

Tracing the origins of Human Civilization – A study backed by Archaeology, Linguistics, Cymatics and Genographics

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Abstract:

The pre-history of ancient India seems to be shrouded in mystery. Today, a secular country and the home of some of the most important religions, little can be said with concrete evidence about its past, especially before the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC).

This has thus become a hot topic of debate and controversy among archaeologists and historians alike, and with the uncovering of artifacts and evidences from Archaeology, Genetics, Linguistics and Mythology alike, a lot of light is being shed on this mystery, and what seems to emerge are some shocking facts about this land.

This work tries in the first place to consolidate such data collected by various fields, and also by experiments and inferences made by the author. It also takes into account various theories proposed till date, and with all this information, tries to consolidate and come up with one single theory/hypothesis that details the evolution and cultural and linguistic development of India and the effects it had on the rest of the world.

Much focus is placed on the linguistic aspects at the initial stage and going forward, Genographic studies, Archaeology and mythology are also explored. As many linguists have pointed out, the earliest languages in India seem to be two, and these two are the early versions of Sanskrit and Tamil. The various inferences and the contributions made by the author together are summed up in a Core Hypothesis.

A. Findings from Archaeology - Debunking the Aryan-Dravidian Myth:

The Aryan Invasion theory and the Aryan-Dravidian myth, which had been accepted as the theory explaining the presence of a race called “Aryans” and Sanskrit language, ever since the publications of Indologist Max Muller in the 1800s, today has come into serious questioning and examination, and there seems to be an ever-increasing number of Indologists, modern archaeologists and linguists alike who claim that this theory has serious flaws and that the Aryan-Dravidian divide is nothing but a myth.

Also closely related to this theory is the dating of the Indian civilization, in particular the dating of the Vedas, and Puranas, and hence the dating of the Hindu civilization. The Aryan invasion theory claims the Vedas to have originated at around 1500BC, but modern day theorists push it further back, to 3000-4000BC or even more.

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Here are few key issues raised in [1]:

1. Absence of migrations into India
2. **Archaeological evidences of the Saraswati River:** The Indus valley Civilization being a completely indigenous civilization, and their collapse being brought about by climatic conditions, rather than a foreign invasion.
3. The Central Asian Origin theory being falsely proposed, to account for proto Indo-European language.
4. Max Muller and the westerner's view of the Vedic Age being restricted to their own mythological conceptions regarding the Great Flood
5. **The age of the Saraswati's drying** The Mahabharata, the great epic of classical Sanskrit, describes the Saraswati as a seasonal river. Since the Saraswati dried up by 1900 BC, the Mahabharata would have to be dated at least before 1,900 BC. Since it was still a seasonal river in 3,000.
6. **Archaeology and Dwaraka and the age of Vedas:** Undersea exploration of an ancient city about half a mile off the coast of Gujarat in India, in 1981, led to the discovery of a city that had been submerged since 1,600 BC. The city is well established to be Dwaraka, an ancient city mentioned in the Mahabharata, the great epic of the late Vedic period of Itihasas. The Mahabharata describes Dwaraka as built on land reclaimed from the sea. Boulders have been found under the fortified city walls, showing that it was the result of land reclamation. The Mahabharata also mentions that Krishna warned the residents of Dwaraka that the city would be reclaimed by the sea. The discovery of a seal engraved with a three-headed animal at the Dwaraka site corroborates a reference made in the Mahabharata that such a seal was given to the city. Seven nearby islands described in the Mahabharata have also been discovered. Since archeological research shows that the city was submerged around 1,600 BC, this would date the Mahabharata at least before 1,600 BC. Again this is a minimum time. Pottery found at the site, inscribed with the script of the Indus valley civilization, has been established by thermoluminescence tests to be about 3,530 years old. The Mahabharata was written toward the end of the classical Vedic period. If we accept Winternitz's estimates a minimum of 1,500 years lapsed from the beginning of the Vedic period to the Mahabharata, then since Dwaraka was submerged by 1,600, this would set the date of the Rig Veda back to before 3,100 BC. This again marks the minimum date of the Rig Veda, and should not be construed as a fixed date. A German scholar and an Indian scholar simultaneously discovered in 1889 that the Vedic Brahmana texts describe the Pleiades coinciding with the spring equinox. Older texts describe the spring equinox as falling in the constellation Orion. From a calculation of the precision of the equinoxes, it has been shown that the spring equinox lay in Orion in about 4,500 BC. The German scholar, H. Jacobi, came to the conclusion that the Brahmanas are from a period around or older than 4,500 BC. Jacobi concludes that "the Rig Vedic period of culture lies anterior to the third pre-Christian millennium." B. Tilak, using similar astronomical calculations, estimates the time of the Rig Veda at 6,000 BC. More recently, Frawley has cited references in the Rig Veda to the winter solstice beginning in Aries. On this basis, he estimates that

