

**Kui Koya Telugu, an Archeological View**  
*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The Kui people originally lived on the West Coast of India 40,000 years ago about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay) about 500 feet below the current sea levels. They were the DNA H and L, siblings of the parent DNA F. They were forced to move out when their homelands were submerged by the glacial melt of 20,000 years ago.

The H moved to the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas around 20,000 BCE. Some of them moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to the current Tamilnadu State. The rest lived along the Hiran a tributary of the Narmada river.

Around 4,000 years ago there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. All the people at the Trikuta were forced to move east to the Mahanadi river, current Odisha State. Over time, the H moved south from Odisha to the current Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States.

The Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu were originally the same people. Malayalam were the L who moved south along the West Coast when their homeland (Rann of Kutch) was submerged. Tamil were the H who moved south from the Trikuta along the Wainganga river. Telugu were the H who lived at the Trikuta until they were forced to vacate by the global drought.

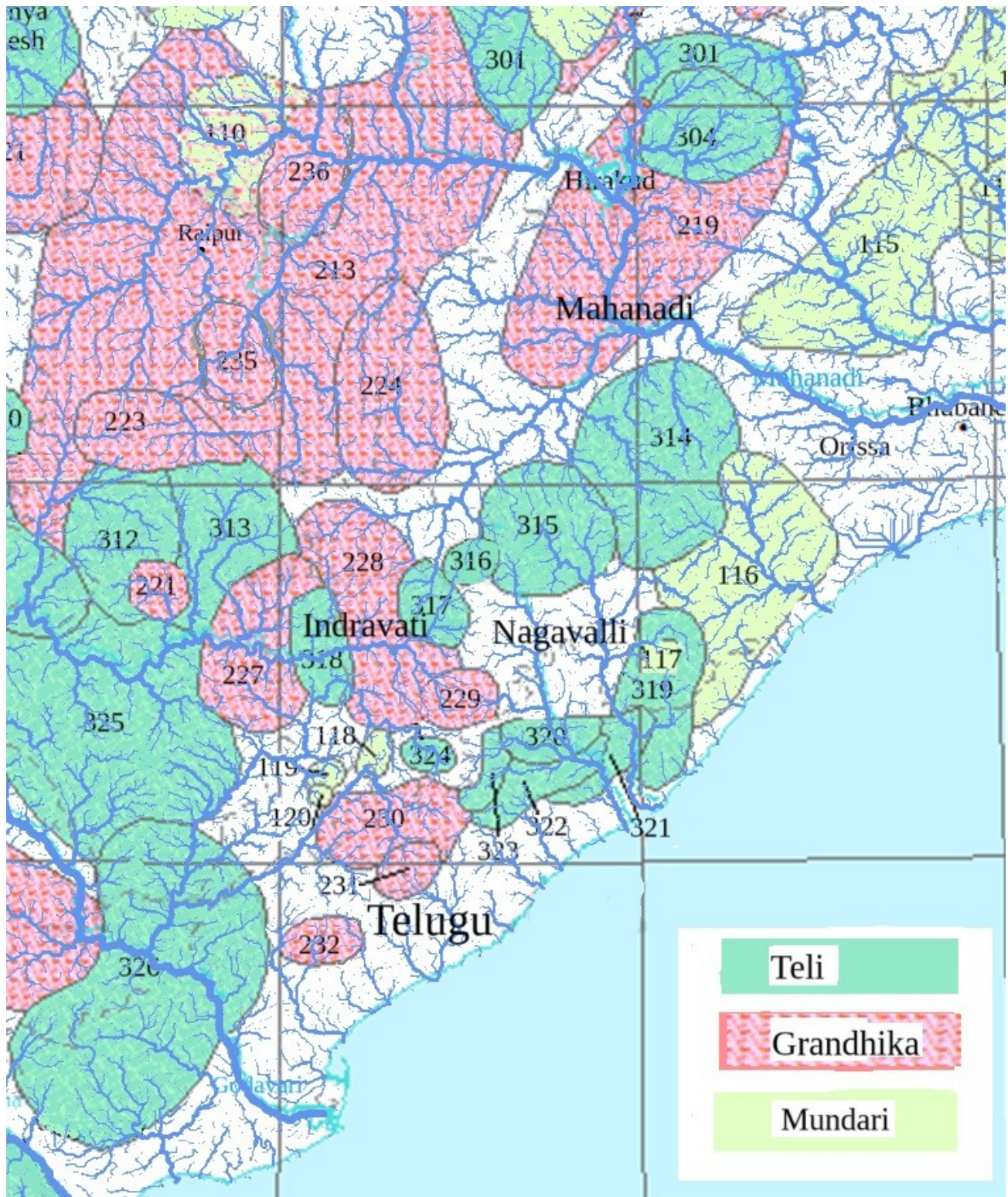
The original Kui language of the West Coast was preserved only by the H at the Trikuta, and was carried with them to the Mahanadi. It is now lost. It was transformed into many dialects and languages.

