

The Rann of Kutch: An Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Today, the Rann of Kutch is a salt desert, a popular tourist attraction. It is below sea level, hence the salt. Around 60,000 years ago, the seawater was 500' below the current levels. At that time, the Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley with perennial rainwater rivers. It had perpetual rainwater no matter which way the monsoon winds blew. There was a giant reservoir on the top of the Baloch Ridge with an inexhaustible supply of rainwater that fed rivers on both sides of the ridge. It connected the Persian Gulf and Rann of Kutch. Asians (DNA C and F) walked over from the Gulf to the Rann of Kutch.

Asians lived only on the land above flood level (200') and below tree level. When the seawater was 500' below the current levels, the Rann of Kutch was 300' above the then-flood level. To understand the migration path of Asians, we reconstructed the landscape of that time. Their migration path was dictated by climatic changes. By superimposing climatic conditions implied by Milankovitch cycles on the landscape, we can speculate on the migration paths.