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the antiquity of these verses of the Veda must go back at least to at least 6,500 BC. The Taittiriya Samhita (6.5.3) places the constellation Pleiades at the winter solstice, which correlates with astronomical events that took place in 8,500 BC at the earliest. The Taittiriya Brahmana (3.1.2) refers to the Purvabhadrapada nakshatra as rising due east—an event that occurred no later than 10,000 BC, according to Dr. B.G.Siddharth of India's Birla Science Institute. Since the Rig Veda is more ancient than the Brahmanas, this would put the Rig Veda before 10,000 BC.

B. The Writing systems of ancient India:

The collection of archaeological artifacts of the Indus valley, and temple inscriptions and other excavations throughout India reveal the presence of 3 written alphabets once used in the Subcontinent:

1. The Indus Valley Script
2. Brahmi
3. Kharosthi

Of these, the Kharosthi script is claimed to have its origins in West Asia, particularly the Aramaic script.

1. The Indus Script:



The Indus script has been found in the artifacts in the archaeological remains of the Indus valley civilization, especially found in Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal and a lot of other sites. This script is claimed to be a pictographic script, with over 500 identified shapes, some of them depicting animals, birds, people, shapes etc.

2. The Brahmi Script and its origins:

Consonants

𑀀	ka [kə]	𑀁	kha [kʰə]	𑀂	ga [gə]	𑀃	gha [gʱə]	𑀄	ṅa [ŋə]
𑀅	ca [cə]	𑀆	cha [cʰə]	𑀇	ja [jə]	𑀈	jha [jʱə]	𑀉	ña [ɲə]
𑀊	ta [tə]	𑀋	tha [tʰə]	𑀌	da [də]	𑀍	dha [dʱə]	𑀎	ṇa [ɳə]
𑀏	ṭa [ʈə]	𑀐	ṭha [ʈʰə]	𑀑	ḍa [ḍə]	𑀒	ḍha [ḍʱə]	𑀓	ṅa [ŋə]
𑀔	pa [pə]	𑀕	pha [pʰə]	𑀖	ba [bə]	𑀗	bha [bʱə]	𑀘	ma [mə]
𑀙	ya [jə]	𑀚	ra [rə]	𑀛	la [lə]	𑀜	va [və]		
𑀝	śa [ʃə]	𑀞	ṣa [ʃʰə]	𑀟	ṣa [ʃə]	𑀠	ha [hə]		

Vowels and vowel diacritics

𑀡	𑀢	𑀣	𑀤	𑀥	𑀦	𑀧	𑀨	𑀩
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ai	o
[ə]	[aː]	[i]	[iː]	[u]	[uː]	[e, eː]	[əy]	[o, oː]
𑀪	𑀫	𑀬	𑀭	𑀮	𑀯	𑀰	𑀱	𑀲
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	ke	kai	ko
								kau

The Brahmi script has been found on temple inscriptions dating to the time of Ashoka the Great, and also have been found in pottery and other underground artifacts, and is claimed to have two variants – a Northern Brahmi and a Southern or Tamil Brahmi.

There have been two competing theories as to the origin of the Brahmi script:

1. Some scholars, such as Georg Buhler, have suggested the Brahmi has its origins, much like Kharosthi, in the Aramaic script of West Asia. These proponents claim that the script had been introduced in India as a result of western migrations or trade contacts.
2. Some group of scholars, including G. R. Hunter in his book "The Script of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro and Its Connection with Other Scripts (1934)" claim that Brahmi was a purely indigenous script, owing its origin to the Indus script. A stronghold of this theory seems to be that Brahmi, being used for Indian languages, has an almost different set of alphabets corresponding to a unique set of phonetic sounds, as compared to the Aramaic or other west Asian languages, which lessens the likelihood that the former evolved from the latter. Hunter also details out the derivation of the Brahmi alphabets from the Indus Script, the match being considerably higher than that of Aramaic.

