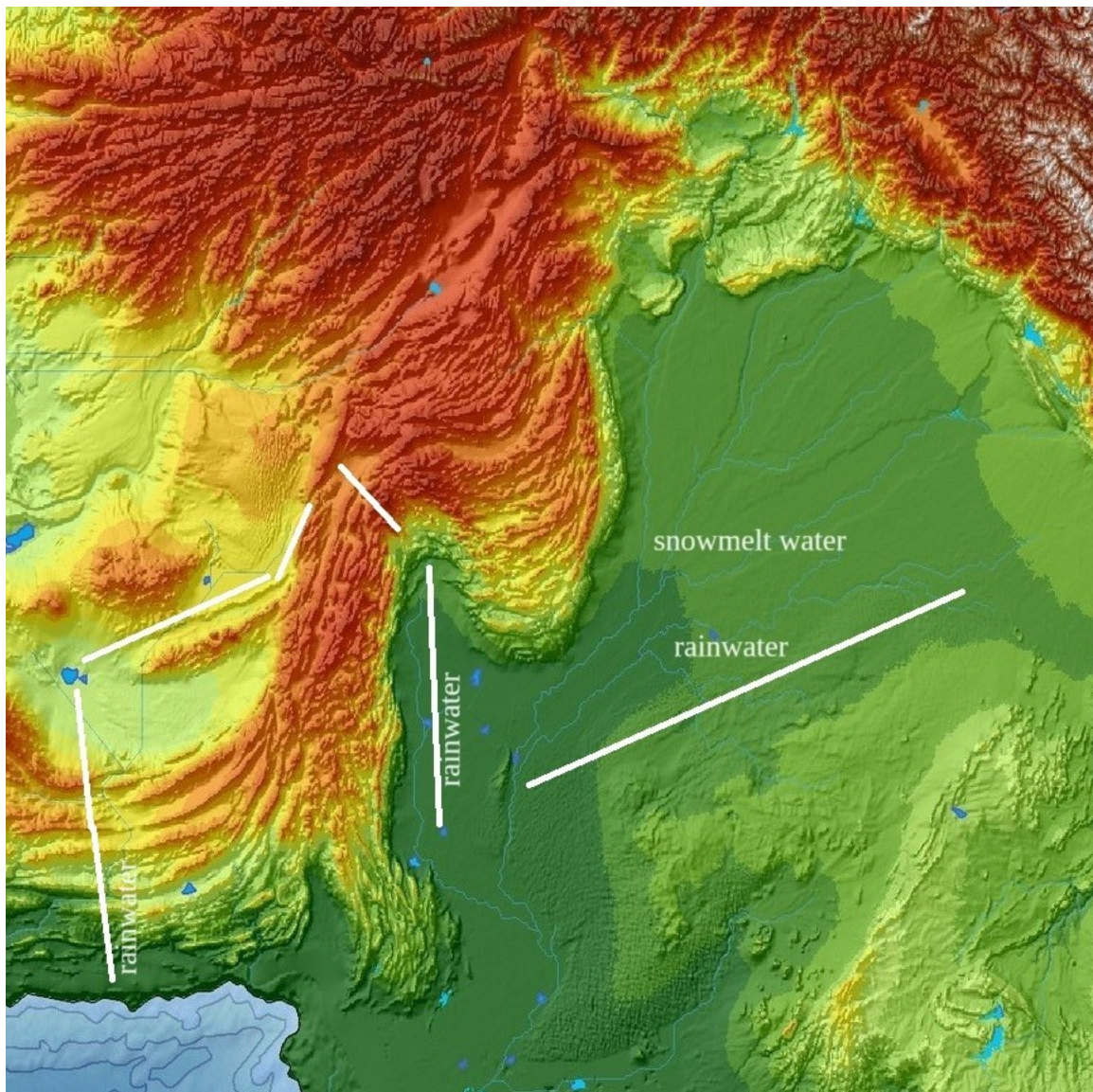


The Baloch Mountain Pass, an Archeological View

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

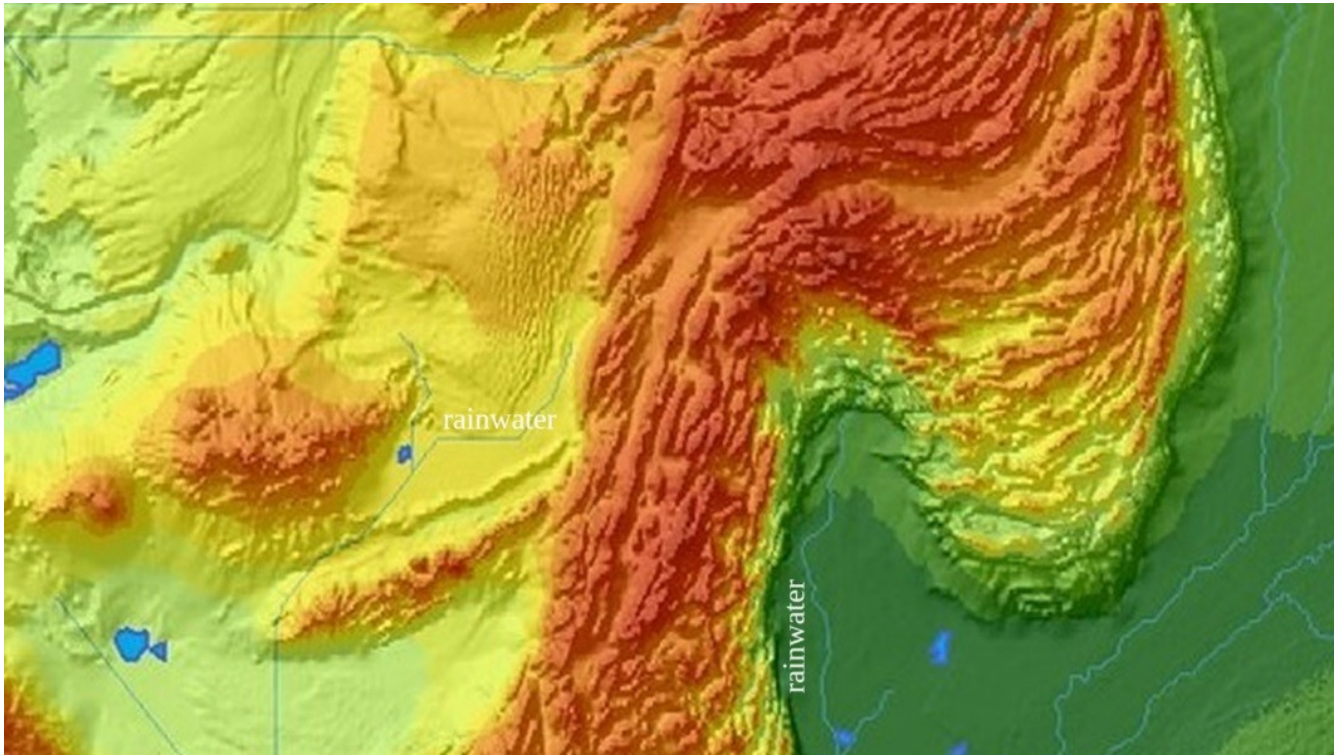
An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the C and O Haplogroups are found only in Balochistan, Thar desert, along the Yamuna river, and South East Asia. They were originally in the Tigris river the current Persian Gulf. Sixty thousand years ago, the Thar desert was a fertile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

It is logical that the C and O in the Tigris moved to Balochistan and found a mountain pass in the Iran ridge and crossed over to Punjab. The C and O lived only along rainwater rivers and lakes.



To trace the migration path of the C and O we used computer simulations of 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. There was a giant catch basin on the top of the Iran ridge with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. A river flowed from the catch basin to become a tributary of the Indus river. The rainwater river and catch basin are now dried out.

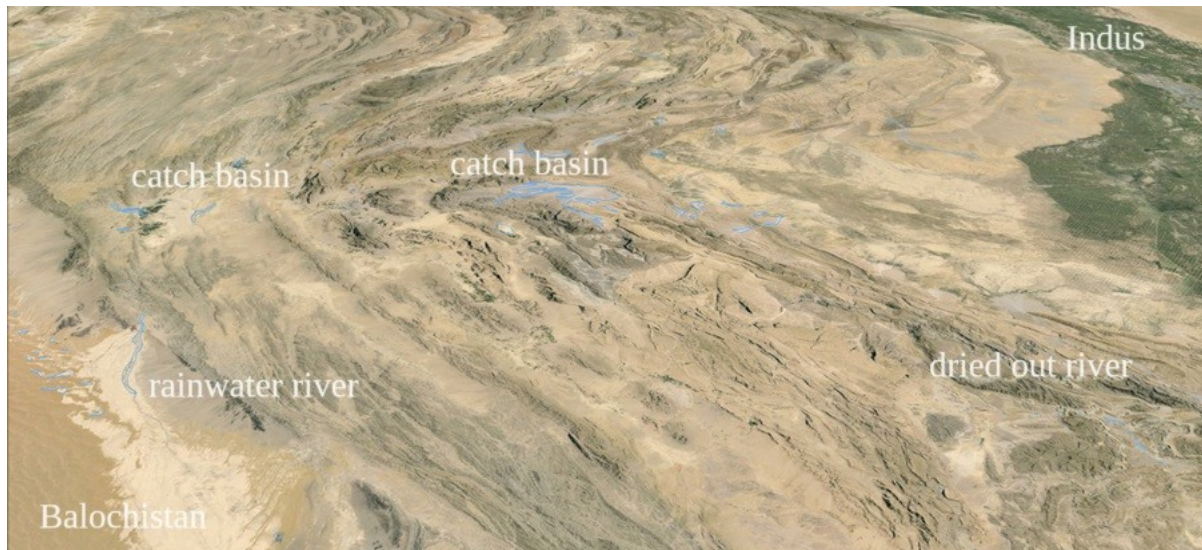


The above map is a detailed view of the mountain pass used by the DNA C and O.

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 Iran ridge. The C and O discovered it sixty thousand years ago and used it to travel between fertile valleys on either side of the ridge.

It is logical that the C and O used the Baloch pass of perennial rainwater to move from the Tigris to Punjab. Most likely, they had a huge settlement area around the catch basins for thousands of years. They avoided the Indus like the plague which is not a rainwater river. They lived only along perennial rainwater resources. They left Africa in pursuit of perennial rainwater resources.

The C and O were highlanders. They lived off of what nature offered. They were nomads. They had no permanent settlements. 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 Punjab and Balochistan valleys are now deserts.

Sixty thousand years ago, Balochistan and Punjab were fertile valleys. The catch basins of the Iran ridge fed both sides. People followed the rainwater rivers to move from one side to the other.

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

Currently, the C and O live only in South East Asia.

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