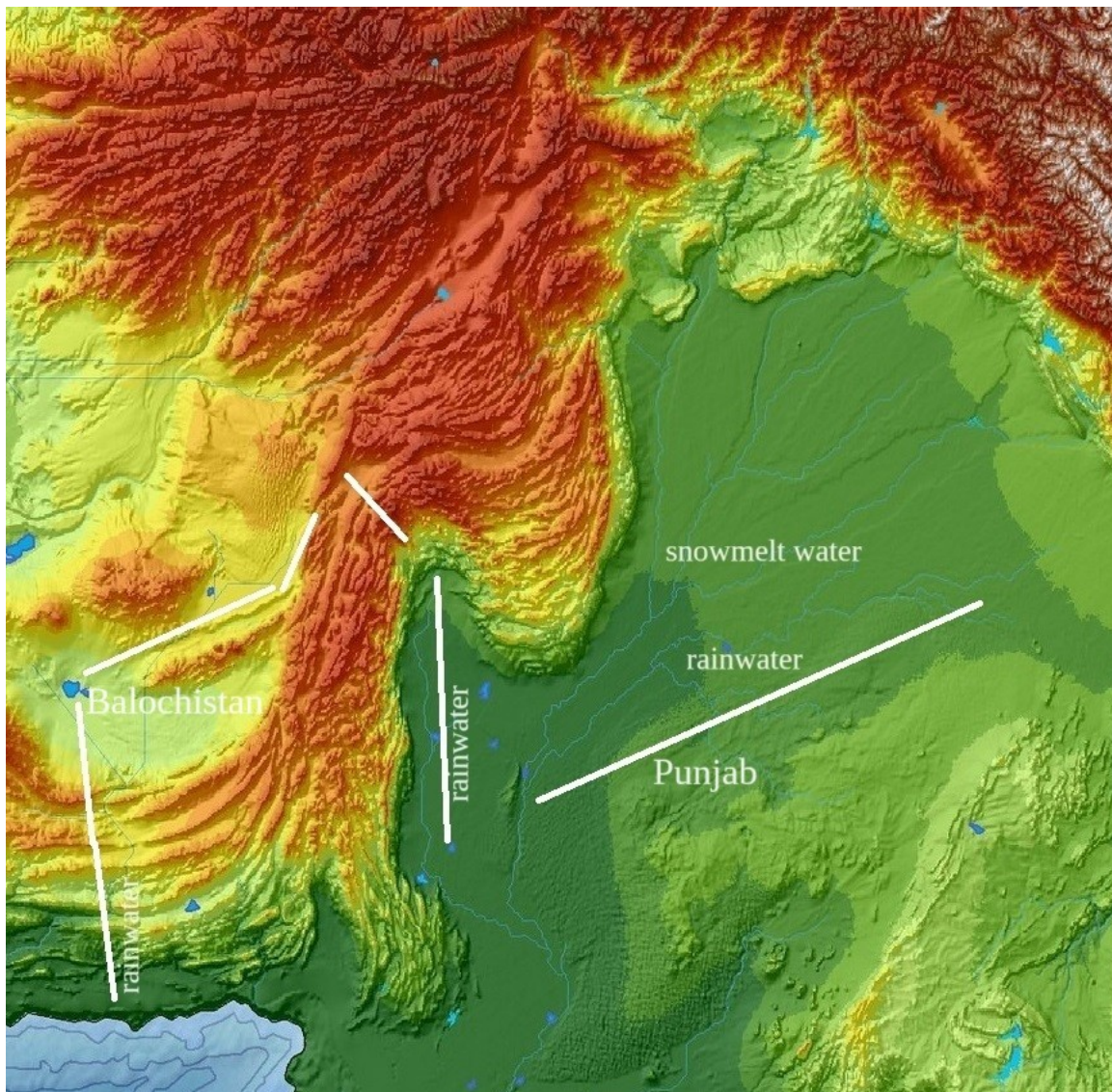


The Baloch Mountain Pass, an Archeological View

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

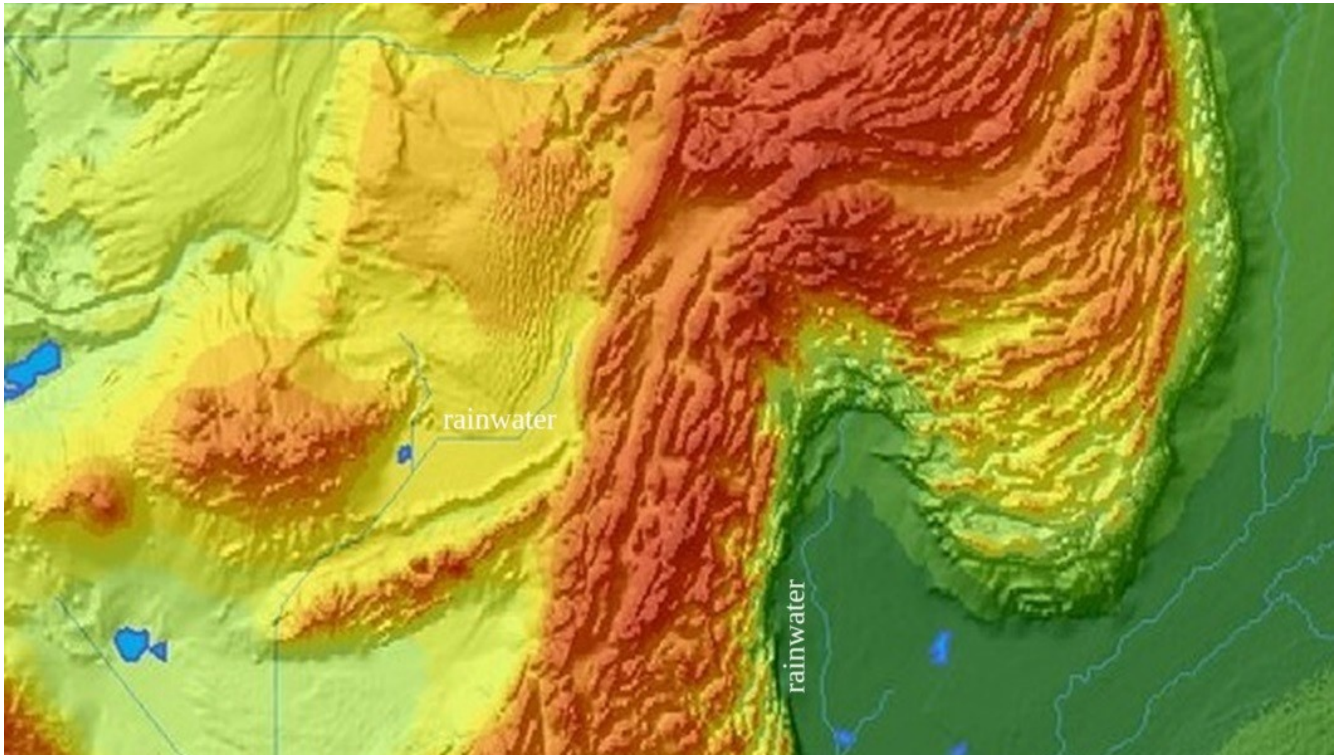
An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the C and O Haplogroups are found only in Balochistan, Thar desert, along the Yamuna river, and South East Asia. They were originally in the Tigris river the current Persian Gulf. Sixty thousand years ago, the Thar (Punjab) desert in India and deserts in Balochistan were fertile valleys.

It is logical that the C and O in the Tigris moved to Balochistan, found a mountain pass, and crossed over to Punjab. They lived only along rainwater rivers and lakes. The Indus was not a rainwater river; it was avoided like the plague.



To trace the migration path of the C and O, we used computer simulations to generate the landscape of sixty thousand years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels.

The above map revealed that there was a perennial rainwater path from Balochistan to Punjab (Thar). There was a chain of catch basins on the top of the Iran ridge, with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. A river flowed south, on the east side, to become a tributary of the Indus. Unlike the Indus, it was a rainwater river.



The above map is a detailed view of the mountain pass used by the DNA C and O.

There were two rainwater rivers on either side of the Iran ridge that originated at the same location, headwaters. One river went to Balochistan and the other went to Punjab. It was a natural pass to cross the ridge. The C and O discovered it sixty thousand years ago. They were a mature culture of explorers and pioneers who voluntarily left Africa.

