

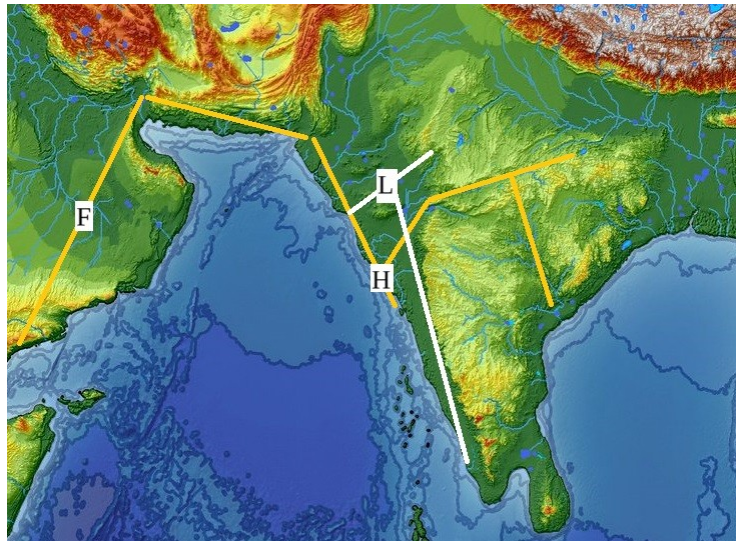
## **Kerala People, an Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

All the people of the South India speak only dialects of the parent Kui language. There are hundreds of documented dialects of the Kui with distinct names. Dialects are local. A literary version of a family of dialects, invented for mass communications, is called a language. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam are Kui languages.

Genetically, the people who speak the Kui dialects and languages are DNA H and L, subgroups of the parent DNA F. Originally, 80,000 years ago, the F lived in the current submerged Persian Gulf. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Persian Gulf was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea.

The Narmada river originated at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas and flowed to the Arabian Sea to form a fertile valley. The valley is now submerged under 500 feet of water, about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay).

The H and L were siblings who spoke the Kui language. The H lived on the Narmada delta, and the L lived in the Rann of Kutch. At that time, Rann of Kutch was a fertile valley, not the salt desert of today. The Kui (H, L) were rainwater people. They avoided the snowmelt water of the Indus like the plague.

