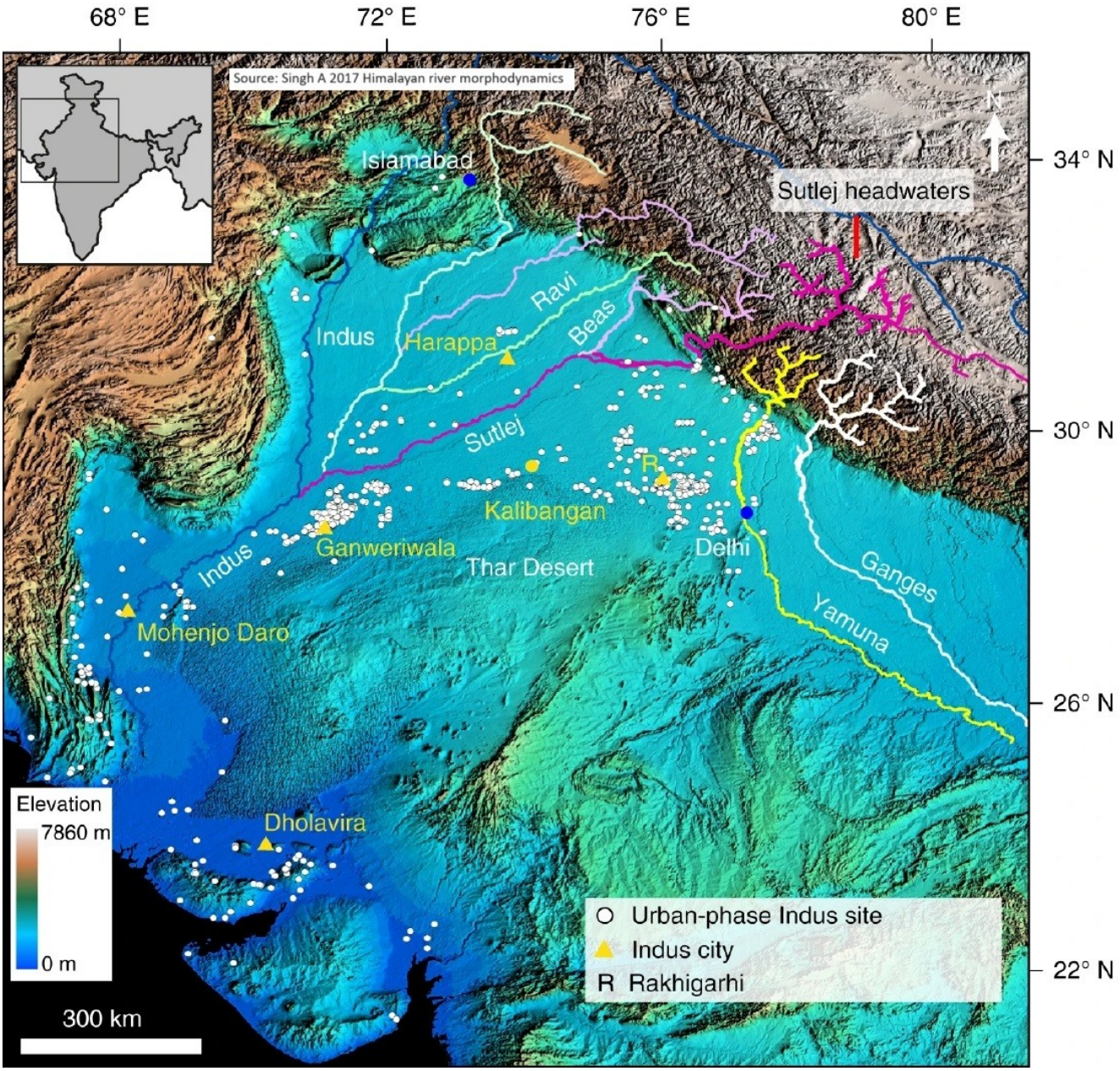
The DNA C in Punjab, an Archeological View

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 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 only along perennial rainwater resources. They avoided the snowmelt water rivers. 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, that is both Necessary and Sufficient.

Human cultures evolved in Africa one hundred thousand years ago. Some of them were highly advanced and logic-based. One such group voluntarily moved to Asia, and evolved as a distinct branch (Clade) of humans. The mountain ridge on the west bank of the Red Sea separated Asia from Africa.

