DNA Blood Samples: An Archeological View

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

The current version of human history was written by Europeans. It was a story of Europeans who evolved only after the glacial melt from the Stone Age to the current European civilization of warmongers constantly at war to kill each other. It is only a chapter in the now-lost history of humans (Homo Sapiens).

The Milankovitch theory of Glacial and Monsoon cycles, the unique geology created by Plate tectonics, the digitally generated landscape maps before the glacial melt, the digitally generated atlas of dried-out rivers in India, and the 2011 Census on Indian dialects (tribes) revealed an entirely different version of the now-lost history of humans. It is an empirically verifiable hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient.

Humans evolved in the Tanzania Fan 200,000 years ago. Some of them moved to Somalia Fan 100,000 years ago. According to the Milankovitch theory, 100,000 years ago the landscape and climate were exactly like today. Some humans (DNA R) moved north to Europe that had no glaciers at that time. Some humans (DNA C and F) moved east to the Gujarat Fan via the Persia Fan and Balochistan. Some of them moved further east to the Bengal Fan and on to the China Fan. They were lowlanders (200-500') and lived only in the natural Fans. All the Fans are now submerged.

Asians (C and F) lived only along the equator, warm and toasty with the same climate every day for 100,000 years. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age or the Stone Age. They were highly advanced logic-based cultures that lived in peace and harmony. They were the cream of humankind. They followed the Indian monsoon winds from the Somalia Fan to the Bengal Fan. They had an abundant supply of rainwater and food resources year-round along the entire path. They evolved as a distinctly different category of humans, the exact opposite of the Africans and Europeans.

The Indian population consists of only three major DNA groups: (1) C, who moved from Somalia to Persia to Gujarat to Bengal to China fans; (2) F, who followed the C but stayed behind in Peninsular India; and (3) R, the Europeans, who moved to Bactria to Afghanistan to Pakistan only 4,000 years ago.

Hindus (F, E-O) lived only in Peninsular India for 60,000 years. The 2011 Census cataloged 2,200 tribes. Each tribe is a distinctly different genetic marker. The Census and blood samples tell exactly the same story of the now-lost history of humans. It is the exact opposite of the European version.

The following table is a summary of the current research work on DNA blood samples of Y chromozome separated into the three DNA groups (C, F, and R). The numbers in the table are percent in the samples.

Population	Sample	Chinese (C)	Hindus (F)	Europeans (R)
Hazara (Balochistan)	25	40	16	36
Brahui (Balochistan)	25	4	60	36
Balochi (Balochistan)	25	0	44	48
Pakistan	176	7.4	43.1	39.2
Pakistan	638	3	38.3	44.9
Sindhi (Sindh, Pakistan)	21	0	38.1	57.2
Gujarati Indians (USA)	58	20.69	41.38	37.93
Gujaratis (Gujarat)	29	17.2	44.9	27.6
Gujarat Bhils (Gujarat)	22	9.09	63.63	27.27
India (Gujarat tribals)	284	8.5	60.5	28.2
Gujarat Brahmins (Gujarat)	64	3.33	42.2	51.57
Dawoodi Bohra (Gujarat)	50	2	44	46
Maharashtra Brahmins	30	3.33	49.99	46.66
Konkanastha Brahmins (Maharashtr	43	2.3	46.5	51.2
Kokanastha Brahmin (Maharashtra)	25	0	40	60
Madhya Pradesh Gonds	64	0	75	18.75
Madhya Pradesh Brahmins	42	0	42.85	38.1
Madhya Pradesh Saharia	57	0	42.11	56.17
Kodava (Karnataka)	50	2	44	54
Koraga Tribals (Karnataka)	33	0	87.9	6.1
Lambadi (Andhra Pradesh)	35	17.1	34.3	45.7
Chenchu (Andhra Pradesh)	41	4.9	58.5	36.5
Indian Telugus (UK)	60	1.67	36.68	46.67
Koya (AP and Telangana)	41	0	97.5	2.4
Iranian Shia (Andhra Pradesh)	25	0	80	20
Andhra Tribals	29	0	65.4	34.5
Indian Dravidians	353	1.7	89.4	9
Sourashtrians (Brahmin) (Tamil N	46	6.5	50.1	43.4
Dawoodi Bohra (Tamil Nadu)	26	0	46.2	53.9
Mappila Muslims (Kerala)	40	0	62.5	37.5
Sri Lanka	91	3.3	77	13.2
Sinhalese (Sri Lanka)	39	0	48.9	51.3
Sri Lanka	74	0	58	39

Population	Sample	Chinese (C)	Hindus (F)	Europeans (R)
Sri Lankan Tamils (UK)	55	1.8	61.8	32.8
South Indian Tribals (South Indi	315	8.6	65.8	13.3
South castes (South India)	447	5.1	64.9	24.2
Rajastanis (Rajasthan)	202	0	34	58
Punjab Brahmin (Punjab)	28	3.58	35.71	60.71
Punjabi (Punjab)	66	3	37.9	59.2
Punjabis (Punjab)	48	2.08	45.83	47.92
Himachal Brahmin	19	5.26	36.84	57.89
Burusho (Gilgit-Baltistan)	97	8.2	33.9	42.3
Pathan (Khyber)	21	4.8	33.3	57.1
Kalash (Khyber)	44	0	72.8	18.2
Pashtun (Khyber)	96	0	41.7	44.8
J&K Kashmir Gujars	49	2.04	44.89	51.06
J&K Kashmiri Pandits	51	1.96	41.16	49.02
Terai Hindus (Terai, Nepal)	26	11.5	11.4	73
Kathmandu (Nepal)	77	7.8	42.9	45.5
Tharu (Nepal)	171	0.6	78.8	13.5
Shia (Uttar Pradesh)	154	9.1	49.5	28.6
Chaturvedis (Uttar Pradesh)	88	9.1	31.8	55.7
Sunni (Uttar Pradesh)	104	7.7	42.5	48
Bhargavas (Uttar Pradesh)	96	6.3	33.5	56.2
Chamar (Uttar Pradesh)	18	5.6	44.4	50
India Shia (Uttar Pradesh)	161	3.7	48.5	40.9
Rajput (Uttar Pradesh)	29	3.4	51.6	44.8
Uttar Pradesh (South) Gonds	37	0	100	0
Uttar Pradesh (South) Kols	54	0	85.19	14.81
Indian Sunni (Uttar Pradesh)	129	0	44.9	53.4
Uttar Pradesh Brahmin	31	0	22.57	70.97
Bihar Brahmins (Bihar)	38	2.63	21.05	71.05
Bihar Paswan (Bihar)	27	0	44.43	51.85
Bengalis (West Bengal)	31	3.2	29	67.8
West Bengal Brahmins	18	0	5.56	94.44
Khasi (Meghalaya)	92	0	90.2	0
Mundari (East India)	789	0	88.1	4.9
Indian Munda	892	0	88.2	9.8