

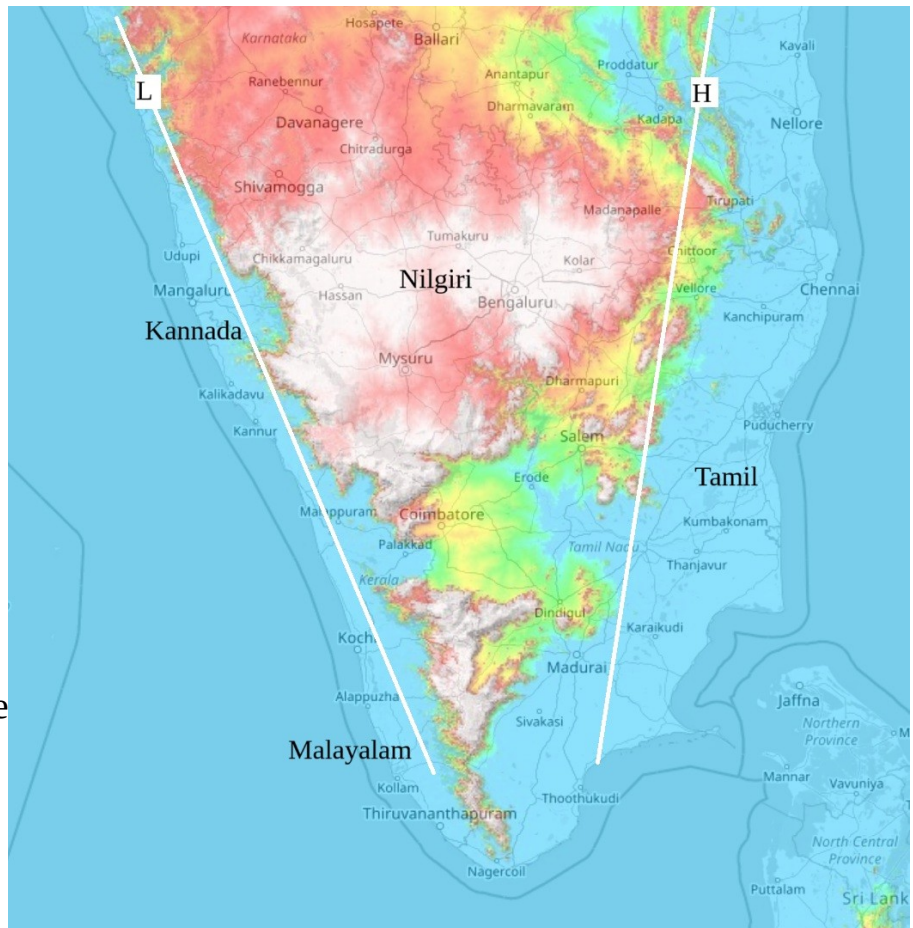
Kui People, an Archeological View

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

Forty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The west coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea, called Indus Fan. Hindu (F) voluntarily moved from Ethiopia (Africa) to the Indus Fan. They were rainwater people. They lived only along the rainwater Narmada River. They avoided the Indus River of snowmelt water.

In the Indus Fan, the F were split into H and L. They spoke the Kui language.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the Indus Fan was submerged. The L moved south along the coast to the Kerala State. The H moved to the headwaters of the Narmada, called Trikuta. Some of the H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari River to the Tamil Nadu State. At that time, the area to the east of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. Kerala and Tamil Nadu were the only fertile lands. The Nilgiri hills tapped the moist air from the Indian Ocean to provide perpetual rainwater. The perpetual rainwater attracted the H and L to move to the bottom of the peninsula.



The H at the Trikuta spoke a version of Kui called Teli. The Teli, Tamil, Kannada, and Malayalam belong to the Kui family.