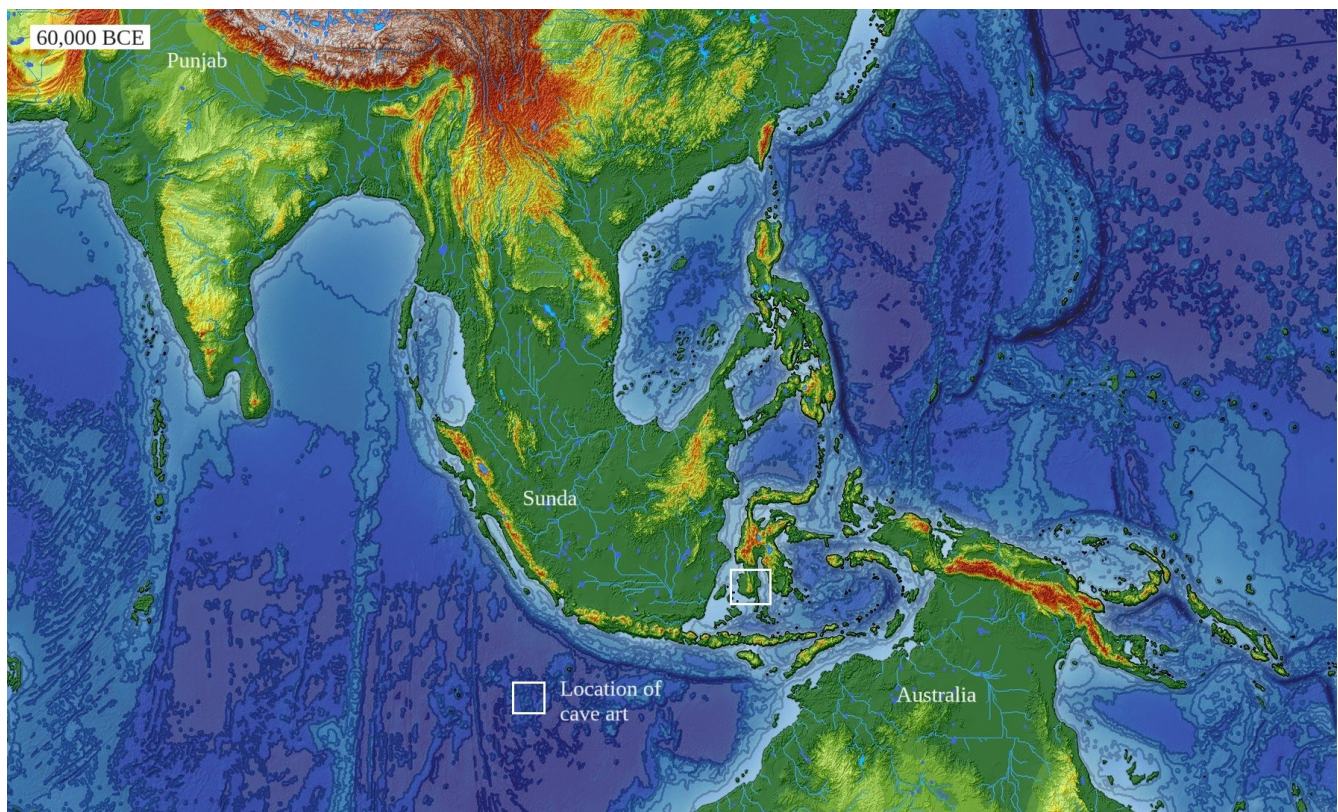


The DNA C in Sunda Land, an Archeological View

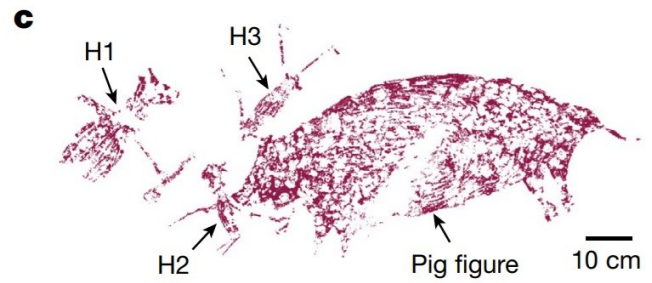
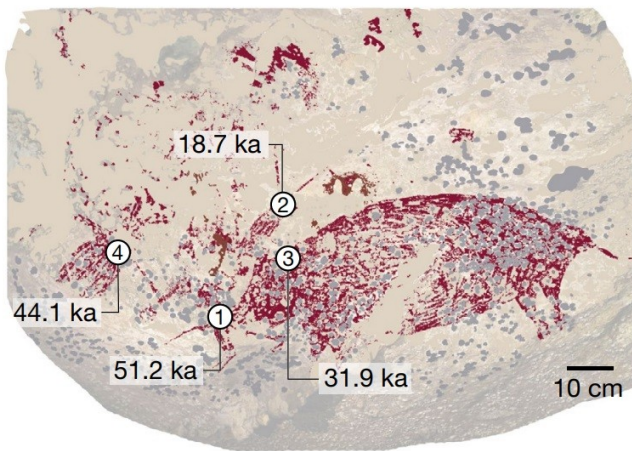
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The DNA samples of Indian populations revealed that 60,000 years ago the DNA C lived in Punjab, the current Thar desert. At that time, Punjab was a fertile valley with perennial rainwater rivers. It attracted the C from Africa. The Yamuna river that originated in Punjab flowed all the way to the Bay of Bengal. The C followed the Yamuna to a giant fertile valley called