

## The Aborigine of India, an Archeological View

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The table below shows clearly that the DNA group C5 (C-M356), a subgroup of the C that migrated from Africa to Australia around 60,000 BCE, traversed along the Himalayan ridge stretching from Kashmir to Punjab to Himachal to Bihar, and beyond. The path from Africa to Iran to Punjab to Bihar to Australia was a major highway of human migrations, along a string of perennial freshwater lakes and rivers. It was also used by the DNA group O (Mundari, O-M175), a subgroup of the DNA group F.

In the DNA samples of people who claimed to be Brahmin, we observed the C5. Almost all DNA groups in India claimed to be Brahmin. The real Brahmin, the Persian DNA group R1a1, are practically nonexistent in India. They were Persian refugees. They lived only in Kashmir. They were employed by the Greeks to invent fictional stories of gods with supernatural powers, called Puranas. The Indian Brahmin were the Greek employees, from all walks of life. In India, before the Greeks (200 CE), there was no archeological evidence of Idolatry, Brahmin, or Temples. The Indian Brahmin and Caste System were Greek inventions. They were falsely attributed to antiquity.

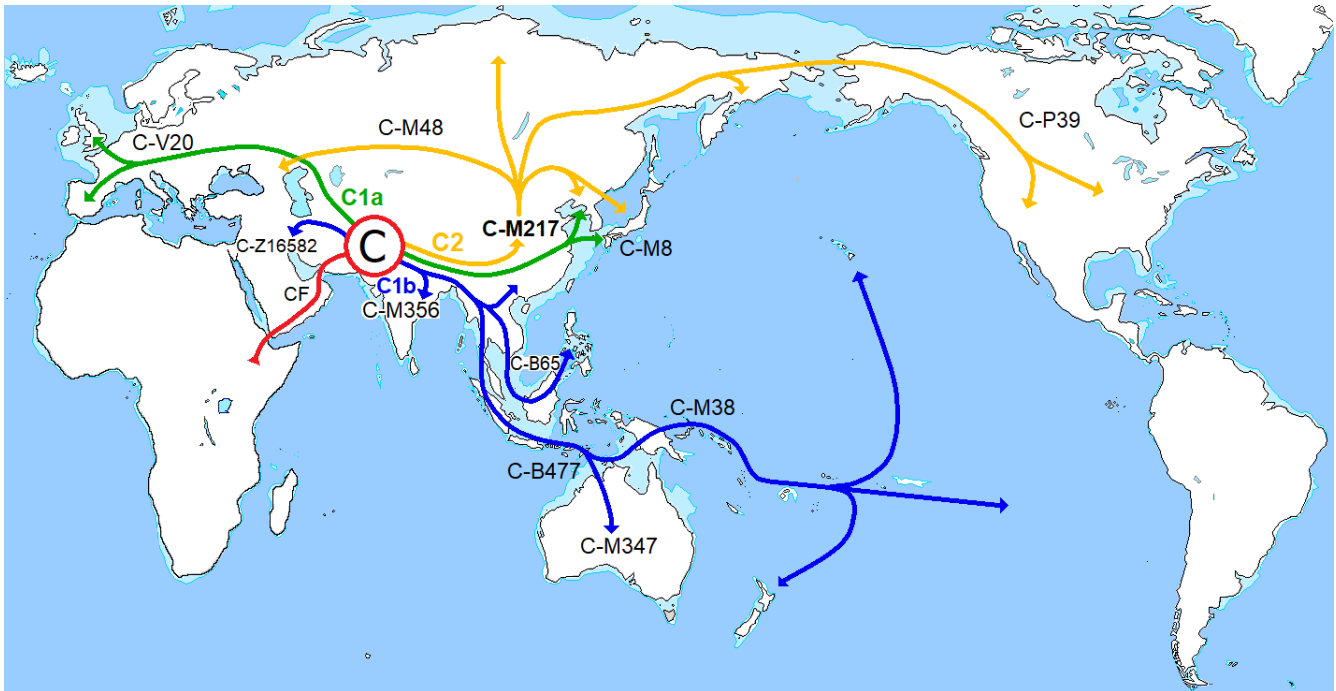
### Source: Sharma S 2009 The Indian Origin of R1a1

**Table 1 Y-haplogroups percentage distribution in studied regional population groups of India**

Population	Status	N	C5	E	F*	G	H*	H1	J2
<i>North:</i>									
J&K Kashmiri Pandits	Br	51	1.96		3.92	1.96		9.80	9.80
J&K Kashmir Gujars	Tr	49	2.04		4.08			10.20	6.12
Uttar Pradesh Brahmin	Br	31						16.13	3.23
Punjab Brahmin	Br	49	3.58		3.57	3.57			21.43
Himachal Brahmin	Br	30	5.26		15.79			10.53	5.26
<i>Central:</i>									
Uttar Pradesh (South) Kols	Tr	30						11.11	33.34
Uttar Pradesh (South) gonds	Tr	38						59.46	18.92
Madhya Pradesh Brahmins	Br	42			2.38			7.14	23.81
Madhya Pradesh Gonds	Tr	31					6.25	56.25	
Madhya Pradesh Saharia	Tr	57			5.08		10.29	23.4	
<i>East:</i>									
Bihar Brahmins	Br	38	2.63						2.63
Bihar Paswan	SC	27			3.70	11.11	11.11	3.70	3.70
West Bengal Brahmins	Br	30						5.56	
<i>West:</i>									
Maharashtra Brahmins	Br	32	3.33			3.33	3.33	6.67	16.67
Gujarat Bhils	Tr	22	9.09				18.18	9.09	18.18
Gujarat Brahmins	Br	64	3.33	3.33		10.94		1.56	15.63
Total		621							

Abbreviations: Br, Brahmins; Tr, tribe; SC, Scheduled caste.

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the C are concentrated in only three locations: (1) Gujarat Brahmin, (2) Baluchistan (Iran), and (3) along the Yamuna river from Baluchistan to Bangladesh. Sixty thousand years ago, they lived in the Tigris, the current Persian Gulf. One subgroup followed the DNA F to Gujarat. One subgroup went to Baluchistan. In Baluchistan, another subgroup moved to Punjab, the current Thar desert. They moved along the Yamuna river from Punjab to Sunda to China and Mongolia. Majority of the C now live in China, Japan, and Mongolia.



The C in India are the C-M356, also known as the C5. The C in Australia are the C-M347, also known as the Aborigine. The C in China and Mongolia are the C-M217, also known as the C2. The C in India and Australia are a legacy.

The C and F voluntarily moved out of Africa eighty thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They lived only along the rainwater rivers and lakes. All the native Indians, the Hindu, are subgroups of the F. The C are insignificant in number. The traces of the C are sufficient to establish the ancient migration path of the C.

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