

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 people on the East Coast of India are the DNA H, a subgroup of the DNA F. They are the Tamil, Andhra, and Telugu people of the states Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana.

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 L who were at a higher elevation lived in Rann of Kutch until their homeland 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.

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, and the rest lived along the Hiran river, a tributary of the Narmada.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta basin dried out, and the people were forced to move to the east side of the Satpura Range to the Mahanadi river area called Amarkantak, the current Hirakud reservoir area.

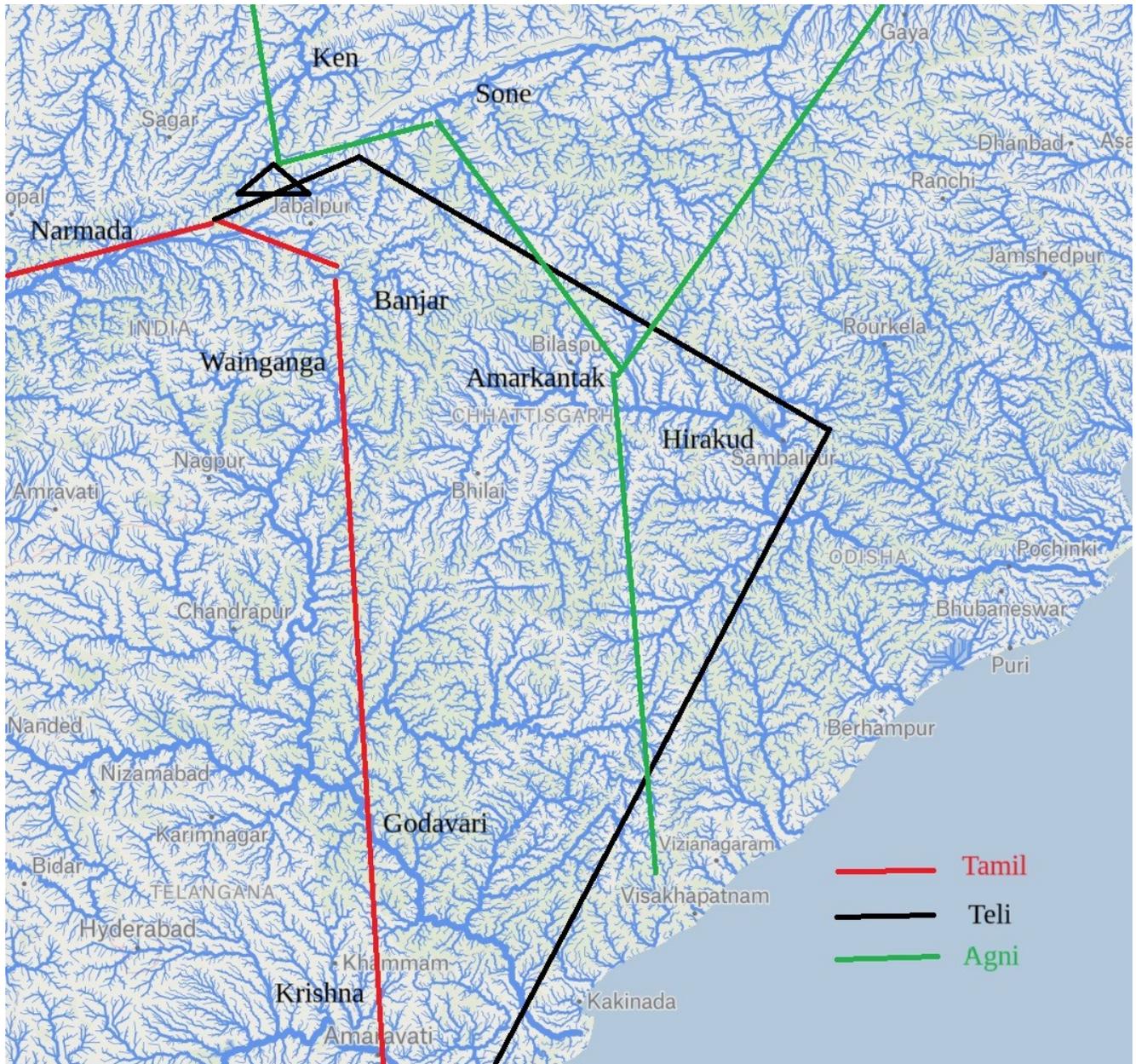
At the time of the global drought, the H (Kui) lived along the Narmada, the DNA J2b (Agni) lived along the Ken river, and the DNA O (Mundari) lived along the Sone river. All of them were forced to move to the east of the Satpura.

