

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 Vindhyas. 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.

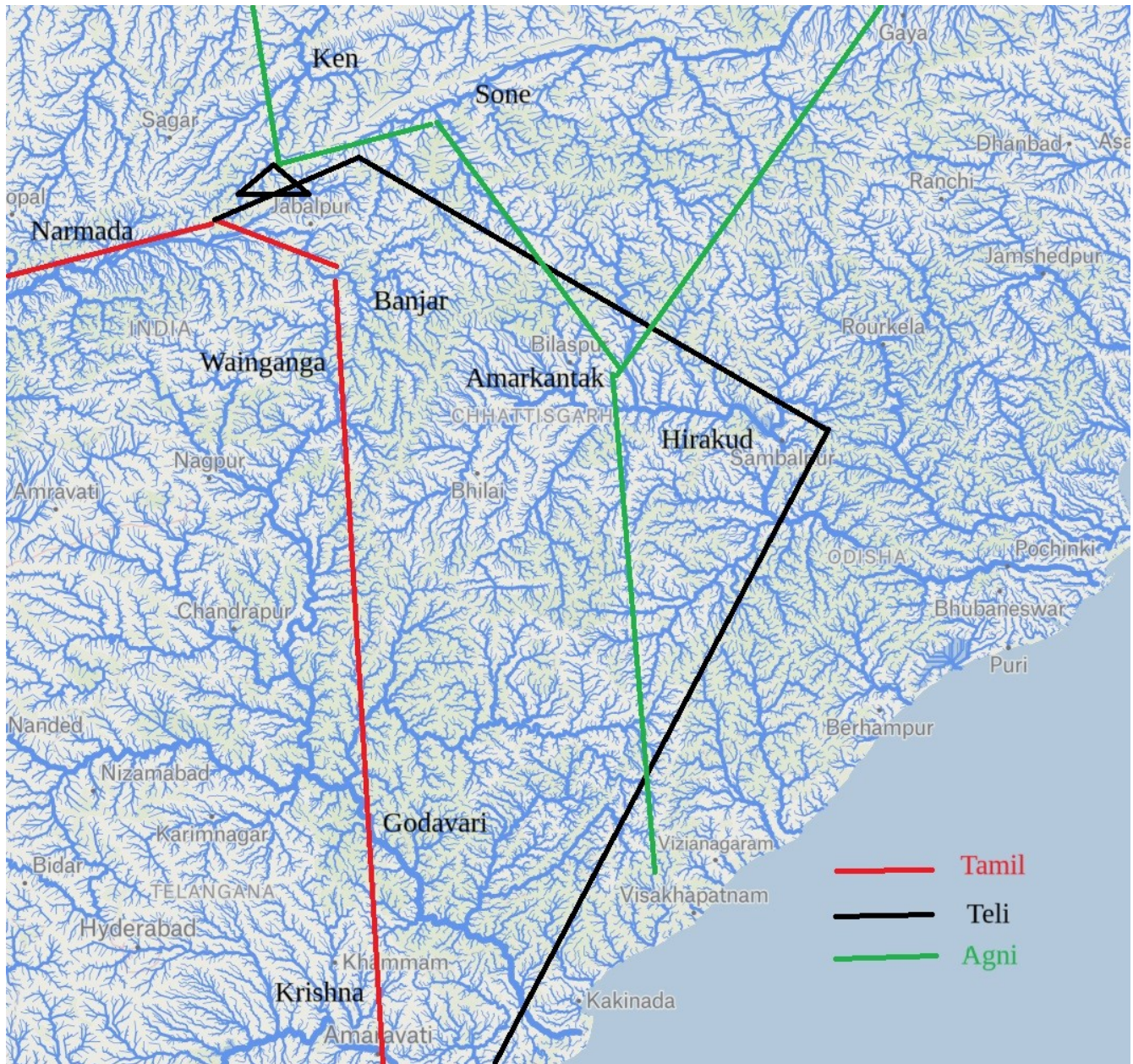
At the time of the global drought, the H (Kui) lived along the Narmada, the DNA J2b (Agni) lived along the Ken river, and the DNA O (Mundari) lived along the Sone river. All of them were forced to move to the east of the Satpura.

From Amarkantak, some of the J2b moved south to the East Coast, and the rest moved north to reach the current Patna City (Bihar). The J2b dialects were called Grandhika. The Grandhika dialect on the coast was called Andhra. In Patna, the Grandhika dialect was called Pali. There were hundreds of dialects in between.