3. Contributions from the author in this regard:

The author has performed a simple analysis: The study is to take up each alphabet in Brahmi, compare it with the closest phonetic resemblance in the Aramaic alphabet, and compare it also with the closest resemblance character from the Indus script. The comparison is a feature to feature comparison, the number of curves, vertical and horizontal lines, and slants being compared, and a correlation between Brahmi-Aramaic and between Brahmi-Indus script is calculated.

The result of this analysis is well in agreement to Hunter's conclusion. The correlation between Brahmi and Indus script is around 66%, whereas Brahmi correlates only 31% to the Aramaic alphabet.

Thus, this study decisively eliminates the relationship between Brahmi and Aramaic, and shows a strong connection between Brahmi and the Indus script.

C. The Science of Cymatics and its Relationship to Sanskrit:

1. Introduction to Cymatics:

Cymatics is the study of sound and vibration made visible, typically on the surface of a plate, diaphragm or membrane. The generic term for this field of science is the study of 'modal phenomena, named 'Cymatics' by Hans Jenny, a Swiss medical doctor and a pioneer in this field.

The apparatus employed can be simple, such as a Chladni Plate (a flat brass plate excited by a violin bow) or advanced such as the CymaScope, a laboratory instrument co-invented by English acoustics engineer, John Stuart Reid and American design engineer, Erik Larson, that makes visible the inherent geometries within sound and music.

The provenance of Cymatics can be traced back at least 1000 years to African tribes who used the taut skin of drums sprinkled with small grains to divine future events. The drum is one of oldest known musical instruments and the effects of sand on a vibrating drumhead have probably been known for millennia.

2. Home-based Cymatic experiments performed by the author:

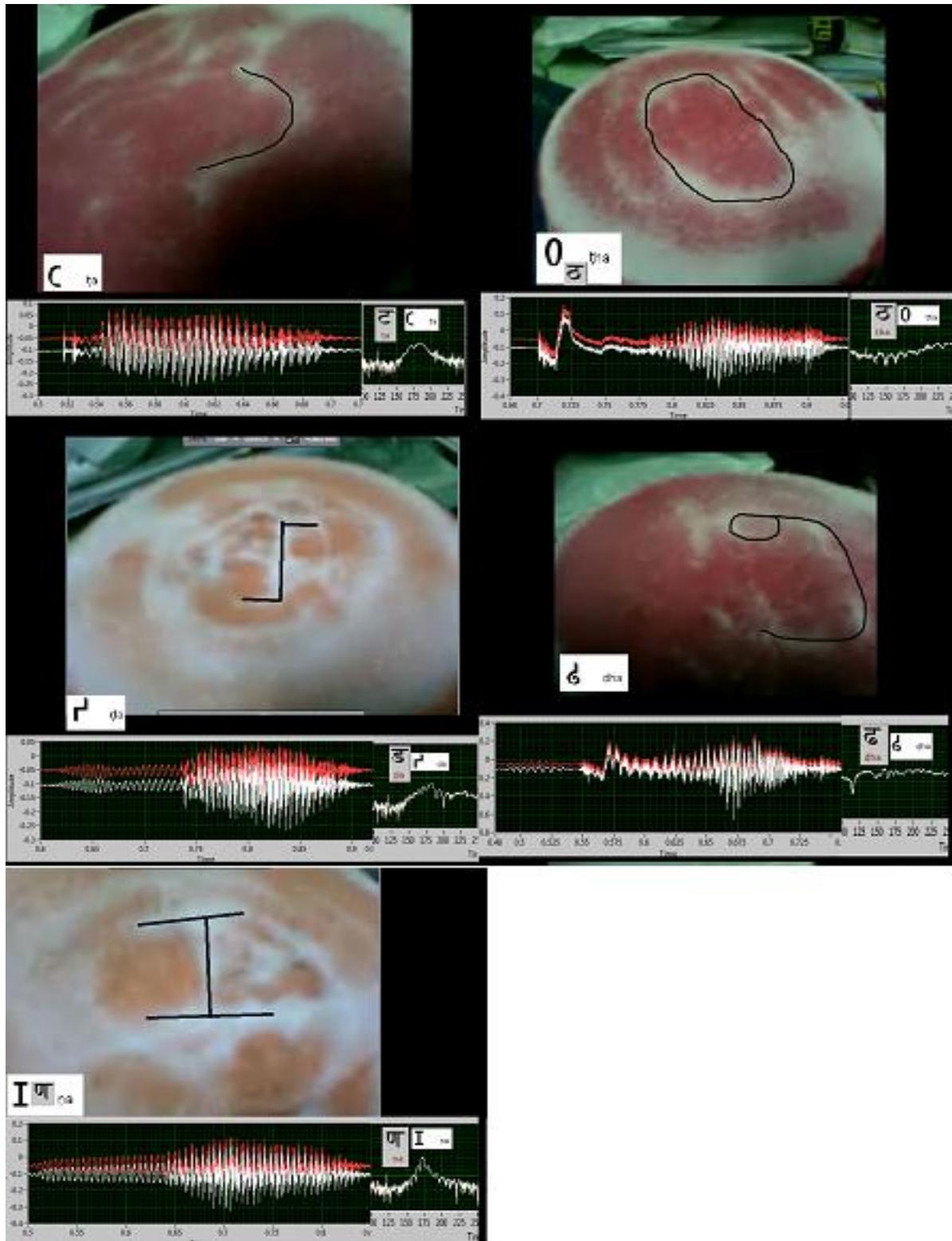
The author, being inspired by the concept of cymatics, constructed a simple Cymatic tonoscope by using readily available materials such as a balloon as the observing membrane, a pipe used for the sound propagation and salt/sand as the vibrating particles.

