

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 Tamil, Andhra, and Telugu people of the states Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana are the DNA H, a subgroup of the DNA F.

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 homeland of the L 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. They were the Malayalam people.

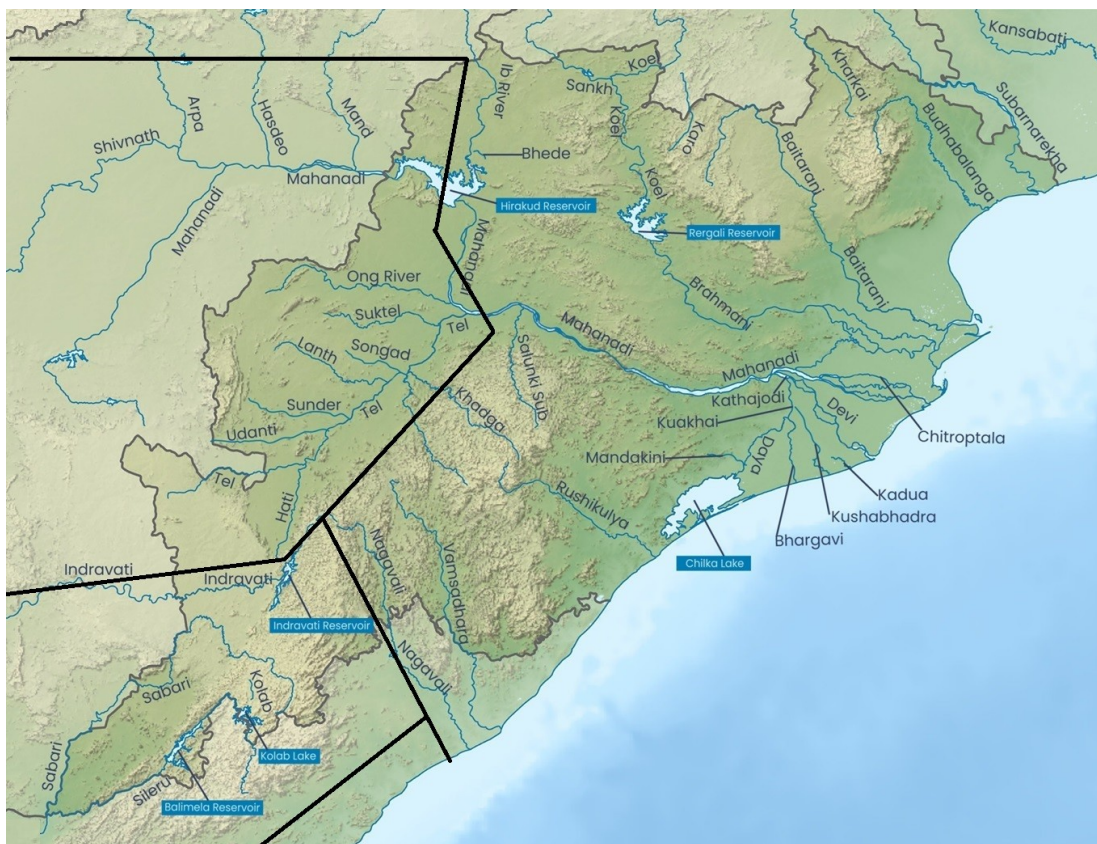
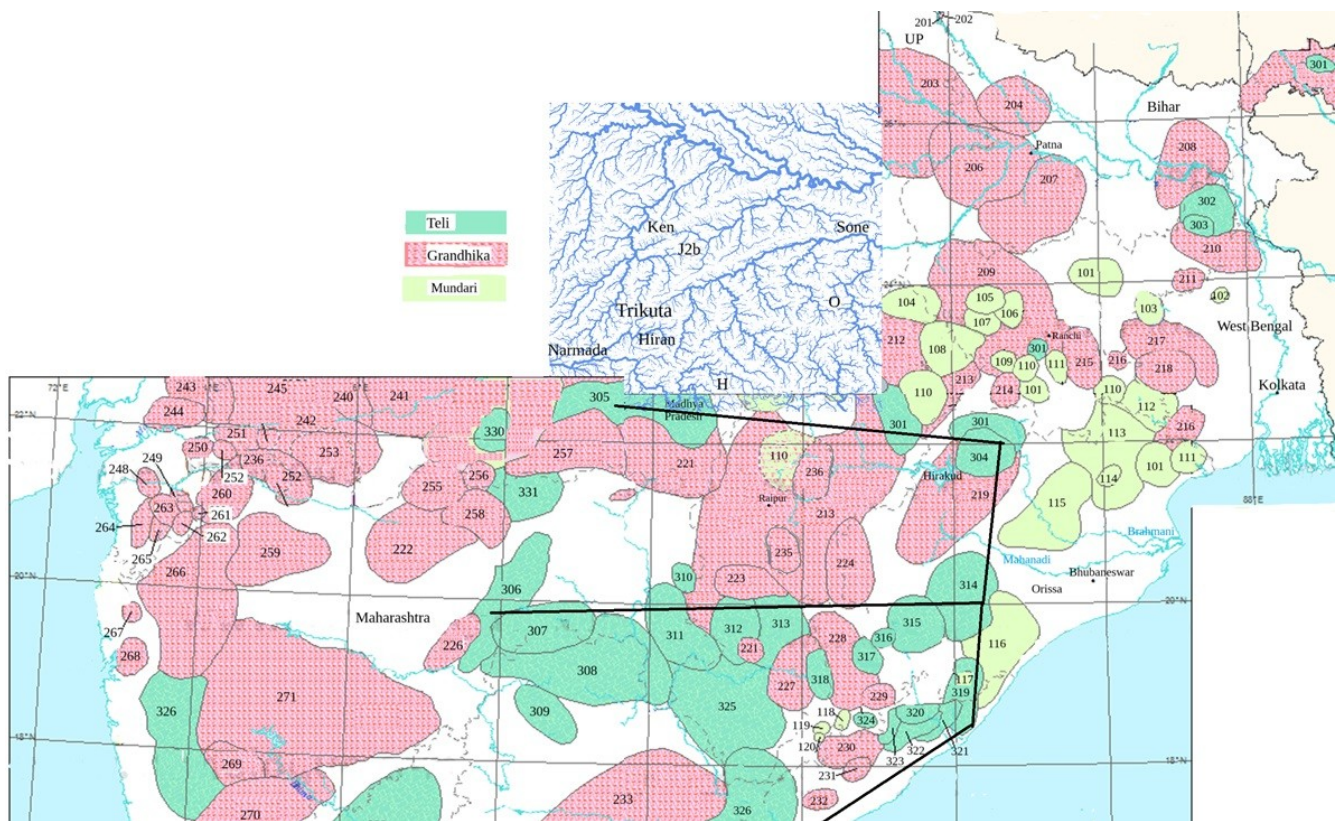
The H moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago. Some of them moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to reach the East Coast. They were the Tamil people. They lived mostly to the south of the Krishna river.

