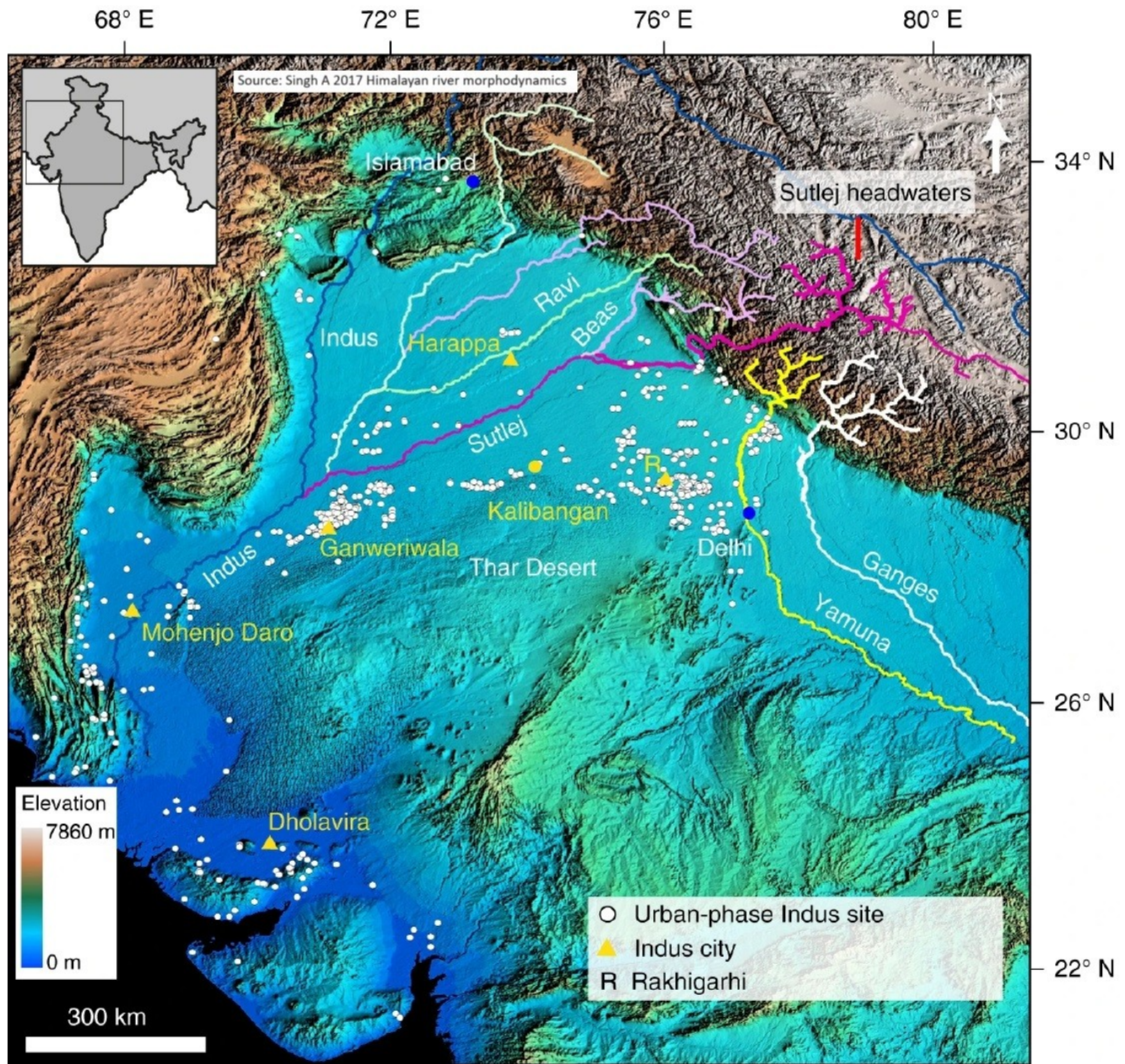


The DNA C in Punjab: An Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)



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 would expect all the white dots only around the Indus. 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.

