

The DNA H on the East Coast, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

An analysis of DNA samples and languages revealed that the Tamil, Andhra, and Telugu people of the states Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana are the DNA H, a subgroup of the DNA F.

The Kui was the original language of the H when they lived on the West Coast, 40,000 years ago, on the Narmada delta, about 500 feet below the current sea levels, about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). Originally, the H and L lived at the same location. The H were on the Narmada delta, and the L were in Rann of Kutch at a slightly higher elevation. They were siblings and had the same language and culture.

The glacial melt of 20,000 years ago swallowed the Narmada delta and the H were forced to move along the Narmada to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The homeland of the L was submerged 10,000 years ago. They could not go to the Trikuta because the pathway was submerged. They were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State. They were the Malayalam people.

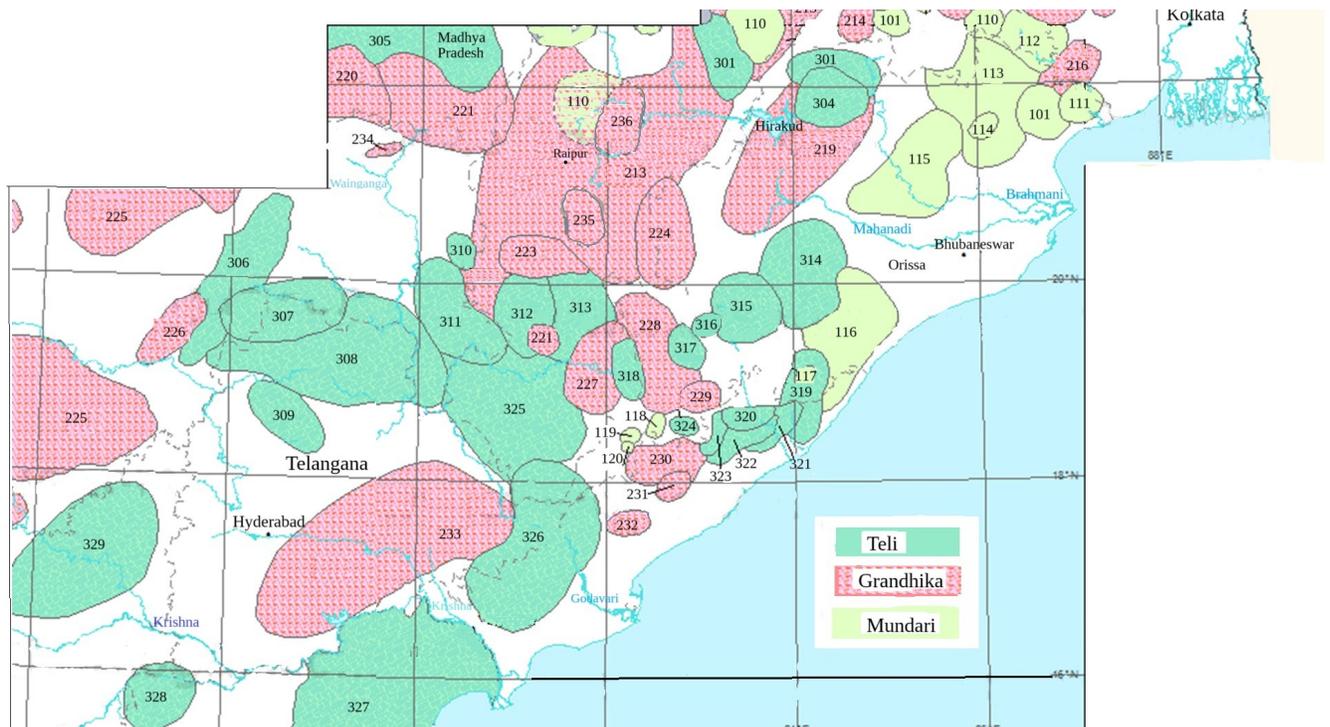
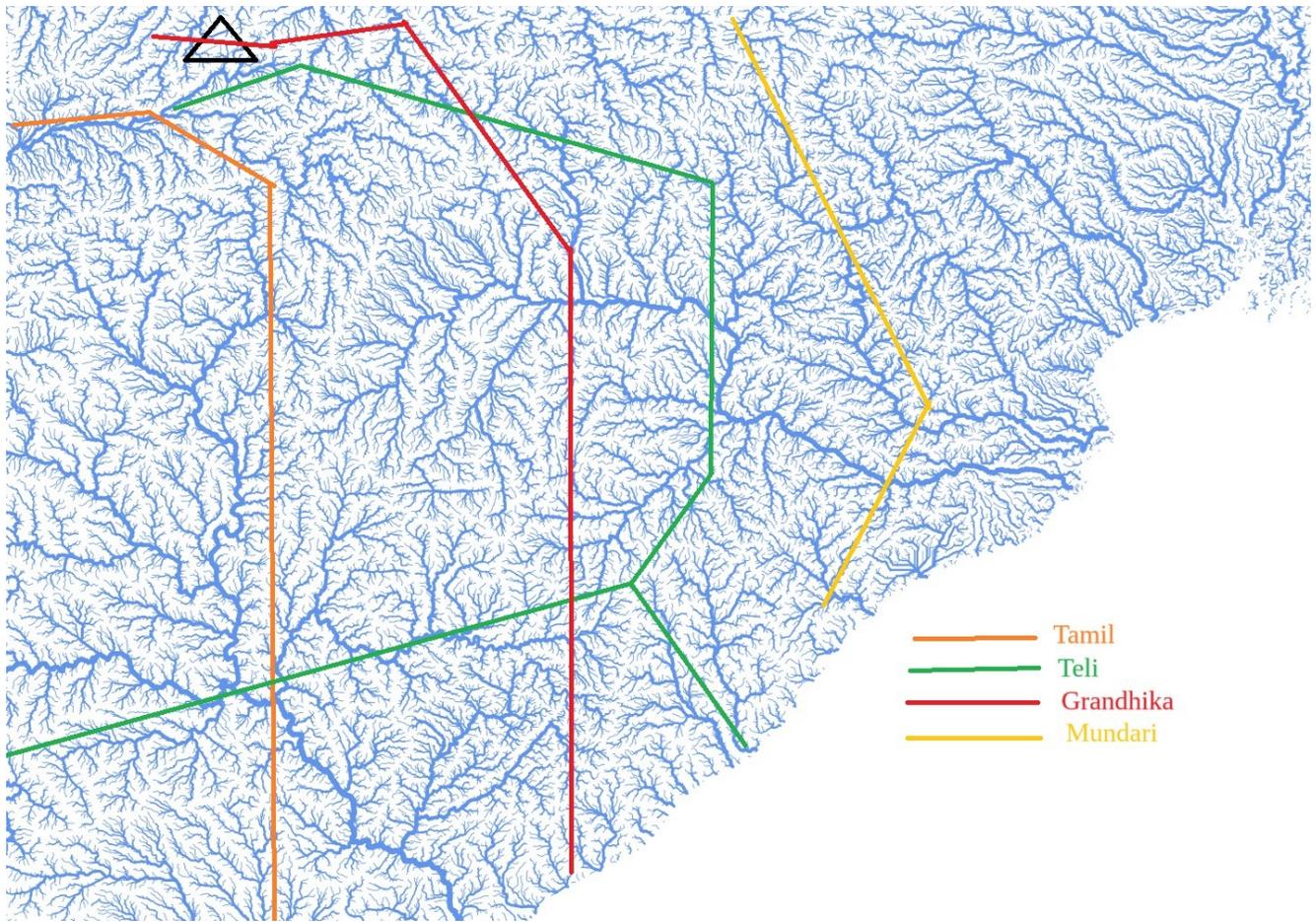
The H moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago. Some of them moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to reach the East Coast. They were the Tamil people. They lived mostly to the south of the Krishna river.

