

The Kui People, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The Kui people existed in India for at least forty thousand years. They walked over from Africa to the now submerged West Coast of India, to the west of the present-day Gujarat State. Forty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a fertile valley called Indus Fan. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The Tigris and Indus Fan were connected by land. It was a continuous two thousand mile long stretch. It was the cradle of the ancient African civilizations, now submerged under 500 feet of water.

The Kui were an advanced logic-based civilization. They voluntarily left Africa sixty thousand years ago. They were in the Indus Fan, 100 miles to the west of the current shoreline, 500 feet below the current sea levels. They invented baked bricks, warehouses, roads, maritime trade, and urban planning. The excavation sites along the West Coast belonged to the Kui. The excavations at Lothal (Gujarat State) and Mohenjodaro belonged to the Kui people, not to the Indus Valley Civilization.

The mysterious Indus Valley Civilization, as portrayed in the history books, was based on false assumptions, by people who lacked scientific skills. A European subculture called Andronovo evolved in the Russian Steppe only recently, six thousand years ago. They moved south, from Europe, along the Indus river, and occupied the structures vacated by the Kui people. They were falsely claimed to be the Indus Valley Civilization.

The Indus river never supported human habitation. It was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course in an unpredictable manner. The excavation sites in the Indus valley were not along the Indus river at all. Yes, they were in the Indus Valley, but not along the Indus river. The Valley had nothing to do with the Indus. The Valley people were along the now dried out rainwater rivers and lakes. A large portion of the Valley became the current Thar desert. The people were rainwater people. They lived only along rainwater resources. They vacated the area and moved to other rainwater resources. The Indus was not a rainwater river, it was snowmelt water of Himalayan silt.

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. To be sufficient a hypothesis must

be rejected by empirical evidence. Only a hypothesis that is both Necessary and Sufficient is the Truth (Satyam). The Indus Valley Civilization hypothesis is not the Truth, because it is not Sufficient.

People living in the Indus Valley was a false hypothesis that happened to be consistent with the excavated evidence at Lothal and Mohenjodaro. It does not meet the sufficient condition. What we expect to find if the hypothesis were true, such as forts, offensive or defensive weapons, temples, and gods were Not-Found at the Indus excavation sites. The conspicuously missing evidence is sufficient to reject the hypothesis.

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 by the people who lacked scientific skills. It was the half-baked science.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to show that there is another hypothesis that is both necessary and sufficient (Strict Science). 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. The Kui were an ancient advanced logic-based African civilization that moved to the West Coast at least forty thousand years ago. They were the original Hindu civilization of compassion and peaceful coexistence. They never had the concepts of King, War, Weapons, or God. Unfortunately, they are now a lost civilization. They were deliberately and totally destroyed by the recent primitive ignorance-based warmongering Europeans who invented the concepts of King, War, Weapons, and God.

