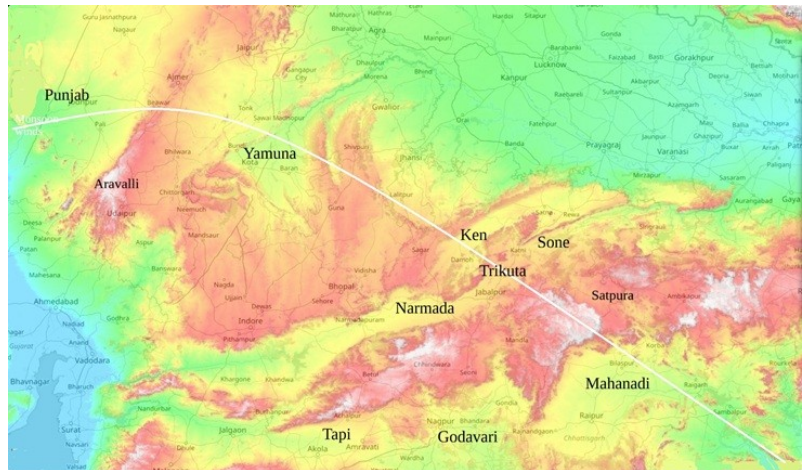


## Monsoon Winds in India: An Archeological View

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

Hindus (DNA F) were rainwater people who lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers with an abundant supply of food resources year-round. They instinctively followed the monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. 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. Perennial rainwater rivers existed only along the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. When the winds blew west-to-east, the west sides of ridges had an abundant supply of rainwater, and the east sides were wastelands deprived of rainwater. Similarly, when the winds blew east-to-west, the east sides were fertile lands, and the west sides were wastelands. Hindus were forced to relocate every 20,000 years from one side to the other to adapt to the natural climatic change. They were in Punjab 60,000 years ago when the winds blew west-to-east.

Only the Aravalli and Satpura ridges are perpendicular to the monsoon winds and supported human habitation. When the winds blew west-to-east, Punjab and Trikuta on the west side had perennial rainwater rivers. When the winds reversed direction, the Yamuna and Mahanadi rivers had perennial rainwater. Hindus moved from Punjab to Yamuna to Trikuta to Mahanadi to Godavari to Tapi along the monsoon path over 60,000 years. They were forced to relocate only every 20,000 years when the winds reversed direction.



The last relocation to the east side of the Satpura Ridge was 4,000 years ago. The Tapi and Godavari had perennial rainwater 40,000 years ago when the winds blew east to west. When Punjab turned to wasteland 40,000 years ago, some Hindus moved to the Tapi and Godavari along the West Coast. When the winds reversed direction 20,000 years ago, Tapi and Godavari became dry, and they were forced to move south to the Nilgiri Hills that had perpetual rainwater. The east side of the Satpura was dry as a bone for 20,000 years until the winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago.