**Arabian Sea: An Archeological View**

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The Arabian Sea climate is regulated by a variety of factors called the Milankovitch Cycles, based on Earth's rotation around the Sun. For 20,000 years Indian monsoon winds have blown during summer from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. For the next 20,000 years, monsoon winds have blown during winter from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea. The cycle of 41,000 years repeated for millions of years. During the transition, there was a global drought for hundreds of years that forced people all over the globe to rearrange. The last recorded global drought occurred around 2,200 BCE.

During the summer monsoon, northwest India was fertile land, and southeast India was wasteland. During the winter monsoon, southeast India was fertile land, and northwest India was wasteland. The bottom part of India, with the Nilgiri Hills, is not a part of the monsoon winds. It gets moist air from the Indian Ocean, not the Arabian Sea. It has perpetual rainwater.

The Baloch, Aravalli, and Satpura ridges are perpendicular to the monsoon path. One side of a ridge traps rainwater, and the other side is in a rain shadow. Depending on the monsoon wind direction, one side of a ridge is fertile land and the other side is wasteland. People who lived along the ridges moved from one side to the other. Migration to Asia was dictated by the monsoon winds. Some Homo Sapiens voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago and reached Asia. They were the Asian Homo Sapiens, the DNA C and F. They had nothing to do with the African Homo Sapiens, the DNA A and B, or the European Homo Sapiens, the DNA R1. They were warm-climate people and lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty. They never heard of the Glacial Age or the Stone Age.

Himalayan snow cover: There is a well-established inverse relationship between the extent of snow cover over the Himalayas and summer monsoon rainfall. A larger snowpack leads to less intense summer monsoons, as the delayed warming of the land surface weakens the temperature gradient that drives the monsoon.

Arctic sea ice decline: The rapid warming of the Arctic, known as "Arctic Amplification," affects global atmospheric circulation. Some studies have linked Arctic sea ice melt to changes in the jet stream and an increase in extreme rainfall events during the monsoon.