The H that remained at the Trikuta lived along the Hiran river, a tributary of the Narmada. They were the Teli people. The Kui was split into Tamil and Teli.

The languages Teli (H), Grandhika (J2b), and Mundari (O) evolved over 20,000 years at the Trikuta. The people lived along different rivers with their own languages and cultures. They were siblings of the parent F and shared common core values. They were compassionate and peace loving people. They never had a war or god.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta dried out, and all the people were forced to move to the east of the Satpura Range to the Mahanadi river, the current Odisha State.

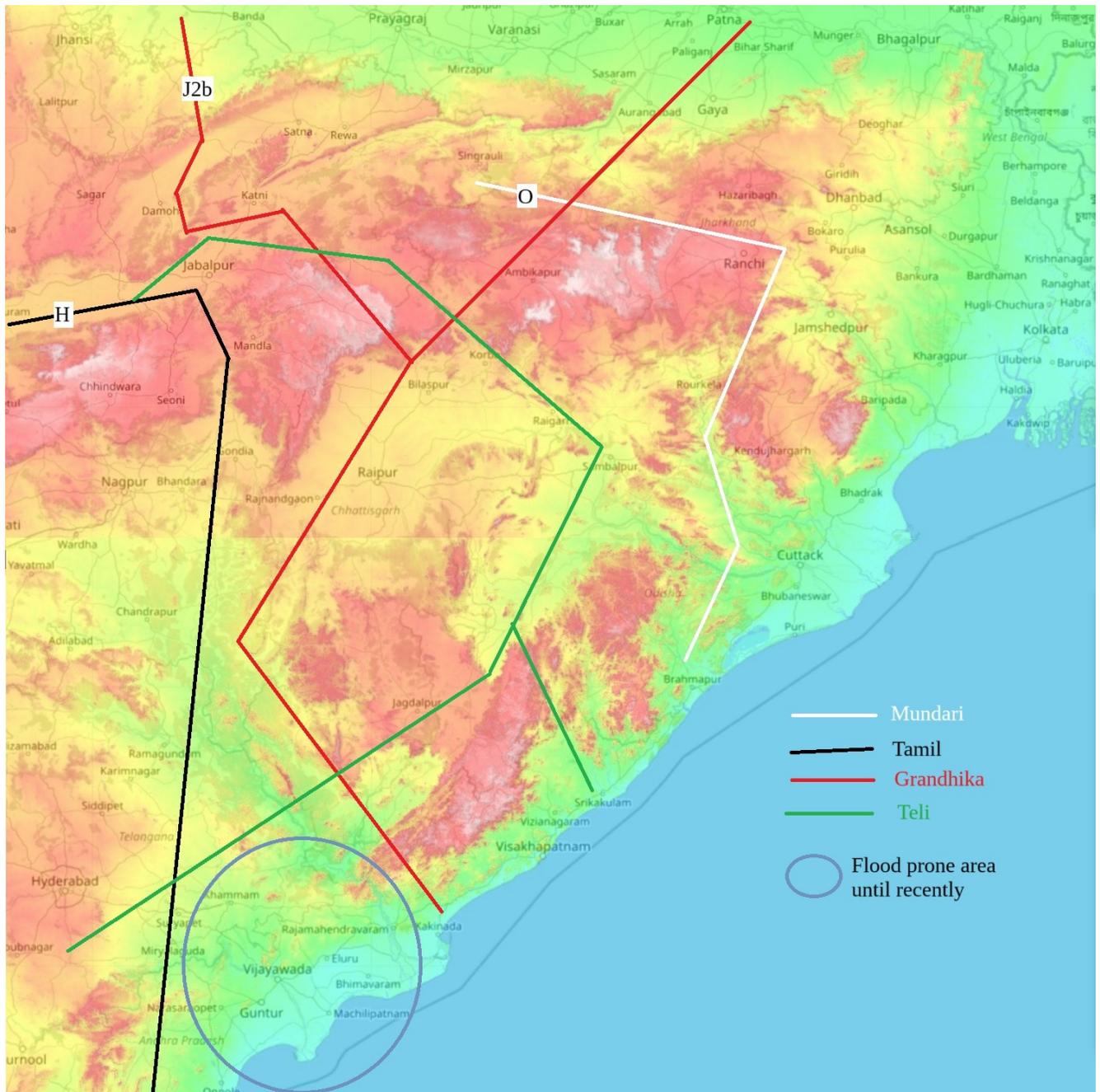
At the time of the global drought the H (Teli) lived along the Hiran river, the J2b (Grandhika) lived along the Ken river, and the O (Mundari) lived along the Sone river. All of them were forced to move to the east of the Satpura.



The top map traces the Maximum Likelihood Estimates of the migration paths, based on availability of continuous perennial rainwater resources.

The bottom map is a distribution of dialects of the three groups as recorded in the Census 2011. Each group has dozens of naturally evolved dialects.

The Census data on dialects matched the estimated migration paths exactly.



The Teli people at the Indravati reservoir were split into two. One group moved west along the Indravati river, to the current Telangana State, and the other moved south along the Nagavalli river, to the current Andhra Pradesh State.

The Grandhika and Teli people met on the coast. They evolved a common language to facilitate communications, a mixture of Grandhika and Teli called Telugu.

The Grandhika dialect on the coast was called Andhra. Only the Teli dialects along the coast line mixed with the Andhra. Teli had no Andhra. Telugu is Teli with some Andhra.

In the above Census map, the white space along the Godavari delta, is Telugu dialects. Telugu has dozens of dialects; the dialects do not have distinct names.

The H (Tamil) lived only to the south of the Krishna river. They moved to the coast long before the drought. The H (Teli, Telugu) lived only to the north of the Krishna. They moved to the coast only after the drought.

In the above map, the area in the blue circle was flood prone and was avoided like the plague. It was brought under flood control only recently. Only Telugu people now occupy this area. They moved in only recently after the flood control measures were implemented. Telugu was born in Srikakulam, Nagavalli river, and moved to Guntur, Krishna river, along the coast line.

Tamil and Teli existed for 20,000 years. Telugu evolved only on the coast 3,000 years ago, to facilitate communications between Grandhika and Teli. It moved south along the coast only after the flood control measures were implemented.

The original Andhra, the Grandhika dialect on the coast, does not exist anymore, except in the books written long time ago. The Nannaya Andhra Mahabharatam was written in the original Andhra Grandhika.