

India Literacy: An Archeological View

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

An interactive map of 2011 Census data on literacy levels in India revealed a fascinating story of Hindu migration to Peninsular India over 60,000 years. The map matches the migration paths of the DNA H, L, J2b, and O. The area to the east of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland until 4,000 years ago. The J2b lived on the west side of the Satpura for 20,000 years before it turned into a wasteland; they lived in the Yamuna Basin 40,000 years ago. The L lived in the Rann of Kutch for 20,000 years before it turned into a salt desert 10,000 years ago; they lived in Gujarat for 40,000 years. Kaveri River in the Tamil Nadu State had perpetual rainwater and attracted a small group of the H from the Narmada River about 10,000 years ago. The Maharashtra State has only the L and J2b. The west coast of India has only the L. All Hindus (DNA F) lived only to the west of the Aravalli Ridge, the Thar Desert, 60,000 years ago.

There is a perfect correlation between how long people lived in a region and their literacy level. The climatic changes were controlled by the Earth's orbit, called axial tilt. The migration paths were dictated by nature. People were forced to relocate constantly from one perennial rainwater river to the next to adapt to the changing climatic conditions. The density maps of DNA samples of the H, L, J2b, and O match the literacy map.

The east coast of India, to the north of Tamil Nadu, was occupied only 4,000 years ago by the people who were forced to move from the west side of the Satpura to the east side. The Krishna and Godavari districts on the coast were occupied only after the British built dams to control floods. The Calcutta area was the headquarters of the British East India Company. The state of Mizoram was converted to Christianity by the British, and people were encouraged to be educated to be employed on cruise ships with lucrative pay.

India literacy interactive map (2011 Census)