With the apparatus thus set, experiments were conducted that would provide insight into the visualisations of the sounds of the alphabets of Indian languages.

Firstly, the Sanskrit language was taken and the 51 Aksharas (16 vowels and 35 consonants) of Sanskrit, were spoken, each one at a time, and the resulting Cymatic pattern was observed and photographed. These patterns thus observed were consolidated, and pattern for each Akshara was compared to the corresponding shape in the Brahmi alphabet. A few letters not found in Sanskrit, such as the 'f' sound, the African "X" click

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etc were also recorded. A few of the results from the experiment are presented below, these results being the cymatic patterns obtained for the Retroflex consonants Ta, Tha, Da, Dha and Na (ट, ठ, ड, ढ, ण).



3. Author's Inferences from the Cymatic Experiment:

There exists a correlation between the Letters of the Brahmi alphabet, and their corresponding Cymatic patterns. Though a detailed and professional experiment may throw more light on this matter, this short, crude experiment does enough to show that the Brahmi alphabet was, by some way obtained from cymatics. This also proves and concludes that Brahmi is the only Cymatic alphabet in the world .

D. The Hindu concept of Bija-Aksharas and Bija-Mantras:

One of the cornerstones of Hindu traditions is the concept of Mantra – groups of sacred syllables and words uttered in Sanskrit, that supposedly have certain effects and can invoke certain Gods. A significant portion of the corpus of Hindu Mantras are the Bija-Mantras. These, literally meaning “Seed” Mantras, are extremely short mantras , mostly consisting of one-syllable, containing a consonant, a vowel, occasionally a semi-consonant and usually terminating with a nasal sound. Few Examples of Bija Mantras are the most sacred Hindu mantra “Om”, The Maya (Delusion) Bija Hreem, Krishna bija “Kleem”, Kali Bija “Kreem”, Saraswati (Goddess of learning and arts) Bija “Aim” and so on. This concept also finds parallels in Buddhist traditions, where a lot of Bija mantras are used, especially in the Vajrayana system followed in Tibet.

Most of the Bija mantras supposedly do not have a lexical meaning, and hence are supposed to obtain their powers through their very sound. The Hindus view each of the 51 Aksharas of the Sanskrit language as a Bija Mantra, associated with a deity.

All these probably suggest that Sanskrit has a carefully handpicked collection of alphabets, each one claiming to have a distinct power of its own, and Sanskrit as a language developed from these Bijas, going forward from single Bijas to words, and from words to sentences.

