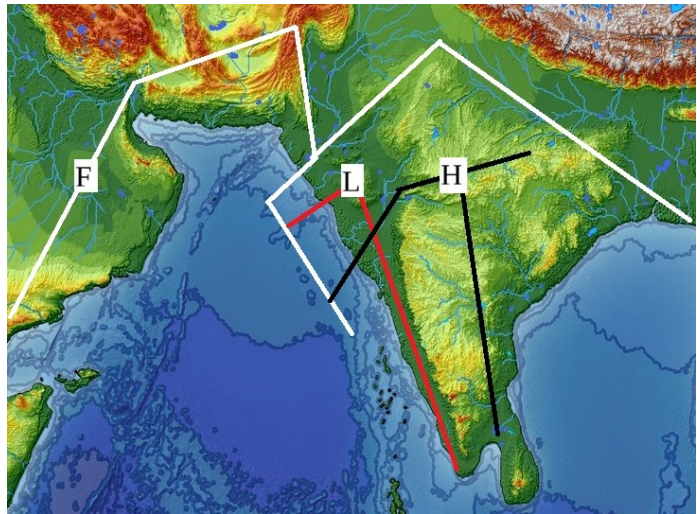


Kerala People: An Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

Genetically the people of the Kerala State who speak the Malayalam language are DNA L, a subgroup of the DNA F. 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 the west to reach the then Arabian Sea. The F moved from Somalia to the west coast. The L and H were subgroups of the F.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the west coast was submerged. The L moved to higher ground on the west coast called the Rann of Kutch. The H followed the Narmada River to its headwaters called Trikuta. Some of the H at the Trikuta moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari River to reach the Tamil Nadu State. At that time, the area to the east of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland with no dependable rainwater.



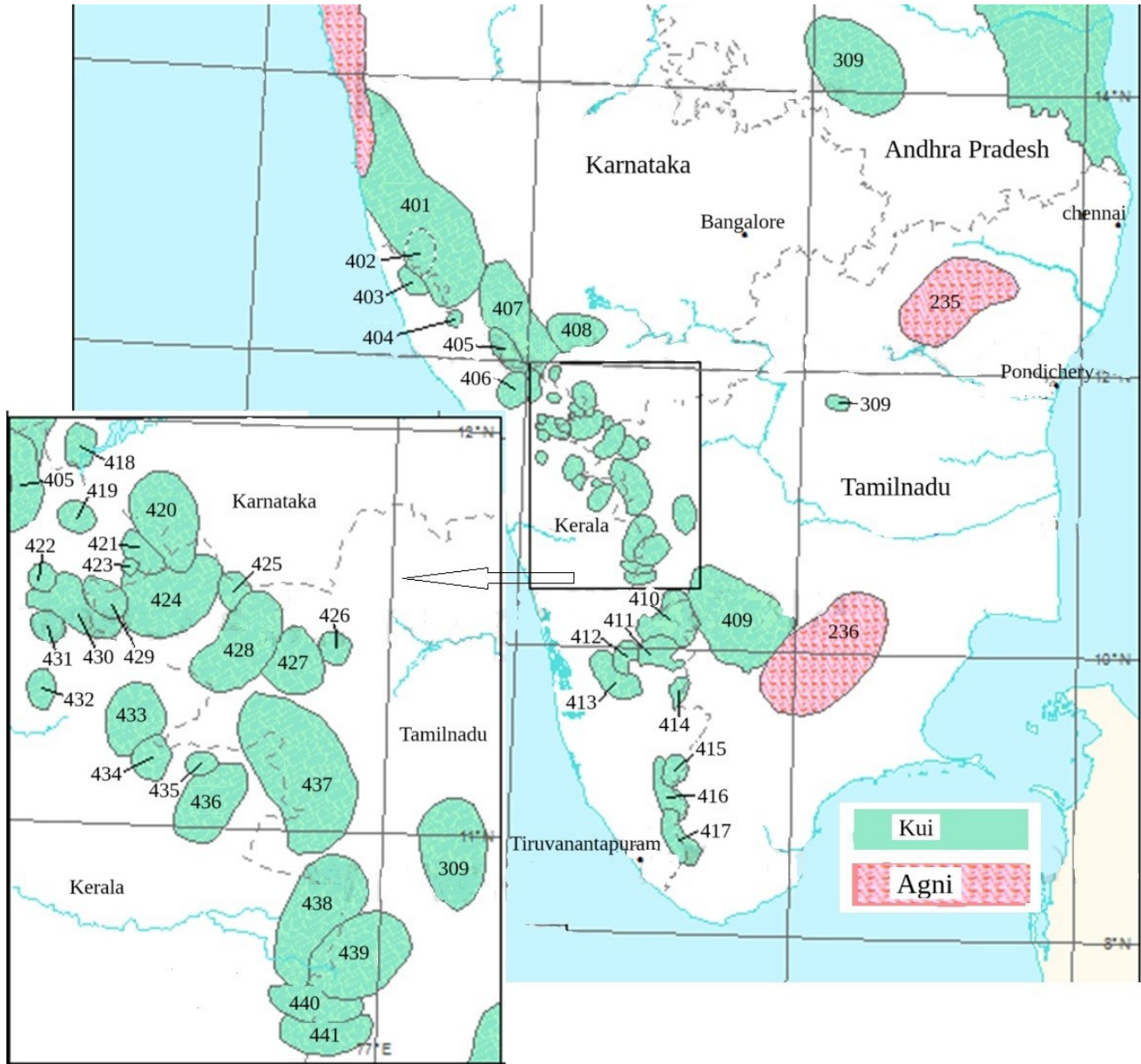
The only place with dependable perpetual rainwater was the bottom of the peninsula, the Kerala and Tamil Nadu states.

