

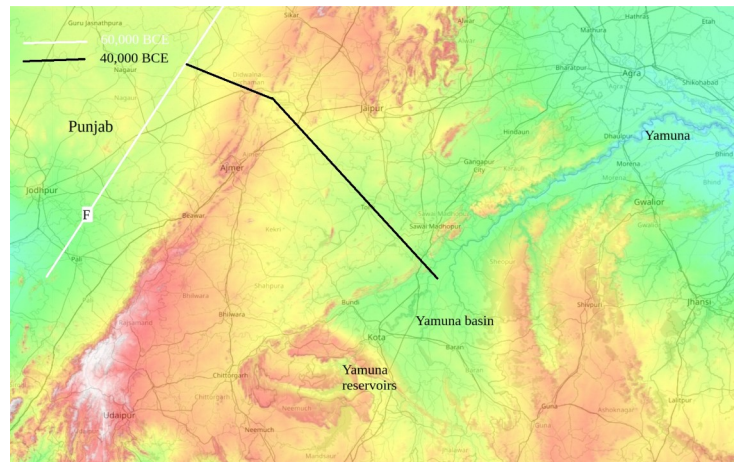
Yamuna Basin: An Archeological View

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

The Yamuna is a rainwater river that originated in the Vindhya reservoirs near Kota City, 100 miles south of Jaipur (Rajasthan). It flowed to the Bay of Bengal. The current version of Indian history was written by Europeans who were ignorant of Indian geology and geography. It was the history of the recent European (DNA R1) immigrants, called Sindhus, who moved to the current Indus River, Pakistan, and the Himalayas only 4,000 years ago. Hindus (DNA F) lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years; they never lived along the current Indus or the Himalayas. Hindus and Sindhus were the exact opposite cultures. Sindhus were warmongering cultures who worshiped fictional warmongering gods with supernatural powers. In the European versions of history, Sindhus were falsely portrayed as Hindus. Hindus never had a king, war, weapons, a god, or religion in 60,000 years.

Hindus were highly advanced logic-based cultures of visionaries, pioneers, and explorers. They voluntarily left Somalia 100,000 years ago and followed the Indian monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were lowlanders and lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. The Aravalli Ridge is perpendicular to the monsoon winds. Hindus lived on both sides of the ridge.

Sixty thousand years ago, Indian monsoon winds blew from west to east. The land to the west of the Aravalli Ridge was fertile land called Punjab. Hindus lived in Punjab 60,000 years ago. Forty thousand years ago, the monsoon winds reversed direction and blew from east to west. The fertile lands on the west side (Punjab) became wastelands (Thar), deprived of rainwater. People from Punjab moved over to the Yamuna basin on the east side of the ridge.



Indian monsoon winds reverse direction every 20,000 years due to a natural process called Earth's axial tilt. It happened for millions of years. Hindus moved from one river to the next to adapt to changing climatic conditions. They lived only along mountain ridges that were perpendicular to Indian monsoon winds.