

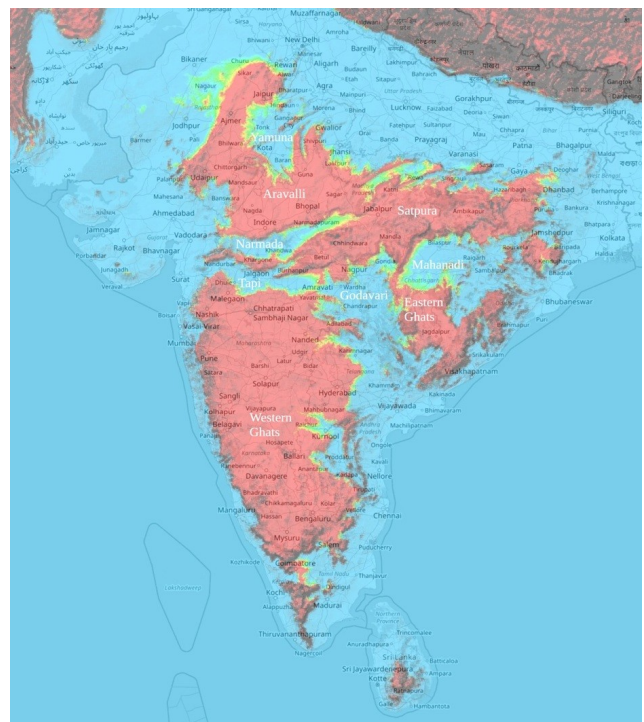
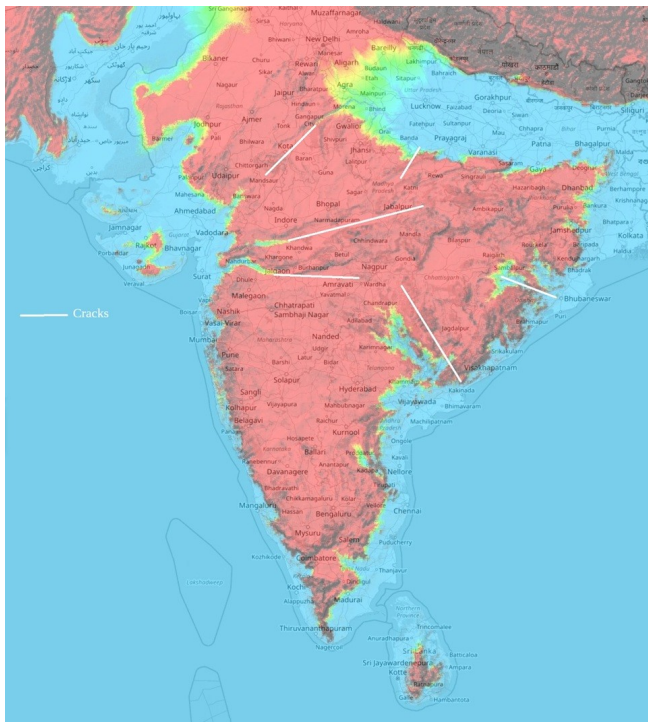
Geology of Flood Basins: An Archeological View

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

Flood basins are natural flood control mechanisms that capture floodwater into a reservoir and release it slowly over a long period of time. Some of the natural flood basins of India are huge and were called oceans (Sagara). The rivers that discharged the floodwater are perennial and carried rainwater even during prolonged times of drought. The perpetual inexhaustible supply of rainwater of flood basins was the magnet that attracted Hindus (DNA F) from Somalia to India 60,000 years ago.

Approximately 50 million years ago, the Indian Plate collided with the Eurasian Plate and formed the Himalayas. In the process, the drifting mountain ridge was cracked into pieces: Aravalli, Satpura, Eastern Ghats, and Western Ghats. The cracks were the Yamuna, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, Ken, and Mahanadi rivers.

Hindus were rainwater people. They followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The monsoon winds reversed direction every 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation around the Sun, called Axial tilt. When the winds changed direction, some flood basins became full, and the others became empty. Hindus were forced to relocate from empty flood basins to full ones every 20,000 years.



The cracks in the rocks testify to the geological history. They regulated the outflow from the reservoirs with an inexhaustible supply of rainwater. The reservoirs had water only every other 20,000 years due to the changing direction of monsoon winds.

