

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 Vindhya 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 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.

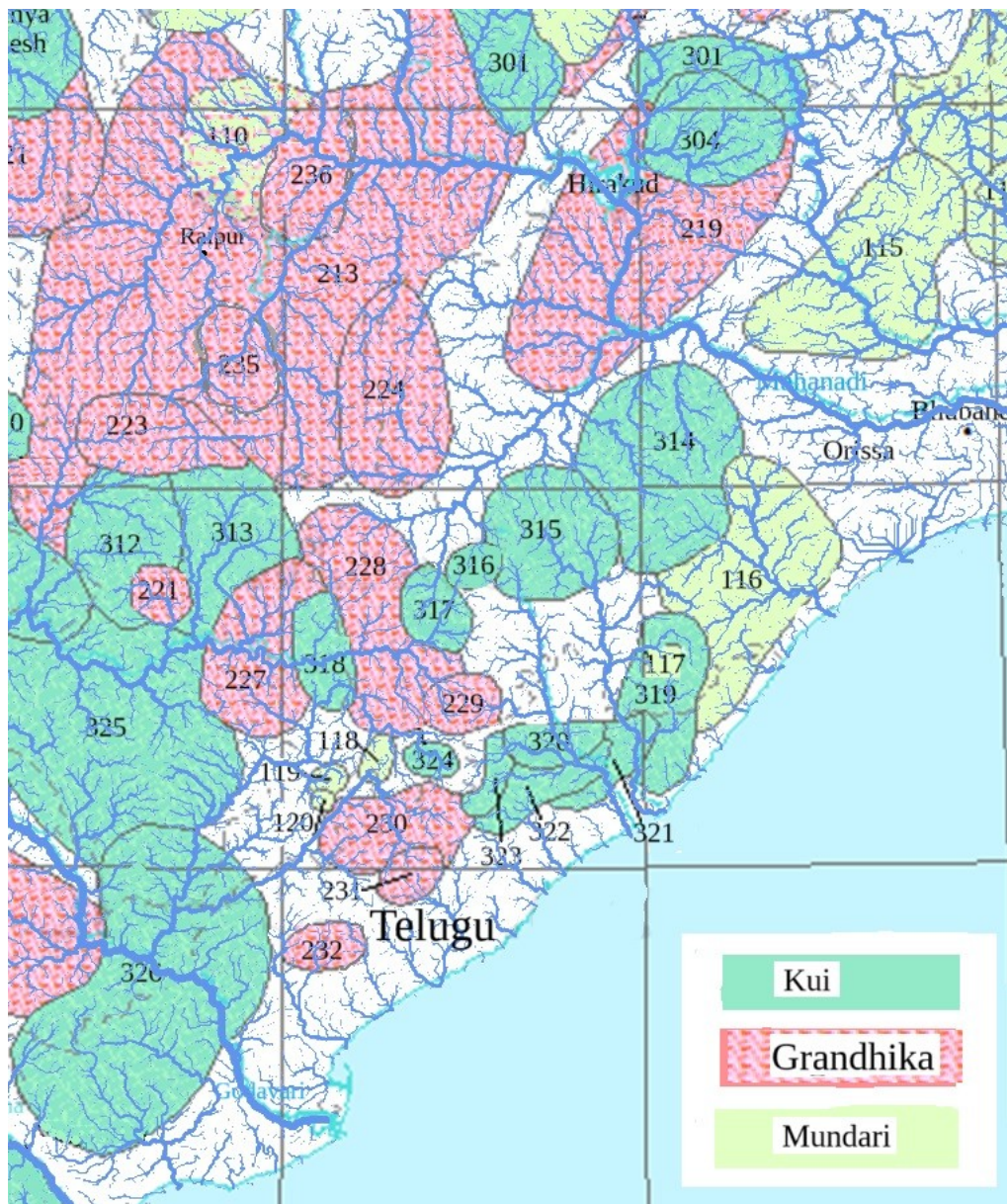
The Malayalam, Tamil, and Telugu were originally the same people who spoke the same language called Kui. Malayalam were the L who moved south along the West Coast when their homeland (Rann of Kutch) was submerged. Tamil were the H who moved south from the Trikuta along the Wainganga river. Telugu were 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 of 40,000 years ago 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, 232 = Kupia (Valmiki). The white space along the coast line is the Telugu language.

The original Kui was split into two separate groups at the Indravati reservoir. 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 people along the coast line mixed with the Grandhika people. Telugu is a mixture of only Kui and Grandhika to facilitate communication between the two. Grandhika were the DNA J2b who lived along the Ken river a tributary of the Yamuna at the Trikuta.



The above map is generated from the Census 2011. The Grandhika dialect on the coast (232) was originally called Valmiki. It is now called Andhra.

YES, the original Ramayana was composed in the Valmiki (232) by Agni people on the coast to record the exodus from the Trikuta to Mahanadi. That is why it was called Valmiki Ramayana. Valmiki was a dialect not a person. It was a historically accurate account of Hindu history of 2,200 BCE at the Trikuta. It traced the Grandhika migration path with pinpoint accuracy.

The Rishi Valmiki was a fiction invented by the unethical Persians on the Greek payroll who deliberately vandalized the Ramayana. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks.

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.

Telugu is 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 generated by mixing Avestan with Valmiki. It is obvious that Sanskrit was invented by the unethical Persians on the Greek payroll to vandalize the Valmiki Ramayana.

The current story of history of Sanskrit is plain rubbish. Sanskrit did not exist before the Greeks. All the Sanskrit books were Persia Zend, Gatas, and Vendidad rewritten in the newly invented Sanskrit. They have only Avestan and Valmiki. The excavated Grandhika literature has an entirely different story to tell.

