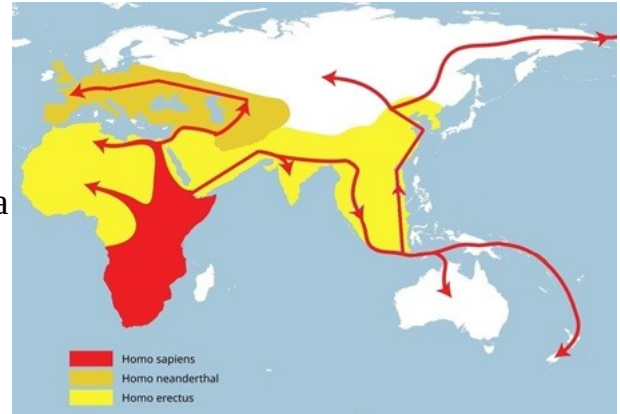


The Kui People, an Archeological View

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

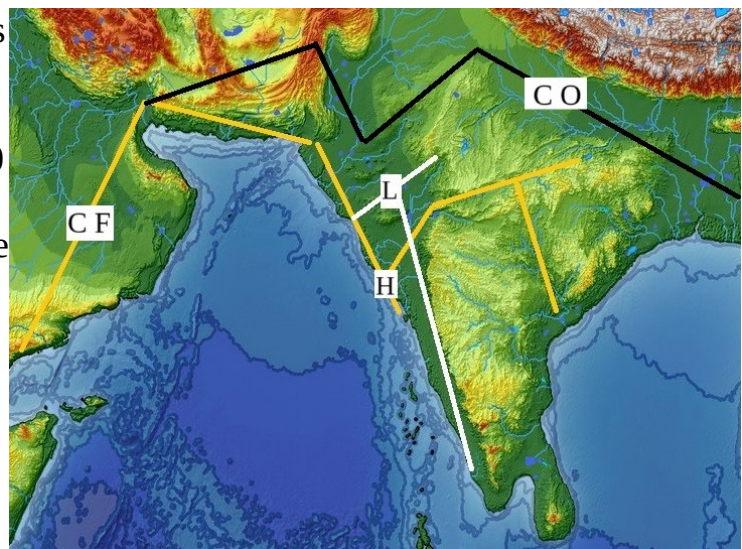
An analysis of Indian languages suggested that all the languages to the south and east of the Satpura Range of the Vindhyas are derived from the Kui language. The people who speak the Kui languages are genetically the DNA H and L. They are the majority of the current Indian population.

Homo Sapiens, the modern humans, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. About 100,000 years ago, they started to spread out of Africa. They were split into four different Clades and moved out independently. The Clade that reached India and China was the Asia clade of DNA C and F. The C moved on to China, and the F stayed in India. The Kui speaking people (H, L) were a subgroup of the F.

