

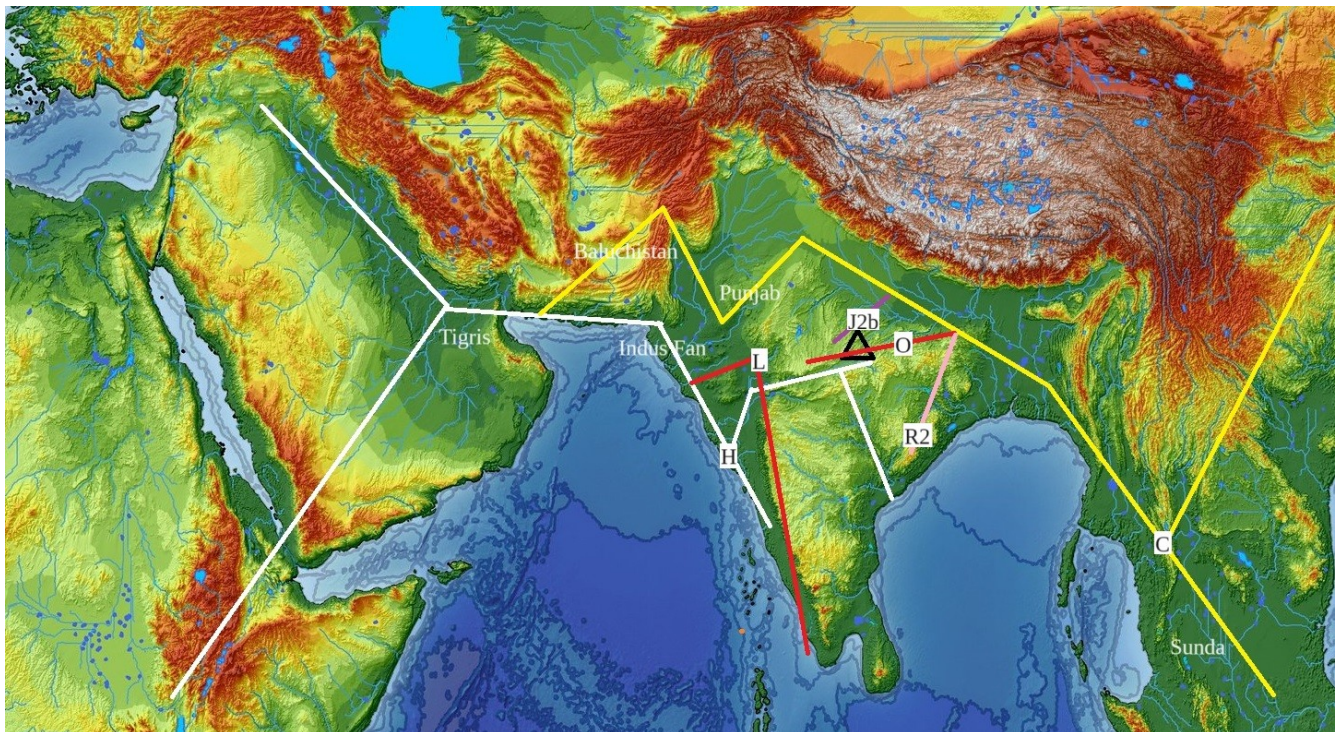
The Kui People, an Archeological View

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. Linguists who lacked scientific skills mistakenly called the Kui languages as 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, near the Gujarat State, 500 feet below the current sea level, and 100 miles to the west of the current shoreline. They lived there for at least forty thousand years before they moved to the mainland India. The Narmada river emptied into the Arabian Sea, near Mumbai (Bombay). The Narmada was a dependable perennial rainwater river, and the delta had abundant supply of food resources. It attracted the Kui people from Africa sixty thousand years ago.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far 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. 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.

Sixty thousand years ago, the F Haplogroup in Africa was an advanced logic-based civilization. They voluntarily moved out of Africa in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They reached the Tigris river and Indus Fan.

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. People settled only along the dependable perennial rainwater rivers, not along the Indus.

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. It was Punjab. Sixty thousand years ago, it was occupied by the C Haplogroup. As is obvious from the above map, they avoided the Indus that is not a rainwater river.

Over time, the monsoon winds changed their course and Punjab became the Thar desert.

The Kui (H, L) people stayed along the coast line from the Tigris to the Narmada delta. The Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley. The L lived in the Rann of Kutch. The H lived on the Narmada Delta. 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 to the Andronovo.

The Andronovo were Europeans. Europeans were the primitive hunters and gatherers who followed animals for food. They evolved to rob each other for survival. They invented the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, and Temple to rob each other. These concepts were the European trademarks. Getting rich by robbing other people is the political philosophy of the European cultures. They were the exact opposite of the African F cultures who never had these European trademarks. The F never had a war or god in sixty thousand years.

The African F cultures were logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. They lived only along rainwater rivers with abundant supply of food. 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 excavation sites. The missing evidence is the proof that the excavation sites belonged to 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 to the African F cultures, not the recent primitive warmongering Europeans. The artifacts were misinterpreted by the people who lacked scientific skills.

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. The L were forced to vacate. They could not go along the Narmada to the Vindhyas, because the pathway was submerged. They moved south to reach South India.

The L stayed only on the West Coast, and the H stayed at the Vindhya. They spoke the Kui language. The H moved to the East Coast, along the Godavari and Mahanadi rivers. The Kui people (H, L) occupied all of the peninsular India. They were the only people.

Kui was the parent of all the languages in the peninsular India. Twenty thousand years ago, they were forced to relocate, by the melting glaciers. Forty thousand years ago, they were on the West Coast. Sixty thousand years ago, they were at the Red Sea lake. The DNA F were an advanced logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. They were intellectuals, never had the concepts of War or God. They invented maritime trade, urban planning, and baked bricks.

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