

## Deccan Plateau, an Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Culturally, the South India consists of four sections: (1) Nilgiri Hills of Tamil and Malayalam, (2) West Coast of Gujarati, Marathi, and Kannada, (3) East Coast of Bengali, Odia, and Telugu, and (4) Deccan Plateau of Grandhika and Andhra. Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam were the original Kui of the DNA H and L when they lived on the West Coast 200 miles west of Mumbai 500 feet below the current sea levels 40,000 years ago. Gujarati, Marathi, Telugu, Odia, and Bengali were mixtures of Grandhika with languages of the H, L, and O. They evolved only after the J2b moved to the east of the Satpura 4,000 years ago. Pali, Andhra, and Grandhika were the original dialects of the J2b on the west side of the Satpura. Andhra was originally called Valmiki; it is now known as the Grandhika Bhasha. The original Rig Veda, Bhagavad Gita, and Ramayana were composed in the Valmiki. Sanskrit is a recent synthetic language invented by the Greek colonialists as a mixture of only Grandhika and Avestan a dialect of the South Bactria (Avesta). The Greeks employed some delusional, unethical, and immoral Avestans called Brahmin (DNA Z93) to deliberately trash all the Grandhika literature to Sanskrit literature. The Greek rubbish was actively promoted as of antiquity. We were able to excavate Grandhika literature by purging Avestan from Sanskrit.

