

DNA H J2b O on the East Coast, an Archeological View

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

The DNA H, J2b, and O were the original Hindu. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. The DNA C and F were the original Asia clade of Homo sapiens who voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago in search of life-sustaining dependable perennial rainwater resources. They were warm-climate people and lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer. The C moved on to China. The F lived in India.

The H, L, J2b, and O were subgroups of the F. Originally, they lived in the now submerged Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels.

The H and L were on the west coast of India, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay), 500 feet below the current sea level. The O was in Bay of Bengal which stretched from Bangladesh to Australia and was called Sunda. The J2b lived in the Persian Gulf.

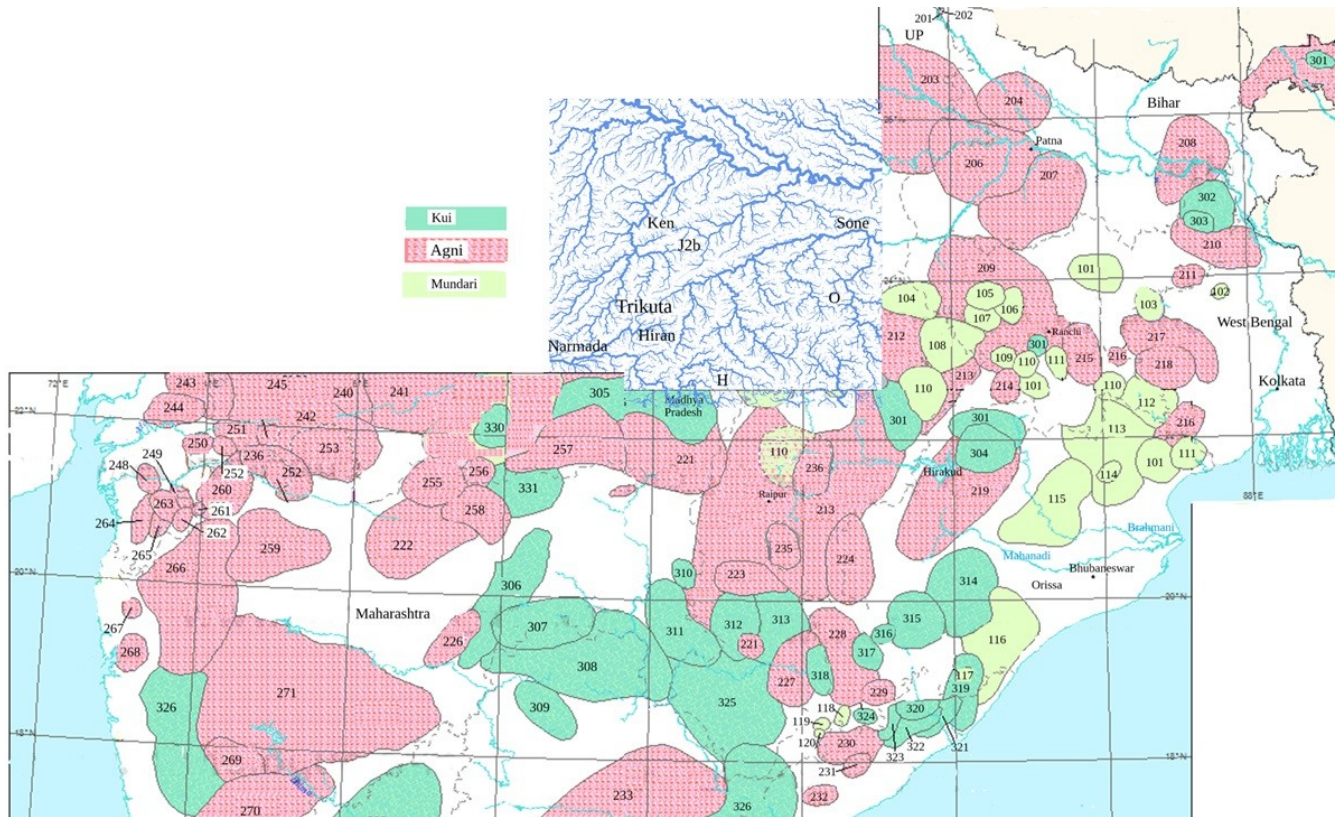
When the glaciers started to melt, the L moved south along the coast to the current Kerala State, and the other three took shelter at the foot of Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas which had an inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

At the Trikuta, Hindus lived along three different rivers: Narmada (H), Sone (O), and Ken (J2b). They lived there happily for 20,000 years with their own languages and culture in peace and harmony. They were peace-loving compassionate people that shared the same common core values of the parent F. They never had a war or god.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. All the people at the Trikuta were forced to move east to the Mahanadi River. They lived as separate people in different locations with their own languages and cultures. Each group had dozens of dialects. Over time, they spread out in different directions.

Dialects evolved naturally. Languages with rigid syntax and grammar were man-made to facilitate mass communications across dialects. Only the natural dialects, not languages, reveal the migration paths.

The map below is the current distribution of some of the naturally evolved dialects as recorded in the 2011 Census. The white space represents artificial languages.