It also shows that the Brahmi alphabet was more than a writing system. It was a system of visualization of the Bijas, a system of representing the deities of each Akshara Bija, which was carefully created , letter by letter. This could have been done in one of two ways:

1. By physical Cymatic experiments, where by pronouncing the Sanskrit alphabet, the pattern would manifest.
2. By some sort of meditation/revelation – as has often been mentioned in Hindu scriptures, especially by the Rishis (Sages) and Seers.

The above observations and inferences also seem to indicate that the Brahmi alphabet, could not have been derived from any other alphabet, as it was derived from nature itself, in the form of cymatics.

E. Genographic Studies – The Out of India Route

The study of migration of humans using DNA haplogroups. Also called Genographics, gives some vital clues about the development of culture and languages. Shown below are few of the maps, detailing the DNA Haplogroup composition worldwide [3] (by J.D.McDonald) and within India[2], and also showing the order of Haplogroup formation:

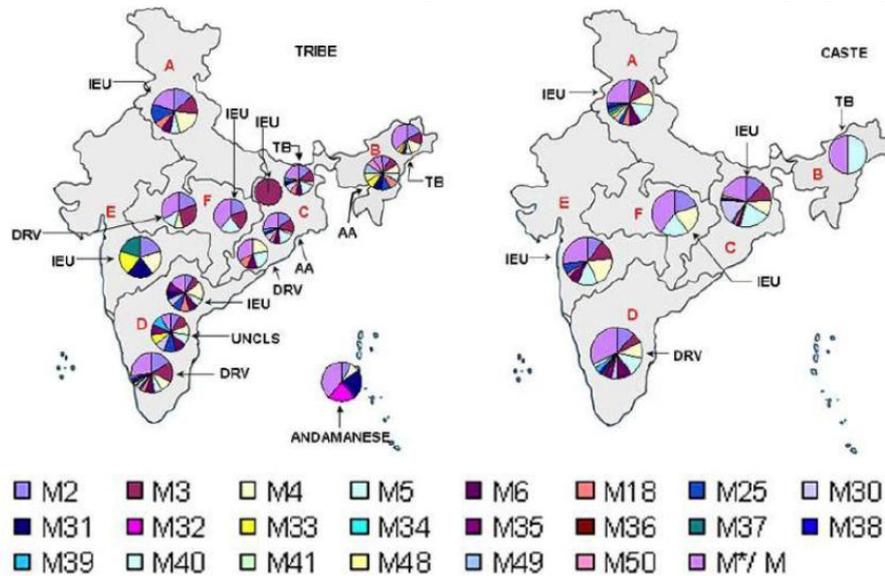
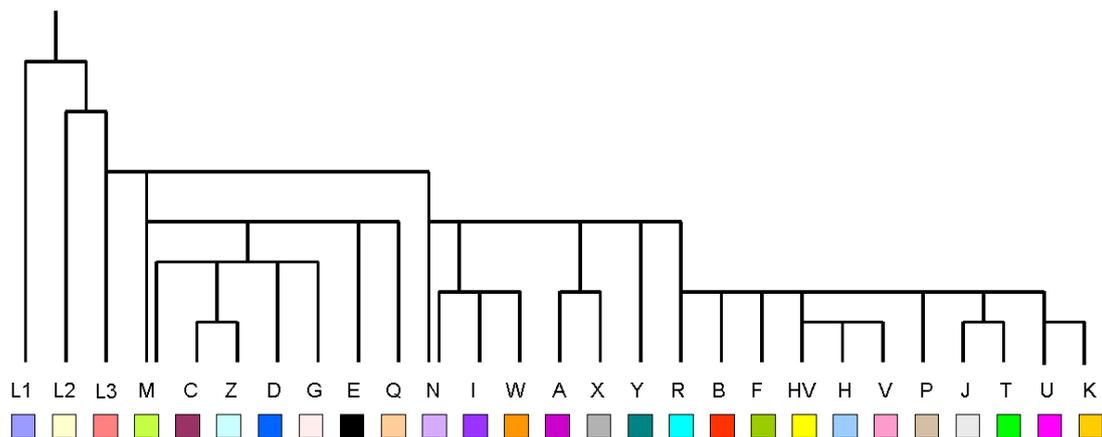