Sunda, that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia. They lived in Sunda, not Australia. Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and Sunda was submerged. The C moved east to reach China and Mongolia.

The C lived in Sunda from 60,000 BCE to 20,000 BCE. They vacated Punjab when it became the Thar desert. The C in Sunda painted the animals they hunted for food, in several caves at a location as shown in the map below.



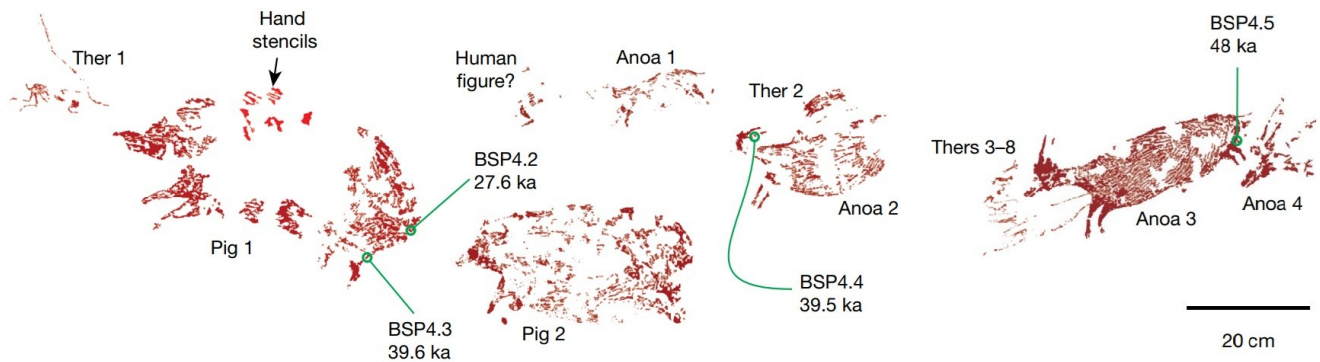
The above map is a computer generated landscape of 60,000 years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels.



