

The Kui People, an Archeological View

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The Kui language existed along the north bank of the Narmada river (Janastan) for thousands of years. Today, it is spoken by only a few hill people in the Eastern Ghats. It was oral. Today, it uses the Telugu or Oriya scripts.

A linguistic analysis of South Indian languages reveals that all of them were derived from the Kui of Janastan. It confirms that the Kui people migrated south, along the East Coast, from the Mahanadi river. Eventually, they spread to all of South India.

Who were the Kui people? Where did they come from? Why were they only along the Narmada, trapped between the Vindhya and Satpura hills for thousands of years? Why did the South Indian languages evolve only along the East Coast?

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to answer the above questions.

People who belong to the same DNA group are called a Haplogroup. India consists of many different Haplogroups: H, L, O, R1a, and R2.

Kui was the original language of the H group. The H group originated in Africa 200 Thousand Years Ago (200 KYA). They left Africa around 40 KYA. They were the first inhabitants of India.

By the time of the ice age (20 KYA), the seawater was 400 feet below the current level. At that time, there was no Red Sea, Persian Gulf, or Gulf of Oman. It was all land. The Gulf of Oman was both Africa and India. The Indus river flowed another 100 miles into the Arabian Sea. The Narmada river flowed another 250 miles. At that sea level, in the Arabian Sea, it was a fertile valley called Indus Fan. It was 400 miles long, 100 miles wide, and shaped like a folding fan. It had the same vegetation and animal life as Africa. The abundant food and fresh water attracted people from Africa. People lived in the Indus Fan (Gulf of Oman) for tens of thousands of years in peace and tranquility.

The H and L groups lived in the Indus Fan for tens of thousands of years. They were the same civilization. They spoke the same language, the Kui. The H group migrated ahead of the L group. They were on the south side, near the Narmada river. The L group, the late comers, were on the north side, near the Indus river.

The original Indus Fan (Hindu) civilization evolved in the Arabian Sea, over tens of thousands of years, about one hundred miles from the present-day shoreline, 400 feet below the current sea level. Today, it is the Gulf of Oman. In the olden days, it was both Africa and India. By the ice age (20 KYA), it was a mature civilization. The people invented peaceful communal living. They lived in peace with abundant food.

Glaciers started to melt and the sea levels rose. By 10,000 BCE, the seawater was about 200 feet below the current level. The original habitat in the Indus Fan, the Gulf of Oman, was submerged under 200 feet of water. The rising seawater separated India from Africa. People moved to high ground, towards the present-day Gujarat State.

By 10,000 BCE, the H group were along the Narmada, 200 feet below the current sea level. The Narmada flowed for another 200 miles into the Arabian Sea. The H group constantly relocated along the Narmada. It made them explorers. By 6,000 BCE, the seawater reached the present levels. The H group were pushed, 200 miles along the Narmada. They continued their migration along the Narmada to reach the East Coast.

The rivers Narmada and Mahanadi originated in the same Satpura hills. One flowed west and the other flowed east. The West Coast of India was blocked by the Western Ghats. The migration path of the Kui people was the path of least resistance.

All the rivers on the East Coast flowed east forming rich deltas along the coast. The Kui people, migrated south along the coast. Initially, they were only along the Narmada, Mahanadi, and East Coast. Over time, they spread inland to occupy all of South India.

The Narmada is sandwiched between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges. The fertile valley between the two ranges was called Janastan. The south bank was mostly a cliff. Only the north bank was habitable. It was the home of the Kui people for thousands of years.

Kui was the language of Janastan. They were the only people and there was no need for the language to change. It was oral. There was no need for a script. They were one giant family. They cared for each other.

On the East Coast, the Kui people spread out into different climates. They had to invent new words to describe the new situations they encountered. New local dialects evolved to meet their communication needs. All the dialects carried some of the original Kui words. The old grammar was not flexible enough to meet the new demands. There was an eruption of new languages. Over time, people evolved into different groups, to adjust to their climates.

The Vindhya mountain range, on the north side of the Janastan, was a natural barrier that separated India into two. There was no migration. South India was isolated from the North. The only people in South India were the Kui. All the languages of South India were Kui based. It was the Kui country for thousands of years, just like the Indus Fan they were forced to vacate, by the rising seawater.

