

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?

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 land is now submerged. The people from Africa reached Sunda, along the perennial rainwater rivers in the Vindhya. People lived in Sunda land, not Australia. A few people wandered to Australia and got lost.

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 land.

For analytical purposes, Africa consists of three different areas: (1) Central Africa (Adam and Eve), (2) West Africa (Nile), and (3) East Africa (Asia). The mountain range to the east of the Nile river separated East Africa from West Africa. East Africa extended from the Red Sea to Alaska. One hundred thousand years ago, the people who lived in the three areas were different clades (branches). They evolved independently of each other. They were distinct categories of humans with their own histories. Culturally, they had nothing in common. They lived in different worlds.

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

The Central Africa Clade were the A and B Haplogroups. The West Africa (Nile) Clade was the E. The East Africa (Asia) Clade were the C and F.

Humans discovered long ago that dependable perennial rainwater was the key to survival. The three clades (branches) 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. Droughts were frequent. Dependable perennial rainwater was a scarce commodity.

The C and F, the Asia Clade, near the Victoria lake, evolved into an advanced logic-based culture. 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 the Red Sea. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant lake of rainwater, not a sea of saltwater. They moved east from the Red Sea lake along trails of rainwater.

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 the Red Sea to Alaska along rainwater resources. That is exactly what the Asia 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 land before it was submerged. The current Aborigine in Australia were the C that were lost.

The C and F (Asia 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 land.

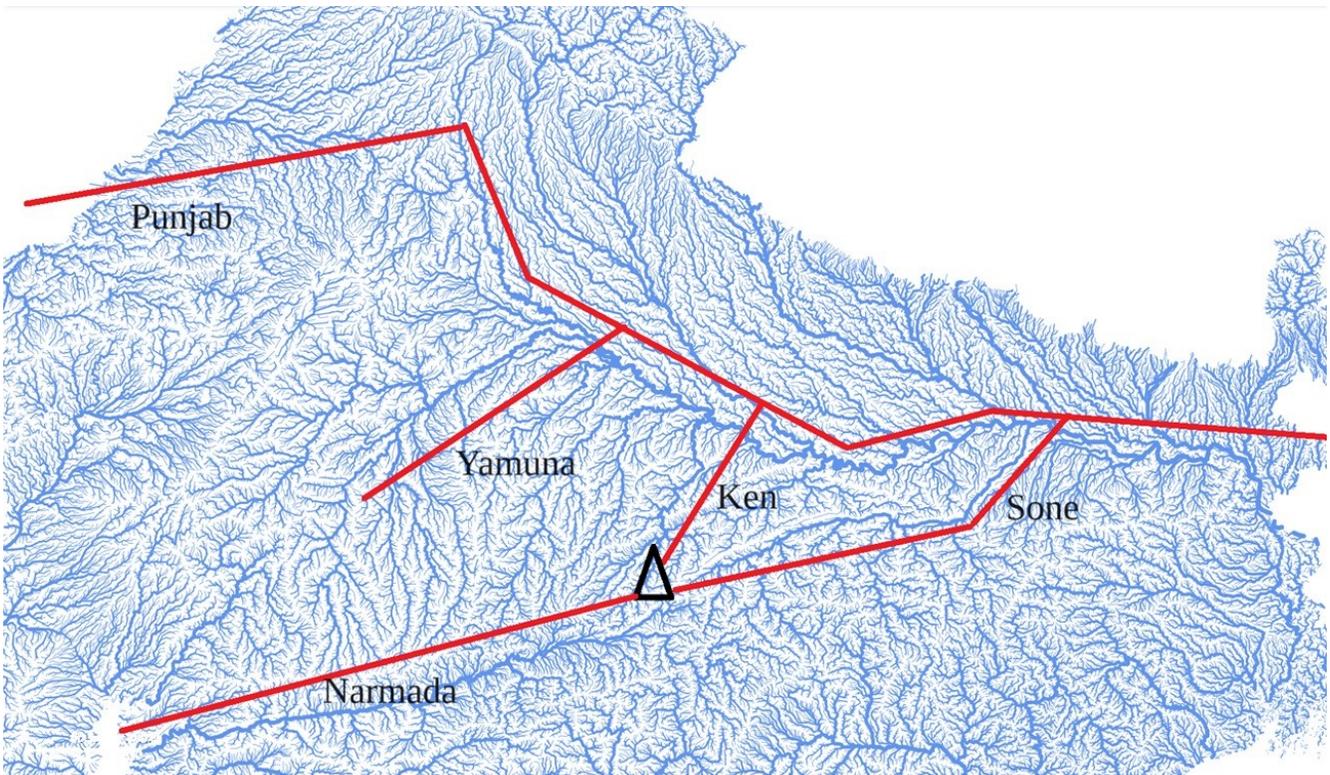
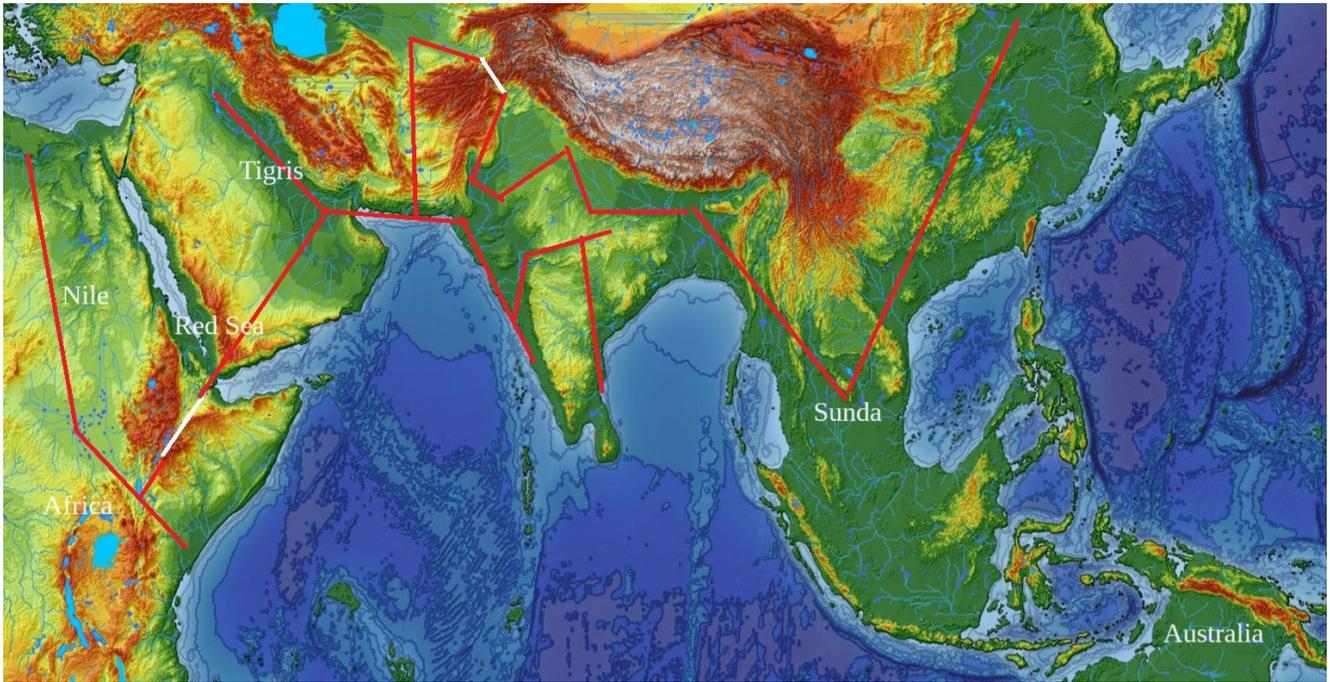
The Asia Clade (C, F) was split into China Clade (C) and India Clade (F). The C lived only at Sunda land, and the F lived only at the Tigris river (Persian Gulf).

