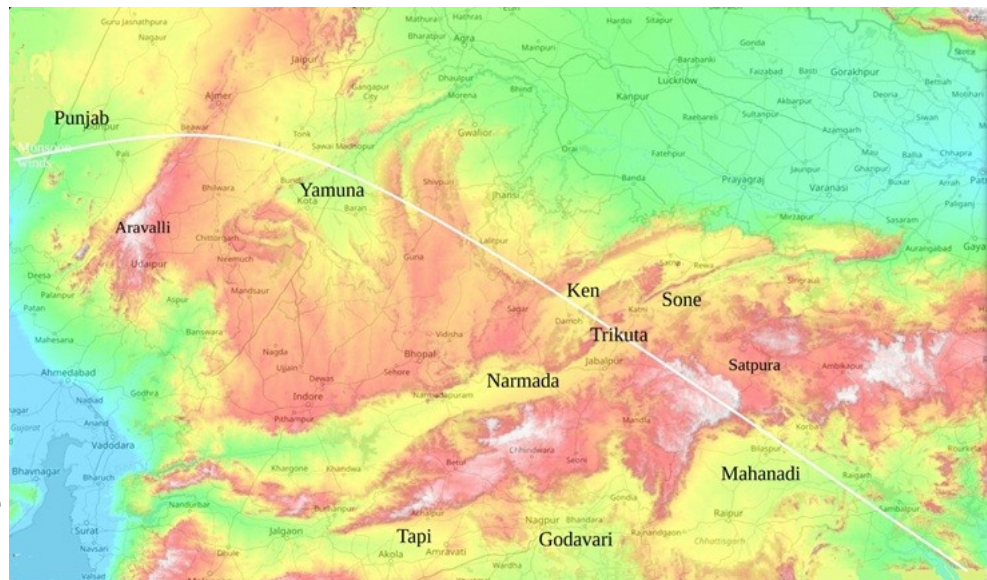


## Monsoon Winds: An Archeological View

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

Hindus (DNA F) originated in the lowlands of Somalia 200,000 years ago. Some of them followed the monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal and lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. They were rainwater people. They lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. The Aravalli and Satpura ridges are perpendicular to the monsoon winds. The monsoon winds blew west to east for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew from east to west for another 20,000 years due to Earth's rotation, called axial tilt.

When the winds blew from west to east, the west side of the ridges had abundant rainfall, and the east side was deprived of rain. Similarly, when the winds blew from east to west, the east side had rainfall, and the west side was deprived of rain.



Punjab and Trikuta are on the west side, and Yamuna and Mahanadi are on the east side. When the winds reversed direction, Hindus moved from one side to the other to follow the rain.

The Narmada, Sone, and Ken rivers originated in the Trikuta and moved in different directions. The Tapi, Godavari, and Mahanadi are on the east side of the Satpura; they had no rain for 20,000 years before the winds changed direction only 4,000 years ago; now they are fertile lands with abundant rain.

Hindus who lived in the Trikuta for 20,000 years were forced to move to the east side when the winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago. Punjab and Trikuta are now wastelands with no rain.