From Amarkantak, some of the J2b moved south to the East Coast, and the rest moved north to reach the current Patna City (Bihar State). The J2b who moved south mixed with the H and evolved into a new language called the Grandhika, a hybrid of Kui (H) and Agni (J2b). The current Andhra on the coast is a dialect of Grandhika.

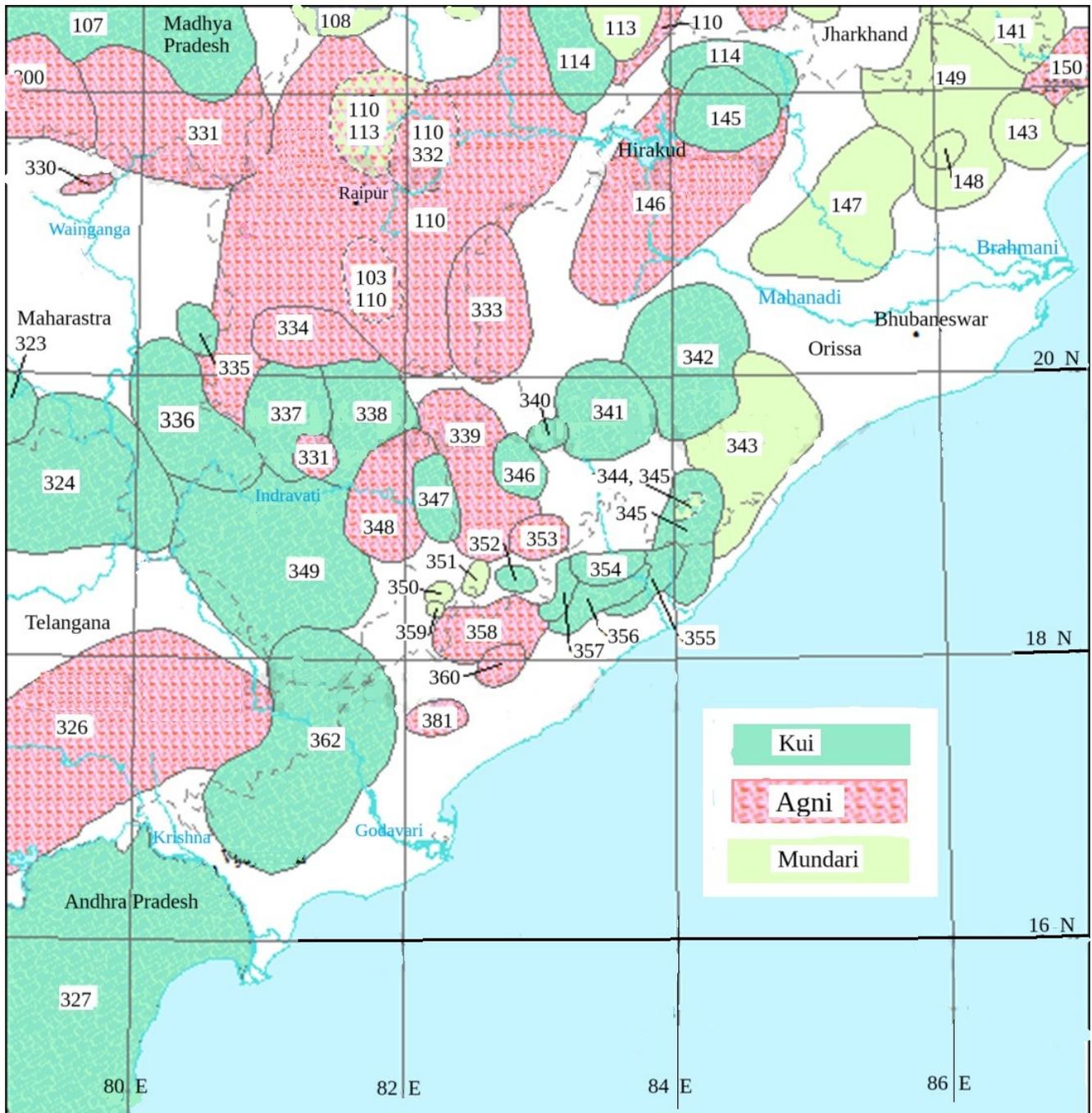
The H who lived along the Hiran moved to the east of Amarkantak, to Hirakud.

The H who moved along the Wainganga of the Godavari evolved into the Tamil language. The H of the Hiran who moved to Hirakud evolved into the Teli language. The J2b evolved into the Grandhika language.

The Andhra on the coast was a dialect of the Grandhika. The Telugu language was a newly formed hybrid of the Teli and Andhra. Tamil, Teli, Andhra, and Telugu are the East Coast people. Andhra and Telugu evolved only recently.



The migration paths were dictated by the availability of perennial rainwater.

