

Geology of Flood Basins: An Archeological View

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

Flood basins are natural flood control mechanisms that collect floodwater into a reservoir and release it slowly over a long period of time. The rivers that discharge the floodwater are perennial and carry rainwater even during prolonged times of drought. The perpetual rainwater rivers of flood basins were the magnet that attracted Asians (DNA C and F) from Africa to India 60,000 years ago.

Asians were highly advanced logic-based humans who scouted far and wide in search of perennial rainwater resources. They were a distinctly different category of humans who voluntarily left Africa. They were visionaries, explorers, and pioneers. They were the cream of humankind. They had nothing to do with the Africans or Europeans.

Approximately 50 million years ago, the India Plate collided with the Europe Plate and formed the Himalayas. In the process, the drifting mountain ridge was cracked into pieces: Aravalli, Satpura, Eastern Ghats, and Western Ghats. The cracks were the Yamuna, Ken, Narmada, Tapi, and Mahanadi rivers. The cracks in the rocks testify to the geological history.

Asians followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called Axial tilt. When the winds changed direction, some flood basins became full, and the others became empty. The winds did not reverse overnight; the transition took place over 200 years. Asians scouted far and wide to locate the newly stocked reservoirs. The reservoirs had rainwater only every other 20,000 years.

The migration path of Asians is now submerged under 500' of seawater caused by the glacial melt or turned to wasteland. The history of Asians is buried under seawater or sand beyond the reach of conventional archeological research.

A computer-generated landscape of the time period when Asians voluntarily moved out of Africa, based on the NASA database, revealed the now-lost Asian history. The 2011 Indian Census data on Asian dialects supports the hypothesis that Asians entered India in Gujarat 60,000 years ago and lived only along the perennial rainwater rivers of the flood basins. They moved from one flood basin to the next every 20,000 years. They lived at each flood basin for 20,000 years. They relocated three times in 60,000 years.

The cracks in the rocks testify to the geological history. The reservoirs had rainwater only every other 20,000 years. Currently only the Yamuna, Tapi, and Mahanadi rivers are full; the Narmada, Ken, and Sone rivers are dry. Around 20,000 years ago, it was the exact opposite. The last wind reversal took place 4,000 years ago.





