

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 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 called Balochistan. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels.

Twenty thousand years ago, when the glaciers started to melt, 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 levels, the O were in Bay of Bengal that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia called Sunda, and the J2b lived in the current submerged Gulf of Persia.

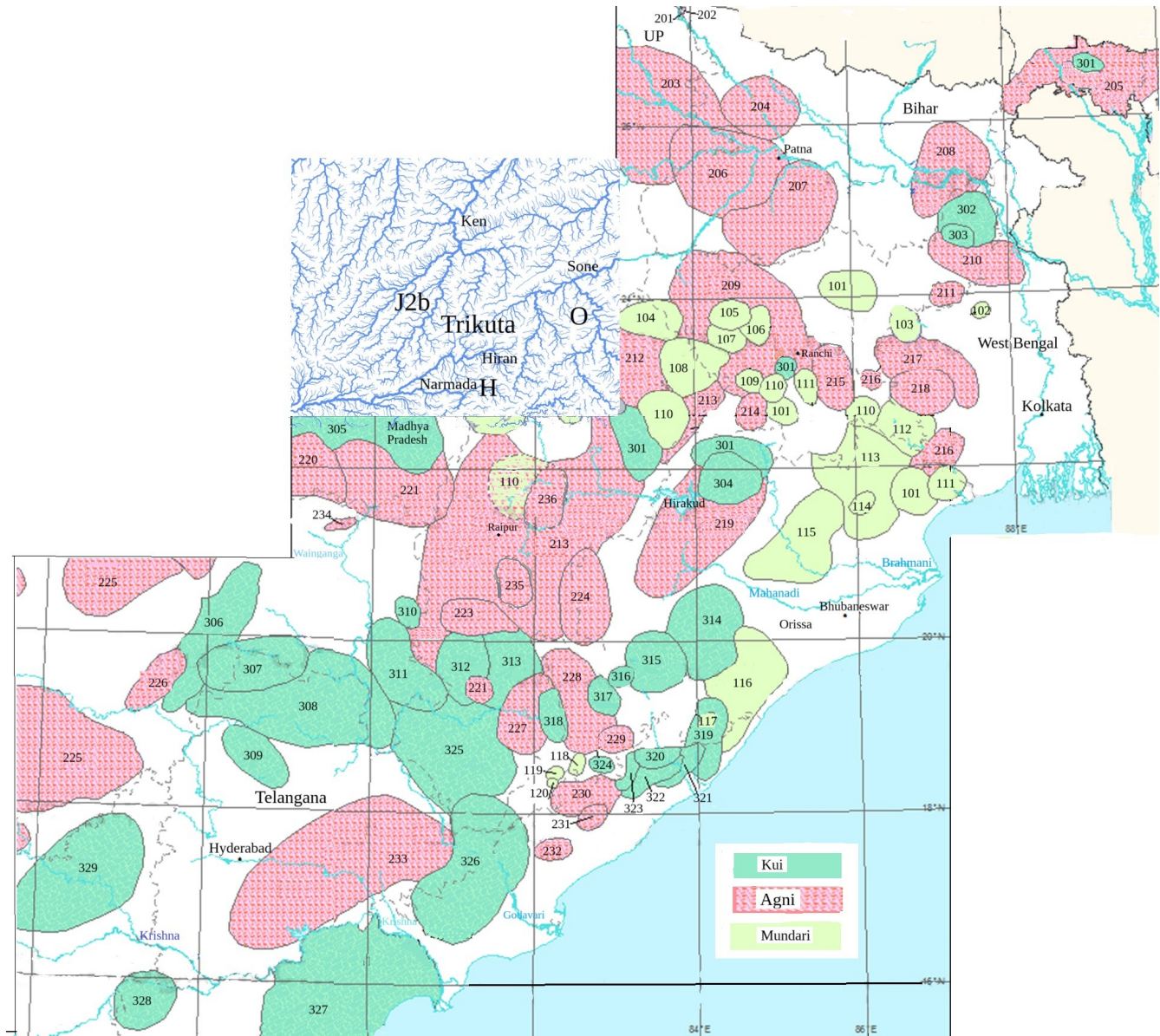
When the glaciers started to melt 20,000 years ago the homelands of the H, L, O, and J2b were submerged. The L moved south along the coast to the current Kerala State. The other three took shelter at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas that had inexhaustible supply of rainwater. They lived along three different rivers Narmada (H), Sone (O), and Ken (J2b). They lived there happily for 20,000 years along the three different rivers with their own languages and culture. They were peace loving compassionate people that shared the same common core values of the parent F.

Around 2,200 BCE there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. All the Hindu at the Trikuta were forced to move to the east of the Satpura Range. Most likely, some H at the Trikuta voluntarily left Trikuta along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari long before the drought. They were the Tamil people. Currently, they live on the East Coast to the south of the Krishna river.

The H, J2b, and O that were at the Trikuta at the time of the drought moved along different paths and lived as separate people in different locations with their own languages and culture. Currently, they live mostly to the north of the Krishna.

