

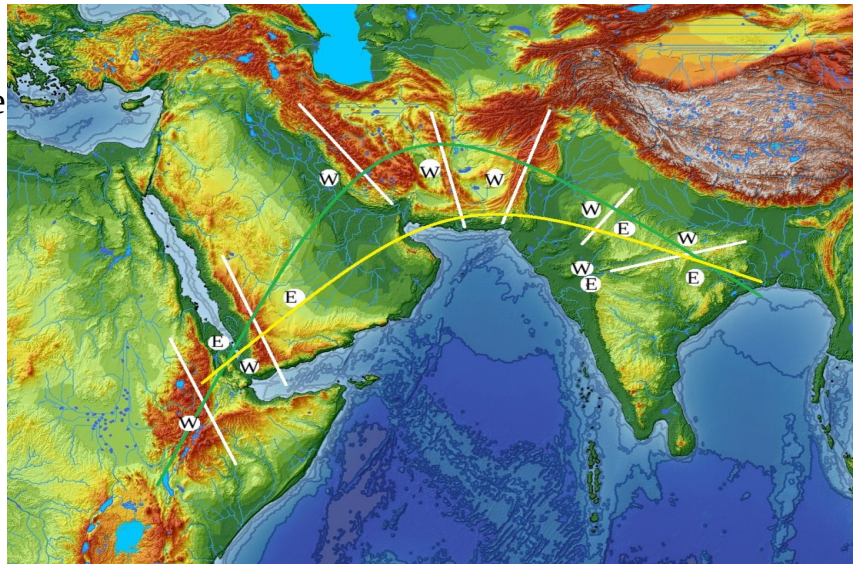
Monsoon Winds From Africa to India: An Archeological View

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

Hindus (DNA F) instinctively followed the Indian monsoon winds from Somalia to Peninsular India. They left Somalia 100,000 years ago and were in Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. They were rainwater people and lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They had an abundant supply of food resources year-round.

The monsoon winds blew west-to-east 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 around the Sun, called Axial tilt. When the winds blew west to east, the west side of a ridge had an abundant supply of rainwater, and the east side was deprived of rainwater. Similarly, when the winds blew from east to west, the east side had rainwater, and the west side was a wasteland.

In the map, the white lines are ridges perpendicular to the monsoon winds. The green line is the path of monsoon winds going west to east; the white circles with the letter W had rainwater. The yellow line is the path of monsoon winds going east to west; the circles with the letter E had rainwater. Hindus moved east only along the green line. They were in Balochistan and Punjab only every other 20,000 years.



The Red Sea, the Tigris River, and the Narmada Delta had perpetual rainwater no matter which way the winds blew; they were forced to vacate only when the lands were submerged by the glacial melt of 10,000 years ago.

The reversal of monsoon winds every 20,000 years dictated the migration path.