

The Kui People, an Archeological View

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

The Kui people existed in South India for forty thousand years. They were an advanced civilization. They invented baked bricks, warehouses, and maritime trade, twenty thousand years ago. The excavations at the archeological site Lothal (Gujarat State) belonged to the Kui people, not to the Indus Valley Civilization as portrayed in the history books. The archeological evidence contradicts the Indus Valley hypothesis.

The Indus Valley people never existed. The Indus river never supported human habitation. It was a vast wasteland. People living in the Indus Valley was a false hypothesis that happened to be consistent with the excavated evidence at Lothal and Mohenjodaro.

The same set of evidence may be consistent with many different hypotheses. Consistency is called the necessary condition. It is a requirement. To be Strict Science, a hypothesis must be both necessary and sufficient. Necessary is not sufficient.

The Indus Valley hypothesis met the necessary condition. It does not meet the sufficient condition. What we expect to find if the hypothesis were true, such as forts, temples, gods, offensive or defensive weapons, were not found at the excavation sites. What is expected and Not-Found is just as an important evidence as what is Found. The Not-Found evidence contradicts the hypothesis. It was conveniently ignored. It was the half-baked science.

What follows is an analysis of some other archeological evidence to show that there is another hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient. It is in agreement with both the Found and Not-Found evidence at Lothal and Mohenjodaro.

The excavations at Mohenjodaro and Lothal belonged to the Kui people. They were an ancient advanced civilization that lived in India for forty thousand years. They never had King, God, War, or Weapons. They invented the original Hindu Civilization of compassion and peaceful coexistence. Unfortunately, they are now a lost civilization, deliberately and totally destroyed by the European colonialists.

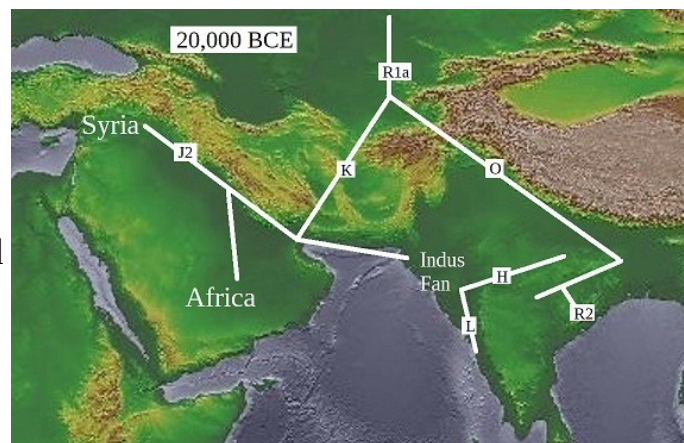
By 500 CE, the Hindu Civilization of ancient India was replaced by the European Civilization of Kings, War, Gods, and Temples. The original Hindu Civilization of the Kui was forgotten.

What is commonly known as the Hindu Civilization of the Mahabharata War, Temples, Gods, and Brahmin is the current Indian Civilization after the Europeans, not the original that existed for forty thousand years before the Europeans.

Humans originated in Africa 200 thousand years ago. They started to migrate out of Africa 60 thousand years ago. At that time, the seawater was about 400 feet below the current sea level. There was no Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, or Persian Gulf. It was all land. The West Coast of India extended for over one hundred miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a fertile valley fed by the Indus and Narmada rivers. It was the Indus Fan. It connected Africa and India.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who walked over from Africa to the Indus Fan, forty thousand years ago, were the H and L groups. The H and L groups were genetically siblings, belonged to the same parent group that occupied the Indus Fan.

By 20,000 BCE, the people from Africa migrated out in three different paths H, J2, and K. The H group were in the Indus Fan. They evolved into an advanced civilization that invented baked bricks, warehouses, and maritime trade. They had abundant food. They did not have to hunt animals with stone tools for food. They were engaged in commerce and trade. They were culturally very advanced.



