

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

Twenty thousand years ago, the DNA H moved from the Indus Fan on the West Coast to the headwaters of the Narmada river, called Trikuta. Some of them moved south along the Wainganga tributary of the Godavari river to the Tamilnadu State. At that time, the area to the east of the Satpura Range was a vast wasteland deprived of rainwater. The H used the rivers Krishna and Godavari only as passageways to the Tamilnadu. At that time, the two rivers were flood prone and notorious for their destructive nature. They were brought under control only recently by the British who invested in dams as a commercial venture.

In the map below, the light blue area was the former flood zone. The H (Kui), J2b (Grandhika), and O (Mundari) of the Trikuta occupied the flood zone only after the British. The languages Andhra (Kui + Grandhika) and Telugu (Andhra + Mundari) evolved only in the flood zone. The rich delta soil under controlled water management made it culturally, economically, and politically a dominant force.