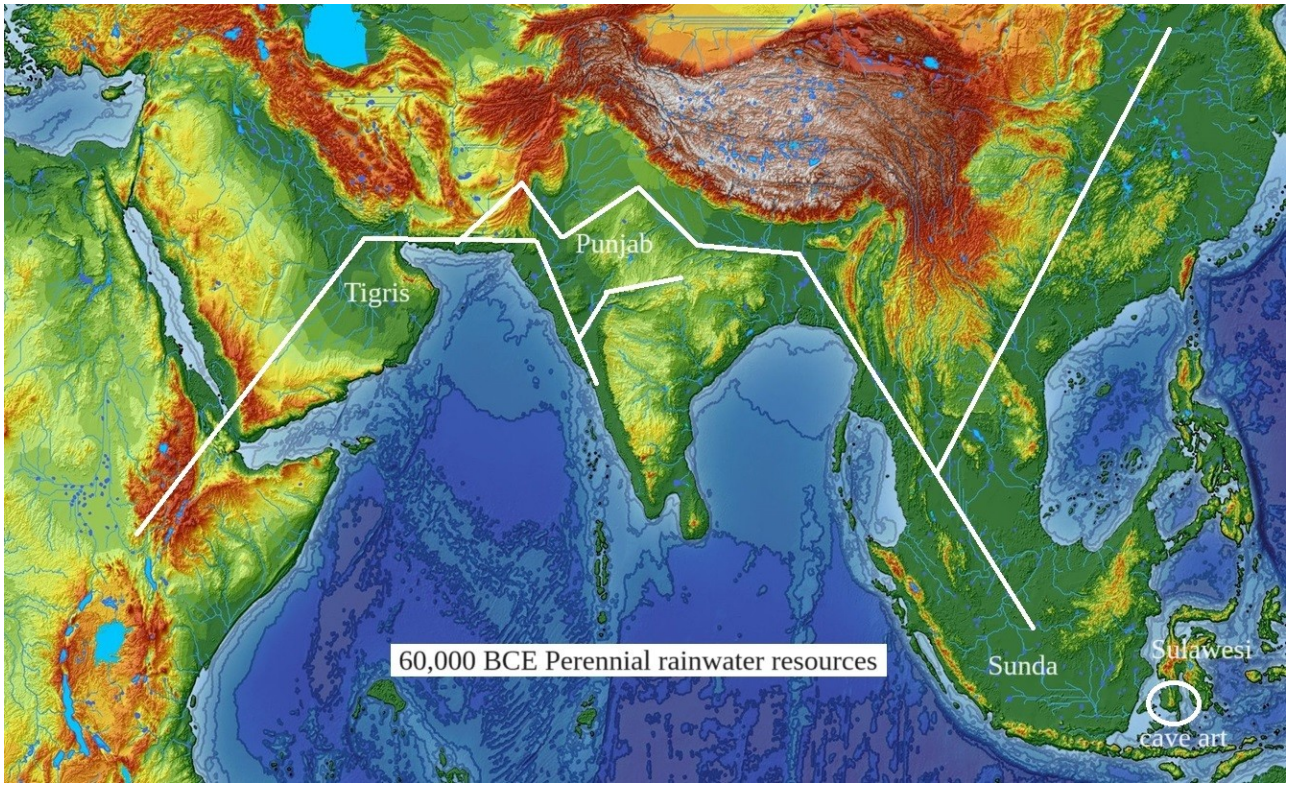
The Asia Clade had nothing to do with Africa. They were the DNA C and F groups. Africans were the DNA A, B, and E. The Asia Clade moved from Africa to the Red Sea to Balochistan (Iran) to Punjab (Thar) to Bihar (Bangladesh) to South East Asia (Vietnam) to China. They were an advanced logic-based culture. They scouted far and wide and followed only dependable perennial rainwater resources. They discovered a path of rainwater resources from Africa to China, 60,000 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 Asia Clade.

The Europe Clade (R1), a distinct category of humans, evolved only after the glaciers in Europe melted ten thousand years ago. The European Stone Age culture evolved only after the glacial melt.

The history of the Asia Clade had nothing to do with the history of the Stone Age culture of the Europe Clade. Forty thousand years before the Europe Clade came into existence, the Asia Clade painted caves in the current Sulawesi island of Indonesia. The paintings were authenticated by the state of the art laser technology. The Sunda Cave Art is comparable in artistic expression to the modern-day paintings.

To verify the Asia Clade hypothesis, we used computer simulations to reconstruct the landscape of 60,000 years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far blow the current levels.