The H that remained at the Trikuta lived along the Hiran river, a tributary of the Narmada river. They were the Teli people. The Kui was split into Tamil and Teli.

The Teli (H), Grandhika (J2b), and Mundari (O) dialects evolved over 20,000 years at the Trikuta. The H, J2b, and O were siblings of the DNA F. They moved to the Trikuta along different rivers when their homelands were submerged. They had their own dialects and cultures. They lived in peace and harmony.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out, and all the people were forced to move to the east to the Mahanadi river, the current Odisha State.

At the time of the global drought the H (Teli) lived along the Hiran river, the J2b (Grandhika) lived along the Ken river, and the O (Mundari) lived along the Sone river. All of them were forced to move to the Mahanadi river.



On the above page, the top map is a distribution of Teli (H), Grandhika (J2b), and Mundari (O) dialects as recorded in Census 2011, and the bottom map is the Mahanadi river area of the Teli migration at the time of the drought. The black line traces the migration path.

At the Indravati reservoir, the Teli were split into two groups. One group moved west along the Indravati to the current Telangana State, and the other moved south along the Nagavalli river to the current Andhra Pradesh State. The two groups were separated by the Eastern Ghats.

In the Census, the Grandhika dialect 232 on the coast was called the Valmiki. The Valmiki and Teli people on the coast evolved a new language called Andhra to facilitate communications between the two. Andhra was a mixture of only Teli and Valmiki. The white space along the coast, Godavari Delta, was the Andhra. The original Teli dialects on the coast lost their unique names.

Languages were artificial, with fabricated syntax and grammar, for mass communications (books, newspapers). Books are languages, not dialects. Dialects were natural, and languages were synthetic. Andhra was a language, not a dialect.

The word Telugu did not exist before CP Brown (1853) popularized literary Andhra as Telugu. He used the word Telugu for the first time as a title of his now famous “Telugu Dictionary.”

Nannaya (1022–1063 CE) Andhra Mahabharatam was written in Andhra, not Telugu.

The Telugu syntax and grammar were invented by Paravastu Chinnaya Suri (1806-1862 CE). Andhra and Telugu were synthetic languages with rigid syntax and grammar. They are not naturally evolved dialects.

Gidugu Venkata Ramamurthy (1863-1940 CE) separated Telugu from Andhra by incorporating the Savara Teli dialects (319 to 323). He renamed Andhra as Grandhika Bhasha and Telugu as Vyavaharika Bhasha. After bitter acrimony, Telugu replaced Andhra as the medium of instruction.

Gurajada Venkata Apparao (1862–1915 CE) was a beacon of modern Telugu literature.

Valmiki, Andhra, Telugu, and Savara are different shades of the same tongue. They evolved only along the coast line. The original Telangana was Teli dialects.