

## 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 Hindu migration. The below 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 (Uttarakhand) 40,000 years ago. The L lived in the Rann of Kutch for 20,000 years before it turned into a salt desert; they lived in Gujarat for 40,000 years. The 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 has only the L; Tamil Nadu has only the H.

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, and J2b 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 Range to the east side. The Krishna and Godavari districts on the coast were occupied only after the British built dams to control floods. 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. The pockets of high literacy are a British legacy.

India literacy interactive map (2011 Census)

