

## **Kerala People, an Archeological View**

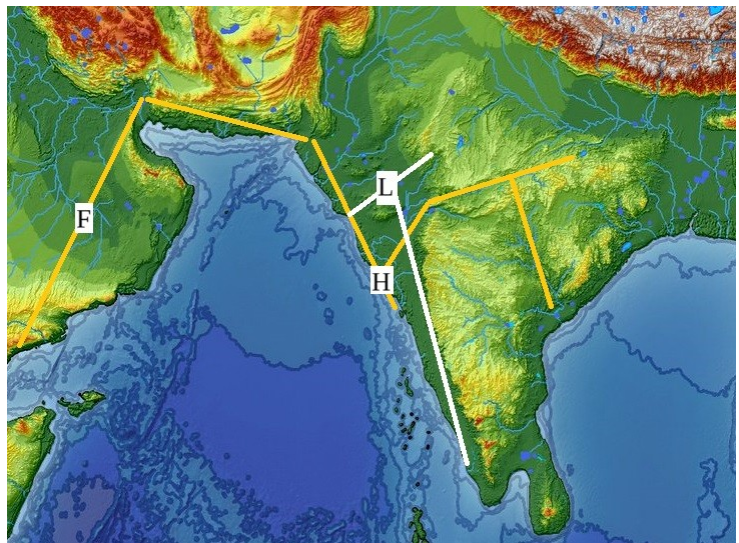
*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

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 (books, newspapers), with rigid syntax and grammar, is called a language. Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Malayalam are languages fabricated from Kui dialects. Dialects are the everyday usage: Languages are the books for a select few. Dialects evolved naturally: Languages were man made.

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.

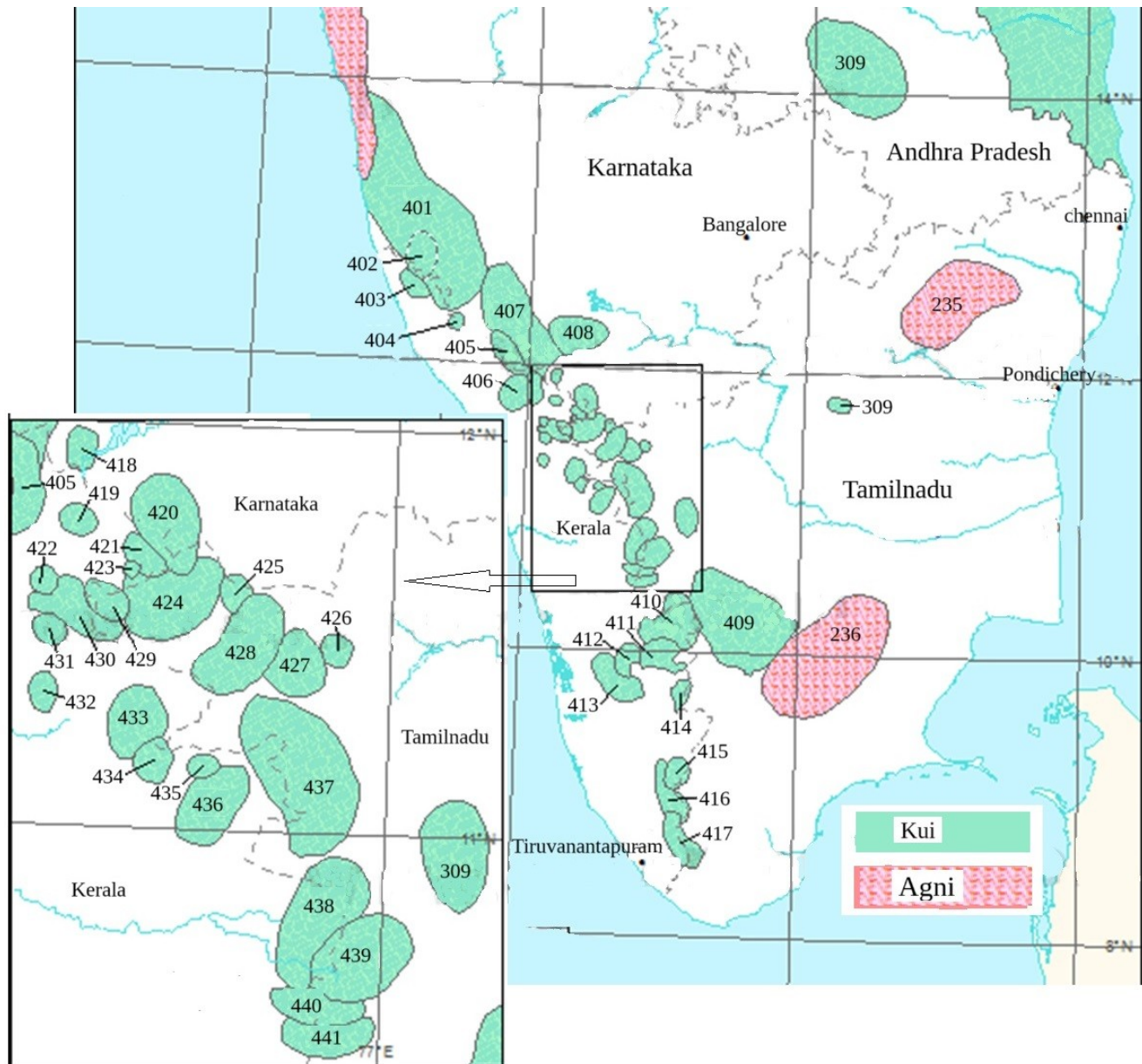
The Narmada river originated at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya and flowed to the Arabian Sea to form a fertile valley. The valley is now submerged under 500 feet of water, about 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay).

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. They were rainwater people, and avoided the Himalayas and Indus river like the plague.



Around 20,000 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 Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to the East Coast. They were the Tamil and Telugu. 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. They were the Kannada and Malayalam.

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, Kannada, Malayalam). Currently, the dialects are found only at higher elevations.



401 Tulu  
405 Ravula

402 Korra Koraga  
406 Kurichia

403 Mudu Koraga  
407 Kodava

404 Kudiya  
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