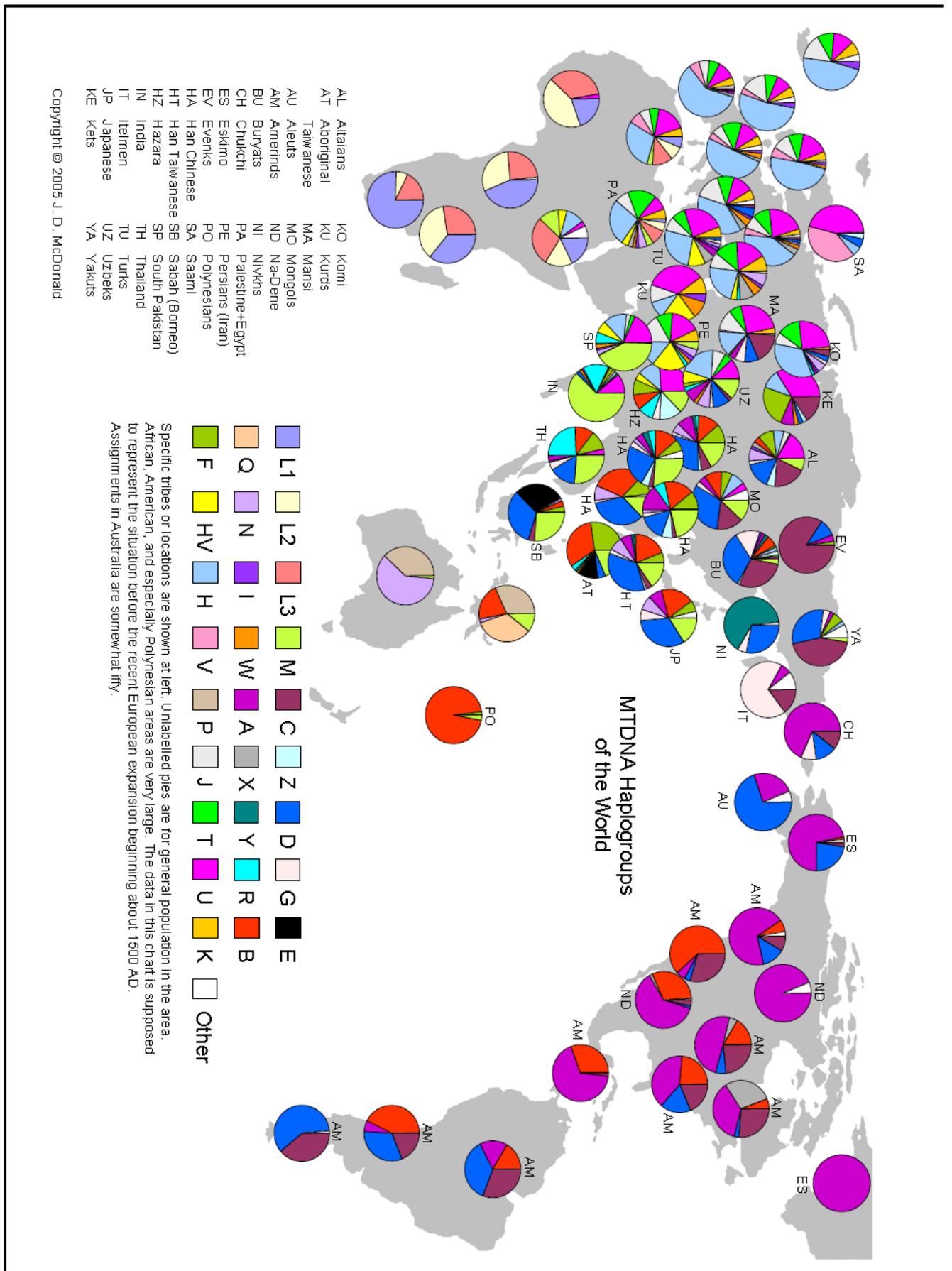
Figure 4. Distribution of the sub-haplogroups of M across the six regions of India. A, Northern; B, North-Eastern; C, Eastern; D, Southern; E, Western; F, Central IEU, Indo-European (IEU); TB, Tibeto-Burman; AA, Austro-Asiatic; DRV, Dravidian

Simplified Tree of Mitochondrial Haplogroups



Note that unlike the Y-Chromosome Haplogroups, the ones for the Mitochondrial DNA are not related in a simple way to alphabetical order. This is due to the historical nature