Around 20,000 BCE, the Europe was covered with glaciers. It was the Russian Steppe. The advanced civilizations H, J2, and K existed for thousands of years before the glaciers started to melt. They did not use stone tools to hunt animals for food. They were blessed with abundant food supply. They were engaged in cultural enrichment. They never had any need for King, War, or God. They lived in peace and prosperity.

Around 20,000 BCE, the glaciers started to melt. The rising sea levels gradually swallowed the Indus Fan. One hundred miles of the fertile valley on the West Coast of India was lost all along the coast. The H group who lived in the Indus Fan for twenty thousand years were forced to vacate.

Around 20,000 BCE, there was a huge natural dam in the Vindhya that collected rain water and fed many rivers round the year. It was the source (headwaters) of the Narmada. The H group who were forced to vacate the Indus Fan moved to the Dam with reliable perennial water supply.

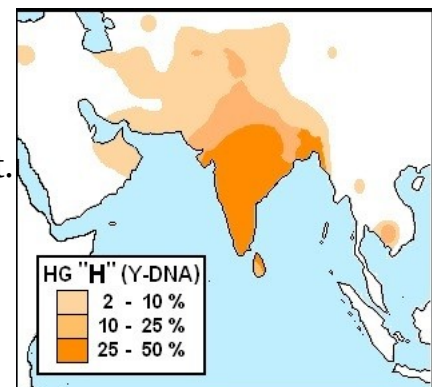
In the Indus Fan, the H group were an advanced civilization engaged in maritime trade. They built port cities all along the coast line to facilitate trade. They had extensive network of supply lines. They invented baked bricks and warehouses to protect goods in transit. Lothal was one of the port cities. They abandoned all the port cities when they moved to the Dam in the Vindhya. Only the Lothal, on high ground, survived to tell their story. The rest of the port cities were submerged under 400 feet of water.

The Dam in the Vindhya was also the source of the rivers Godavari and Mahanadi that flowed east to reach the East Coast. Some of the H group moved along the rivers to reach the East Coast. Majority of the people stayed at the Dam.

Kui was the language of the Indus Fan. It was the original African language. The seals used for identification of commercial property, found at Lothal, contained the original Kui language. It was a written language consisting of characters and symbols. Their education was oral tradition that passed on technical skills from one generation to the next. It required use of both characters and symbols to preserve their knowledge.

As the people moved away from the Dam to the East Coast, their communication needs changed and the Kui evolved into many dialects. All the languages along the East Coast were derived from the Kui at the Dam. A linguistic analysis of South Indian languages shows that the languages evolved in the order of Kui, Kuvi, Konda, Koya, Telugu, and Tamil. Each language has hundreds of dialects.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought for an extended period. The Dam lost capacity and the Kui people at the Dam were forced to vacate. They moved to the East Coast to join the other Kui population on the coast. Eventually, the Kui people moved from the coast to inland to occupy all of South India. The north bank of the Narmada was the Chitrakuta hills. It was the west bank of the Dam, a 300 mile long wall of solid rock. It separated India into two parts with no communication between the two. The Kui people existed only on the south side.



The Kui people never had any need for King, War, or God. They were a trade-based civilization. They invented maritime trade in the Indus Fan twenty thousand years ago. The excavations at Lothal suggest that they used baked bricks of exceptional mathematical precision. Their measuring instruments required sophisticated calculations. Their navigation channels were a testimony to their geometry. Their technical skills were beyond our comprehension.

The Kui civilization was one giant family. They were compassionate and cared for each other. They were honor bound and respected other peoples' property and rights. They were self-governed democratic republics with open borders. Peace and prosperity with fair trade was their political philosophy. Peace and trade created wealth. They lived in peace for tens of thousands of years. Unfortunately, the civilization is lost.

The half-baked science of Indus Valley hypothesis misinterpreted human history. The excavations at Lothal and Mohenjodaro belonged to the Kui people. The rising sea levels forced them to be abandoned. There were many more such port cities submerged under 400 feet of water in the Indus Fan, beyond the reach of conventional Archeology.

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