

Monsoon Winds, an Archeological View

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

Indian monsoon winds go from the Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years, and from the Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years, depending on whether seawater levels in the Indian Ocean are going up or down. Every 20,000 years, seawater levels change direction due to the earth's rotation called Precession. About 20,000, 60,000, and 100,000 years ago monsoon winds blew from west to east. About 4,000, 40,000, and 80,000 years ago monsoon winds changed direction and blew east to west. Currently, the winds blow east to west, and continue to do so for another 16,000 years before changing direction. The area to the west of the Aravalli Ridge is called Punjab, and the area to the west of the Satpura Ridge is called Trikuta. The path of monsoon winds is as shown by the white line in the following map. When the winds blew west to east Punjab and Trikuta were fertile lands. When the winds blew east to west they were wastelands deprived of rainwater. Hindu (DNA F) lived in Punjab and Trikuta for 20,000 years when they were fertile lands. They were forced to move east when Punjab and Trikuta became wastelands. When winds blew east to west, the east side wastelands of the ridges became fertile lands. Always, one side was fertile lands and the other was wastelands. They alternated every 20,000 years for millions of years.

