Seawater Levels, an Archeological View

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

Earth's elliptic rotation around Sun and its Precession causes major climate changes resulting in regular cycles of glaciers every 40,000 years. Consequently, the seawater levels go up and down every 20,000 years. Monsoon winds change direction depending on the direction of seawater levels. The unique location of the Peninsular India, relative to the mass of water that surrounds it, causes the monsoon winds to go east to west, or west to east, depending on the direction of seawater levels.

The last change in monsoon winds' direction took place 4,000 years ago. Before that, monsoon winds blew west to east. Currently, the winds blow east to west. They will continue to do so for the next 16,000 years. When monsoon winds change direction, fertile lands become wastelands, and wastelands become fertile lands. The Thar desert and Trikuta of the Vindhyas were fertile lands 20,000 years ago. Now they are waste lands.

The following is a map of seawater levels over the last phase of glacial cycle.