Around 2,000 BCE, the Agni people of North India discovered a hidden narrow gorge in the Kaimur Ridge of the Vindhya that let them cross into South India. They kept the secret to themselves. Only the Agni people were able to pass through the secret gorge.

The Agni people were the Haplogroup J2-M172. They were not native to India. They were immigrants from the present-day Syria (Mediterranean).

About the same time the H group migrated south to the Indus Fan, another Haplogroup J2 migrated on the north side, along the Euphrates river. The Euphrates was just as rich in vegetation and food supply as the Indus Fan.

The J2 group eventually reached the Mediterranean coast. They evolved into a highly advanced civilization. They invented logic, farming, and cattle breeding. Over time, they spread along the Mediterranean coast from Alexandria to Greece. They are currently known as the Egyptian civilization.

The J2 group evolved in the Levant, the present-day Syria. The majority of the J2 were on the Mediterranean coast. Some J2 migrated east to reach the Indus river. They were recent migrants.

The Levant civilization worshiped Sun. They were a logic based civilization. Sun worship was a form of logic to keep track of seasons. A subgroup of the Levant civilization worshiped both Sun and Fire (Agni). Agni was also a form of logic. It was a sophisticated form of geometry to solve complex mathematical problems.

Some of the Agni worshipers of the J2 group migrated to the east side of the Indus river. They settled near the present-day Punjab area. They were a small group of people. They were hard-working farmers. They were devoted to logic. They were friendly by nature. They helped people. They never had any enemies. They were welcomed everywhere.

The Agni people were driven by their intellectual curiosity to find out what was on the other side of the Vindhya mountains. Only the Agni people migrated to South India.

South India had only the Kui and Agni people. The Agni people spoke a Persian language, called Pidgin Sanskrit. The Agni were friendly by nature. They invented a new language to be able to communicate with the Kui people. It was a hybrid of Kui and Pidgin Sanskrit. It was called Andhra. The Agni people settled mostly on the East Coast, in the present-day Coastal Andhra.

The Agni worshiped Sun and Fire (Agni). Their rituals were a form of logic. Sun worship studied climate and seasons. It was the basic logic. Agni worship studied geometry. It was the advanced logic, mathematics. They encouraged all people to study logic. The rituals were pure logic. They had nothing to do with god or religion.

The Agni were friendly by nature. People who studied logic were called Rishi. The Kui people studied logic. The Indian Rishi invented the Indian Scientific Method, called Upanishads. The original Andhra was preserved as the language of logic. All Rishi spoke the Andhra. It was a common language.

Over time, the Andhra was mixed with the local dialects of Kui to evolve to the present-day South Indian languages. What is presently known as Andhra, on the East Coast, is actually a Telugu dialect, not the original Andhra. Only the books on logic were composed in the original Andhra.

The original Andhra is mistakenly referred to as Sanskrit. There were at least three distinctly different dialects of Sanskrit: (1) Pidgin Sanskrit in Syria, (2) Panini in Gandhara, and (3) Andhra in South India.

The Kui (Indus Fan) and Agni (the Levant) were the ancient advanced civilizations. They were 40 thousand years old. Kui were the commerce and trade based civilization. Agni were the logic based civilization. They were isolated from the rest of the world by the impassable Vindhya range. In South India, they evolved as one giant family.

Around the ice age (20 KYA), the Russian Steppe was covered with ice. As the ice started to melt, the Steppe was open for human habitation. At that time, a group of primitive people from the deep Africa migrated to the Steppe. They were the DNA Haplogroup R. They were hunters and gatherers. They followed grazing animals for food. The freshly opened Steppe could support only the grazing animals. It had scarce food.

The Haplogroup R, the hunters and gatherers, invented stone tools to hunt animals. They evolved in the Steppe, from the stone age to iron age. By around 5,000 BCE, they spread out in all directions in search of food. They are the present-day European civilization. They are recent and primitive.

There were three major civilizations: (1) the Indus Fan, the H group, (2) the Levant, the J2 group, and (3) the European, the R group.

