

**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 Vindhya. 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.

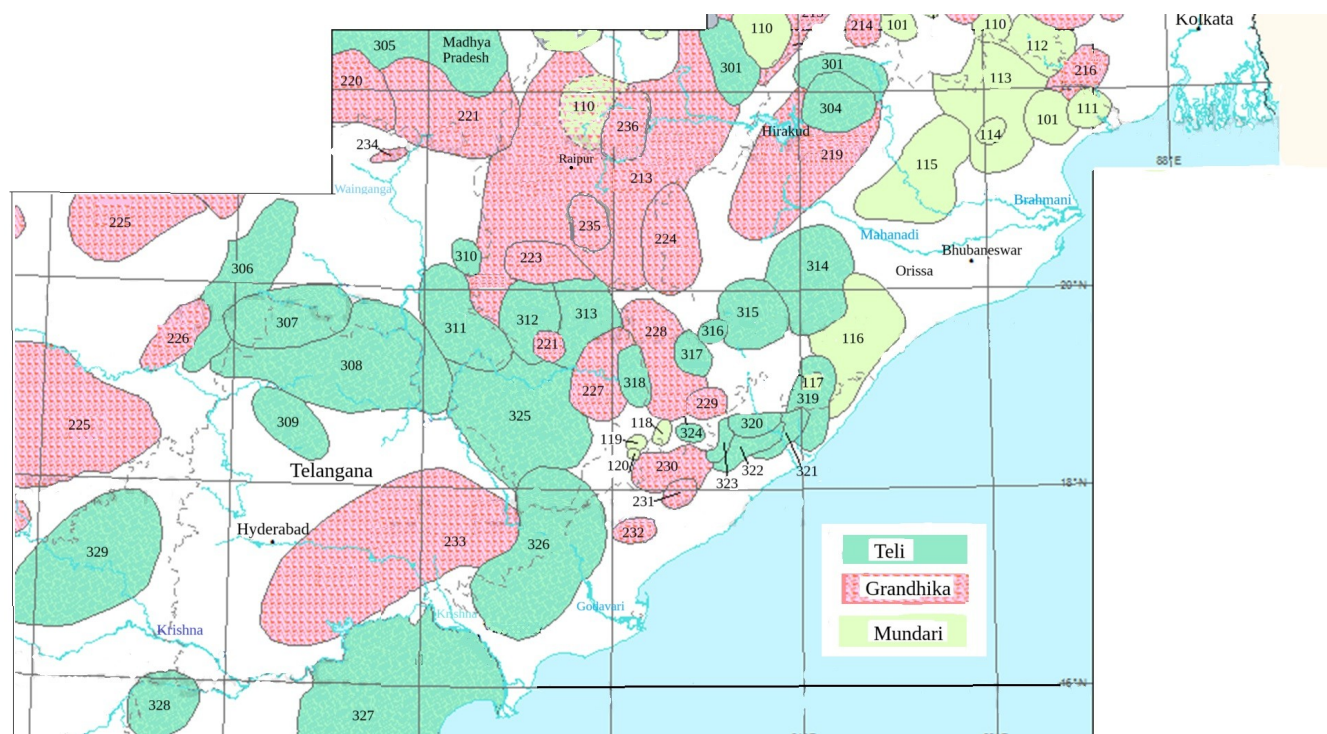
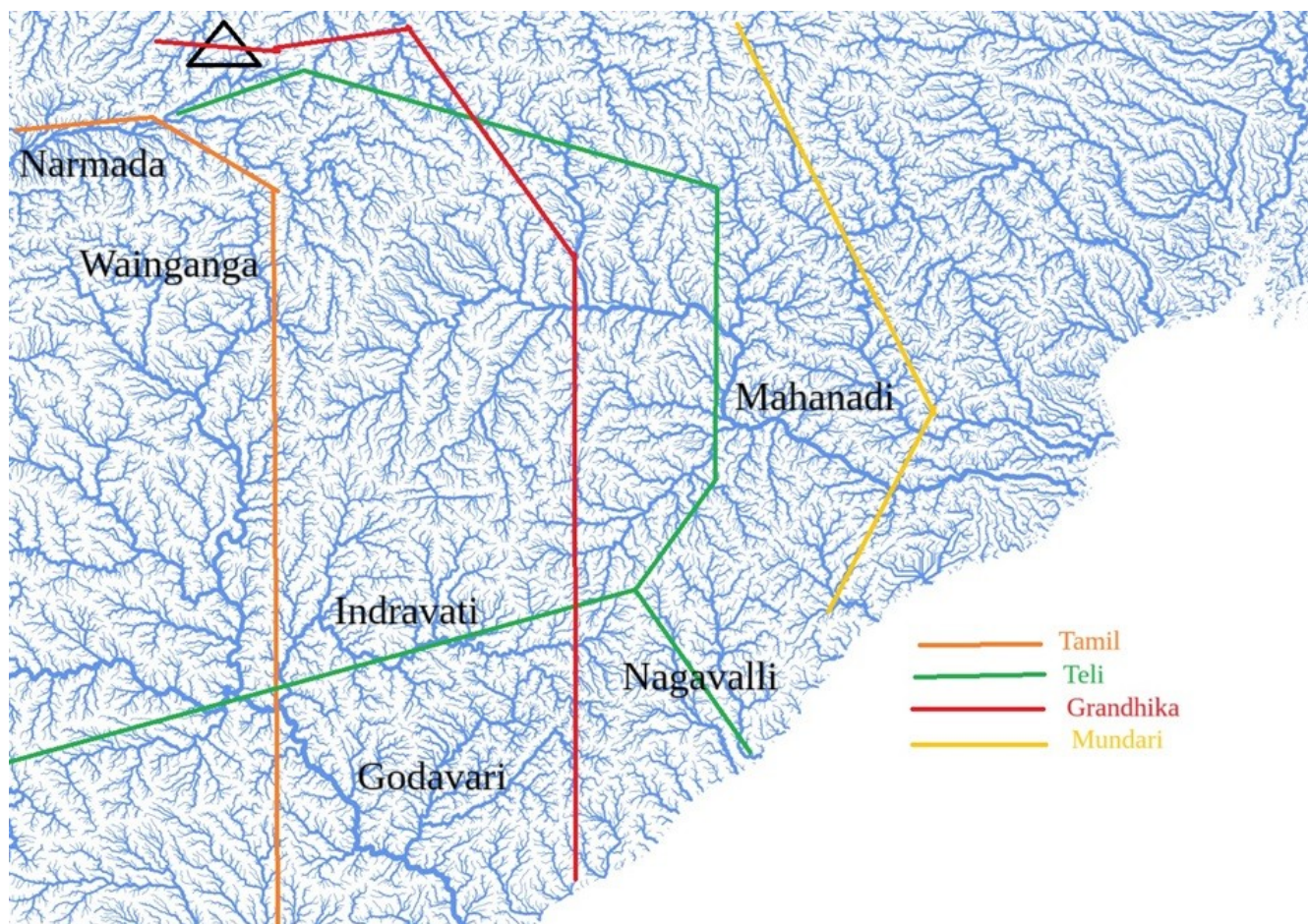
The H moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago. Some of them moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to reach the East Coast. They were the Tamil people. They lived mostly to the south of the Krishna river.

