

Indian Languages: An Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

The 2011 Census collected data on 22 languages and 2,200 dialects. A dialect evolved naturally for communications in a genetically distinct population group. When several dialects were located in a geography, they invented languages to facilitate communication between the dialects. Languages are artificial rules of syntax and grammar established by a committee, published in a book form, and taught in schools. Languages carry no genetic information about people. Only dialects, not languages, are DNA samples.

Linguists made the false assumption that languages were DNA samples. The Indian history derived from linguistic studies is plain rubbish. Hindus (DNA F) lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. Dialects in the 2011 Census tell an entirely different story.

The British occupied India only recently. They needed standardized languages to facilitate commerce and administration. They employed European linguists to publish books on syntax and grammar. A civil servant, Sir George Abraham Grierson, was put in charge of Indian languages.

The following is a list of first grammar books published in English that set standards for the current Indian languages.

Bengali: Nathaniel Brassey Halhed (1778), A Grammar of the Bengal Language.

Marathi: William Carey (1805), A Grammar of the Mahratta Language.

Gujarati: Robert Drummond (1808), Illustrations of the Grammatical Parts of the Guzerattee, Mahratta, and English Languages.

Telinga: William Carey (1814), A Grammar of the Telinga Language.

Kannada: William Carey (1817), A Grammar of the Kurnata Language.

Odia: Amos Sutton (1831), An Introductory Grammar of the Oriya Language.

Assamese: William Robinson (1839), A Grammar of the Assamese Language.

Telugu: Charles Philip Brown (1840), A Grammar of the Telugu Language.

Maithili: George Abraham Grierson (1881), An Introduction to the Maithili Language of North Bihar.

Bihari: George Abraham Grierson (1883), Seven Grammars of the Dialects and Subdialects of the Bihari Language.

Chhattisgarhi: George Abraham Grierson (1921), A Grammar of the Chhattisgarhi Dialect of Eastern Hindi.