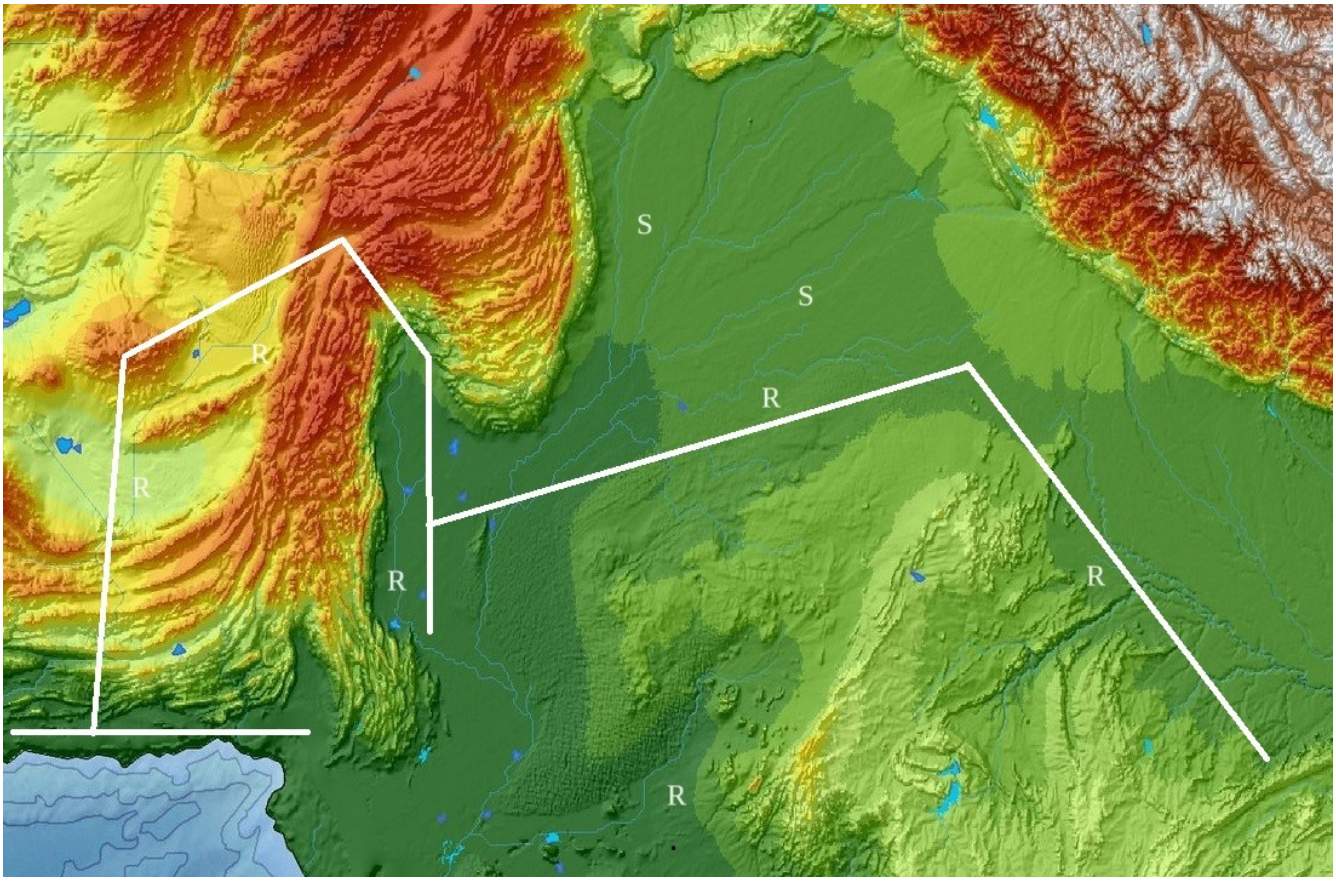


In the above map, the white line shows the path of perennial rainwater resources. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, and the Indus

Valley (Punjab, Thar) 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 Sunda.

The rivers Yamuna, Ken, and Sone were perennial rainwater rivers that originated at the Trikuta, and flowed east to Sunda. The entire land, from Punjab to Sunda, was fed by the Trikuta lake.

