

Bengal: An Archeological View

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

Bengal, the current West Bengal and Bangladesh, was originally the Mundari (DNA O) land. Mundari lived along the Yamuna River from Balochistan to Sunda 60,000 years ago. In India, they lived only along the perennial rainwater river Yamuna. When Sunda was submerged around 20,000 years ago by the glacial melt, some of them moved back along the Yamuna River and settled along the Sone tributary of the Yamuna. They moved along the Sone to its headwaters, the Trikuta. When the monsoon winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago and the Trikuta became a wasteland, they moved to the east side of the Satpura that turned into fertile land.

All the people at the Trikuta moved east to the Mahanadi River 4,000 years ago. Grandhika was the language of the DNA J2b who lived along the Ken River at the Trikuta. Mundari was the language of the DNA O who lived along the Sone at Trikuta. Pali was a dialect of Grandhika. The Pali people moved to the current Patna City (Bihar). Some of them moved east to follow the Mundari. At that time, some of the DNA L who lived in the Rann of Kutch moved along the old migration path of the O and reached the Sone.

Around 4,000 years ago, the J2b, O, and L lived together in the same area on the northeast corner of Peninsular India. They evolved a common language with artificial rules of syntax and grammar to facilitate communications between the various dialects. It is now known as the Bengali.

Bengali was the language of the northeast. There were dozens of dialects. Bengali was the language of the literary few, not used by ordinary people. It was a synthetic language.

The East India Company established its headquarters in Bengal. The Bengali language of the elite who established commercial relations evolved into a language of commerce. The Bengali was standardized during the British rule.