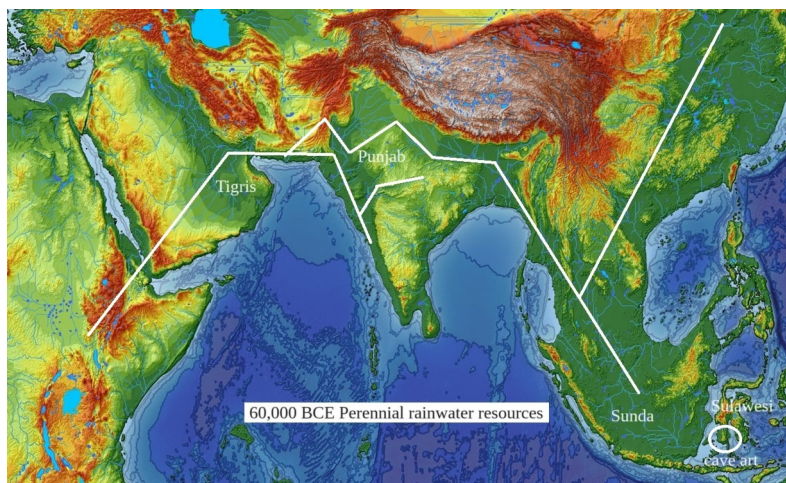
Who were the people in the Valley?

There is another hypothesis that is in agreement with the observed facts that is both necessary and sufficient.

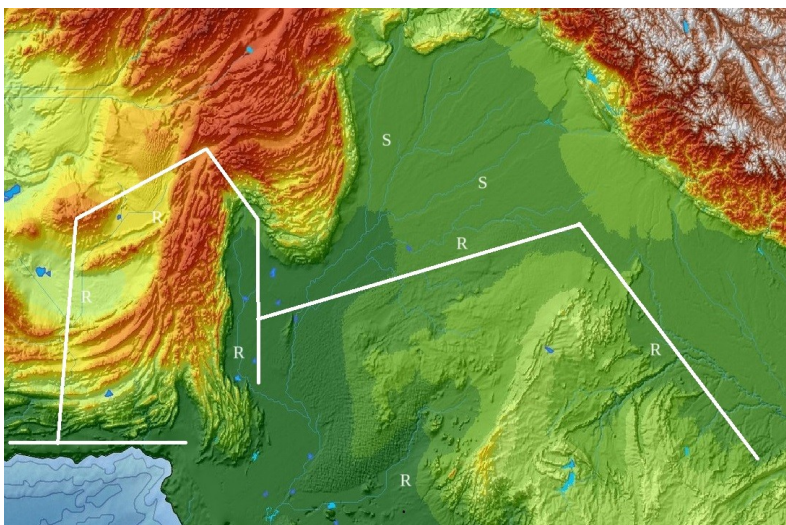
Homo Sapiens originated in Africa 200,000 years ago. A subgroup of Homo Sapiens lived in Somalia along lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers. Some of the lowlanders instinctively followed the Indian monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The area to the east of the Red Sea is called Asia. The Homo Sapiens who lived in Asia are the Asian Homo Sapiens; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. They lived only in the lowlands of rainwater resources.

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 along rainwater resources belonged to the Asian Homo Sapiens.

Sixty thousand years ago it was a different climate and landscape. Much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. We digitally lowered the seawater levels to reconstruct the landscape of that time. As shown in the map, the Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was a fertile Tigris River valley, and the current Thar Desert was a fertile valley of rainwater tributaries of the Indus. The rainwater resources favored by the Asians are shown by the white line; it was the path of the Indian monsoon winds.



The current Indus is snowmelt water. Sixty thousand years ago, the Indus consisted of several rainwater tributaries that are now dried out to form the Thar Desert. In the map, the tributaries tagged with the letter *R* were rainwater rivers. The tributaries tagged with the letter *S* were snowmelt water from the Himalayas. The Asians lived only along the rainwater rivers.



The Asians were the DNA C and F. The C lived in the Sunda. The F lived only in Peninsular India. When the Sunda was submerged by the glacial melt 20,000 years ago, the C moved to China, Mongolia, and Japan.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story to tell.