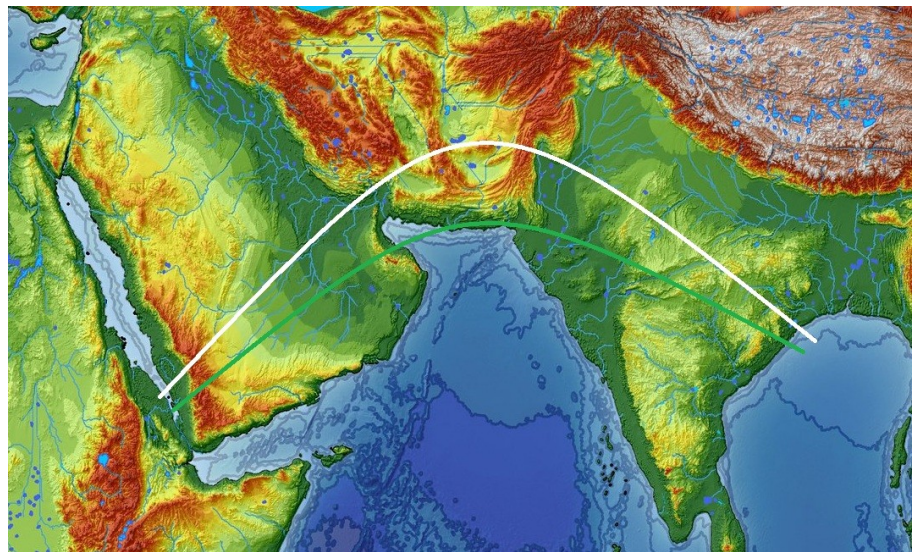


Balochistan: An Archeological View

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

The east side of the Red Sea is called Asia. The Homo Sapiens who moved to Asia were the Asian Homo Sapiens; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. The Asians were lowlanders; they lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers with an abundant supply of food resources year-round. Only the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds had perennial rainwater rivers. The unique structure of mountains in Balochistan created a peculiar situation of migration of Asians. Balochistan supported human occupation only every other 20,000 years. The Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called Axial tilt.

