

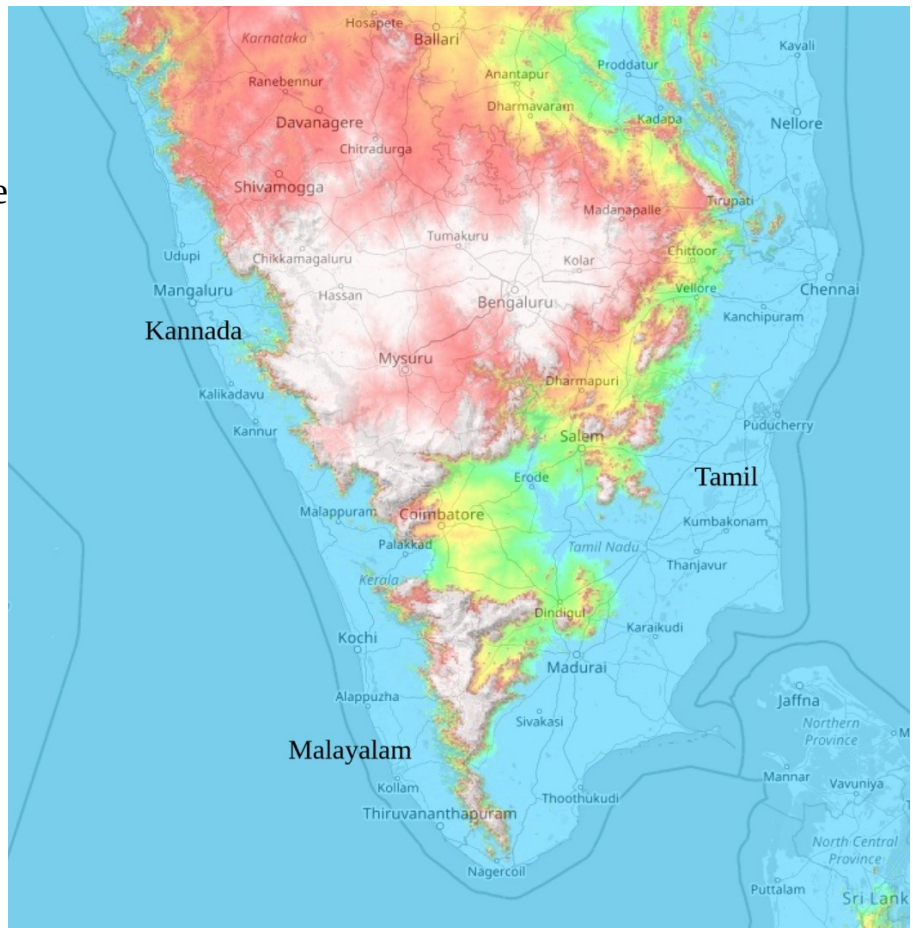
## Kui People, an Archeological View

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 snowmelt water Indus river.

In the Indus Fan, the F were split into H and L. The L lived on the north side, and H lived on the south side, of the now submerged 250 mile long Narmada river. 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 Tamilnadu State. At that time, the area to the east of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. Kerala and Tamilnadu were the only fertile lands with their own mountain range to supply dependable perennial rainwater.



The original Kui language of 40,000 years ago in the Indus Fan was split into three different languages: Tamil, Malayalam, and Kannada.