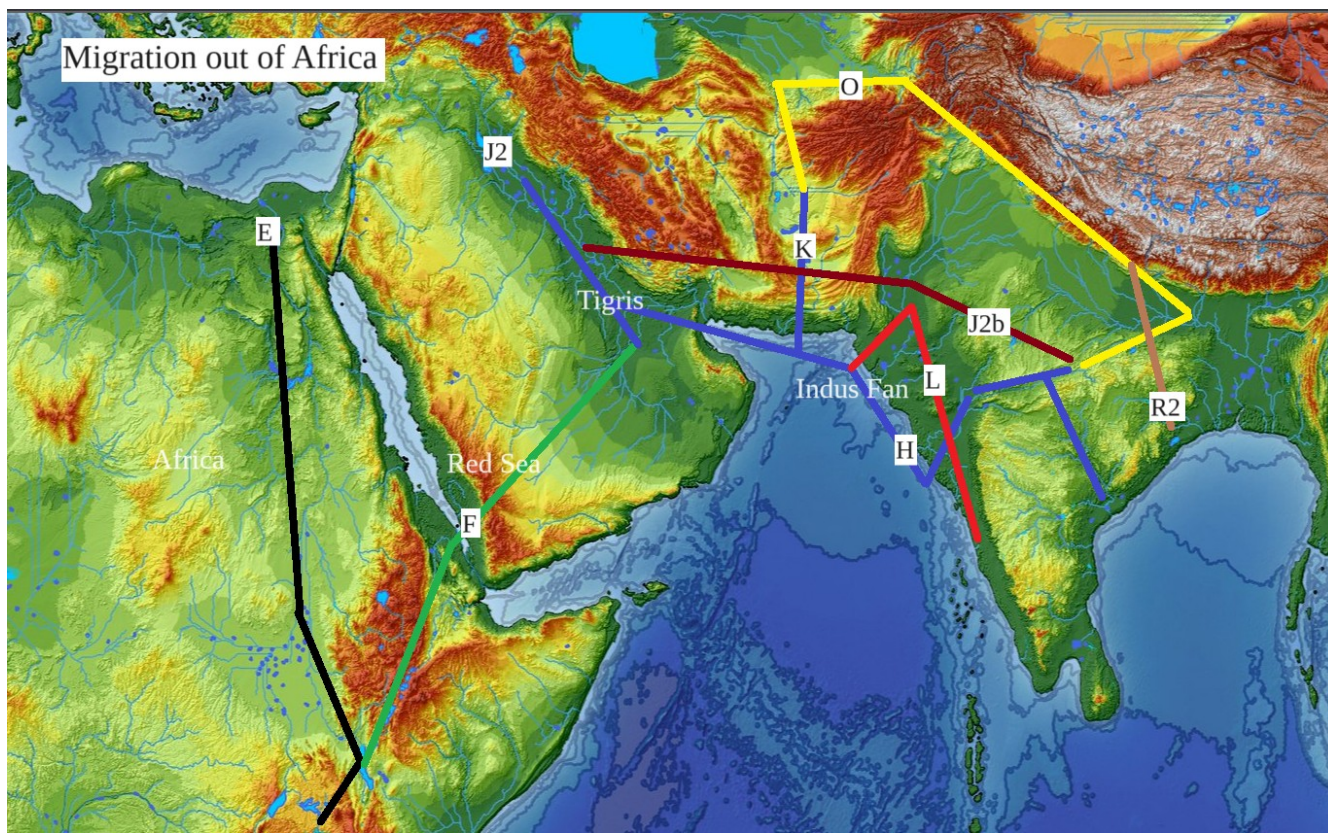
Humans originated in the Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago, some of them evolved into advanced logic-based civilizations and voluntarily moved out. They discovered the now submerged West Coast of India.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who left Africa sixty thousand years ago were the F group.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. The seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. Using computer simulations we reconstructed the landscape of that time. The current Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river. The West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. We superimposed the data from DNA samples on the

computer generated landscape. We discovered a fascinating story of how the African people migrated to India.

As shown in the map below, the advanced logic-based civilization that left Africa was the DNA F. They discovered the Tigris river and Indus Fan. They lived along the Tigris and Indus Fan, the blue line, for thousands of years, until their habitat was submerged by the melting glaciers.



At the Tigris river, the F was split into different groups: J2, K, L, and H.

The Europeans (DNA R1) evolved in the Russian Steppe, not Africa. The Steppe, to the north of the Caspian Sea, was covered with glaciers until recently. The Steppe people, Europeans, were the recent primitive ignorance-based warmongering civilizations constantly at war to rob each other. They were the exact opposite of the logic-based peace-loving African civilizations. A subgroup of the Europeans, the Andronovo, moved south to occupy the Indus. They were the squatters.

After their original habitat was submerged, the African civilizations converged to a location in the Vindhyas with reliable perennial rainwater suitable for human

