

## **The Grandhika Dialects of the Agni, an Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The Agni (DNA J2b), Kui (H), and Mundari (O) lived at the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya for over 20,000 years, along different rivers, with their own languages and cultures. They were siblings of the parent DNA F. They were forced to move to the Trikuta when their original homelands were submerged by the melting glaciers.

Around 2,200 BCE there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. The Trikuta reservoirs dried out, and all the people were forced to move to the east side of the Satpura Range, the current Bihar and Odisha States, the only place with rainwater.

On the east side, the three cultures evolved into hundreds of dialects. The dialects of Agni (J2b) were called Grandhika, the Kui (H) were called Teli, and the Mundari (O) were called Mundari. Over time, they spread south to the coast.

The Agni were spread from the Patna City (Bihar) to Visakhapatnam City (AP) on the coast. The Grandhika dialect on the coast was called Andhra, and in Patna it was called Pali. The original Andhra and Pali do not exist anymore, except in the books written long time ago.

The Andhra mixed with Teli dialects (H) on the coast to evolve into a new family called Telugu. The Pali mixed with Mundari dialects of the north to evolve into a new family called Prakrutam. Prakrutam evolved into several languages such as Odia and Bengali.

The original books on logic at the Patna University were written in Grandhika dialects.

The South Bactria was called Avesta. Avestans were the DNA R1a1. They were split into two rival gangs called Asura and Deva that hated each other. The Zend Avesta was a sacred text of Asura. Deva vandalized the Zend into Vedas to rob gullible people with fictional rituals called Yajna. The original Vedas were in Avestan, not Sanskrit. Vedas, Yajna, and Deva were banned in Avesta. Deva were expelled to Kashmir. Greeks employed the unethical Deva refugees to invent Sanskrit, a mixture of Grandhika and Avestan, to resurrect the forbidden Avestan Vedas in Sanskrit.

Grandhika was at the Trikuta for over 20,000 years. It was the parent of Andhra, Telugu, Pali, Prakrutam, Odia, Bihari, Bengali, and Sanskrit. Sanskrit was synthetic, a recent fabrication of the unethical Deva refugees in Kashmir, financed by the Greeks.

The map below is a distribution of Hindu (H, J2b, O) dialects as recorded in the Census 2011. The white space on the Godavari delta was the Telugu, on the Mahanadi delta was the Odia, and to the east of Patna was the Prakrutam.

Languages emerged from dialects to facilitate commerce and mass communications (books, newspapers). Languages have artificial rules of syntax and grammar. Dialects were natural for local communications: languages were man made for mass communications. Sanskrit was a product of a committee; it was never a dialect. Panini (100 BCE) was claimed to be chairman of the committee.