The Indus Fan and Levant were ancient and highly advanced civilizations. The European is recent and evolved from the primitive people. Unlike the ancient civilizations that evolved in river deltas with abundant food, the European civilization evolved in the Steppe with scarce food. They were driven by animal survival instincts. They had to compete with other animals for food. They evolved to rob each other for food, like animals in the wild. They never had intellect or logic. Logic was beyond their comprehension. They invented King, War, Army, and Weapons to rob each other.

The recent European civilization was the exact opposite of the ancient advanced civilizations.

The Kui and Agni were friendly neighbors. They helped each other. The Agni shared their knowledge on farming techniques and animal-husbandry with their Kui neighbors. They taught logic to the Indian Rajan. Together they invented the Indian Scientific Method, called Upanishads. People who studied logic were called Rishi.

The J2 Agni people lived only in South India. They were not Brahmin. In fact, they hated Brahmin. Brahmin were the European civilization, the Haplogroup R1a-Z93. Around 3,000 BCE, Agni and Brahmin lived in the same location in Persia. They had a common language, called Pidgin Sanskrit. The Agni were intellectuals who invented logic. The Brahmin never had intellect or logic. Logic was beyond their comprehension. The Steppe never had logic. They were the primitive people. They moved to Gandhara, the present-day Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Kashmir. They transformed the original Pidgin Sanskrit into Panini. They robbed people in the name of God. Getting rich by robbing people was the Steppe civilization.

The Agni left Persia and migrated to India to avoid the ignorant Brahmin. The Brahmin were exploiting the Agni rituals to extort money from innocent people. It was their nature. They evolved in the Steppe to rob other people. The Agni (J2) lived only in South India. The Brahmin (R1a-Z93) lived only in Gandhara.

The Agni in South India were fluent in Kui. The Agni Sanskrit (Andhra) evolved in South India. It was rich in Kui idiom. The Brahmin Sanskrit (Panini) evolved in Gandhara. It was ignorant of the Kui language and culture.

South India never had Brahmin or Brahmin Sanskrit. Brahmin were in Gandhara.

The Agni composed the original Rig Veda (2,000 BCE) and the original Ramayana (400 BCE). They were Cultural Anthropology of South India. They were in Agni Sanskrit, not Brahmin Sanskrit. The extant versions are not the originals. They are in Brahmin Sanskrit, not Agni Sanskrit. They were fictionalized by the Gandhara Brahmin, to rob people in the name of gods. The Brahmin were the Steppe civilization. It was their nature to get rich by robbing people. They robbed Gandhara and India.

Both Kui and Agni had the same political philosophy. They were the ancient advanced civilizations. They were compassionate. They cared for each other as one giant family. They respected other peoples' rights and property. They never had King or God. They never robbed people. They never had war. They were autonomous self-governed democratic republics. They lived in peace and prosperity for tens of thousands of years.

The Kui and Agni people had the same civilization as the original Indus Fan. They were one giant family who cared for each other. They believed that only peace and trade created wealth. They believed in logic. It was called the Indus Fan (Hindu) civilization.

The success of the South Indian model of wealth creation was copied by people of North India. All of India adopted the Hindu civilization. They lived in peace and prosperity for thousands of years. They were a trade based civilization. Logic was required for trade. They respected other peoples' property and rights. They never had god or war. They believed in peace and prosperity with fair trade. They had open borders. They were compassionate and cared for each other.

The Hindu civilization of tens of thousands of years came to an abrupt end.

Around 200 BCE, Greeks occupied Gandhara. They were from the Steppe. They perfected the art of robbing people in the name of god. They invented the concepts Temple and Temple God. They recruited the Gandhara Brahmin to vandalize the Indian epics to help them rob India, in the name of gods. Brahmin and God existed only in the Brahmin fiction. They are a telltale evidence of Brahmin corruption.

The recent primitive European civilization replaced the ancient advanced civilizations that existed in peace and tranquility for tens of thousands of years.

“King and God” was the European plague that annihilated the ancient advanced civilizations.

The Archeological evidence contradicts the European version of human history.

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