

The Grandhika Dialects: An Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The DNA J2b, H, and O lived at the foot of Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas, along different rivers, with their own languages and cultures, for over 20,000 years. 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. All the people were forced to move east to the Mahanadi River, in the current Odisha State. The three cultures evolved into dozens of dialects. Dialects of the J2b were called Grandhika, the H were called Teli, and the O were called Mundari.

The Grandhika at the Mahanadi were split into three groups. The Pali dialect went north to Patna City (Bihar); the Valmiki dialect went south to Visakhapatnam City (AP); and the third group went west to Pune City (Maharashtra).

The Valmiki mixed with Teli dialects (H) on the coast to evolve into a new family called Telugu. Valmiki was a Grandhika dialect, not a Rishi. The original Ramayana was composed in the Valmiki dialect.

The Pali mixed with Mundari dialects of the north and evolved into a new family called Prakrutam. Bhojpuri, Magadhi, Bengali, and Odia were derived from Prakrutam.

Grandhika on the West Coast mixed with Kannada and evolved into a new family called Marathi.

South Bactria was called Avesta. Avestans were the DNA R1a1, a subgroup of Persians. They were two rival groups called Asura and Deva that hated each other. “The Zend” was a sacred text of Asura. Deva vandalized the Zend into Vedas to rob people with fictional rituals called Yajna. The original Vedas were composed in Avestan, not Sanskrit, to rob Asuras. The Vedas, Yajna, and Deva were forbidden in Avesta; Devas were kicked out of Avesta to Kashmir. The Greek colonialists employed the unethical Deva refugees to invent Sanskrit (Grandhika + Avestan) to resurrect the forbidden Avestan Vedas in a new language. The unethical Devas were called Brahmin to conceal their scandalous past. Sanskrit and Brahmin were Greek inventions; they were falsely promoted as of antiquity.

Grandhika evolved at the Trikuta over 20,000 years. Sanskrit (Grandhika + Avestan) was a synthetic language, a recent fabrication by the Greek stooges, to deliberately destroy the Grandhika literature of Hindus.

Languages were fabricated with artificial rules of syntax and grammar. Sanskrit was a product of a Greek committee, not a natural dialect. Marathi (Kannada + Grandhika), Telugu (Teli + Grandhika), Odia (Mundari + Grandhika), and Sanskrit (Avestan + Grandhika) were recent inventions with artificial rules of syntax and grammar set by a bureau of standards and taught in schools. Languages and dialects are distinctly different mediums of communication. Only dialects, not languages, are DNA samples.

The map below is a distribution of only naturally evolved dialects of Teli (H), Grandhika (J2b), and Mundari (O) as recorded in the 2011 Census. The white space represents recent man-made artificial languages.

