

## Brahui Kurux Paharia Dialects, an Archeological View

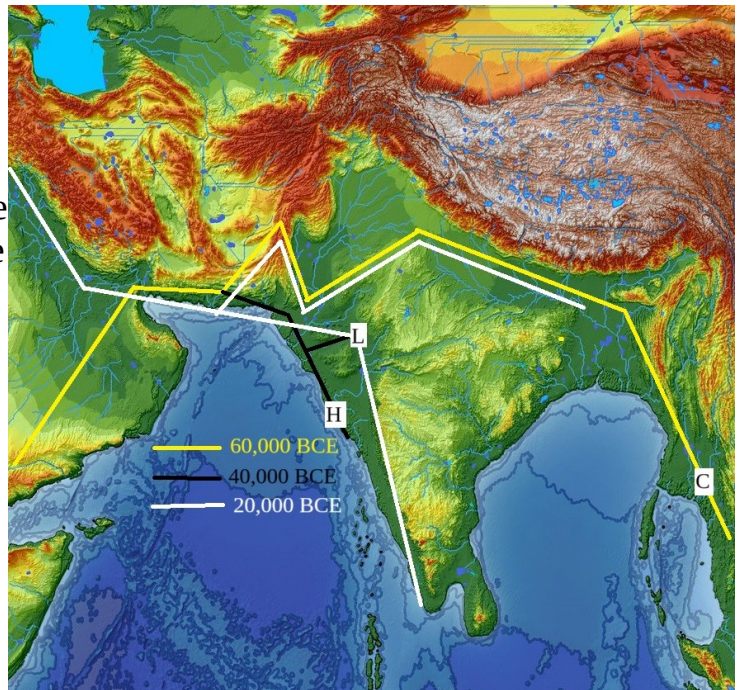
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The dialects Brahui, Kurux, and Paharia belong to the Malayalam family of the DNA L who currently live in the Kerala State. Currently Brahui is spoken by a small group in Pakistan, and Kurux and Paharia are spoken by a small group in Bangladesh (Bengal).

The DNA L originally lived in the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat State) around 40,000 BCE. They were forced to move when the Rann of Kutch turned into a salt desert around 10,000 BCE. The glacial melt of 20,000 BCE changed the landscape.

The L was split into three different groups: (1) Kerala, (2) Mesopotamia, and (3) Bengal.

The DNA C and F were the Asia Homo Sapiens, warm climate people, who voluntarily left Ethiopia in search of perennial rainwater resources around 100,000 BCE. At that time, 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. The current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman were fertile valleys. The C and F moved along the yellow line around 60,000 BCE to the east side of India, a giant fertile valley called Sunda. The C moved on to China. The F remained in India.

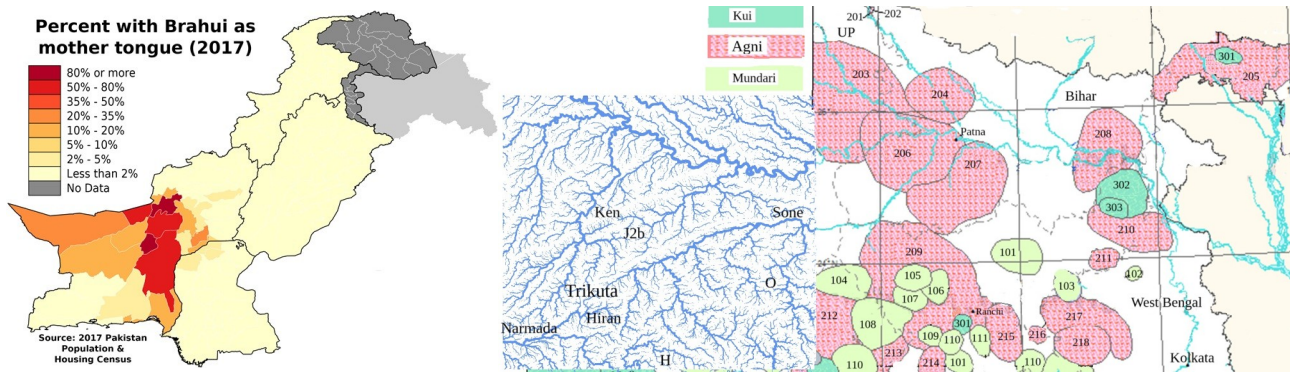


Around 40,000 BCE, there was a dramatic climate change and the fertile valley Punjab turned into the current Thar desert. The yellow line was blocked. Some people moved south along the black line to find the Narmada delta along the Arabian Sea. They were the DNA H and L. They were siblings and spoke the Kui language. The H lived on the Narmada delta along the Arabian Sea coast. The L lived in the Rann of Kutch. They were rainwater people. Narmada was a rainwater river. They avoided the Indus river like the plague. Indus was a snowmelt water river. The yellow line was along rainwater tributaries of the Indus that are now dried out.

Around 20,000 BCE, the glaciers started to melt. The H on the Narmada delta moved along the river to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. The L were at a slightly higher elevation. By 10,000 BCE, they were forced to vacate. Some of the L moved to Mesopotamia. Some moved to Balochistan, current Pakistan, along the old migration path. At that time, the Thar desert became a fertile valley again. The dried out rainwater tributaries of the Indus resurfaced. Some of the L in Balochistan moved along the old yellow line only up to Bangladesh. By then, Sunda was submerged. The rest of the L moved south along the coast to Kerala State.

The following sentences are expressed in English, Brahui, and Malayalam.

English	Brahui	Malayalam
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What is your name?	Na pin anth e?	Nin per enth aan?
Where are you?	Nee arade saa?	Nee evide aan?
What did you say?	Nee anth pares?	Nee enth paranju?



The map on the left is density of Brahui according to Pakistan Census 2017. The map on the right is density of Kui, Agni, and Mundari dialects according to India Census 2011. The green Kui dialects 301, 302, and 303 are respectively Kurux, Sauria Paharia, and Kumarbhadg Paharia. The 302 and 303 are Paharia. Kurux and Paharia are on the border line with Bangladesh.

In India, outside of West Coast, DNA L samples are found only in the Kurux and Paharia populations.

Genetically Malayalam in Kerala State, Sumerians in Mesopotamia, Brahui in Balochistan, and Kurux in Bangladesh were the same people. They lived in Rann of Kutch from 40,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE. They were separated around 10,000 BCE when the Rann of Kutch became a salt desert.

The following is a table of DNA samples collected in Bangladesh and Balochistan. The numbers are expressed as a percent of the sample size.

Population	Samples	H	J	L
Tripuri (Bangladesh)	107	3.53	10.59	65.88
Chakma (Bangladesh)	116	4.31	10.34	52.59
Khasi (Bangladesh)	90	3.92	9.80	45.10
Rakhine (Bangladesh)	107	6.54	13.08	29.91
Manipuri (Bangladesh)	102	2.22	11.11	25.56
Balochi (Balochistan)	25	4.00	16.00	24.00
Bengalis (Bangladesh)	649	17.72	15.72	17.41