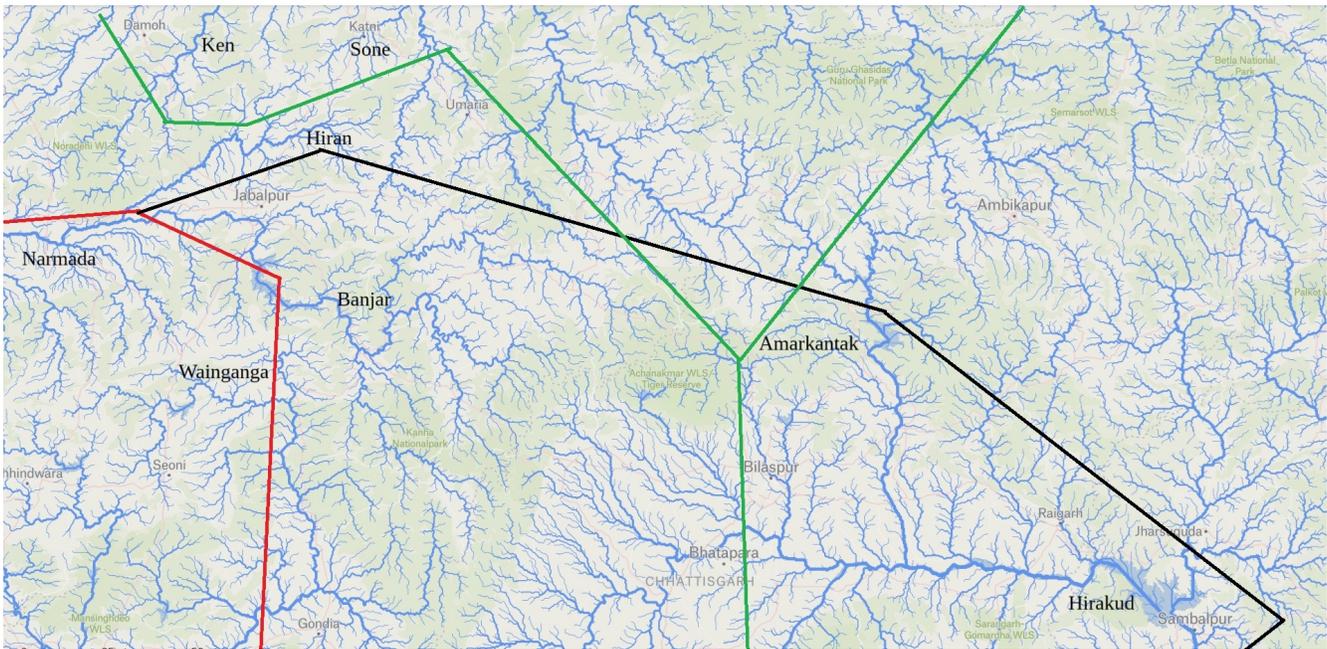


103 Kamar
 110 Chhattisgarhi
 141 Munda
 146 Sambalpuri
 149 Ho
 323 Southeastern Kolami
 327 Pattapu

107 Northern Gondi
 113 Kharia
 143 Mahali
 147 Juang
 150 Lodhi
 324 Southern Gondi
 330 Chamari

108 Bhatola
 114 Kurux
 145 Kisan
 148 Parenga
 300 Powari
 326 Lambadi

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 331 Halbi | 332 Nahari | 333 Bhunjia |
| 334 Mirgan | 335 Far Western Muria | 336 Maria |
| 337 Western Muria | 338 Eastern Muria | 339 Desiya |
| 340 Manda | 341 Kuvi | 342 Kui |
| 343 Sora | 344 Juray | 345 Savara |
| 346 Pengo | 347 Duruwa | 348 Bhatri |
| 349 Dandami Maria | 350 Bondo | 351 Bodo Gadaba |
| 352 Pottangi Ollar Gadaba | 353 Bodo Parja | 354 Konda-Dora |
| 355 Mukha-Dora | 356 Manna-Dora | 357 Mudhili Gadaba |
| 358 Adivasi Oriya | 359 Gata | 360 Reli |
| 361 Kupia | 362 Koya | |



The Kui who voluntarily moved south along the Wainganga of the Godavari settled mostly to the south of the Krishna river; they were the Tamil people. The Kui to the north of the Krishna were mostly from the Hiran; they were the Teli people.

The original Andhra was a dialect of the Grandhika (J2b). Telugu was a hybrid of Teli and Andhra. Andhra and Telugu were born on the coast between the rivers Godavari and Mahanadi only 3,000 years ago. All the Teli dialects on the coast were transformed into Telugu dialects.