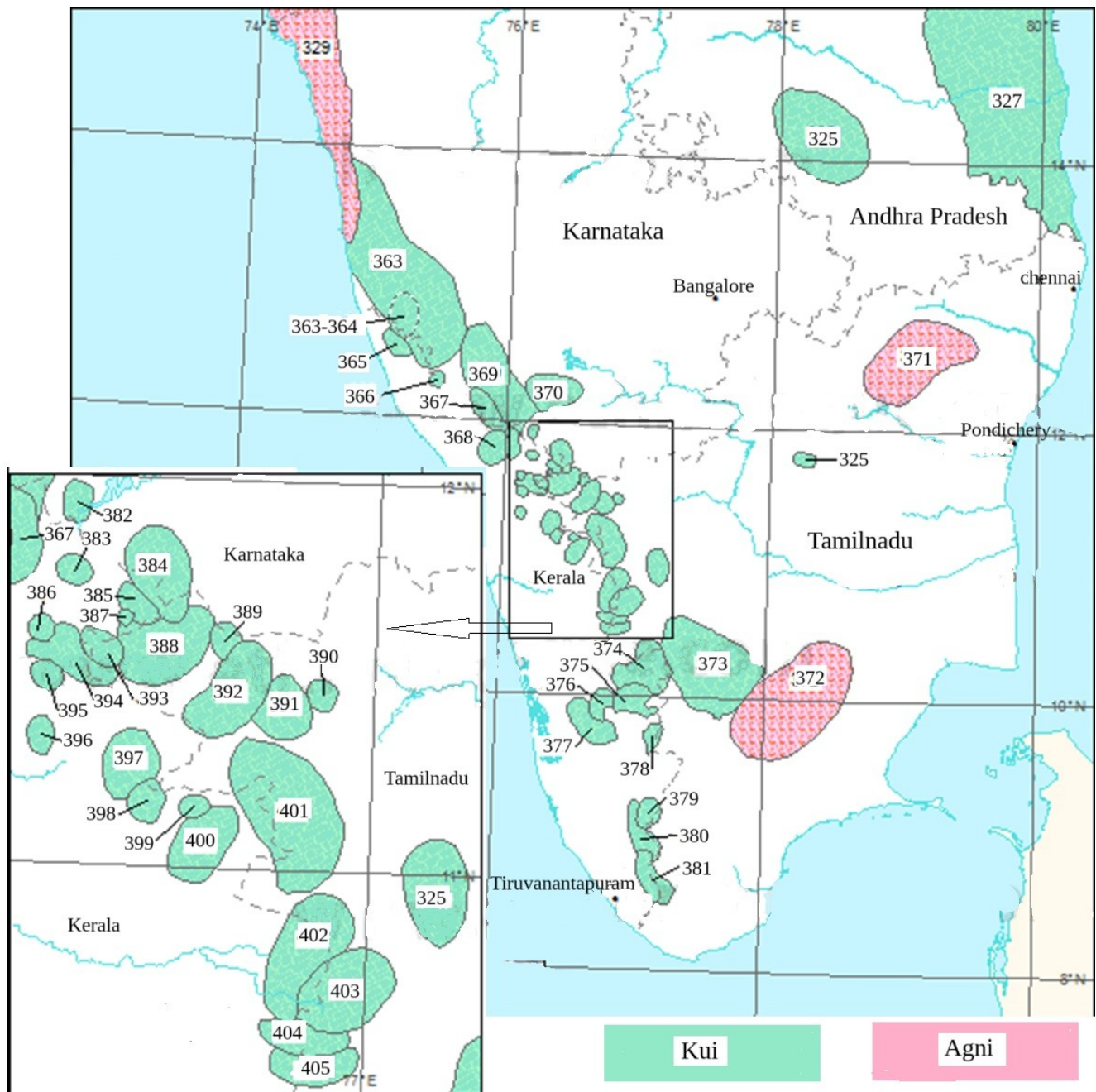


Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the Narmada delta was submerged. The H followed the Narmada to reach the Trikuta area. Some of them followed the Godavari river to the East Coast. They were the Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada speaking people.

By the time the seawater reached Rann of Kutch, it was too late for the L to follow the path of the H to reach the Trikuta. The path was submerged. They were forced to move south, along the coast, to reach Kerala.

The H moved to the Trikuta 20,000 years ago. The L moved to Kerala 10,000 years ago.

The following map is a distribution of Kui dialects, not languages, as recorded in the Census 2011. The East Coast dialects are the H. The West Coast dialects are the L. The dialects along the coasts were transformed into languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam).



325 Yerukula  
 363 Tulu  
 366 Kudiya

327 Pattapu  
 364 Korra Koraga  
 367 Ravula

329 Goan Konkani  
 365 Mudu Koraga  
 368 Kurichia

- 369 Kodava
- 370 Sholaga
- 371 Vaagri Booli
- 372 Saurashtra
- 373 Kannada Kurumba
- 374 Muthuvan
- 375 Mannan
- 376 Vishavan
- 377 Malavedan
- 378 Paliyan
- 379 Malapandaram
- 380 MalarKuravan
- 381 Kanikkaran
- 382 Bellari
- 383 Kunduvadi
- 384 Jennu Kurumba
- 385 Wayanad Chetti
- 386 Kalanadi
- 387 Pathiya
- 388 Betta Kurumba
- 389 Toda
- 390 Kota
- 391 Alu Kurumba
- 392 Badaga
- 393 Mullu Kurumba
- 394 Paniya
- 395 Kumbaran
- 396 Aranadan
- 397 Thachanadan
- 398 Allar
- 399 Attapady Kurumba
- 400 Muduga
- 401 Irula
- 402 Eravallan
- 403 Malasar
- 404 Kadar
- 405 Mala Malasar