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1. Author's inferences from Genographic Studies:

A thorough analysis of the maps presented above reveal certain vital interpretations:

1. *The modern man first originated in Africa, and L (L0,L1,L2 and L3) were the first haplogroups.*
2. *When humans moved out of Africa, the first place they landed seems to be India, explained by the presence of M and N twin haplogroups in India. This raises few questions, on the route they took to India:*
 - a. *There is no presence of the primitive M or N groups in Arabia. This shows that either coastal migration route through Arabia is less likely, or there are no descendants of those humans who chose to stay back in Arabia (they could have been passers-by, with their next destination being Persia-India).*
 - b. *There is a presence of N Haplogroup in Australia, explaining the indigenous tribes. This could not have been a direct route from Africa as the Indian Ocean was almost unsafe to travel for those primitive people. The only route possible seems to be via India.*
 - c. *This could possibly hint that there was a submerged continent called Lemuria or Kumarikandam , as suggested heavily by Tamil literature and modern historians alike, between East Africa, India and Australia. More about this will be discussed in the later sections. But, the existence of such a continent would imply that the humans migrated from Africa to Lemuria and Lemuria to India, and that the said Lemuria would be the birthplace of the M and N haplogroups.*
3. *The proponents of the proto-human theory, such as Meritt Ruhlen and Bengston suggest that when humans migrated out of Africa, they had a primitive language with them, and this could be dated at around 100,000 years ago.*

F. Influence of Sanskrit language on environment and human health

There is a long history of claims that Sanskrit language is a very powerful language and that its sounds, and words have effect in controlling/modifying the natural elements as well as human health.

The tradition of Mantra chanting are a testimony to this claim, as Hindu scriptures detail in length the efficiency and power of Mantras, the way to chant them, and the precaution and austerities to be undertaken while doing so. Some mantras are even recited by Hindus till date following the procedures given by such accounts.

As outlined in the previous sections, the concept of Bija Mantra, typically consisting of single syllable non-lexical sounds, are believed to work using the very power of their sound, this again owing to the claimed power of this language.

There has been little scientific backing to these claims, though in recent times significant number of studies have been done, with positive results regarding the powers of Sanskrit.

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One such study that reveals vital clues on Sanskrit's influence on human health is one conducted by Travis et al.[4]

The results shown provide some vital clues to the functioning of the Sanskrit language, which, as already outlined in the previous sections, was considered by the ancient Indians to be something more than a language. It was a set of carefully picked syllables each of which had its own effect, and such syllables were strung together to form words and sentences.

There have also been many other studies on the same lines, and many of them hold convincing results that Sanskrit is the only language that has effects on the human system as well as in the environment.

G. Etymological studies on Sanskrit and Tamil

There has been a lot of proposals, articles and other publications worldwide, regarding grouping of languages into language families, and families into macro-families, and such proposals are best explained by conducting etymological studies on the concerned languages.

There are a lot of articles in particular, that relate Tamil or a proto-Dravidian (early form of Tamil), to various languages around the world. Some of these are listed below:

1. David McAlphin [5] outlines the relationship between Tamil and the ancient Iranian language of Elamite
2. Dr.Alfred Toth in [6] explores the connections between Tamil, and various other agglutinative languages worldwide, including more than 30 languages such as Hungarian, Sumerian, Maori, Malay, Japanese, Thai, Aymara, Caucasian Hebrew, Uralic, Chukchi and many others.
3. [7] details out the various linguistic, archaeological and mythological connections between Tamil and the various civilizations of West Asia, in particular the Babylonians, the Sumerians and the Semites, including the Egyptians. He has also discussed elaborately on the connections between Hebrew and Tamil, and the presence of Hebrew root-words in Tamil.
4. Susumu Ohnu in [8] has discussed the relationship between Japanese and Tamil, and Prof. Kambe has also suggested such a connection [9] .
5. Andrew Butcher in [10] mentions of a possible connection of Tamil to the Australian aboriginal languages and other languages like Chukchi. He says “ Perhaps most similar to Australian languages are the Dravidian languages of southern India. Tamil, for example, has five places of articulation in a single series of stops, paralleled by a series of nasals, and no fricatives (thus approaching the Australian proportion of sonorants to obstruents of 70% to 30%). Approaching the question from the opposite direction: according to the latest WHO data on the prevalence of chronic *otitis media* (Acuin 2004:14ff), Aboriginal Australians have the highest prevalence in the world – 10-54%, according to Coates & al (2002), up to 36% with perforations of the

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ear drum. They are followed – at some distance – by the Tamil of southern India (7.8%, down from previous estimates of 16-34%) to develop.”

