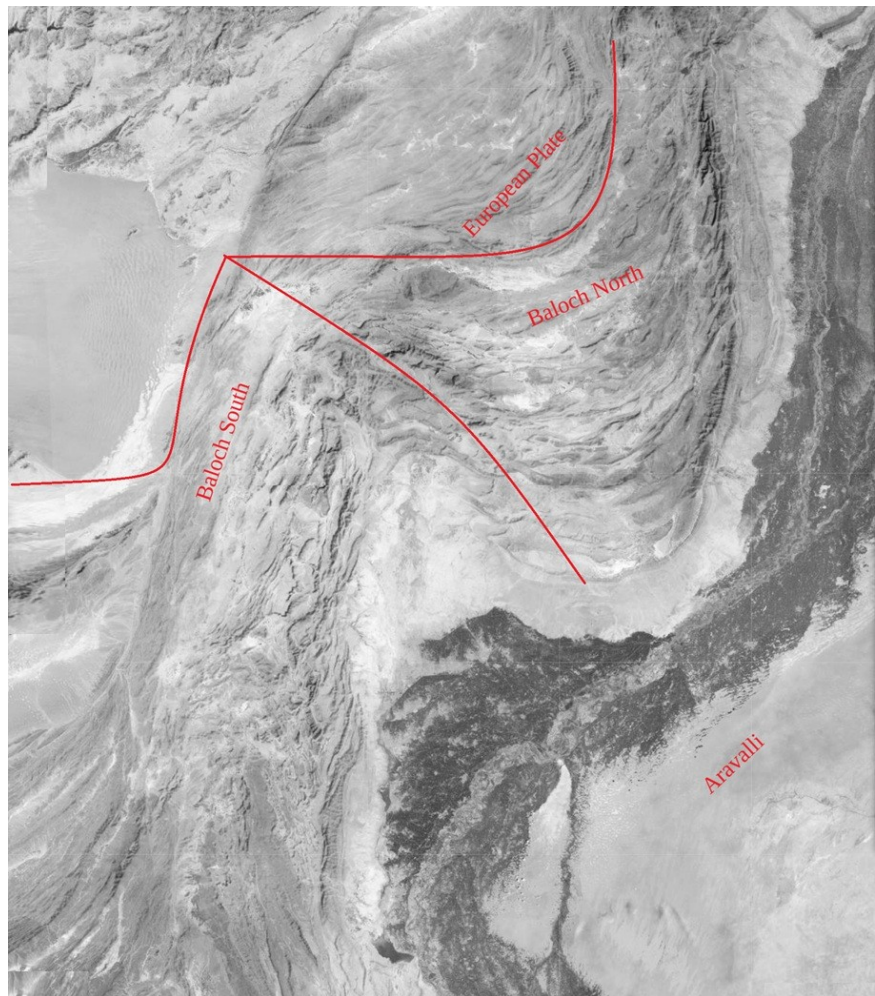


The Baloch Ridge: An Archeological View

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

About 40 million years ago, when the Indian Plate collided with the European Plate and formed the Himalayas, the Indian Plate was split into two pieces hinged in Gujarat. The west side, called Baloch, pierced the European Plate; in the process, it was split into two pieces, the north and south. The rift was a canyon called the Baloch Pass. The east-side Indian piece is called Aravalli. The rift was a giant canyon. Currently, the Indus River flows in the canyon. The Baloch and Aravalli are still connected in Gujarat. A land bridge on the coast is the only place to cross the canyon.



The gap between the Baloch and the European Plate had giant reservoirs that had an inexhaustible supply of rainwater and fed perennial rainwater rivers on both sides of the ridge. People walked from the Persian Gulf to Gujarat along the rainwater rivers. The Indian monsoon winds reverse direction every 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation around the Sun, called Axial tilt. The reservoirs had rainwater only every other 20,000 years. Currently they are dry. The last wind reversal took place 4,000 years ago. The reservoirs were full 20,000 and 60,000 years ago.

Asians (DNA C and F) moved to Gujarat 60,000 years ago when the reservoirs were full and there were perennial rainwater rivers on both sides of the ridge. When the reservoirs dried out 40,000 years ago, C moved on to China along the Yamuna River, and F lived in Peninsular India.