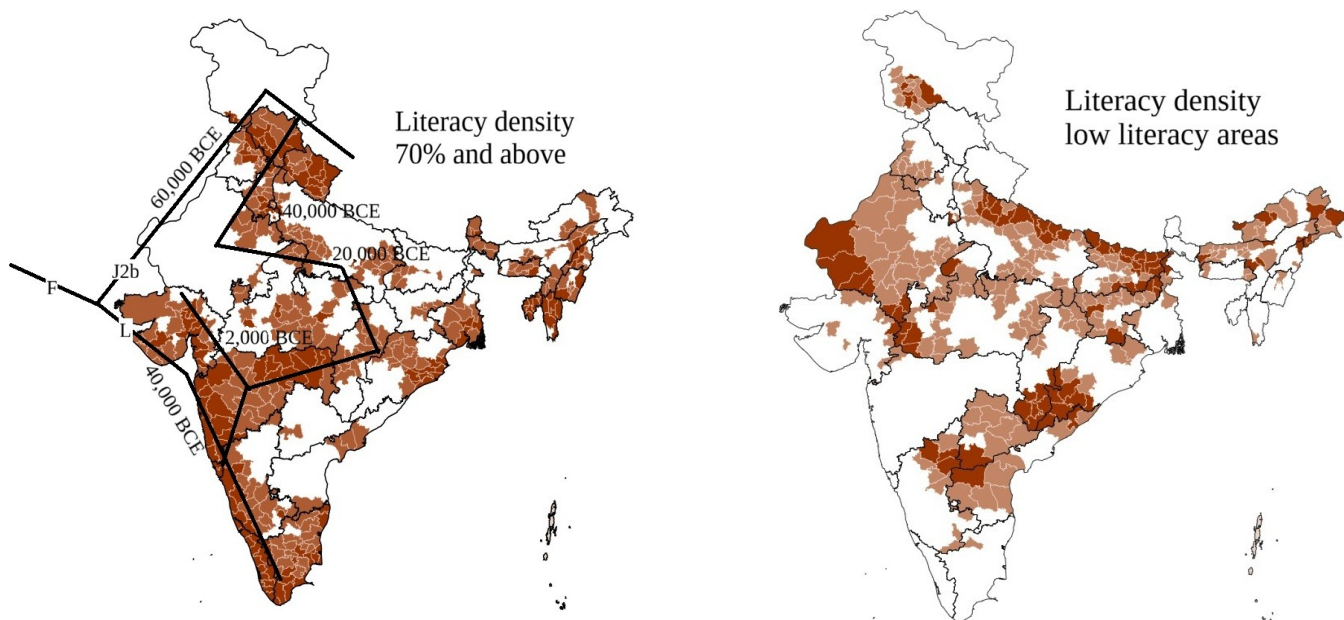


India's Literacy: An Archeological View

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

The 2011 Census data on literacy revealed a fascinating story of the now-lost Hindu history. It supplied empirically verifiable facts that validated the hypothesis that Hindus (DNA F) lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. Hindus were Asians; they had nothing to do with Africans (DNA A and B) or Europeans (DNA R1). They were highly advanced logic-based cultures that followed the Indian monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They voluntarily left Somalia and lived only in the tropical belt along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon path. They had an abundant supply of food resources year-round. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age or the Stone Age.

The following maps were generated from the 2011 Census data. The literacy map was split into two: (1) high-end (above 70%) and (2) low-end.



The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction and blew from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation around the Sun, called Axial tilt. The west-to-east monsoon winds blew from Somalia to the Persian Gulf to Balochistan to Rajasthan to Odisha. The east-to-west monsoon winds blew from Odisha to Maharashtra to Gujarat to Somalia. The divergent paths were dictated by the geology. The cycle of monsoon winds repeated every 20,000 years for millions of years. The last reversion took place 4,000 years ago.

F lived only along the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. One side of a ridge was fertile land, and the other was wasteland, depending on the direction of monsoon winds. Every 20,000 years they were forced to relocate from one side to the other to adapt to climatic changes. They were in Gujarat 60,000 years ago along what is now the Thar Desert, the west side of the Aravalli Ridge. They moved to the Yamuna River, the east side of the Aravalli, 40,000 years ago. They moved to Mt. Trikuta, the headwaters of the Narmada, Ken, and Sone rivers, on the west side of the Satpura Ridge, 20,000 years ago. They moved to the east side of the Satpura, to the Mahanadi, Tapi, and Wainganga rivers, 4,000 years ago. They followed the path of monsoon winds.

The Nilgiri Hills at the bottom of the peninsula were not along the monsoon path; they had perpetual rainwater. They tapped moist air from the Indian Ocean.

F moved along the monsoon path over 60,000 years from Gujarat to Uttarakhand to Odisha to Maharashtra to Gujarat. They were relocated every 20,000 years to adapt to the reversal of monsoon winds. High literacy is found only along the monsoon path and in the Nilgiri Hills. Low literacy is found only in the areas that are outside the monsoon path.

The east coast of India, to the north of Tamil Nadu, was occupied only 4,000 years ago after the last reversion of the monsoon winds. People moved from Odisha to Maharashtra to Gujarat along the Mahanadi, Wainganga, and Tapi rivers. The coastline was deprived of dependable perennial rainwater.

The pockets of high literacy along the East Coast are a British legacy, not a natural phenomenon. The Krishna and Godavari districts on the coast were occupied only after the British built dams to control floods and supply perennial rainwater. Calcutta was the headquarters of the British East India Company. Odisha was conquered by the British in 1803. The state of Mizoram was converted to Christianity by the British, and people were encouraged to be educated to be employed on cruise ships.