It is logical that the C and O used the Baloch pass of terraced perennial rainwater lakes to move from the Tigris to Punjab. Most likely, they had a huge settlement area around the catch basins for thousands of years. They lived only along perennial rainwater resources. They voluntarily left Africa in pursuit of perennial rainwater resources.

The C and O were highlanders. They lived off of what nature offered. Their lifestyle made it easy for them to cover great distances. They constantly searched for perennial rainwater resources.



The above map was the lost Baloch pass, used by the C and O sixty thousand years ago, as it appears today. The rainwater rivers are dried out. The once fertile valleys are now deserts. The catch basins are now dry.

Our climate simulation studies revealed that the Thar and Balochistan alternated between fertile-land and waste-land every twenty thousand years. They were fertile-lands sixty thousand years ago and also twenty thousand years ago. They were waste-lands forty thousand years ago and at present. Twenty thousand years from now they would become fertile-lands again.

The Baloch pass was used from sixty to forty thousand years ago, and again twenty thousand years ago.

The C and O were in Balochistan. They used the Baloch pass sixty thousand years ago. They moved along the Yamuna river to a fertile valley that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia, called Sunda.

We have solid evidence that fifty thousand years ago the C painted caves in the Sulawesi island of Indonesia, see [Sunda cave art](#). Forty thousand years ago, they vacated Punjab when it became a wasteland.

The computer simulated landscape of sixty thousand years ago explains why there are traces of the C and O samples only in Balochistan, Thar desert, and along the Yamuna river.

Currently, the C and O are found in high concentrations only in South East Asia and China. Sixty thousand years ago, they were only in Punjab (Thar desert).

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