In the map presented below 301 = Kurux, 304 = Kisan, 314 = Kui, 315 = Kuvi, 319 = Savara, 320 = Konda-Dora, 322 = Manna-Dora, 325 = Dandami Maria, 326 = Koya, and 232 = Valmiki. The white space along the coast line is the Telugu language.

The Kui at the Indravati reservoir were split into two groups. One group (Koya) went west along the Indravati river to the Telangana State, and the other (Savara) went south along the Nagavalli river to the Andhra Pradesh State. They were separated by the Eastern Ghats and evolved independently.

The Savara dialects (319 to 323), mixed with the Valmiki (232). Valmiki was a dialect of the DNA J2b (Agni) called Grandhika. Agni lived along the Ken a tributary of the Yamuna river. They followed a different path to reach the coast. Telugu was a mixture

of only Savara (319 to 323) and Grandhika (232) to facilitate communications between the two who reached the coast along different paths.





The above map is generated from the Census 2011 data. The Grandhika (232) dialect on the coast was originally called Valmiki. The Census recorded it as Valmiki.

Valmiki was a dialect. At that time, the north Grandhika at the Patna City (Bihar) was called Pali, and south Grandhika on the coast was called Valmiki. There was a Pali Ramayana (Jataka 461), an Agni folktale. The Valmiki Ramayana was composed in the Valmiki (232) to record the exodus from the Ken to Mahanadi. Valmiki Ramayana appended the exodus to the existing Pali Ramayana; the same story with a different ending. The exodus as documented in the Valmiki was historically accurate.

Rishi Valmiki was a misinterpretation by people who were unaware of the dialect. The word Valmiki in the Valmiki Ramayana meant the dialect, not a person.

Sanskrit was a mixture of only Grandhika and Avestan of Persia. The Zend Avesta of Persia was pure Avestan. We were able to excavate the original Valmiki Ramayana by discarding the Avestan from Sanskrit Ramayana. The excavated Valmiki Ramayana had no Brahmin, Deva, Asura, Vishnu, Shiva, or Indra. It was a documentary of Agni migration from the Ken to Mahanadi with pinpoint accuracy. It was a textbook on Trikuta geography, a cartographic map used for navigation. It showed exact locations of rivers, lakes, cliffs, and clefts. It was a carbon copy of the present-day satellite image.

Telugu was a mixture of only Grandhika and Savara. We were able to extract Grandhika from Telugu by discarding Savara. The Grandhika extracted from Sanskrit was exactly the same as the Grandhika extracted from Telugu. Sanskrit was a mixture of only Avestan (Zend) and Valmiki (232) of the coast.

It is obvious that Sanskrit was invented by the unethical Persians on the Greek payroll to deliberately vandalize the Valmiki Ramayana. The Sanskrit Ramayana was popularized as the Adi Kavya (first book) written in Sanskrit.

Avestan was Iranian, not Sanskrit. Sanskrit (Avestan + Valmiki) did not exist before the Greeks. Avestan and Valmiki were separated by 2,000 miles.

Linguists made the false assumption that Avestan was a dialect of Sanskrit, and Sanskrit was the parent of Latin. The adduced evidence met the necessary but not the sufficient condition. Linguists lacked the scientific skills to realize their mistake.

Valmiki Ramayana was Hindu culture: Sanskrit Ramayana was Avesta (Iran) culture. Valmiki Sita was the exact opposite of Sanskrit Sita. Valmiki Rama was the exact opposite of Sanskrit Rama. The fictional Rishi Valmiki was found only in the Sanskrit

Ramayana. The fictional Four Caste society was found only in the Sanskrit Ramayana. There were no Brahmin in the Valmiki Ramayana.

Sanskrit did not exist before the Greeks. It was invented by the Greeks in Kashmir to vandalize Valmiki Ramayana to promote idolatry. Idolatry was a Greek invention.

Sanskrit was invented by a committee of Greek stooges who were unaware of Hindu history and culture. The Greek and British colonialists actively promoted the recent Sanskrit fiction as the ancient Hindu history. The English translations of Sanskrit texts were subsidized by the missionaries with their own agenda. They were sponsored scholarship to reflect the Christian culture.

From archeological perspective, all Sanskrit literature deserves to be ignored.

Archeological evidence has a fascinating story of the now lost Hindu history to tell.