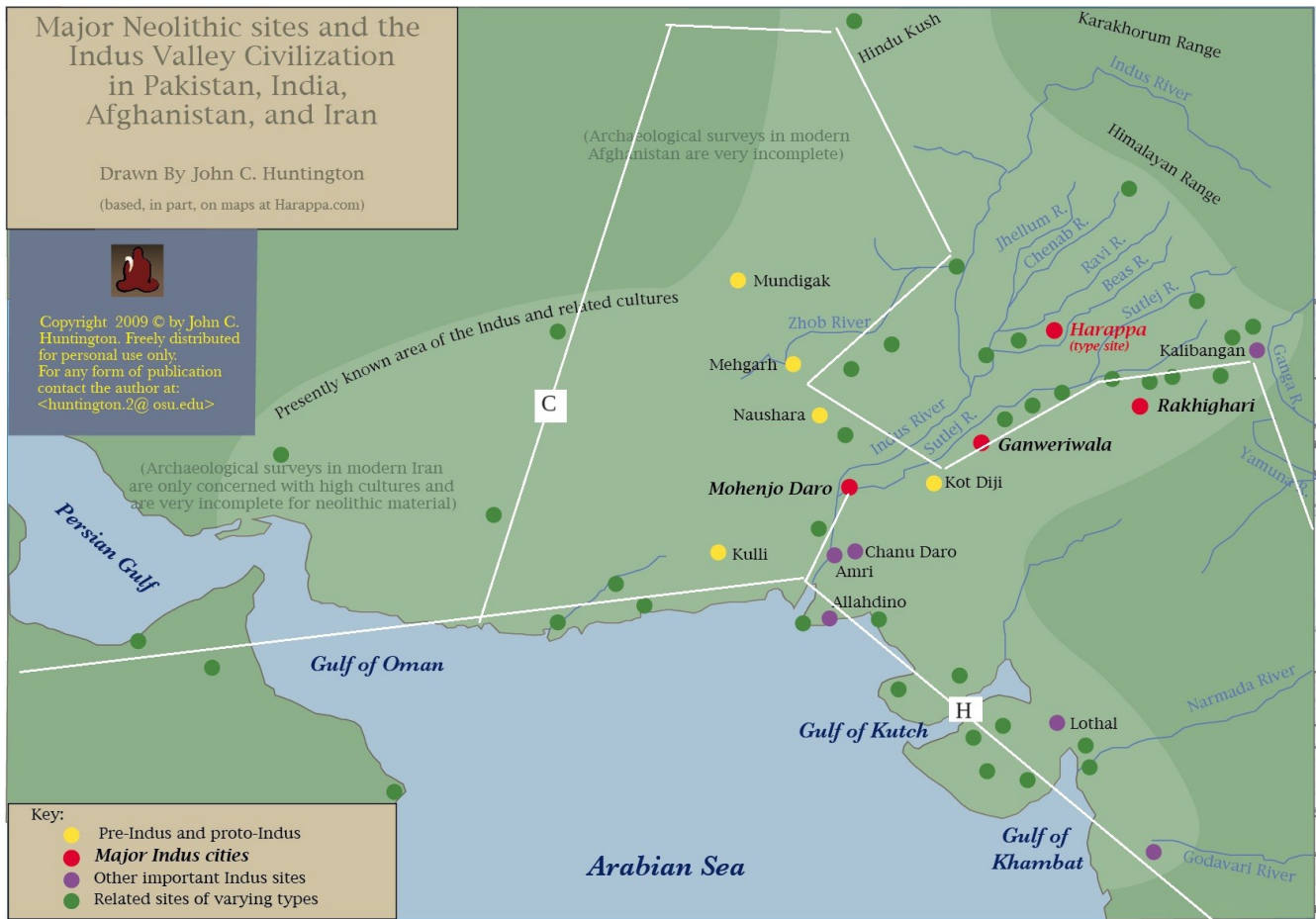
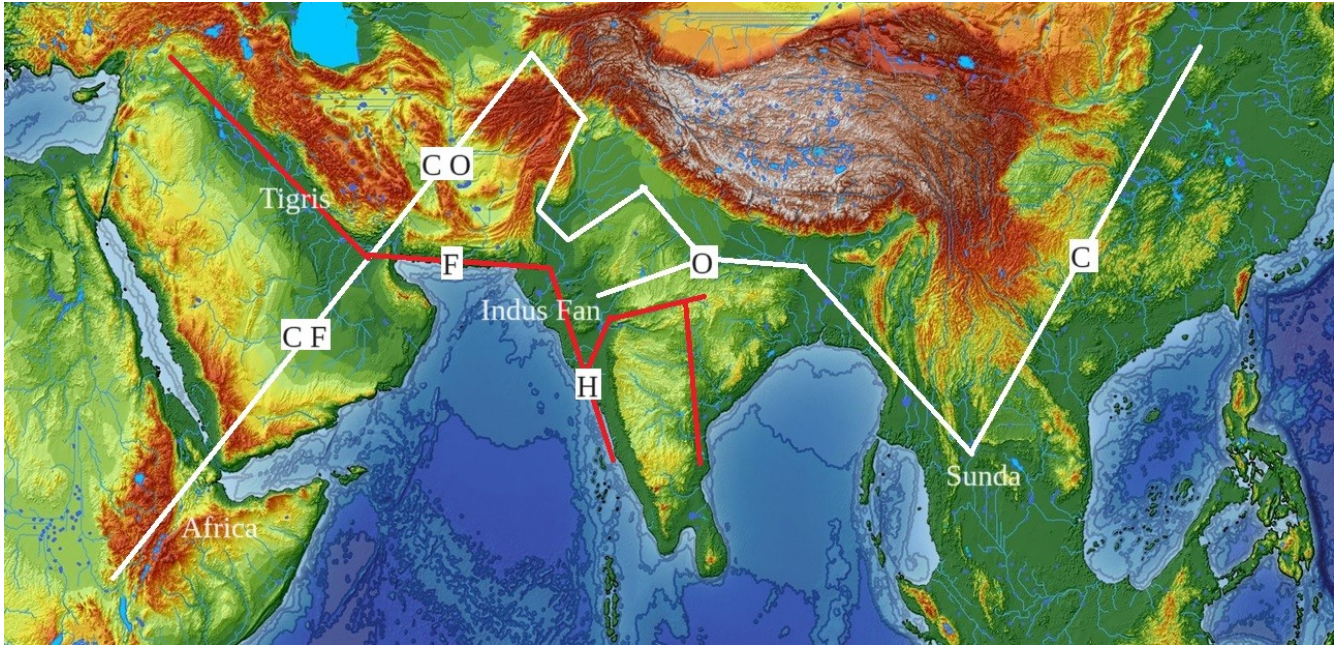
Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant lake of rainwater, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Rann of Kutch (Gujarat State) was a fertile valley, the current Thar desert (Punjab) was a now dried out river fed by the rainwater tapped by the Aravalli mountain range, and India and Australia were connected by a fertile valley (Sunda). It was a different world.