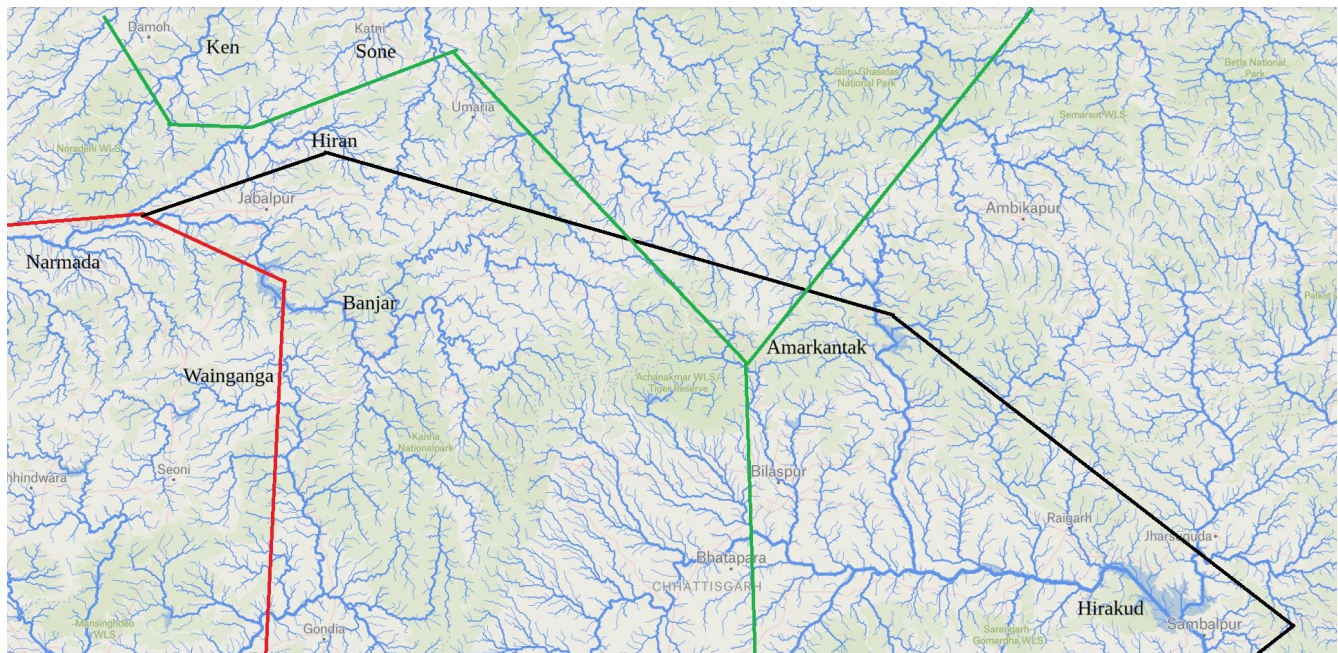
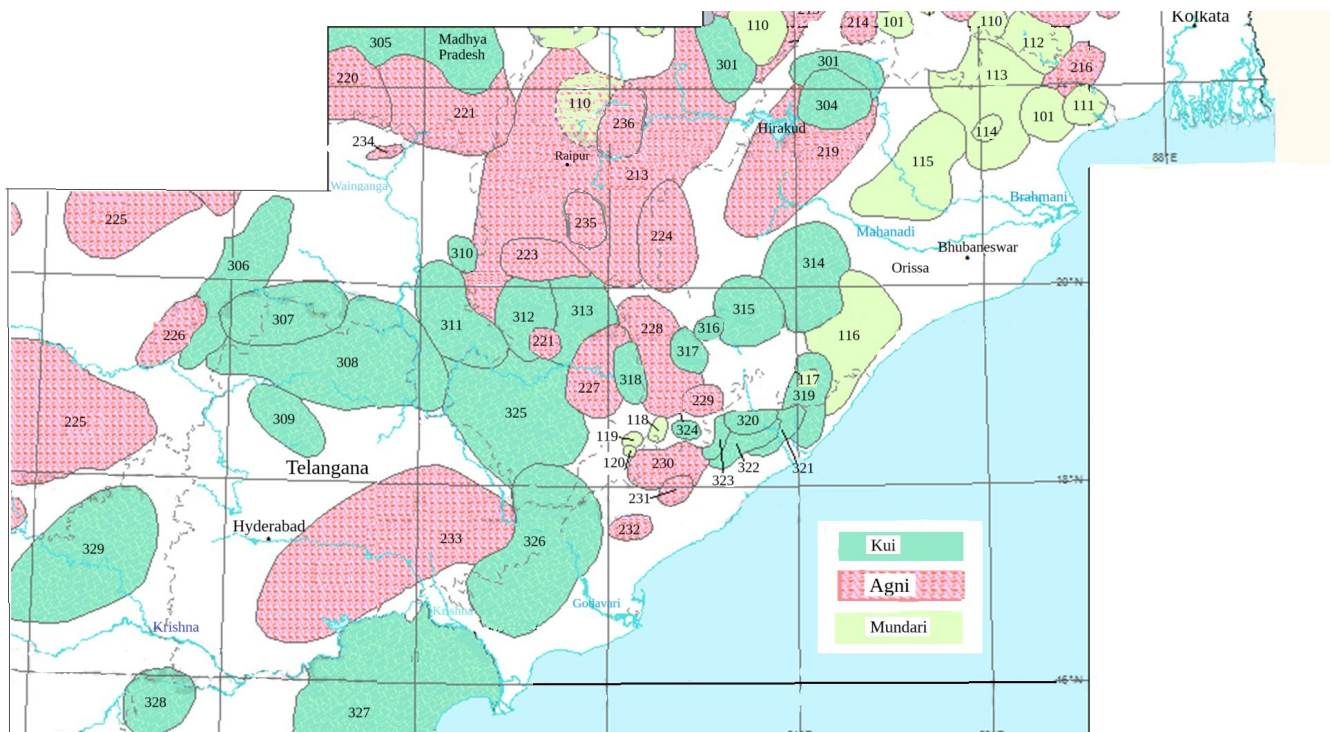
The H who lived along the Hiran moved to the east of Amarkantak, to Hirakud.

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.



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 white space around the Godavari delta on the coast is the Telugu language. Teli and Telugu are distinctly different dialects. Telugu has some Andhra. Teli has no Andhra.