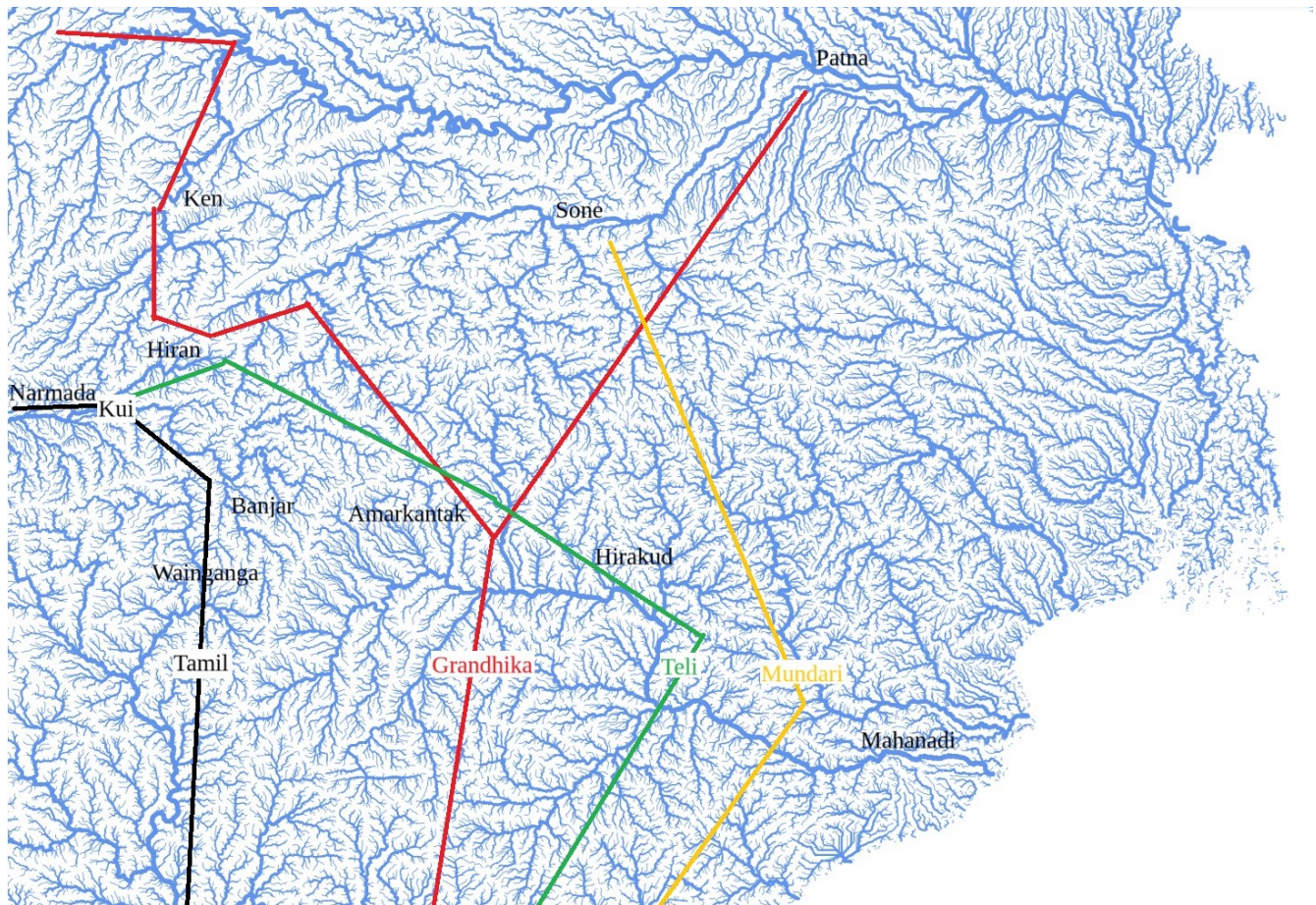
The Census 2011 provided us valuable information on various dialects spoken by the new inhabitants of the east side of the Saptura Range. They were the original Hindu. They lived at the Trikuta for 20,000 years in peace and harmony as siblings of the F.

The map below is the distribution of dialects as recorded in the Census 2011.



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 H (Kui, Teli), J2b (Agni, Grandhika), and O (Mundari) around 4,000 years ago at the time of the drought.

The map below traces the Maximum Likelihood Estimates of migration paths of the Tamil, Grandhika, Teli, and Mundari people. The L on the West Coast were the Malayalam people.



The extant epic Ramayana is not the original. Using statistical analysis we were able to excavate the original Hindu Ramayana composed by the J2b, in Grandhika, to record the exodus to east side of the Satpura. The excavated Hindu Ramayana traced the migration path of the J2b from the Ken to Amarkantak with pinpoint accuracy.

The DNA samples, topography of rivers, distribution of dialects, and excavated Hindu Ramayana are logically consistent.

Tamil instinctively moved to the east side long before the drought. Their proximity to the Wainganga tributary of Godavari was a natural attraction. Most likely, they were on the East Coast before the L (Malayalam) were forced to move to the West Coast.

People to the south of the Krishna migrated before the drought. People to the north of the Krishna migrated after the drought. Originally, they lived only at the Trikuta for 20,000 years.