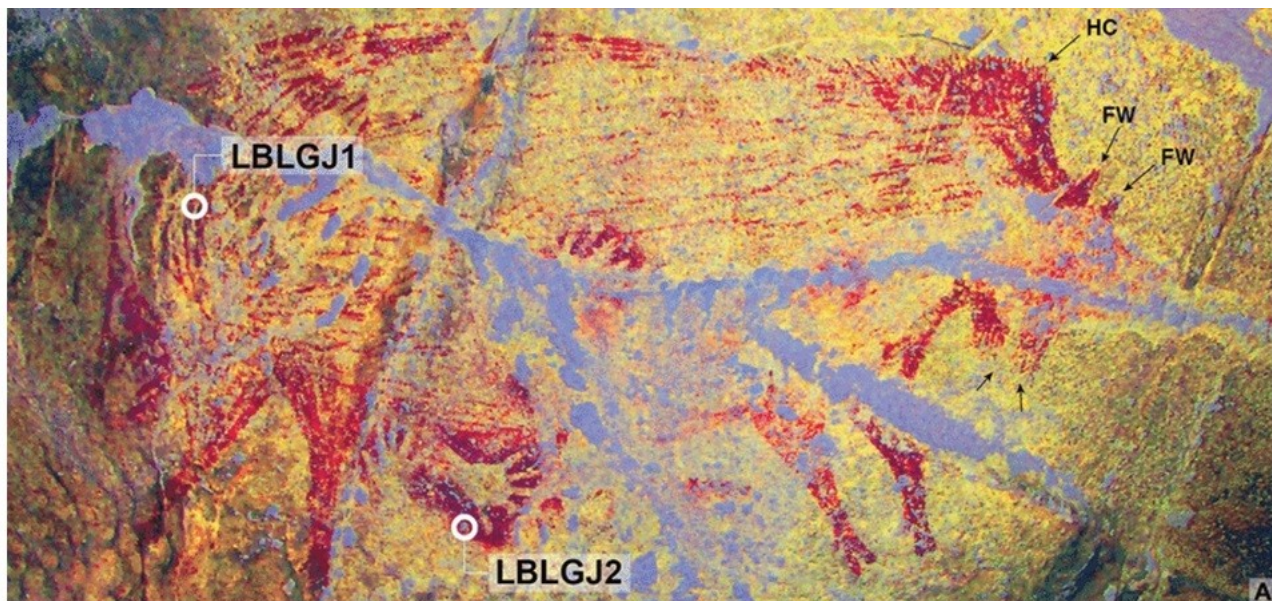
The above painting in Leang Karampuang cave, Sulawesi island of Indonesia, shows a pig hunted by three humans. The mineral deposits accumulated on the painting were dated from 51.2 ka (1) to 18.7 ka (2). The painting was rendered before 51.2 thousand years ago (51.2 ka). The H1, H2, and H3 were human figures.



Painting of a pig at Leang Tedongnge cave dated to 45,000 BCE (Photo: Maxime Aubert).



The above painting in Leang Bulu' Sipong 4 cave, Sulawesi, shows two kinds of animals that are native to Sulawesi: (1) Pig, and (2) Anoa. "Ther" refers to therianthropes (a composite of human and animal). Most likely, the hunters used costumes to camouflage. The mineral deposits accumulated on the painting were dated from 48 ka (4.5) to 27.6 ka (4.2). The painting was rendered before 48 thousand years ago (48 ka).



