

## **The Grandhika Dialects of the Agni, an Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The Agni (DNA J2b), Kui (H), and Mundari (O) lived at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya for over 20,000 years, along different rivers, with their own languages and cultures. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. They were forced to relocate to the Trikuta when their original homelands were submerged by the melting glaciers.

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 of the Satpura Range, the only place with rainwater.

On the east side, the three cultures evolved into hundreds of dialects that covered a vast area. The Agni (J2b) dialects were called Grandhika, the Kui (H) dialects were called Teli, and the Mundari (O) dialects were called Mundari.

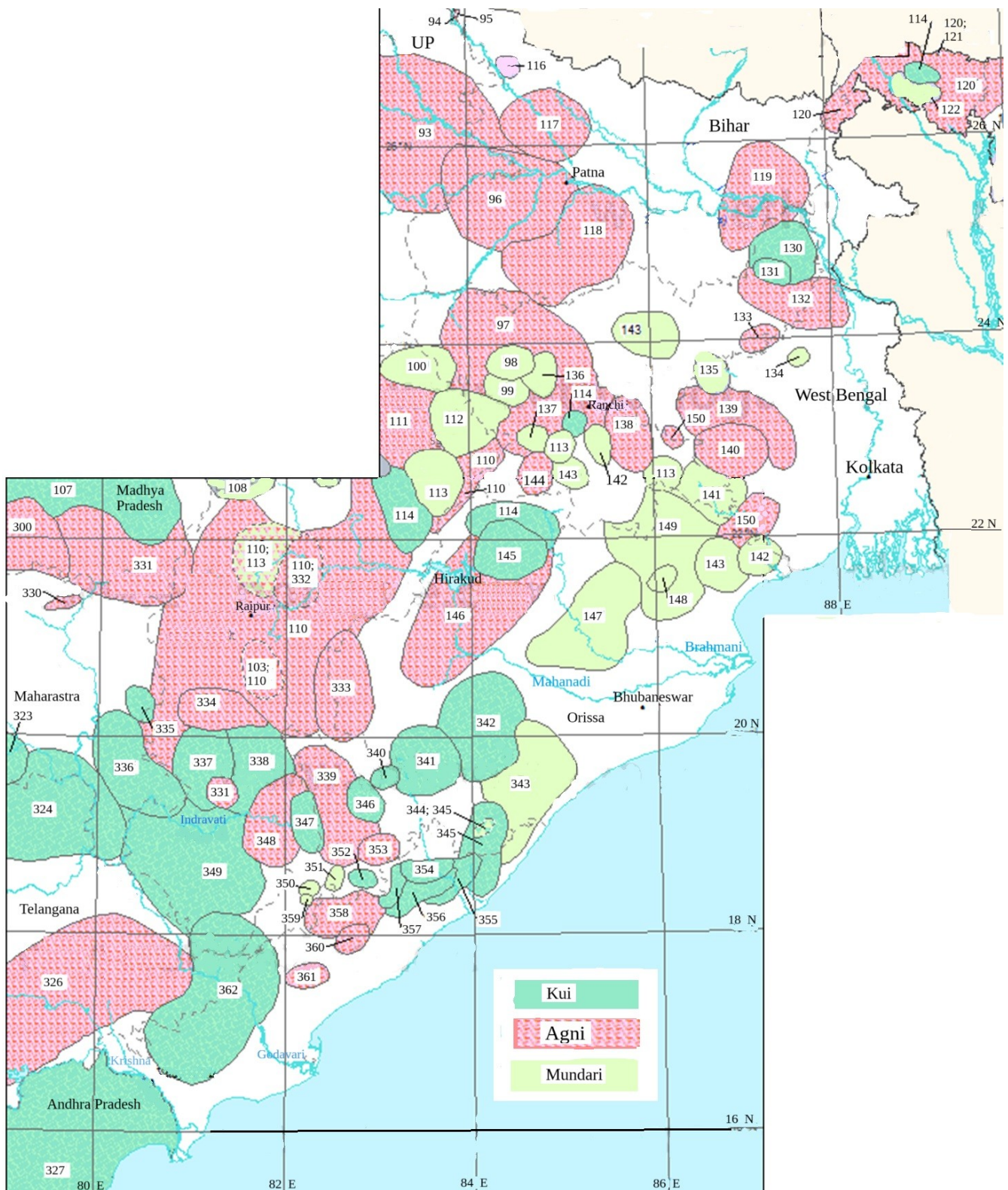
The Agni were spread from the Patna City (Bihar) to Visakhapatnam City (AP) on the coast. The Grandhika dialect on the coast was called Andhra, and the dialect in Patna was called Pali. The original Andhra and Pali do not exist anymore, except in the books written long time ago.

The Andhra dialect mixed with Teli dialects (H) on the coast to evolve into a new family called Telugu. The Pali dialect mixed with Mundari dialects of the north to evolve into a new family called Prakrutam. The Teli dialects on the coast and Mundari dialects of the north do not exist anymore. They are now called Telugu and Odia (Oria).

The original Agni literature, textbooks on logic at the Patna University, were written in Grandhika dialects.

The Greeks who occupied India vandalized all the Grandhika literature into Sanskrit, a pseudo language invented by the Greeks in Kashmir. Sanskrit was never a naturally evolved dialect of any people. It was a vandalized version of Grandhika and Avestan (South Bactria). The archeological evidence contradicts the current version of history of Sanskrit. Grandhika and Prakrutam were deliberately destroyed by the Greeks. They were replaced by Sanskrit and Prakrit.

The following map is a distribution of Hindu dialects on the east side of the Satpura Range as recorded in the Census 2011. The Teli dialects on the coast became Telugu, and the Mundari dialects on the north became Odia.



The white spaces on the coast are the Telugu and Odia languages.