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



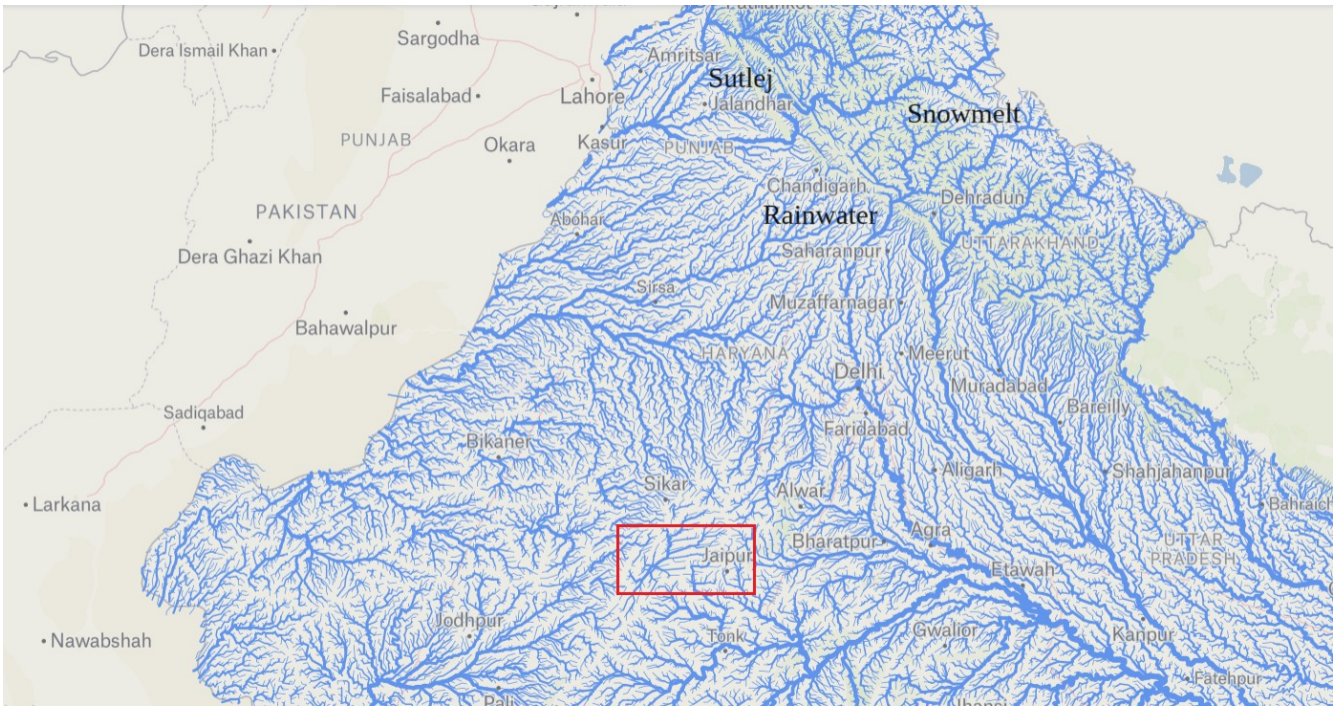
Sixty thousand years ago, the Indus river consisted of several rainwater tributaries that are now dried out to form the Thar desert. In the above map, the tributaries tagged with the letter *R* were rainwater rivers. The tributaries tagged with the letter *S* were snowmelt water of the Himalayas. They were avoided like the plague.

In the above map, the white line shows the migration path along rainwater resources. The Asia Clade discovered a mountain pass in Balochistan, to move to Punjab. There was a giant catch basin on the top the ridge that was headwaters to rainwater rivers on

both sides of the ridge. The Indus river was snowmelt water, not rainwater. It was avoided like the plague. The Asia Clade lived only along rainwater resources.

The Asia Clade voluntarily left Africa 80,000 years ago by crossing the mountain ridge on the west side of the Red Sea that separated Asia from Africa.

The H group, a subgroup of the Asia Clade, moved south along the West Coast of India to settle on the Narmada delta, about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). The Narmada is a rainwater river. The Asia Clade lived only along rainwater resources.



