

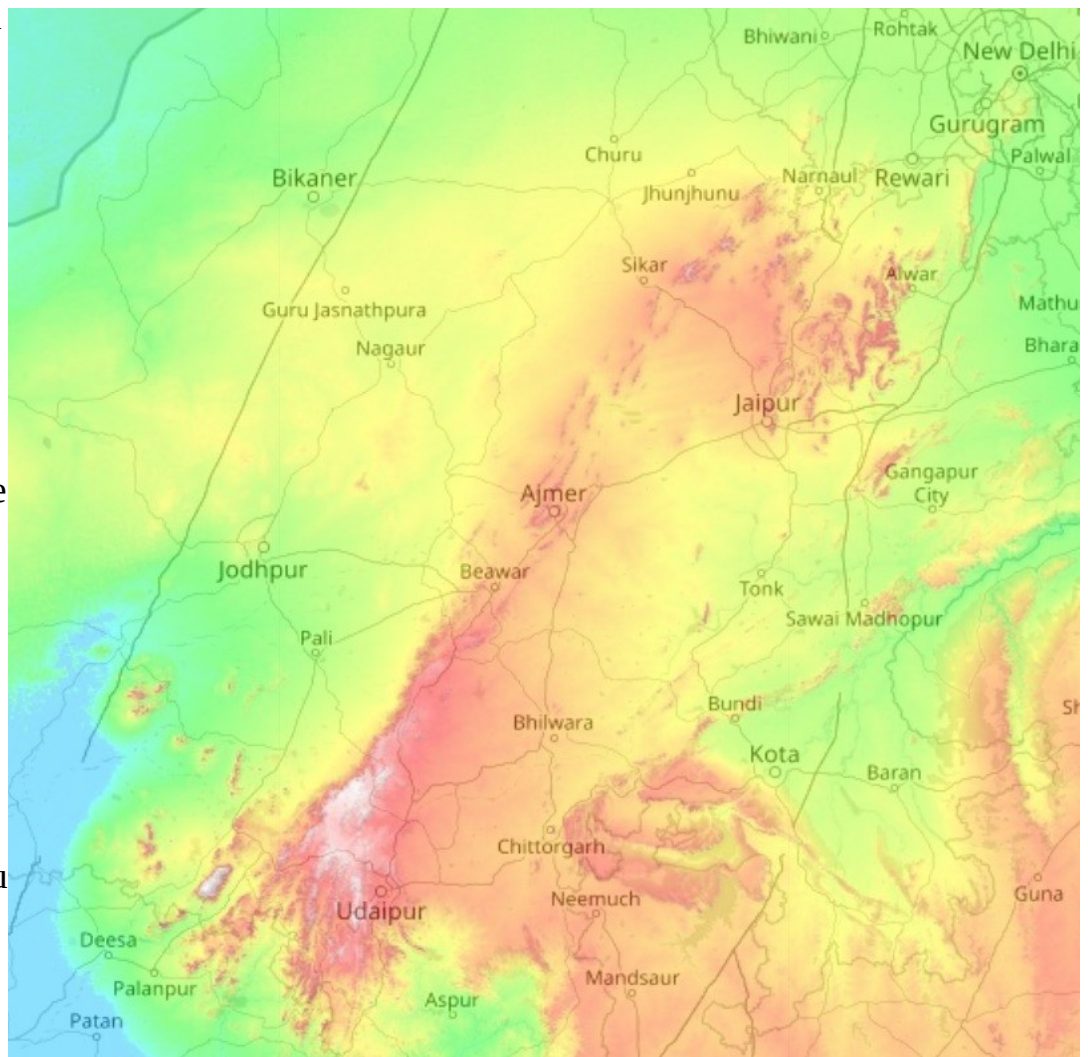
Aravalli Ridge, an Archeological View

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

The Aravalli Ridge separated the Thar desert from the rest of India. When the monsoon winds blew from west to east, the west side of the ridge was a fertile valley called Punjab. When the winds blew from east to west, Punjab was deprived of rainwater and became wastelands. Every 20,000 years, monsoon winds changed direction based on the earth's rotation called Precession. The west side was fertile lands 20,000, 60,000, and 100,000 years ago. The most recent reversion of wind direction took place 4,000 years ago. Currently, the winds blow from east to west, resulting in the Thar desert.

When the monsoon winds blew from west to east, the west side of the ridge was fertile lands and the east side was wastelands. When the winds blew from east to west, the east side was fertile lands and the west side was wastelands.

Sixty thousand years ago, the west side was fertile lands that attracted Hindu, the DNA F, from Africa. Hindu lived on the west side for 20,000 years before they were forced to



move to the east side by the climatic change. Hindu (F) lived in the Peninsular India for 60,000 years. They were rainwater people, and followed the monsoon rains. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers.