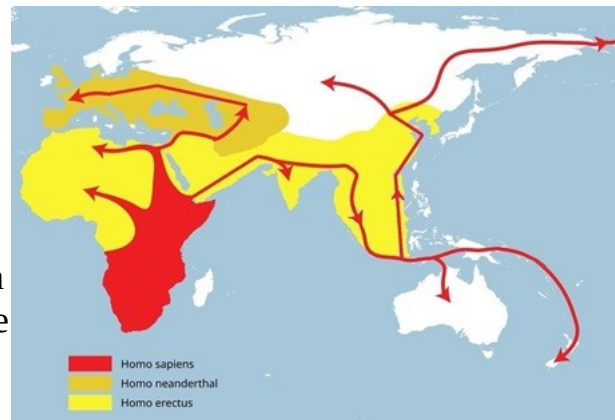
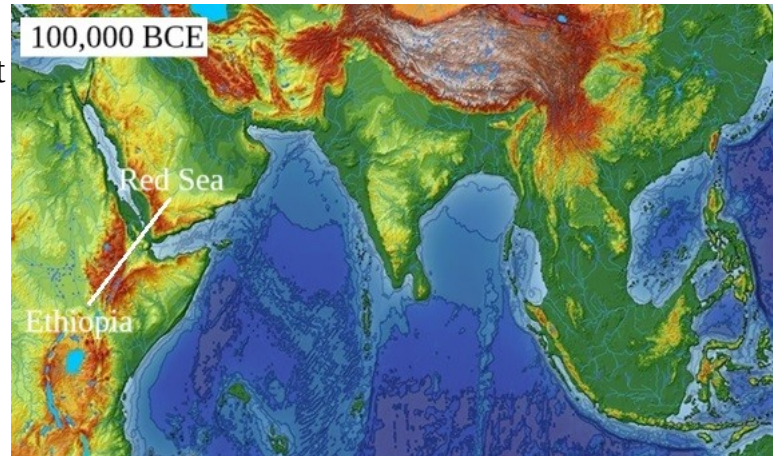


Migration of Homo Sapiens, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

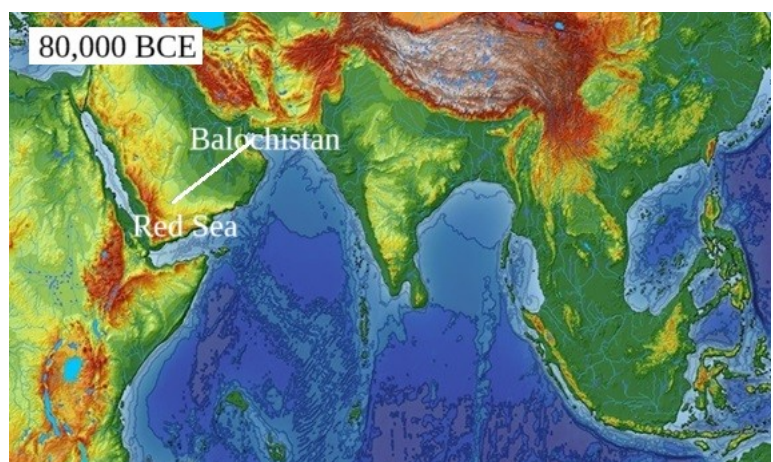
Homo Sapiens, the modern Humans, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. Around 100,000 years ago, some of them branched out in four different directions. One of the groups, called the Asia Clade (DNA C and F), moved from Ethiopia to China. At that time, the landscape was entirely different from that of today; much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels.



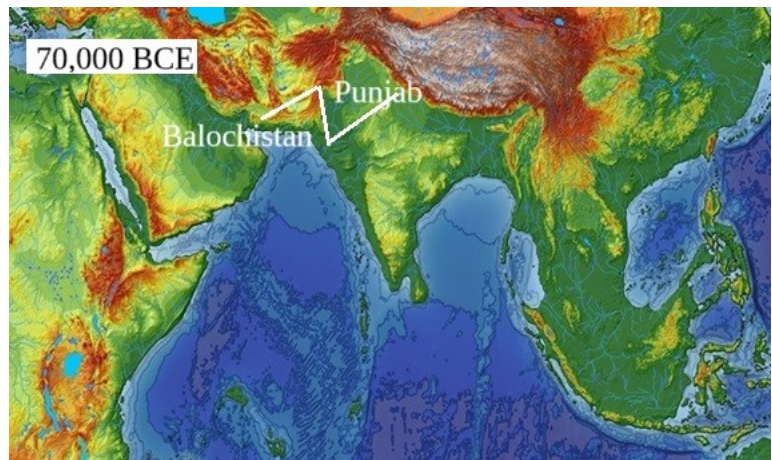
The Red Sea separated Asia from Africa. The Red Sea was in Asia, not Africa. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant oasis (lake) of rainwater, the current Persian Gulf was a fertile valley called Balochistan, and the current Thar desert was a fertile valley called Punjab. The map is a reconstruction of the landscape of that time by artificially lowering the seawater with computer simulations.



Around 80,000 BCE, the Asia Clade moved from the Red Sea to Balochistan. At that time, Balochistan was the Tigris river valley with plenty of perennial rainwater and abundant year round food resources. At that time, the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman were fertile valleys, a part of Balochistan.

