

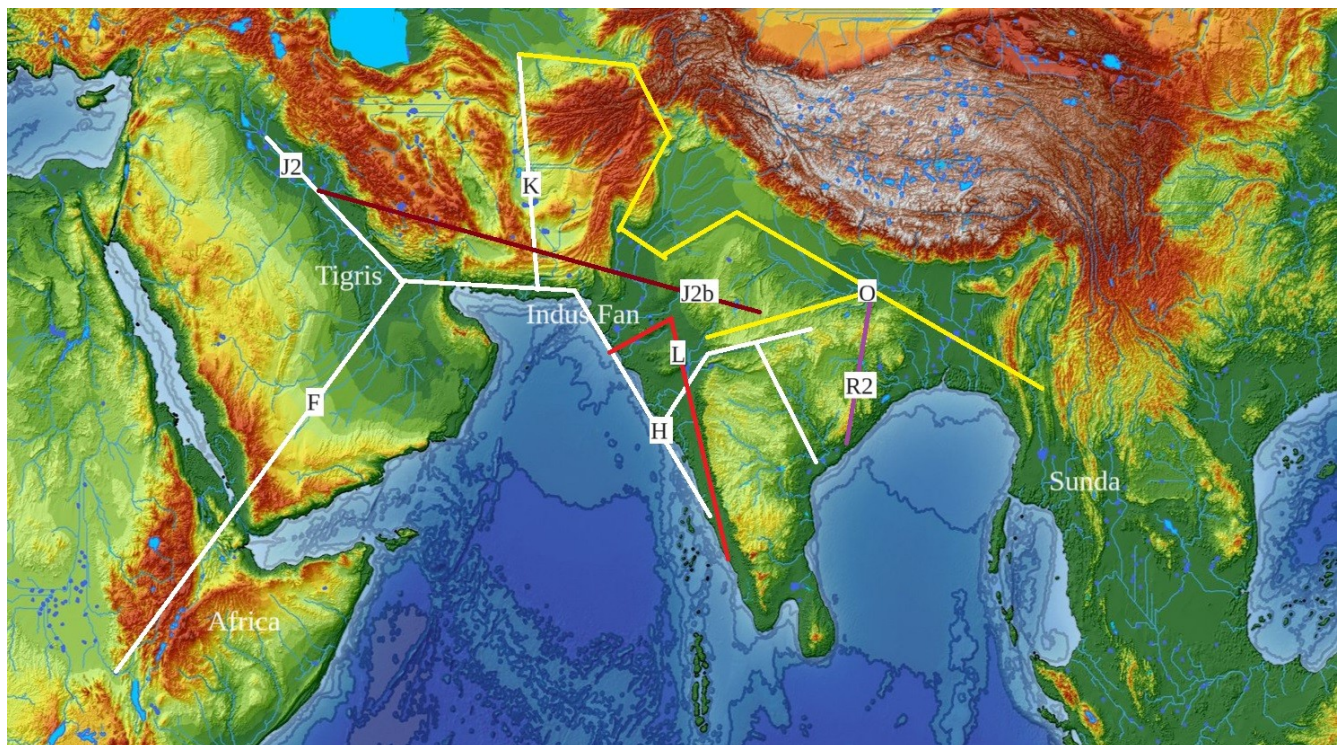
The Kui People, an Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of Indian languages suggested that all the languages to the south of the Vindhya are derived from the Kui language. Currently, the original Kui is spoken by only a few hill people in the Eastern Ghats, where the three rivers Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated. Linguists who lacked scientific skills mistakenly called them the Dravidian languages. The people who speak the Kui languages are genetically the H and L Haplogroups. They are the majority of the current Indian population. People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup.

The Kui (H, L) people were originally on the West Coast of India, to the north of the Gujarat State, 500 feet below the current sea level, and 100 miles to the west of the current shoreline. The Narmada river emptied into the Arabian Sea. The Narmada was a dependable perennial rainwater river. The Narmada delta had abundant supply of food resources and rainwater. It attracted the Kui people from Africa.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape.