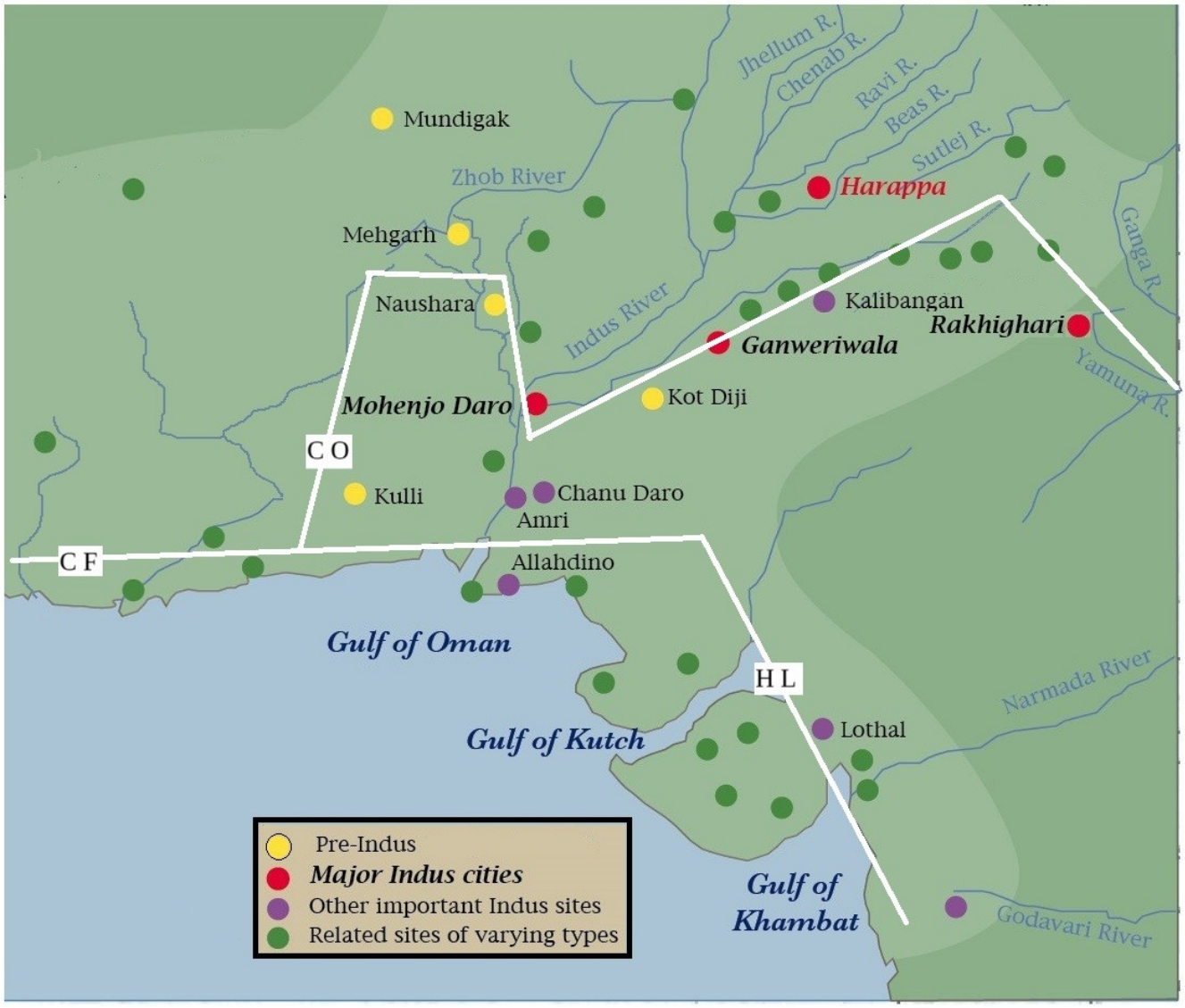
Rainwater always follows altitude. The above map is computer generated to reflect differences in altitude, to generate a 3-D illusion of altitude of the landscape. Altitude increases as we move up a stream. The white gaps are mountain ridges.

The red box around Jaipur is a 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.

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 Asia Clade from Balochistan. Today, it is the Thar desert.

When the monsoon winds changed their direction, and Punjab became the Thar desert, people moved to the east side. They instinctively followed the Yamuna river. They reached Sunda, a giant fertile valley, from Bangladesh to Australia.

The Tigris, West Coast of India, and Sunda are now submerged under 500 feet of water. Punjab became the Thar desert. Naturally, the people were relocated. They followed only the perennial rainwater resources. The snowmelt water rivers were avoided.



The Europe Clade (R1) of Stone Age culture evolved in the Russian Steppe only ten thousand years ago, after the glacial melt.

The Asia Clade (C, F) had nothing to do with the Africans (A, B, E) or the Europeans (R1). They voluntarily left Africa 80,000 years ago. They evolved as an independent

category of humans. They painted caves in the Sulawesi island of Indonesia 50,000 years ago.

The Asia Clade (C, F) Hypothesis is both Necessary and Sufficient. The Indus Valley Hypothesis (R1a1) is Necessary, but not Sufficient. It is rejected.

The Asia Clade lived in the Indus Valley for 60,000 years. The Europe Clade (R1) moved to the Indus Valley only 4,000 years ago. They lived along the snowmelt water rivers, between the Indus and Sutlej.

All the excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej were in Punjab, the current Thar desert. Punjab was occupied by the Asia Clade, not the Europe Clade. It was vacated when it was turned into a desert.

The Asia Clade avoided the snowmelt water of the Indus like the plague. They were rainwater people. People who worshiped the Himalayas and its rivers were the Europe Clade, not the Asia Clade. All the stories of Himalayas in the Indian literature were found only in the Greek financed vandalized sections.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story to tell.