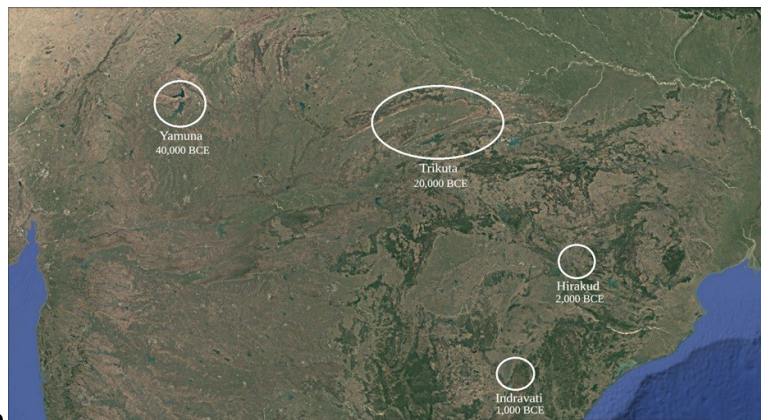


Flood Basins: An Archeological View

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

The 2011 Census data on Indian dialects revealed a fascinating story of the now-lost Hindu history of 60,000 years. Hindus (DNA F) moved from Somalia to Peninsular India along the Indian monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were rainwater people and lived only along the perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. Monsoon winds were seasonal, with heavy rains for six months and no rains for the other six months. Rainwater during the dry months was the critical factor that determined the Hindu settlements.

Peninsular India had some natural dams that stored rainwater and released it slowly during the dry months to form perennial rainwater rivers. The reservoirs (flood basins) were so huge that they stocked an inexhaustible supply of rainwater to keep the rivers running even during the periods of drought that were frequent. Hindus lived only along the



natural dams that had inexhaustible supply of rainwater: (1) Yamuna, (2) Trikuta, (3) Hirakud, and (4) Indravati. The monsoon winds blew west-to-east for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew east-to-west for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation around the Sun, called Axial tilt. The reservoirs had inexhaustible rainwater only every other 20,000 years. Hindus were forced to move from one reservoir to the next to adapt to the climatic change.





The cracks in the rocks were formed 40 million years ago when the Indian Plate collided with the European Plate to form the Himalayas. The deep cracks are 30 miles long and regulate the outflow of rainwater from the reservoirs.

Hindus discovered the rivers with perennial rainwater and reached their headwaters with perpetual rainwater. It was the perpetual rainwater reservoirs and natural flood control mechanism that attracted Hindus from Somalia to Peninsular India.

Before the glacial melt of 10,000 years ago, the Red Sea was a rainwater reservoir, 500 feet above the then seawater level, just like the Yamuna reservoirs, that attracted Hindus from Somalia to the Red Sea. Hindus were forced to move from one reservoir to the next every 20,000 years by the monsoon winds that reversed direction and emptied the reservoirs.

The reservoirs in Balochistan and the Thar Desert used by Hindus are now buried under sand. Naushara and Mehgarh in Balochistan and Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi in the Thar Desert are good prospects for excavation.

Hindus (F) moved from Somalia to the Red Sea 100,000 years ago, to the Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago, to the Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi 60,000 years ago, to the Yamuna Reservoirs 40,000 years ago, to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago, to the Hiraakud 4,000 years ago, and to the Indravati 3,000 years ago. The last reversal of the monsoon winds took place 4,000 years ago.