The above map is a reconstruction of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago when the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea called the Indus Fan. The Narmada river emptied into the Arabian Sea to form a fertile delta 100 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). People could walk from Africa to the Narmada delta.

Sixty thousand years ago, the F Haplogroup evolved in Africa as an advanced logic-based civilization. They were adventurous pioneers who wanted to explore the new worlds. They were in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources as an insurance against the unpredictable vagaries of nature. They crossed over a mountain ridge to reach the Red Sea lake, a giant oasis.

Forty thousand years ago, the H and L subgroups of the F discovered the Narmada delta.



The above map has a list of archeological sites on the West Coast. People who lacked scientific skills mistakenly called them the Indus Valley Civilization. The Indus river is not a rainwater river. The silt laden Himalayan snowmelt water was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed its course in an unpredictable manner. People settled only along dependable perennial rainwater rivers. The Indus never had human population. It was avoided like the plague.

The archeological sites to the east of the Sutlej river were along rainwater rivers that are now dried out. At that time, the Thar desert was a fertile valley. The Aravalli ridge tapped rainwater and fed all the area to the west of the ridge. It was Punjab. Sixty thousand years ago, it was occupied by the O subgroup of the F. As is obvious from the above map, they avoided the Indus like the plague.

Over time, the monsoon winds changed their course and Punjab became the Thar desert. The Aravalli now taps rainwater on the east side. In the old days, it tapped rainwater on the west side. People just moved over from the west side to the east side to follow the rainwater.

The Kui (H, L) people stayed along the coast line from the Tigris to the Narmada delta. The Rann of Kutch was on the west side of the Aravalli. When the Aravalli was tapping rainwater on the west side, the Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, just like Punjab. The L lived in the Rann of Kutch. The O were on the north side of Punjab, and the L were on the south side. The H lived on the Narmada Delta and the L lived in the Rann of Kutch. They were the same people with the same Kui language.

The Indus Valley Civilization hypothesis states that the European Andronovo (DNA R1a1) that evolved only six thousand years ago in Europe moved south four thousand years ago to escape the global drought and settled along the Indus river. They falsely assumed that the excavation sites belonged the Andronovo.

The Andronovo were Europeans. They evolved to rob each other like the animals they grew up with in the harsh climate of Europe with scarce food. They were the primitive hunters and gatherers who followed animals for food. They evolved to rob each other for survival. They are the animal survival instincts in human form. They invented the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, and Temple to rob each other. They are the European trademarks. Getting rich by robbing other people is the political philosophy of the European cultures.

The African F cultures were logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. They lived only along rainwater rivers with abundant supply of food and rainwater. They did not follow animals for food. They never had any of the European trademarks of King, War, Weapons, God, or Temple. These European trademarks are conspicuously absent at the excavations sites. The missing evidence is the proof that the excavation sites belonged the African F, not the European R1a1.

The baked bricks, warehouses, roads, seals with letters and animals, indoor plumbing, public bathhouses, and maritime trade belonged the African F cultures, not the recent primitive warmongering Europeans.

The Kui was a written language used on the seals to identify commercial products used in the extensive maritime trade along the West Coast, from the Tigris to Narmada.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels gradually swallowed the Indus Fan. The Kui (H, L) were forced to move out. The H moved along the Narmada to the Vindhya. The L stayed at the Rann of Kutch. The monsoon winds changed their course and Punjab became the Thar desert. They were forced to vacate. They could not go along the Narmada to the Vindhya, because the pathway was submerged and the road was blocked. They had to settle on the West Coast and moved south to reach South India.

The L stayed only on the West Coast, and H stayed at the Vindhya. They spoke the same Kui language. The H moved to the East Coast along the Godavari and Mahanadi rivers.

The Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated at the same place in the Vindhya. It was the original location of the Kui language. After all these years, people still speak the original Kui language at the original location.

Kui was the parent of all the languages to the south of Vindhya. They were the first and only people.

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