The DNA samples of the C are observed all along the path from the Tigris to Sunda.

The DNA samples of the C in India, Australia, and Alaska are insignificant in number. The traces are sufficient to prove the hypothesis that they traveled along the path. They are observed in high concentrations in China, Japan, Mongolia, and South East Asia. The Sunda land is now totally submerged under 500 feet of water.

The Aborigine in Australia (C) are a living proof that the C were in Punjab (Thar) and Sunda land sixty thousand years ago.

Archeological sites were discovered only along the path from the Tigris to Punjab (Thar). People who lacked scientific skills, falsely attributed these sites to a mysterious Indus Valley Civilization. People never lived along the Indus. The Indus was not a rainwater river. It was avoided like the plague. The excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej river were along now dried out rainwater rivers in the current Thar desert (Punjab). They belonged to the C. The excavation sites on the current West Coast of India belonged to the F.



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

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

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. The excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej river are along these dried out rivers in Punjab (Thar). They had nothing to do with the Indus or Sutlej rivers.

The Indus and Sutlej rivers were not rainwater rivers. They were silt laden Himalayan snowmelt water. They were unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course in an unpredictable manner. They were avoided like the plague.

The China Clade (C) lived only in Punjab (Thar) and Sunda land until their habitat was totally submerged. They traveled along the rainwater Yamuna river from Punjab to Sunda land. Punjab became the Thar desert, and Sunda land was submerged. They were forced to move east to China and Mongolia.

The India Clade (F) lived only in the Tigris and West Coast of India.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)