

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 Tamil Nadu State with perpetual rainwater collected by the Nilgiri hills. 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 Tamil Nadu. 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. It was populated only after the British. The people who moved to the flood zone were the J2b of the Grandhika dialects and the H of the Teli dialects. They invented a new language with artificial rules of syntax and grammar called Telugu to facilitate communications.