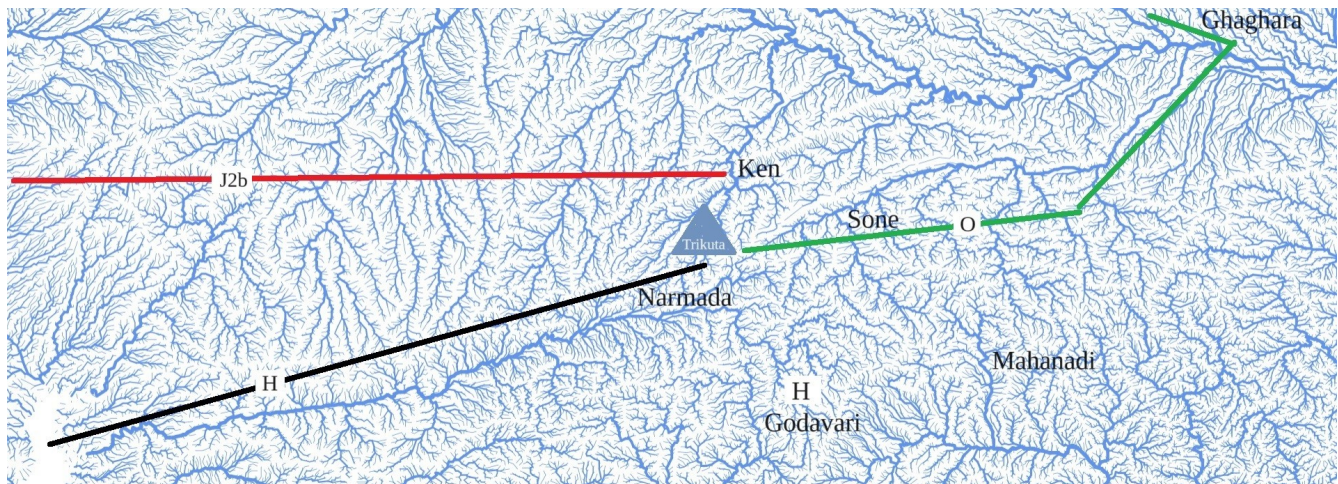
settlements. It was the Mt. Tikuta with a giant catch basin of 300 by 100 miles with inexhaustible rainwater.

The H and L groups that lived along the West Coast spoke the Kui language. The H followed the Narmada river to reach the Trikuta. Some of the Kui moved to the East Coast along the Godavari river. The L discovered that the Indus was unstable, and moved south along the coast to reach the South India. All the languages to the south of the Narmada were dialects of the Kui language.

The O, a subgroup of the K, that reached the Trikuta, spoke the Mundari language.

The J2b, a subgroup of the J2, that reached Trikuta, spoke the Pidgin, a variation of the Syrian language of the J2.

India had only the three ancient languages: Kui (H, L), Mundari (O), and Pidgin (J2b). Culturally, they were different people. They lived as separate people along three different rivers (Narmada, Sone, Ken) at the Trikuta.



Four thousand years ago, there was a global drought that lasted for nearly two hundred years. The three groups (H, O, J2b) at the Trikuta were forced to migrate to the only location with supply of water, on the east side of the Vindhya. They lived together under harsh climatic conditions helping each other as one giant family in need. They fused into one civilization called the Hindu.

The Steppe people were the DNA R1. The native Hindu of India were the DNA F.

The F left Africa sixty thousand years ago to reach the West Coast of India. The R1 evolved only six thousand years ago in the Steppe.

The R1 were split into the subgroups: R1a, R1a1, and R1b. The R1a were the Eastern Europeans, the R1a1 were the Andronovo Central Europeans (Persian), and the R1b were the Greeks, Romans, and British.

Greeks (R1b) occupied Persia and Kashmir after 200 BCE. Idolatry was a Greek invention to rob other people. All European civilizations evolved on the political philosophy that robbing other people was the human nature. It was their primitive animal survival instinct, acquired in the Steppe. They invented the concepts of King, War, God, and Idolatry to rob each other.

The Greeks (R1b) discovered the delusional Andronovo (R1a1) who believed in supernatural powers. They employed the R1a1 to invent fictional stories of fictional gods with supernatural powers to promote idolatry. They invested in temples and temple gods to rob people.

The Greeks deliberately and totally destroyed the Hindus because they did not believe in War and God. The Greeks maintained the political philosophy that only the people who worshiped gods were civilized, and it was god's will to destroy the nonbelievers.

The Kui people lived in India for forty thousand years. They were highly advanced logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. They never had god or war. Unfortunately, the original Hindu civilization is now lost. It was deliberately and totally destroyed by the recent primitive ignorance-based warmongering god-fearing Europeans who worshiped fictional gods with supernatural powers.

What is currently known as Hindu civilization is the Greek version that worships war and god.

[Reading material](#)

[Home](#)