

Bengal: An Archeological View

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

Bengal, the current West Bengal and Bangladesh, was originally the Mundari (DNA O) land. Mundari lived along the Yamuna River from Balochistan to Sunda 60,000 years ago. When Sunda was submerged 20,000 years ago by the glacial melt, some of them moved back along the Yamuna and settled along the Sone tributary of the Yamuna. When the monsoon winds reversed direction 4,000 years ago and the Trikuta became a wasteland, they moved to the east side of the Satpura, which turned into fertile land.

All the people at the Trikuta moved east to the Mahanadi River 4,000 years ago. Mundari was the language of the O who lived along the Sone River. Grandhika was the language of the DNA J2b who lived along the Ken River. Some of the J2b moved to Patna City (Bihar); some of them moved east to follow the O. At that time, some of the DNA L who lived in the Rann of Kutch moved along the old migration path and reached the Sone; they spoke Paharia.

Around 4,000 years ago, the J2b, O, and L lived together in the same area on the northeast corner of Peninsular India. They invented a common language with artificial rules of syntax and grammar to facilitate communications between the various dialects. It is now known as the Bengali.

The British East India Company established its headquarters in Bengal. The Bengali language was standardized during the British rule to facilitate commerce.

The current versions of the Bengali, Odia, Telugu, and Marathi languages were standardized to facilitate commerce only after the British occupation.

A dialect evolved naturally to facilitate communications in a distinct DNA signature group. A language was invented with artificial rules of syntax and grammar to facilitate commerce in a geographic area. To understand history, we should filter out languages and focus on dialects. The 2011 Census collected data on more than 2,000 dialects; each dialect is a distinct DNA signature. The DNA samples tell a different story of the now-lost Hindu history.