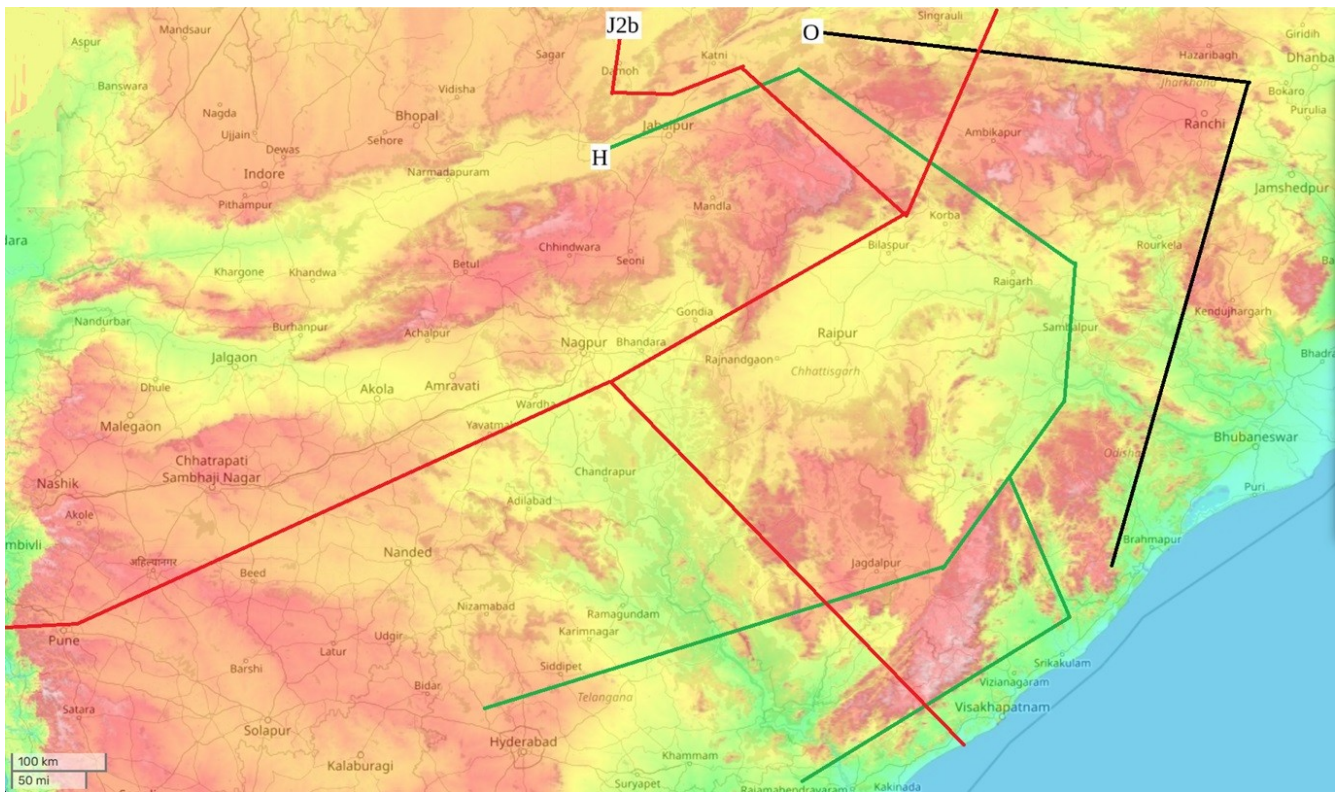
Distribution of the dialects is consistent with the DNA samples. Based on the DNA samples and distribution of dialects, we can establish the migration paths of the H (Kui), J2b (Agni), and O (Mundari) around 4,000 years ago at the time of the drought.

All the people at the Trikuta were forced to move to the Mahanadi. The J2b were in the Amarkantak area, the H were at the Hirakud reservoir, and the O were along the Brahmani River.

The H moved south to Indravati reservoir. At the reservoir, they were split into two groups. One group went west along the Indravati River to the current Telangana State. The other went south along the Nagavalli River to the current Srikakulam District (AP).

The J2b were split into three groups. The Pali dialect went north to Patna City (Bihar). The Andhra dialect went south to Visakhapatnam City (AP). The Marathi dialect went west to Pune City (Maharashtra).

The census data and DNA samples painted the same picture in three colors.



The H and J2b along the coastline (Srikakulam, Vizianagaram) evolved into a hybrid language and culture called Telugu. The H along the Indravati River were the Teli dialects (Telangana). Teli and Telugu were separated by the Eastern Ghats.

People avoided the Krishna and Godavari rivers near the coast because they were flood-prone. The delta area was occupied only after the British implemented flood control measures (dams). They were the Telugu people. Telugu was a mixture of only Teli and Grandhika. Teli had no Grandhika.

At Pune, Grandhika mixed with Kannada dialects of the L to evolve into a new language and culture called Marathi.

On the Mahanadi delta, Grandhika mixed with Mundari dialects of the O to evolve into a new language and culture called Odia.

Marathi, Telugu, and Odia were recent man-made languages, with artificial syntax and grammar, to facilitate communications across different dialects. The languages evolved only recently. The natural dialects evolved at the Trikuta 20,000 years ago.