

Indian Dialects: An Archeological View

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Dialects and languages are distinctly different classes. A dialect evolved naturally to facilitate communications in a genetically distinct population group; it is a genetic signature of the group. When several dialects were forced to live in a location by geography or climate, then they invented languages to facilitate communications across dialects. Unlike dialects, languages are artificial rules of syntax and grammar established by a committee and taught in schools to standardize mass communications. Languages are synthetic and do not carry any genetic information. To understand the genetic history of humans, we have to filter out languages and focus on dialects.

The 2011 Census of India collected data on more than 2,000 dialects. They were listed as scheduled castes and tribes with distinct names. Each tribe (dialect) is a unique DNA signature. An analysis of the distribution of the tribal populations revealed a fascinating story of the now lost history of humans. The census data is presented as interactive maps (HTML) in a separate folder ([DNA samples](#)).

Some Homo Sapiens (humans) moved out of Somalia 100,000 years ago in search of life-sustaining perennial rainwater resources and discovered Peninsular India. They were in the currently submerged Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago and in Gujarat 60,000 years ago. They were the DNA F. In Gujarat they were split into H, L, J2b, and O and spread out to occupy Peninsular India. They never lived along the current Indus River or the Himalayas. The geology and path and direction of monsoon winds dictated the migration paths. They lived only on the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers. They moved from one river to the next to adapt to changing climatic conditions.

