

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

The Kui (DNA H) 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 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. They were the Tamil people. The rest lived along the Hiran a tributary of the Narmada river. They were the Teli people. Kui was split into Tamil and Teli.

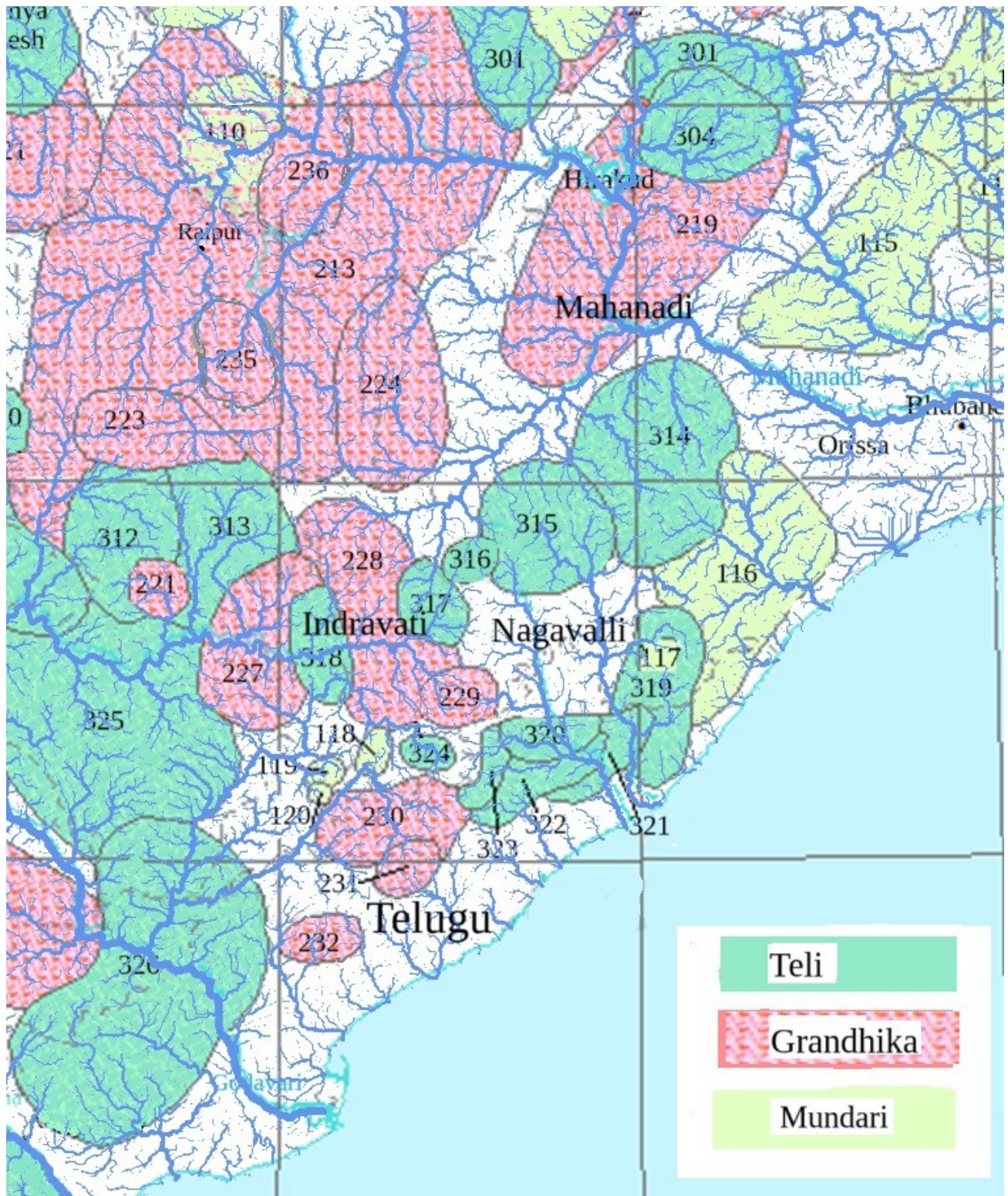
Around 4,000 years ago there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out. All the people at the Trikuta were forced to move east to the Mahanadi river, current Odisha State. Over time, the H moved south from Odisha to the current Telangana and Andhra Pradesh States. Telangana were the Teli people. They moved west along the Indravati river. Andhra Pradesh were the Telugu people. They moved south along the Nagavalli river. Teli and Telugu were separated by the Eastern Ghats. Telugu was a mixture of Grandhika and Teli. Grandhika was the language of the Agni (DNA J2b). Telangana had no Grandhika; it was pure Teli. The northern part of current Telangana is called Koya language. It was the original Teli.

The Tamil (Kui), Teli (Koya), and Telugu were originally the same people.

The Census 2011 recorded dozens of dialects. The map below shows the current Teli and Grandhika dialects. Tamil and Telugu are now languages, not dialects. Unlike dialects, languages have rigid syntax and grammar for mass communications (books, newspapers). Dialects evolved naturally, and languages were man made. Only dialects can reveal the original migration paths of the people.

In the map presented below Kurux (301), Kisan (304), Kui (314), Kuvi (315), Savara (319), Konda-Dora (320), Manna-Dora (322), Dandami Maria (325), and Koya (326) were Teli dialects. The Valmiki (232) was a Grandhika dialect. The white space along the coast line was the Telugu language. The original Teli dialects on the coast were mixed with Valmiki (232) to evolve into the Telugu language.

Valmiki was a dialect, not a Rishi. It was the parent of Telugu. The original Ramayana was composed in Valmiki. Sanskrit Ramayana was a recent vandalized version.



Valmiki (232) was a Grandhika dialect. All the Teli dialects surrounding it were transformed into Telugu. Telugu was a mixture of only Valmiki and Teli.