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 H, J2b, and O were siblings of the DNA F. They moved to the Trikuta along different rivers when their homelands were submerged. They had their own languages and cultures. They lived in peace and harmony.

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

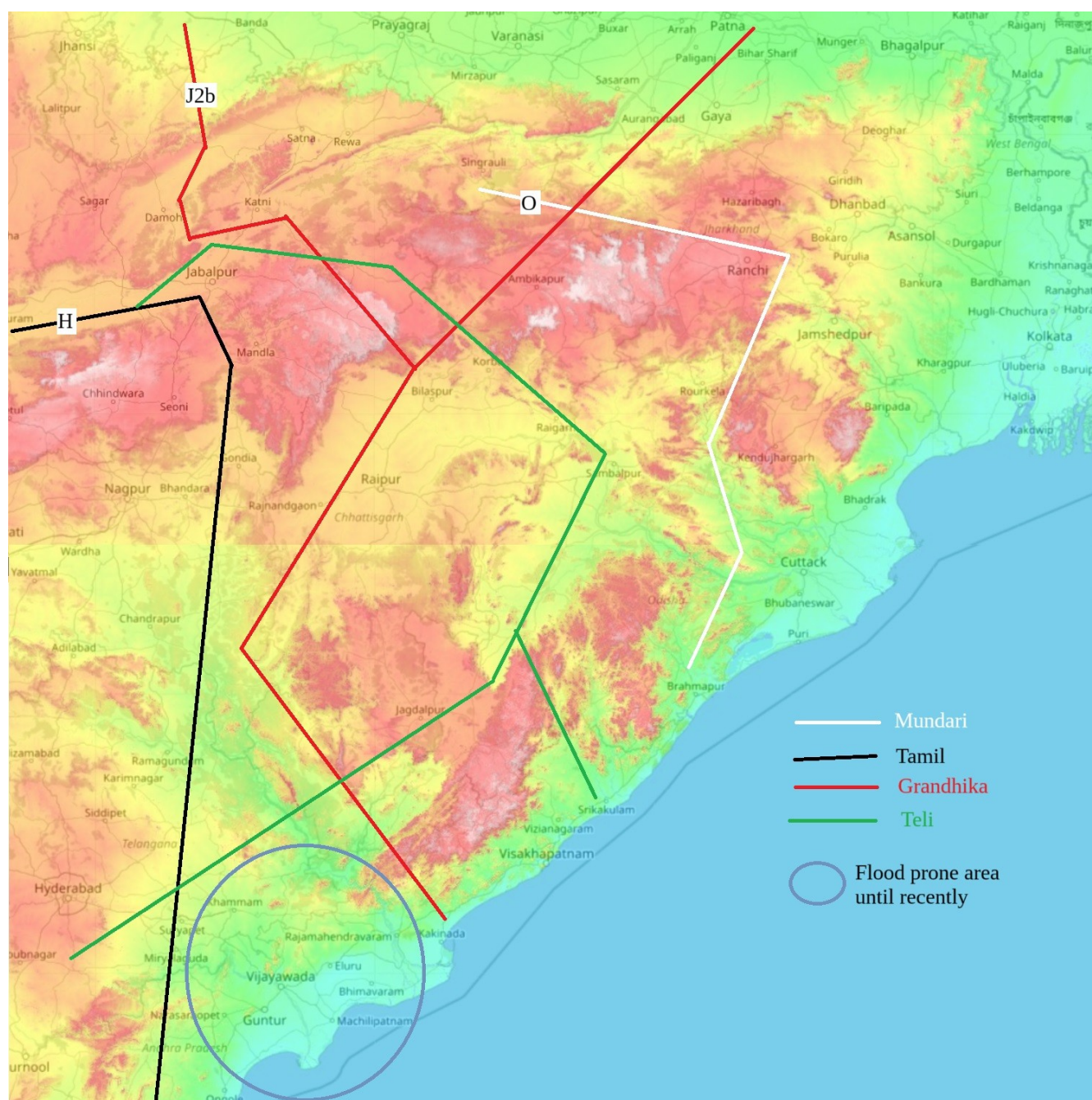
At the time of the global drought the H (Teli) lived along the Hiran river, the J2b (Grandhika) lived along the Ken river, and the O (Mundari) lived along the Sone river. All of them were forced to move to the Mahanadi river.