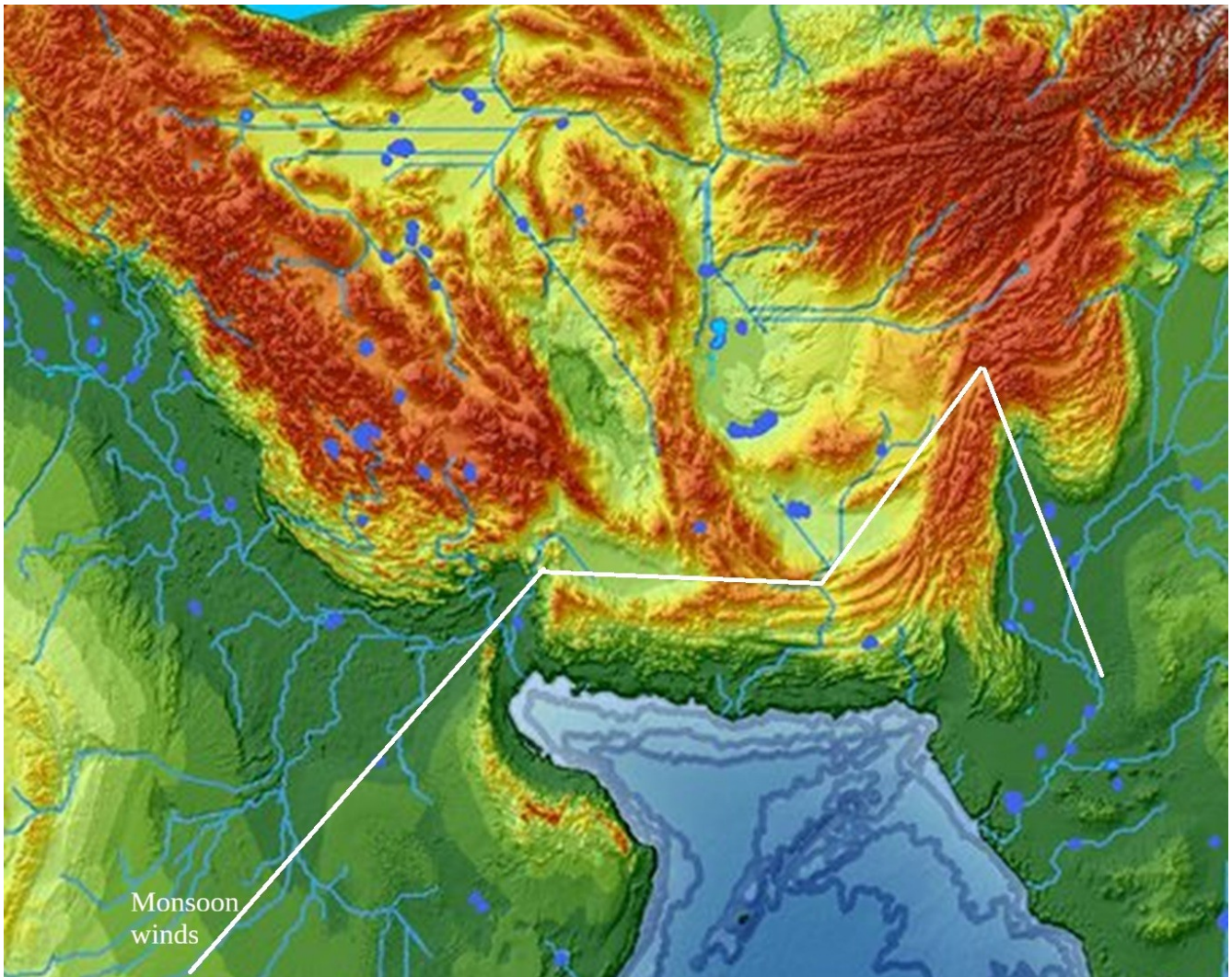
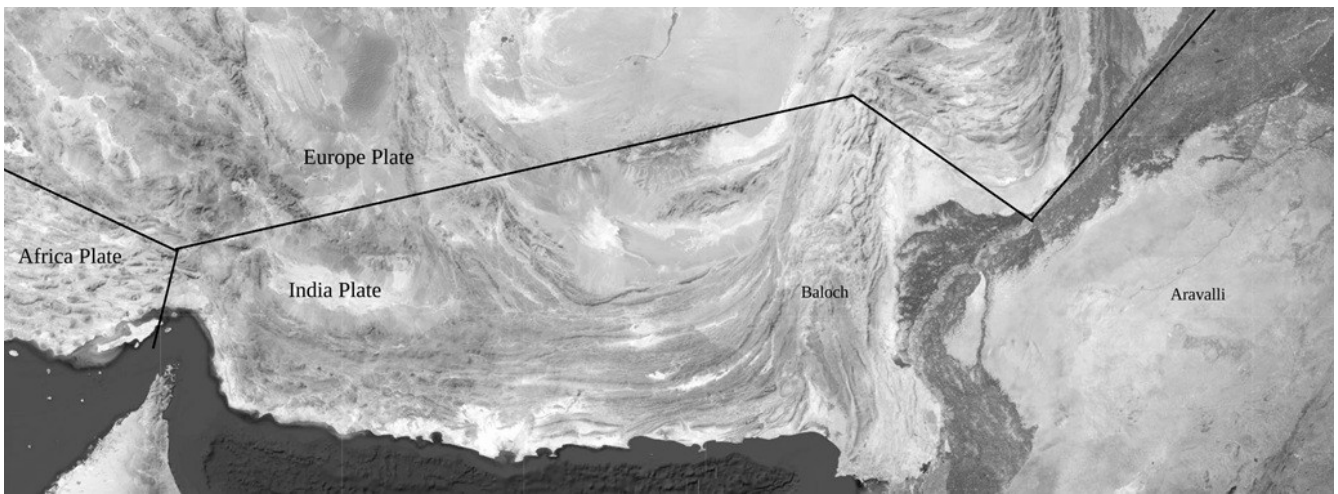
The place where the Africa, Europe, and India plates were fused is now Balochistan. The collision created a deep canyon in the mountains called the Baloch Pass. When the winds blew west to east, they followed the path of the canyon, the path of least resistance, as shown by the white line in the map. When the winds



blew east to west, they took the path of least resistance as shown by the green line. Consequently, Balochistan had rainwater only when the winds blew from west to east.

Asians migrated east along the white line only when the winds blew west to east. For 20,000 years Balochistan was fertile land, and for the next 20,000 years it was a wasteland with no rain. The cycle repeated for millions of years.

The Red Sea, the Tigris River, and the Narmada Delta on the West Coast of India had perpetual rainwater; Asians lived there all the time. They were forced to vacate only when the land was submerged by the glacial melt.



The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of the now lost human history to tell.