

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. 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.

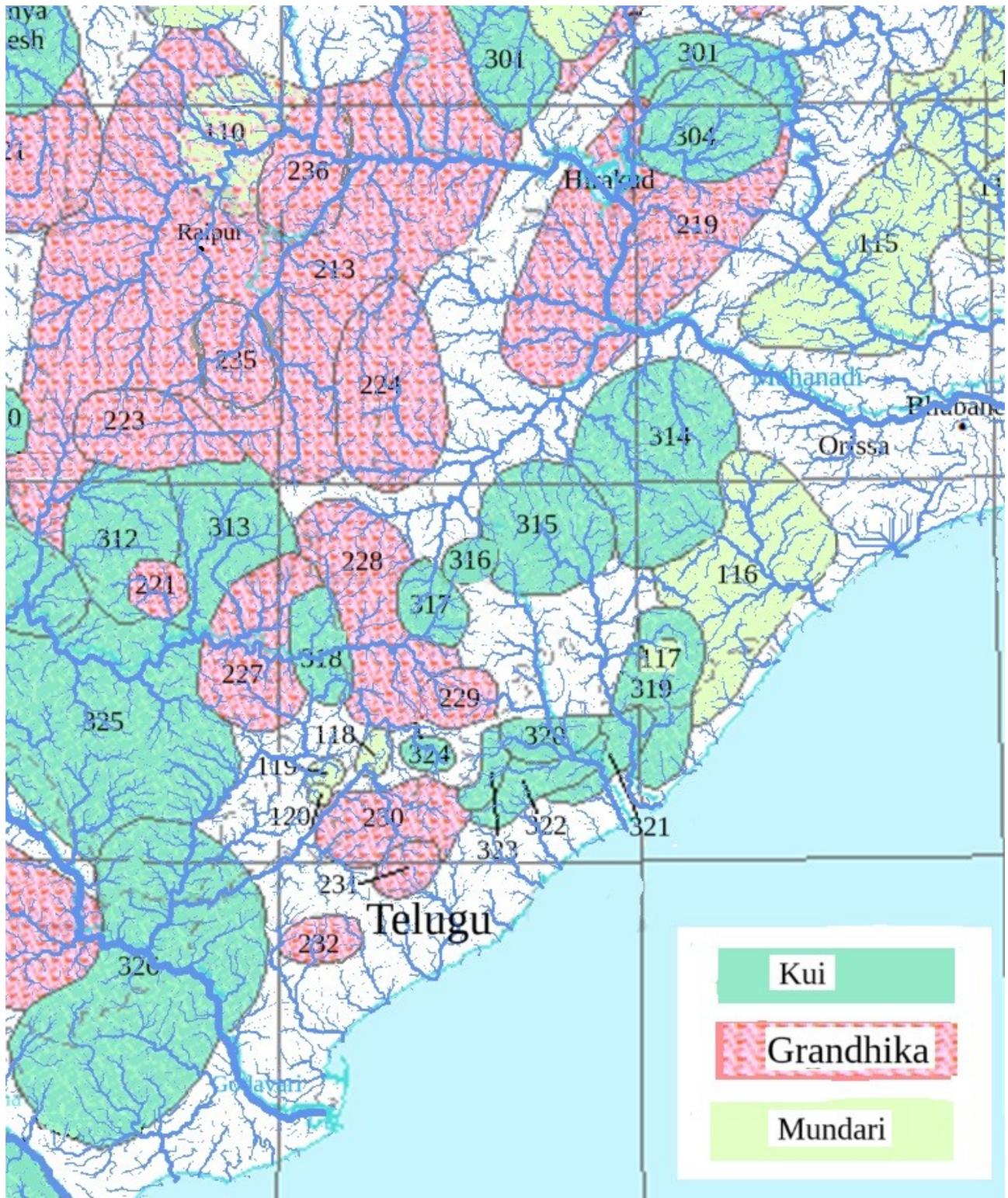
The Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu were originally the same people. Malayalam were the L who moved south along the West Coast when their homeland (Rann of Kutch) was submerged. Tamil were the H who moved south from the Trikuta along the Wainganga river. Telugu were the H who lived at the Trikuta until 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 = Kupia (Valmiki). The white space along the coast line is the Telugu.

The Kui at the Indravati reservoir were split into two groups. One group went west along the Indravati river to the Telangana State, and the other went south along the Nagavalli river to the Andhra Pradesh State.

The Kui along the coast mixed with the Grandhika people. Grandhika were the DNA J2b who 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 Kui (319 to 323) and Grandhika (232) to facilitate communications between the two.



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 Avestan from Sanskrit. 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 of Trikuta geography, a cartographic map for navigation.

Telugu was a mixture of only Grandhika and Kui. We were able to extract Grandhika from Telugu by discarding Kui. The Grandhika extracted from Sanskrit was exactly the same as the Grandhika extracted from Telugu. Sanskrit was a mixture of only Avestan of Persia and Valmiki (232) of the coast. It is obvious that Sanskrit was invented by the unethical Persians on the Greek payroll to vandalize the Valmiki Ramayana.

Avestan was not Sanskrit. Sanskrit (Avestan + Valmiki) did not exist before the Greeks. Gods in the Sanskrit literature were the Zend Avesta gods. Vedas were Gatas of Avesta. Dharmashastras were the Vendidad of Avesta. Valmiki Ramayana was Hindu culture: Sanskrit Ramayana was Avesta culture. Valmiki Sita was the exact opposite of Sanskrit Sita. Sanskrit 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 recent Sanskrit fiction was actively promoted as the ancient Hindu history. Hindu were Asia Homo Sapiens, not Europe Homo Sapiens as portrayed in the Sanskrit fiction.

Avestan, Valmiki, and Sanskrit were distinctly different languages. It is true that Sanskrit Ramayana was the first book (Adi Kavya) written in Sanskrit. Valmiki Ramayana was compiled in Valmiki (232) 2,000 years before the Adi Kavya.

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