

The Ancient Migration Paths: An Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of DNA samples of India revealed that humans migrated from Africa to India 60,000 years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels; the Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris River, the Thar Desert (Punjab) was a fertile valley, and the west coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. There was a giant fertile valley from Bangladesh to Australia called Sunda.

Homo Sapiens (humans) evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. Around 100,000 years ago, some of them voluntarily left Africa. The DNA C and F moved east. The C moved on to China; the F remained in India. The F lived only in Peninsular India. They were rainwater people and lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers with an abundant supply of food resources year-round. They never lived along the current Indus River or the Himalayas. The people who lived along the Indus River and the Himalayas are the recent European immigrants (DNA R1) who moved to India only 4,000 years ago at the time of the global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The current version of Indian history is the history of the recent immigrants, not the native Hindus (F).