Humans evolved in Central Africa 200 thousand years ago.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Sixty thousand years ago, the C and F Haplogroups voluntarily left Africa and moved east to reach the Red Sea, a giant oasis. Africa and the Red Sea were separated by a mountain range. The C and F at the Red Sea were completely separated from Africa and evolved as an independent category of humans. They were advanced logic-based cultures. They were not hunters and gatherers who followed animals for food. They had abundant food supply. They were visionaries, intellectuals, entrepreneurs, and skilled technicians. Their natural curiosity made them explore the new worlds. They were compassionate and helped each other. They never had a war. They explored for dependable perennial rainwater resources to protect them from the unpredictable vagaries of nature.

The C and F moved east from the Red Sea to the Tigris river. At the Tigris, the F separated from the C. The O, a subgroup of the F, followed the C to reach Sunda on the east side of India. The H, a subgroup of the F, moved along the West Coast of India to reach the Narmada delta. The rest of the F were spread all the way to Syria. The Indus river was not a rainwater resource. It was avoided. Only the Tigris and Narmada were rainwater resources.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels gradually swallowed the human settlement areas in Sunda, Tigris, and Narmada delta. The H and O moved to India. The C moved east to China and Japan.



The archeological excavation sites found along the West Coast of India and the Thar desert (Punjab) belonged to the C and F. People who lacked scientific skills, falsely attributed these sites to the recent Europeans, a new category of humans (DNA R1) that evolved only six thousand years ago, in the Russian Steppe. The Steppe was covered with glaciers until recently. The R1 evolved in the Steppe (Europe), from hunters and gatherers who followed animals for food. They evolved from the Stone age to Copper, Bronze, and Iron ages. They moved south to the Indus (Persia), in search of food, only five thousand years ago.

The excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej river were actually along a now dried out rainwater river. They belonged to the C and O. The current Thar desert was a fertile valley fed by the rainwater tapped by the Aravalli ridge. The Indus and Sutlej were not rainwater rivers. The C and O lived only along rainwater resources. The recent R1 who occupied the structures vacated by the C and O were squatters.

The C and O lived in the current Thar desert for thousands of years. The Thar (Punjab) was a settlement, and a transit station to Sunda. Tigris to Punjab to Sunda was a major migration route with dependable perennial rainwater resources. It was used for tens of thousands of years. It was a different climate and landscape.

The artifacts found at Lothal (Gujarat) and Mohenjodaro (Pakistan) belonged to the H, not the recent Europeans (R1). The H had extensive maritime trade. They invented baked bricks of exceptional mathematical precision. They had warehouses, roads, urban planning, and manufacturing centers. They lived in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years. They never had the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, or Temple. These concepts are conspicuously missing at the excavation sites. They are the trademarks of the R1. The R1 evolved in a land of scarce food. They were constantly at war to rob each other. They were animal survival instincts in human form. They were the exact opposite of the peace-loving C and F.

The C and F lived in the Tigris, Narmada delta, and Sunda for over sixty thousand years. They moved to the mainland of India only after their habitat was submerged ten thousand years ago. They were the native Indians, the Hindu. They voluntarily moved out of Africa sixty thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They were highly advanced logic-based cultures before they left Africa.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)