

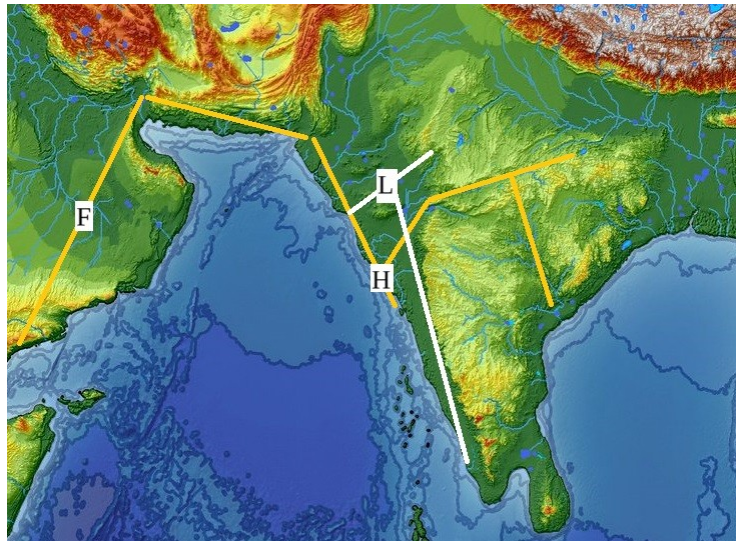
Kerala People, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

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 Vindhya 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.

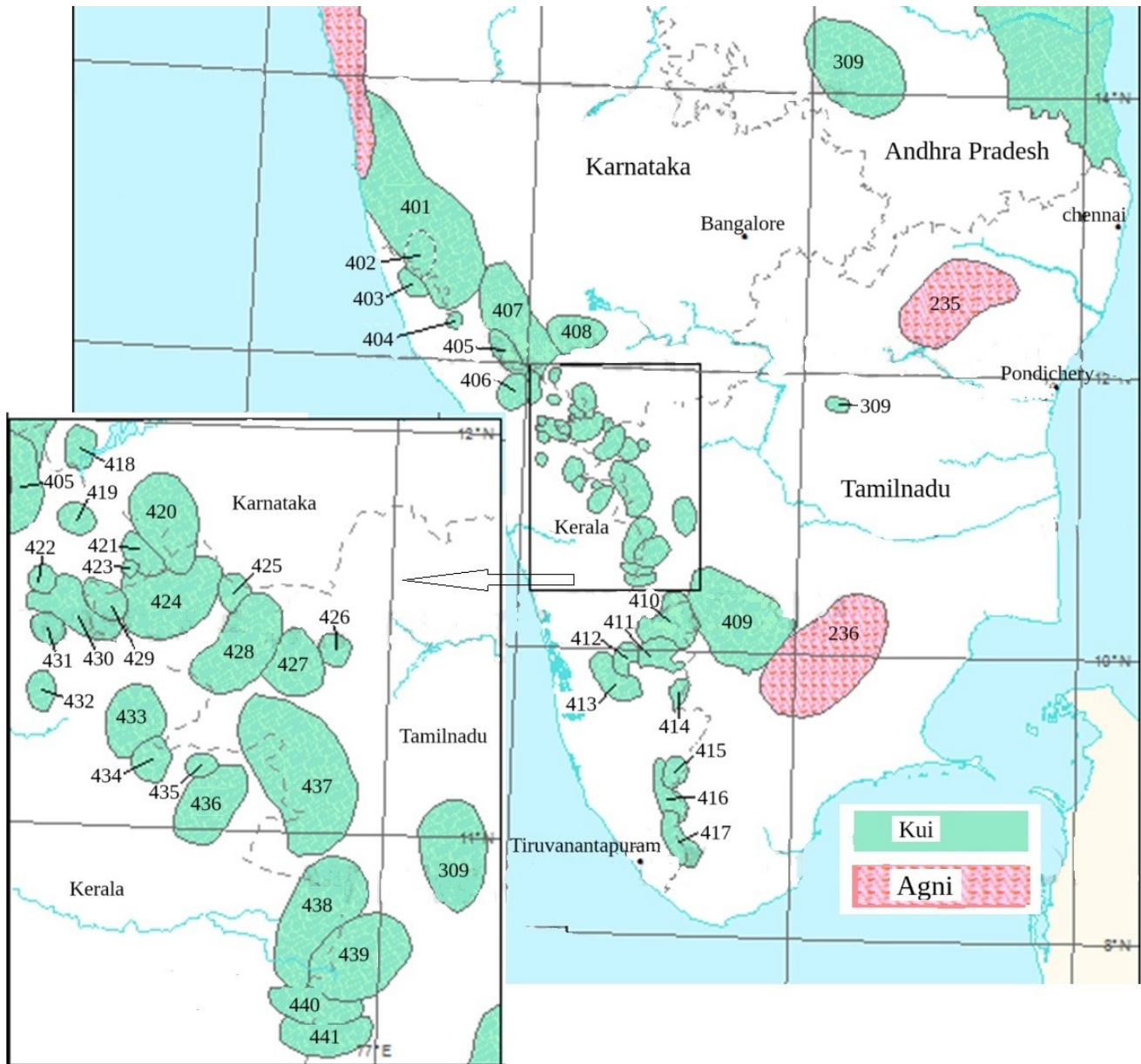


Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the Narmada delta was submerged. The H followed the Narmada to reach the Trikuta area. Some of them followed the Godavari river to the East Coast. They were the Tamil, Telugu, and Kannada speaking people.

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 dialects along the coast line were transformed into languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam). Currently, the dialects are found only at higher elevations. The unique geography of the West Coast preserved some of the original Kui dialects.



- | | | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 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