Ten thousand years ago, the seawater reached the Rann of Kutch and the L were forced to vacate. They could not follow the H to the Trikuta because the west coast was submerged. The only place with dependable rainwater was the Kerala State. They had no other options. They avoided the Indus River because it was not a rainwater river.

The H and L were siblings of the F, and spoke the Kui language. They were split and lived at the bottom of the peninsula in the Kerala and Tamil Nadu states as separate people, with different languages.

The 2011 Census of India documented hundreds of dialects of the Malayalam of the L and the Tamil of the H. Dialects evolved naturally and reflect the genetic history of people. Unlike dialects, languages were artificial rules of syntax and grammar invented to facilitate communications across several dialects. Languages do not carry any genetic information. To understand genetic history we have to filter out languages and focus on dialects.

The following map shows some of the Malayalam dialects, not the artificial languages, as recorded in the Census. The white space reflects languages.



- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 401 Tulu | 402 Korra Koraga | 403 Mudu Koraga | 404 Kudiya |
| 405 Ravula | 406 Kurichia | 407 Kodava | 408 Sholaga |

- 409 Kannada
Kurumba
- 410 Muthuvan
- 411 Mannan
- 412 Vishavan
- 413 Malavedan
- 414 Paliyan
- 415 Malapandaram
- 416 MalarKuravan
- 417 Kanikkaran
- 418 Bellari
- 419 Kunduvadi
- 420 Jennu Kurumba
- 421 Wayanad Chetti
- 422 Kalanadi
- 423 Pathiya
- 424 Betta Kurumb
- 425 Toda
- 426 Kota
- 427 Alu Kurumba
- 428 Badaga
- 429 Mullu Kurumba
- 430 Paniya
- 431 Kumbaran
- 432 Aranadan
- 433 Thachanadan
- 434 Allar
- 435 Attapady
Kurumba
- 436 Muduga
- 437 Irula
- 438 Eravallan
- 439 Malasar
- 440 Kadar
- 441 Mala Malasar