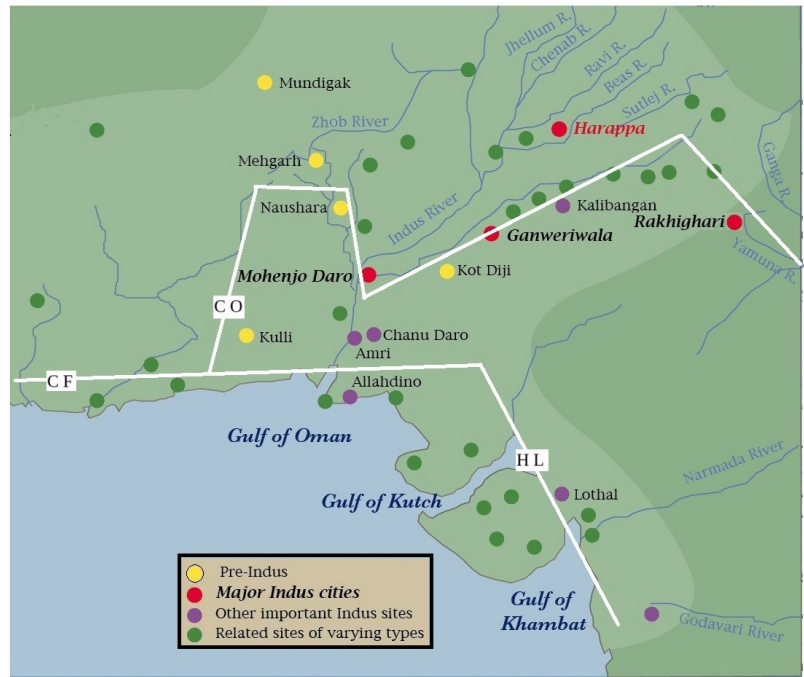


When the Asia Clade voluntarily left Africa, in search of life sustaining dependable perennial rainwater, it was a different climate and landscape. Much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Asia Clade were warm climate people. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, around the equator, warm and toasty. They never heard of glaciers, Ice Age, or Stone Age.

Before the glacial melt of 20,000 years ago, the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman were fertile valleys, and the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The H, L, and O were subgroups of the F. The C and O followed the black line to reach South East Asia. The H and L moved to the now submerged West Coast of India. The Narmada river originated at the Mt. Trikuta and flowed west to the Arabian Sea. It formed a fertile valley that attracted the H and L. The Indus was not a rainwater river; it was avoided like the plague.



The archeological sites discovered on the West Coast of India belonged to the Asia Clade that lived there 60,000 years ago. The Asia Clade lived only along rainwater rivers like the Narmada and Rann of Kutch. At that time, Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not the salt desert of today. At that time, the Indus had two rainwater tributaries that are now dried out. The C and O lived only along the rainwater tributaries. They moved east when the tributaries dried out. Notice that in the map all the excavation sites were along the now dried out rainwater tributaries, not along the snowmelt water tributaries.



The H lived on the Narmada delta, that is now submerged under 500 feet of water about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). The L lived in Rann of Kutch, the current salt desert. They happily lived there for 40,000 years before the glaciers started to melt.

The H and L were siblings of the parent F that shared the Kui language and culture. They lived in different locations. They were very advanced cultures. They invented the baked bricks, warehouses, roads, urban planning, and maritime trade. The seals discovered at the excavation sites, with letters and symbols, to identify merchandise, was the Kui language.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The H were forced to follow the Narmada river to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. Some of them moved south along the Godavari river to reach the East Coast. They were the Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada speaking people.

The L at Rann of Kutch were at a higher elevation. Rann of Kutch turned into a salt marsh around 10,000 years ago. It was too late for the L to follow the H to the Trikuta. The pathway used by H was submerged. They were forced to move south along the coast to the current Kerala State. They were the Malayalam speaking people.

Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada are different dialects of the Kui language.

Kui was not a single language like the modern day languages. It evolved naturally as hundreds of dialects. The L in the Kerala State, and H at the Trikuta and the East Coast, spoke hundreds of different dialects of the Kui.

All along the coast line, to facilitate commerce, literary versions of dialects were invented. Unlike natural dialects, languages were synthetic, and meant for mass communications, with standardized syntax and grammar to avoid misunderstanding in contracts. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam were languages. They still have hundreds of dialects each, used in casual conversations.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought that lasted for almost 200 years. At that time, the H, O, and J2b lived only on the west side of the Satpura Range. The west side of the Satpura dried out. All the people were forced to move to the east to the current Bihar and Odisha (Orissa) states.

After the drought, the people were forced to coexist in one place under harsh climatic conditions as one people. They were compassionate and helped each other and evolved as a new culture. They were subgroups of the parent F, and shared the same common core values. They never had a war or god. They were clusters of democratic republics with open borders that lived in peace and prosperity. They respected other peoples' rights and property. They had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan was a custodian of logic, a professor. Collectively, the Rajan formed a distributed University. Students moved from one professor to the next to complete their studies. It was a tutorial system, and students were offered free dormitory facilities.

Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada were languages of the H. Malayalam was language of the L. The original Andhra called Grandhika was the language of the J2b.

The Census 2011 documented areas where dialects of the original Kui (H), Agni (J2b), and Mundari (O) are still spoken. The map below shows distribution of the various dialects. The H, J2b, and O are on the East Coast, and the L are on the West Coast.

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