

The Aborigine of India, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The table below shows clearly that the DNA C5 (C-M356), a subgroup of the C that migrated from Africa to Australia, lived along the path from Kashmir to Punjab to Himachal to Bihar. We have solid proof, see [Sunda cave art](#), that they painted the Sulawesi caves, near Australia, before 50,000 BCE. The path from the Red Sea to Gulf of Oman to Balochistan to Thar desert (Punjab) to Bihar to Australia was a major highway of human migrations, along a string of perennial rainwater rivers. The DNA C, O, and J2b samples are observed only along this path. Now they are only traces, implying that they were along the path long time ago.

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, see [DNA analysis of caste](#). The real Brahmin, the delusional Persian DNA R1a1, are practically nonexistent in India. The R1a1 were employed by the Greeks to vandalize the logic-based Hindu literature to fictional stories of warmongering gods with supernatural powers. The current India Brahmin were the Greek employees, converted (Baptized) to a fictional Brahmin Caste to give them a distinct social status as the Greek stooges. Some of the aborigine (C5) were Baptized along with the others.

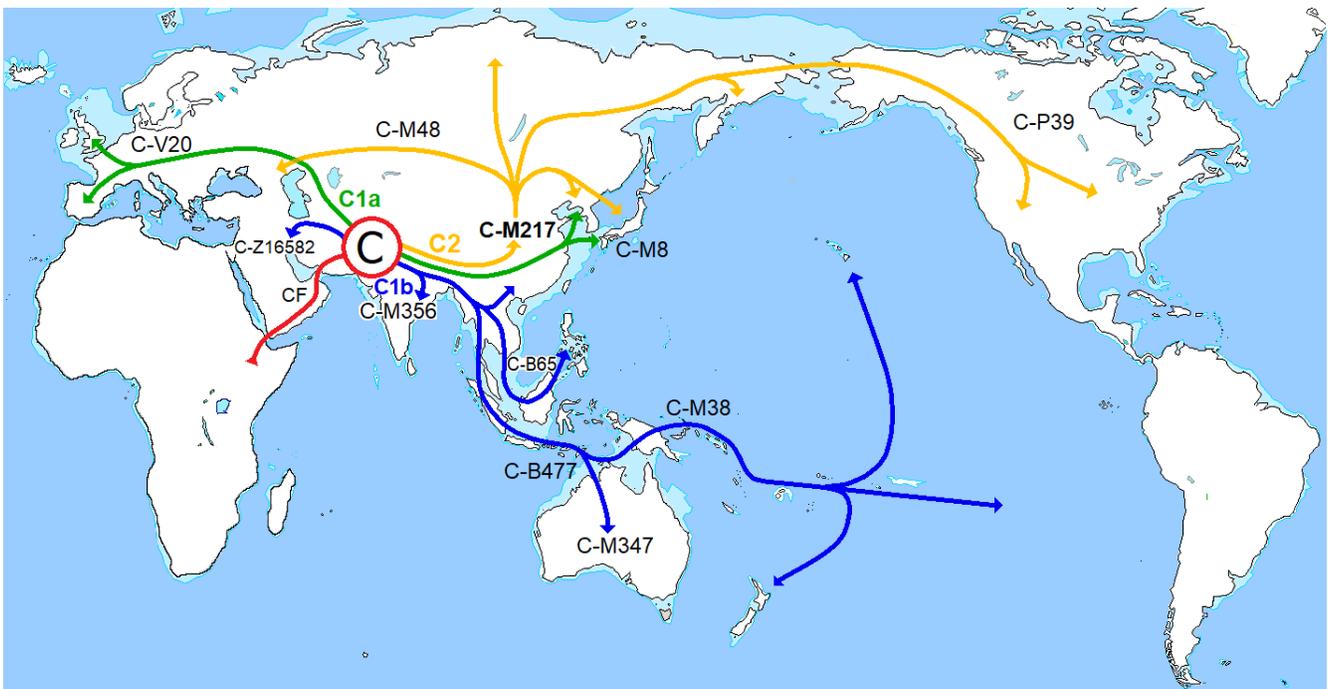
Source: Sharma S 2009 The Indian Origin of R1a1

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 C5 are concentrated in only three locations: (1) Gujarat Brahmin, (2) Balochistan, and (3) along the Yamuna river from Balochistan to Bangladesh. Eighty thousand years ago, they lived in the current Gulf of Oman that was a fertile valley. One subgroup went to Gujarat. One subgroup went to Balochistan. In Balochistan, they found a mountain pass to move to the current Thar desert which was a fertile valley (Punjab). From Punjab, they followed a trail of rainwater rivers to Sulawesi caves near Australia. When their homeland was submerged, twenty thousand years ago, they moved from Sulawesi to China.



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 are found in high concentrations only in China and South East Asia. They lived in Sulawesi for forty thousand years before their homeland was submerged under 500 feet of water by the glacial melt. They moved from Balochistan to India (Punjab) sixty thousand years ago.

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