

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, (2) West Africa, and (3) East Africa. The mountain range to the east of the Nile river separated East Africa from West Africa. One hundred thousand years ago, the people who lived in the three areas were different clades. They evolved independently of each other with no social interaction. They had different histories.

It is a mistake to treat the three clades of humans that were separated one hundred thousand years ago as the same people. The mistake led to false hypotheses of the history of human migrations.

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 clade was the E (Nile river). The East Africa clade were the C and F (India).

Humans discovered long ago that dependable perennial rainwater was the key to survival. They searched for dependable sources of perennial rainwater. The three clades of humans followed different sources of perennial rainwater. They wanted insurance from the vagaries of nature. They followed the trail of rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. Rainwater was the key to survival.

The C and F, near the Victoria lake, evolved into an advanced logic-based civilization. They were adventurous pioneers willing to take risk. They took the risk of crossing a mountain ridge to move to the East Africa (India). They were explorers. They moved to the east and west sides of India, the only dependable sources of perennial rainwater on the subcontinent.

Sixty thousand years ago, when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels, the current Red Sea was a giant rainwater lake. The Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. It had rivers and lakes with perennial rainwater.

The C and F 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 east side.

From the Tigris, the C followed a string of rainwater lakes and rivers in Iran to move north. They crossed the Hindu Kush to reach Punjab in India, the current Thar desert, a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes. From Punjab, they followed the rainwater rivers Yamuna, Ken, and Sone of the Trikuta to reach Sunda. They lived in Sunda, not Australia. When Sunda was submerged, they moved east to China, Japan, and South East Asia.

