

Punjab: An Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago Punjab was a fertile land; today it is a desert. 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 Earth's rotation, called the Axial tilt. When the winds blew west to east, the Aravalli ridge trapped rainwater, and Punjab was fertile land. When the winds blew east to west, Punjab was deprived of rainwater. The 41,000-year cycle repeated for millions of years.

The Asian Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, were lowlanders who lived in Somalia. They lived only along lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges. They instinctively followed the Indian monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The land to the east of the Red Sea is called Asia. The Asians crossed the Red Sea 100,000 years ago; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. At that time, the seawater was far below the current levels; the Red Sea was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply of rainwater that attracted the Asians to migrate.

