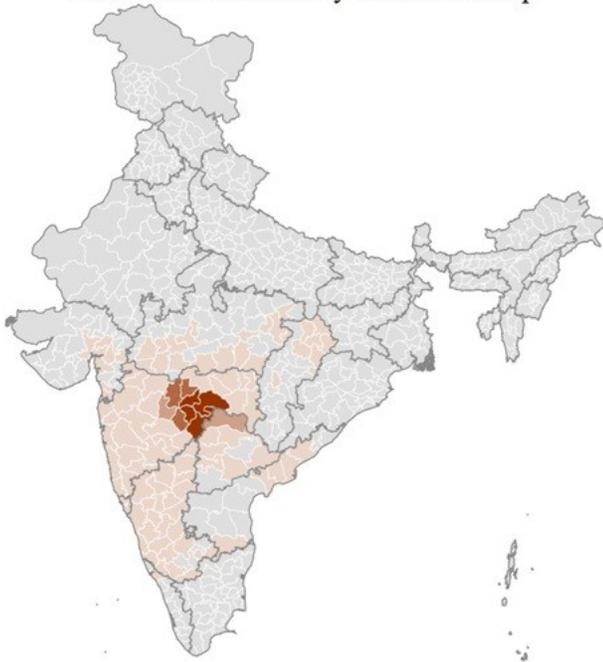


The Andhra Land: An Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The Krishna, Godavari, and Visakhapatnam districts on the east coast were a flood zone before the British built dams to control the floods. The original people who lived in the flood zone were a subgroup of the DNA J2b, called Andh. Grandhika was the dialect of J2b. Andh was a subgroup of Grandhika who lived in Maharashtra. After the dams were built, the DNA H (Teli) people from the Mahanadi River moved in. The original Andh dialect on the coast is now called the Grandhika Bhasha (Andhra). The current Telugu language is a mixture of Andhra and Savara (O) with artificial rules of syntax and grammar invented by Paravastu Chinnaya Suri. Andhra moved south along the coast after the British. Andh was the original Grandhika. Andhra evolved recently only on the coast. Telugu (Andhra + Savara) was a recent invention on the coast after the British. The Telangana “Telugu” has no Andhra; it is a Koya family, H (Teli).

DNA J2b Andh density interactive map



DNA H (Telugu) Andhra density interactive map