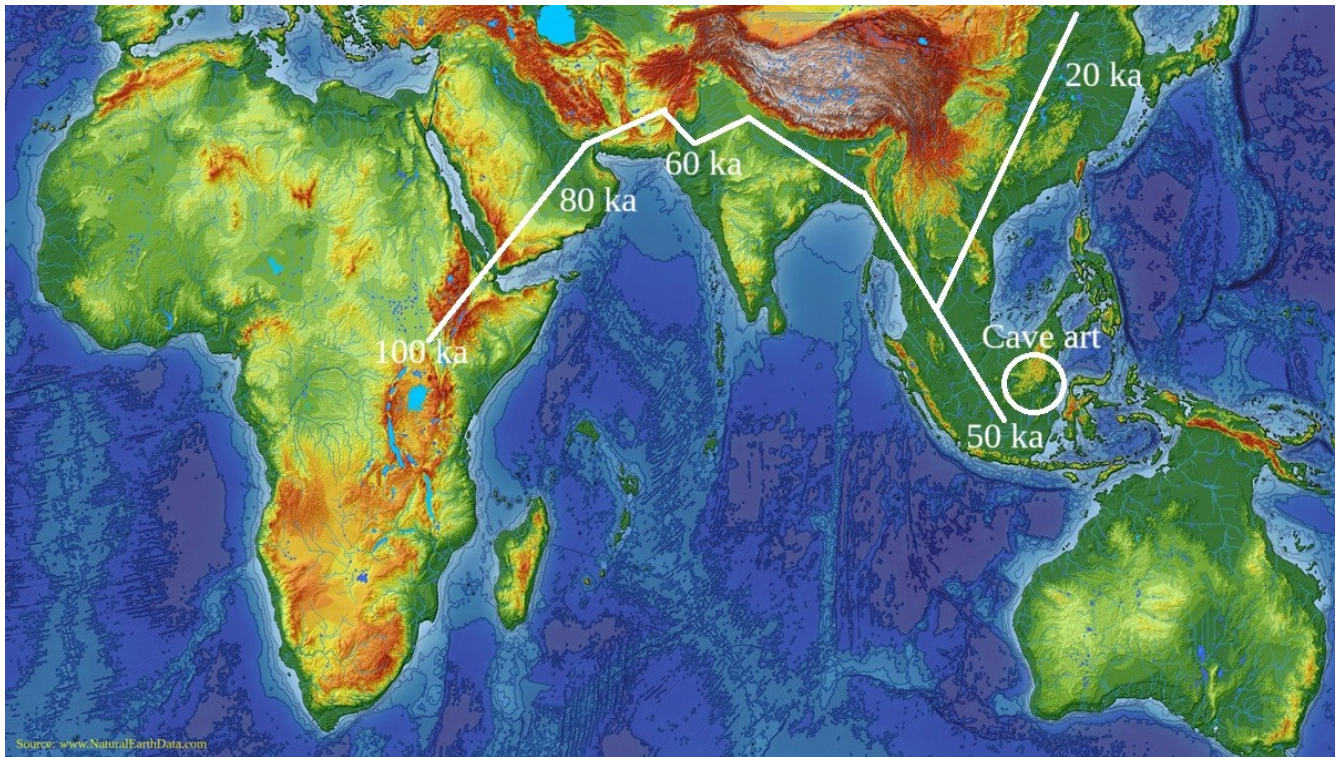
Red pig figure at Leang Balangajia cave dated to 32,000 BCE (Photo: A. A. Oktaviana).

The cave paintings are available in the link [Sunda cave art](#), courtesy of the researchers at the Griffith University, Australia.

The above paintings are sufficient to prove that the C were in Sunda (Sulawesi) 50,000 years ago. They moved from Punjab (Thar desert) to Sunda, along the Yamuna, a perennial rainwater river.

DNA samples of the C are found only along the migration path. The C voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago (100 ka). They lived only in the Tropical Zone, warm and toasty. They had nothing to do with Glaciers, Ice Age, or Stone Age. They were forced to move out of Sunda, 20,000 years ago, by the melting glaciers.

The above paintings are the oldest known narrative cave art in human history. They were painted 50,000 years ago. They are a solid proof that the C were in Sunda from 60,000 BCE to 20,000 BCE. Homo Sapiens evolved as two distinct categories at different locations: (1) Africa, and (2) Asia.



Around 100,000 BCE, Homo Sapiens in Ethiopia (Africa) were split into different branches (Clades), and dispersed in different directions. They evolved as independent cultures.

The DNA C and F were the Asia Clade that followed the migration path shown in the above map. The C moved on to China. The F remained in India. The F, also known as Hindu, lived only in the Peninsular India for over 60,000 years.

The Asia Clade were warm climate people. Culturally, they were the Homo Erectus, and followed the Erectus migration path. They lived only in the Tropical Zone along rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayas and Indus river like the plague.