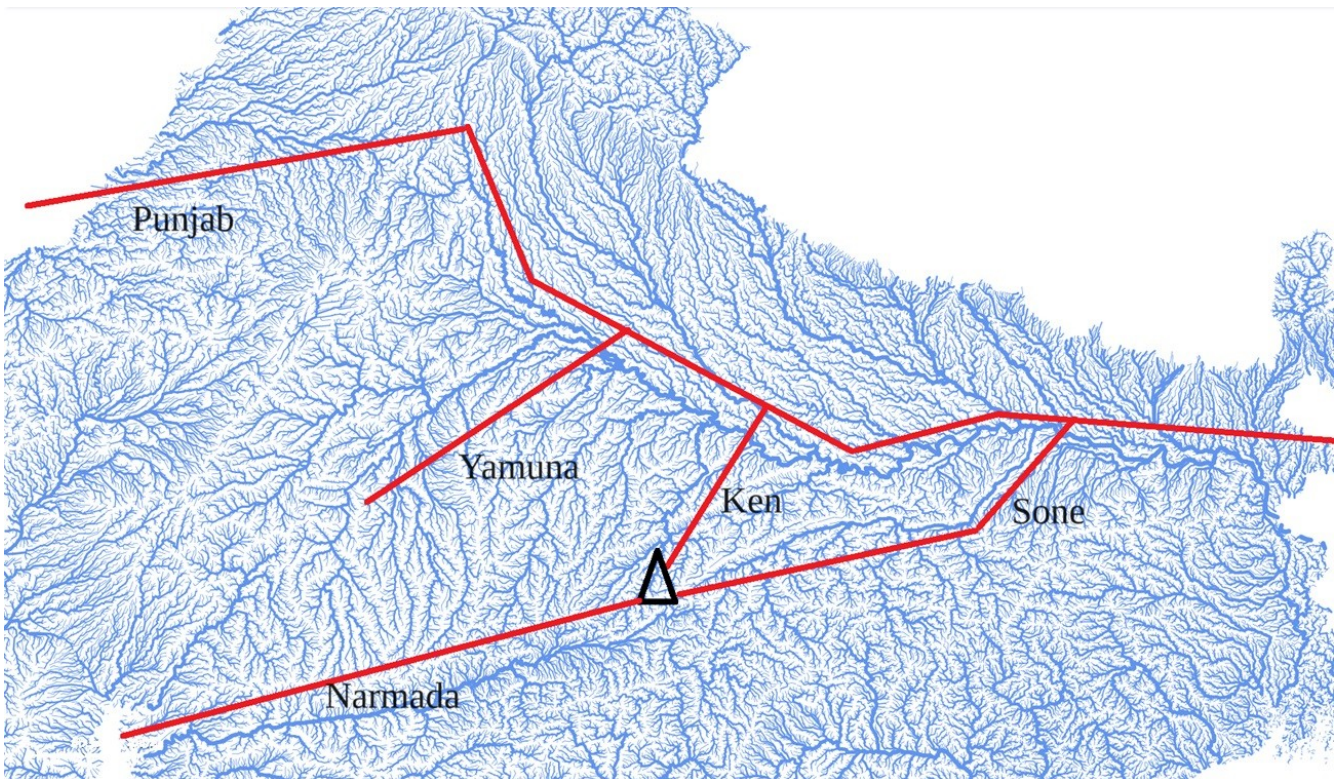
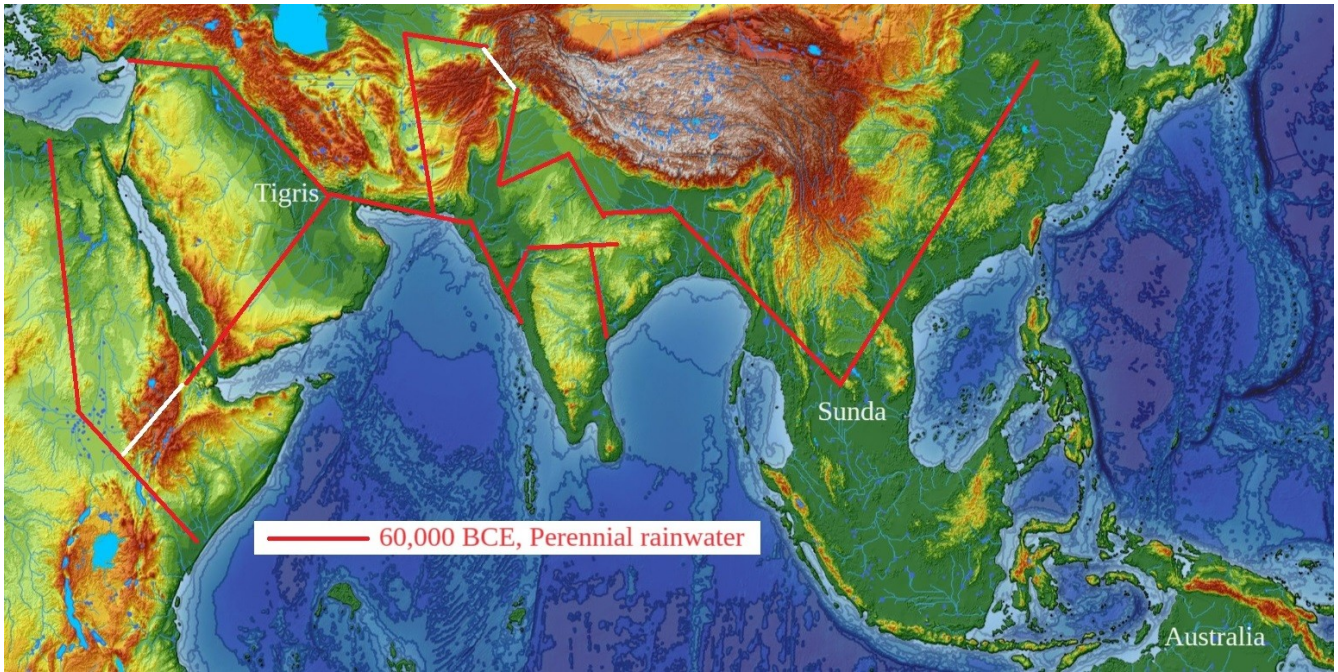
In the DNA samples of Indian populations, we observed the C and O all along the path. The O are a subgroup of the F in the Tigris. The F stayed mostly at the Tigris. When the Tigris was submerged, they moved along the Narmada river to reach the Trikuta.

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 are insignificant in number. The C samples are observed in high concentrations in China, 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 supplied dependable perennial rainwater to the fertile lands on both sides of India.

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.

People followed the trail of perennial rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. They wanted insurance against the unpredictable vagaries of nature. Dependable perennial rainwater was the lifeline that dictated the ancient migration paths.

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