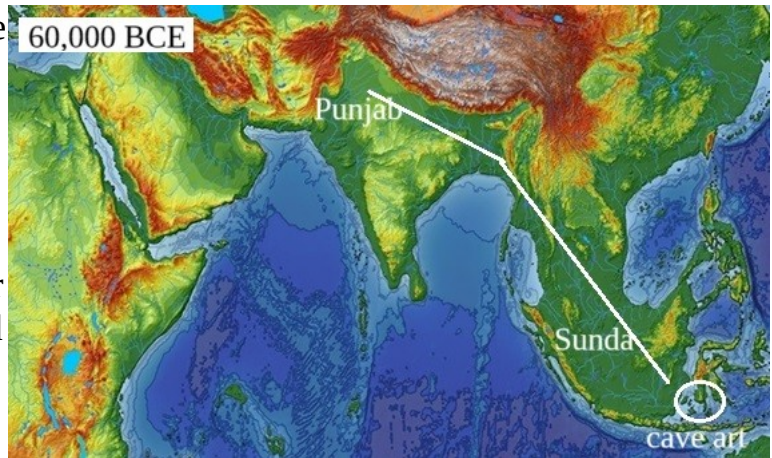


Around 70,000 BCE, the current Thar desert, between Balochistan and India, was a giant fertile valley, called Punjab. The Asia Clade discovered a mountain pass. Some people moved to Punjab. At that time, the Indus river had both rainwater and snowmelt water tributaries. The Asia Clade were rainwater people. They avoided the snowmelt water like the plague.

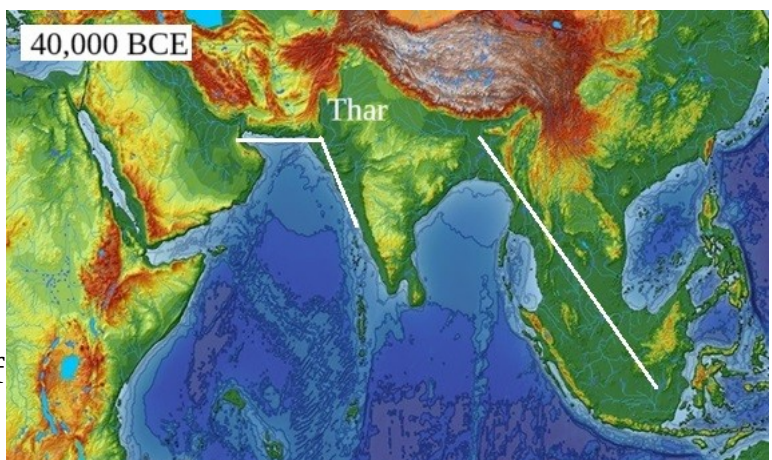


They lived only along the rainwater tributaries of the Indus. The rainwater tributaries are now dried out to form the Thar desert. The people chose to move out rather than live along the snowmelt water tributaries.

Around 60,000 BCE, the Asia Clade in Punjab discovered a giant fertile valley, called Sunda. Punjab and Sunda were connected by a perennial rainwater river the Yamuna. In Sunda they painted caves of the animals they hunted for food. The Sunda cave art was dated to be more than 50,000 years old. The cave art is a solid proof that the Asia Clade was in Sunda.

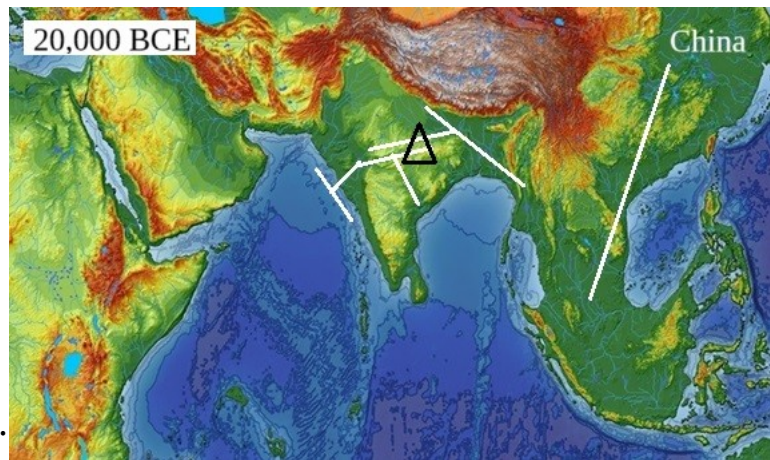


Around 40,000 BCE, there was a dramatic climate change, and Punjab was converted into the Thar desert. Punjab was vacated, and all the people moved to Sunda. At that time, the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian sea. The Narmada river originated at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas and flowed to the Arabian sea and formed a giant fertile valley, the Narmada delta. The people in Balochistan who lost Punjab discovered the Narmada delta and moved over. They avoided the Indus like the plague.



Around 40,000 BCE, the Asia Clade lived in only three places: (1) Balochistan, (2) Narmada delta, and (3) Sunda. Punjab and Yamuna were vacated.

Around 20,000 BCE, the glaciers started to melt and the seawater reached the current levels by 10,000 BCE. The Narmada delta and Sunda were submerged. A major portion of Balochistan was submerged to form the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. The people in the Narmada delta moved along the river to reach its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta. Some people in Sunda moved east to reach China, and some retreated along the old migration path to reach the Sone river, and moved to its headwaters the Trikuta.



Around 20,000 BCE, the Asia Clade lived in only three places: (1) Balochistan, (2) Mt. Trikuta, and (3) China.

Around 20,000 BCE, the Thar desert became a fertile valley again. Some people in Balochistan moved to Punjab. Around 5,000 BCE, Punjab became a desert again. The people in Punjab moved along the Yamuna to the Ken river, and followed it to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta.

The Asia Clade from Balochistan (DNA J2b), Narmada delta (DNA H), and Sunda (DNA O) converged to the same location, the Mt. Trikuta. They were the same people with different cultures and spoke different languages. They were subgroups of the parent DNA F. They were aware of each other, and lived in peace and harmony, as siblings. They were the native Hindu. They lived only at the Trikuta. They were the only people on the subcontinent.