

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 far 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 west of the Red Sea separated Asia from Africa. One hundred thousand years ago, the people who lived in the three areas were different clades (branches). They evolved independently of each other as distinct categories of humans with their own histories. Culturally, they had nothing in common. They lived in different worlds.

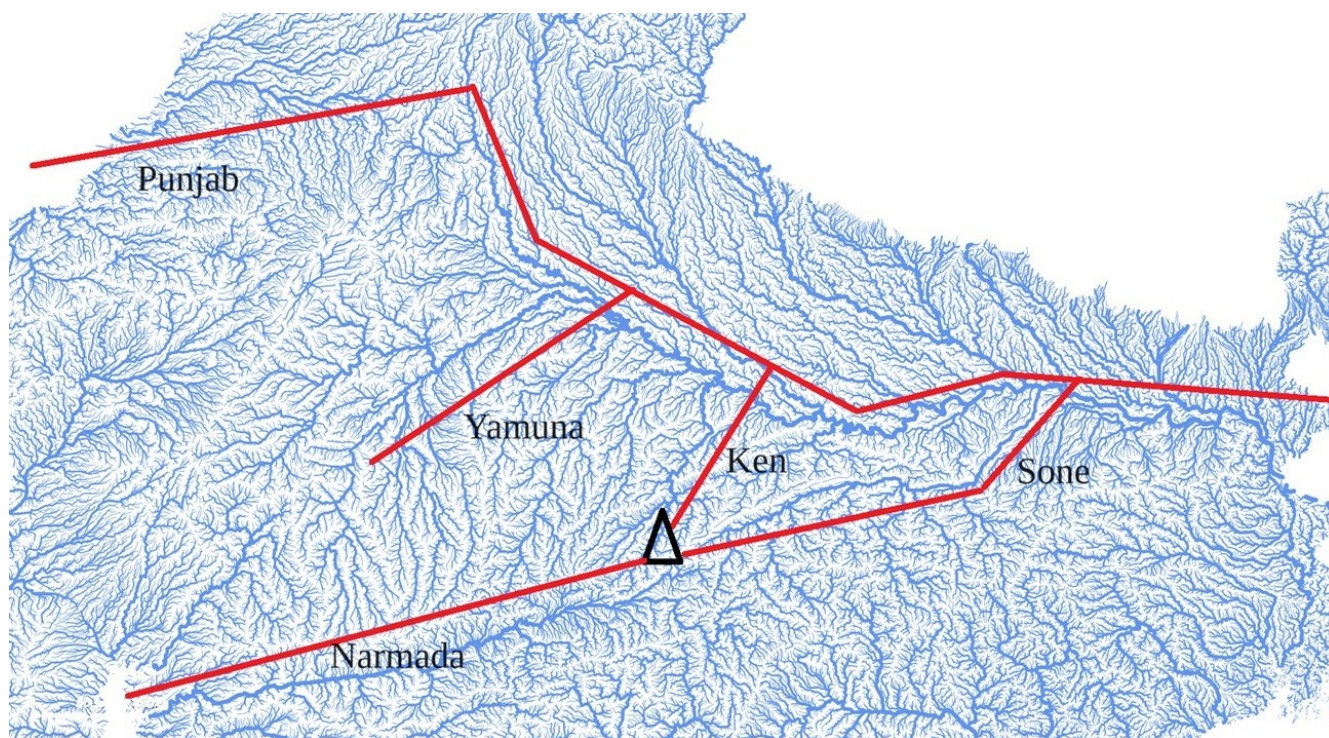
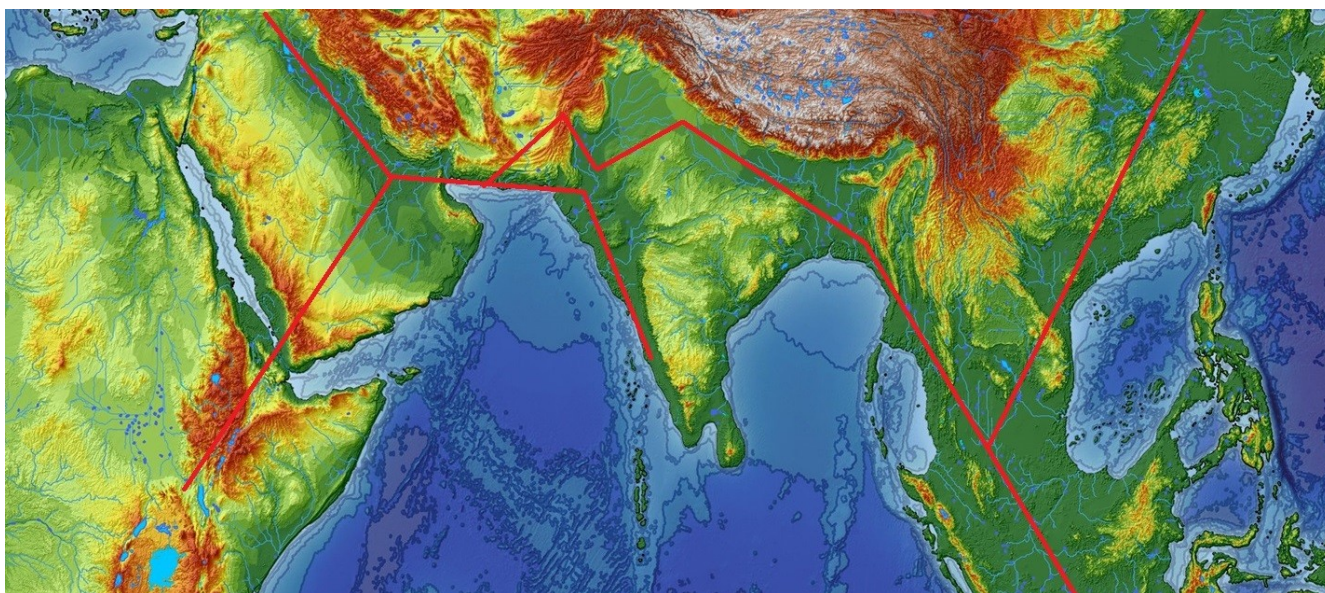
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. Haplogroups are not clades (branches). A clade may consist of many Haplogroups. A Haplogroup may consist of many subgroups.

The Central Africa Clade was the A and B Haplogroups. The West Africa (Nile) Clade was the E. The East Africa (Asia) Clade was 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, essential for self preservation.

Sixty thousand years ago, when the seawater was far 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 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 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 west flowing rainwater rivers are now dried out. They are visible only in the computer generated images.

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. They were split between India and Syria when the Tigris was submerged.

The aborigine in Australia were a subgroup of the C. They were lost when Sunda land was submerged.

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