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 white space along the Godavari delta, on the coast, is Telugu dialects. Telugu has dozens of dialects; the dialects do not have distinct names. Telugu evolved from Teli on the coast.

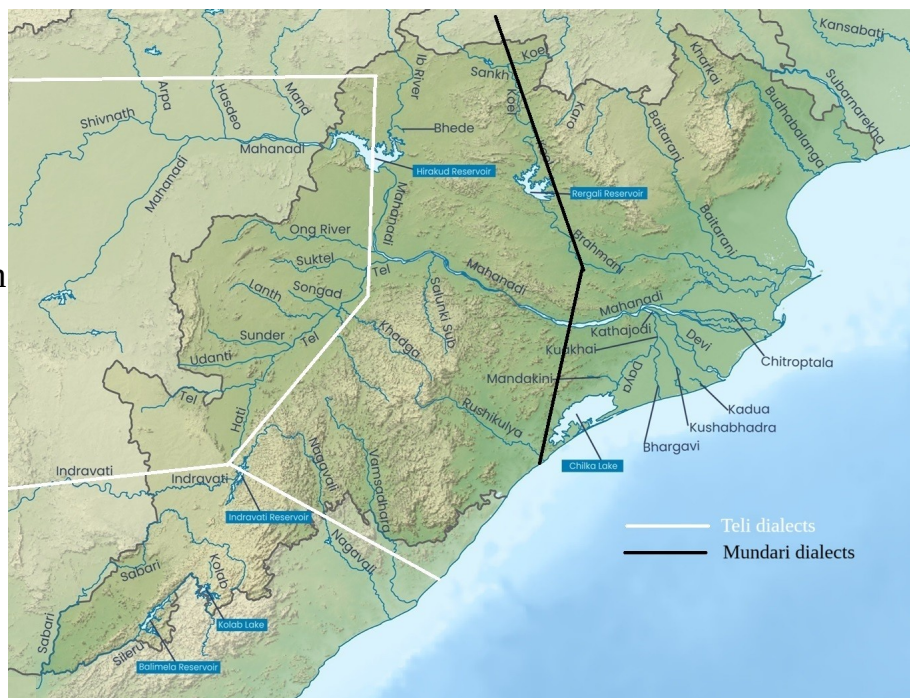


In the above map, the area in the blue circle was flood prone and was avoided like the plague. It was brought under flood control only recently. Only Telugu people now occupy this area. They moved in only recently after the flood control measures (Dams) were implemented. Telugu was born in Srikakulam,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

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. Teli were highlanders and Telugu were lowlanders.



The original Kui of the West Coast was split into Malayalam, Tamil, and Teli. Telugu evolved only on the coast line. It moved south along the coast line only after the flood control measures (Dams) were implemented. Currently, Telugu people live mostly in the Blue Circle, the former flood zone avoided by the Tamil, Teli, and Grandhika.

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. The syntax and grammar for the current Telugu language was established only recently by Paravastu Chinnaya Suri. Dialects evolved naturally for local communications: Languages with rigid syntax and grammar were man made for mass communications (books, newspapers).