6. An article in [11] details the cultural and linguistic relationship between Tamil and Africans.
7. An article in [12] by Gene Matlock, suggests the connections between Tamil, Turkic and the Mayan languages.

1. Contributions from the Author to Etymological Studies:

On these lines, the author was inclined to take up global etymological studies, for a few words to start with, and observe the connection of Tamil to other languages. To start with, two words “Hand” and “Eye”, and the set of personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it, we you, they) were chosen, and the etymological counterparts were listed out:

Seen in the “hand” example, most language families, etymologically bear a similarity with Tamil (kai), in that most of them have a guttural (such as k/g) and/or a vowel (such as e/i/ai). Similar relationship can also be found for the “Eye” example.

The author has also made listings of certain selected languages which may show etymological relationships. One such listing involves 12 “golden” languages – Tamil, Sanskrit, Nahuatl, Zulu, Hebrew, Turkish, Georgian, Thai, Chinese, Malay, Enga-matukar, and Bagandji, to cover the diverse families/macro families of Dravidian, Indo-European, Amerindian, Niger-Congo, Afro-Asiatic, Ural-Altaiic, Dene-Caucasian, Daic/Austro-Asiatic, Sino-Tibetan, Austronesian, Papuan-trans New Guinean, and Pama-Nyungan languages respectively. This listing is shown below, and it consists of a select number of commonly used nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns, prepositions, and prefix/suffix/inflexions for Tense, Number, Gender and Possession.

Author's Core Hypothesis:

Based on the various experimental results shown above, and on the corroboration of the research outputs of many scholars, and based on a little reasoning, the author has come up with a hypothesis, that attempts at explaining the migration of humans out of Africa into India, the development of Sanskrit and Tamil, and subsequent cultural and linguistic developments. This will be referred to in this article as “the core hypothesis”.

Features of the Core Hypothesis:

- 1. While Africa is the cradle of Human evolution, India, and possibly Lemuria, is the cradle of Human Culture and Civilization.*
- 2. Language first originated among L3 Haplogroup, which was later carried by M and N haplogroups, as they migrated out of Africa.*
- 3. The first language, was nothing but a collection of grunts, growls, hoots, and monosyllabic words, termed language “A”. The people who stayed back in Africa developed languages from this “A”, and those are the tribal languages spoken today in Sub-Saharan Africa.*
- 4. This language, ultimately evolved into Tamil, and when Humans migrated out of Lemuria/India into Australia/Pacific, carried a primitive form of Tamil with them, and developed it into the Pama-Nyungan/ Austronesian languages etc.*
- 5. Meanwhile, the people who settled in India/Lemuria, developed the primitive Tamil, into a very sophisticated and classical language, and there were a lot of poets and story-writers, all of whom later took part in the Sangams conducted by the Kings.*
- 6. In due course, the people of India, who also advanced spiritually, could perform acts such as meditation, and Dhyaana, thus exploring higher realms of consciousness, and they also advanced in the sciences, such as plant cultivation, acoustics, etc. Few people also migrated out of Lemuria/India to various places, as suggested by Genographic studies.*
- 7. The people of India hence, either by experimentation, or by meditation, discovered certain sounds, that had effects on themselves and on the surroundings, and formed a collection of such sounds. This formed the Sanskrit Alphabet. At this time society also developed, Kingdoms emerged.*
- 8. At this stage, those people were able to string together such alphabets to form words, and words were formed in such a way that, the mere pronunciation of the word, would give the effect of its meaning. These people also adopted few words from Tamil, and modified them to get this result.*
- 9. Due to development of metaphysical knowledge and Sanskrit, the Indians followed a very sophisticated religion, Hinduism, and were able to witness a lot of events in their lives, which would be recorded for posterity as the Puranas, such as Ramayana and Mahabharatha.*
- 10. People also started migrating out of India, as a result of Lemurian submersion/Saraswati river drying up etc. , which ultimately caused a location shift of languages, with North India seeing the decline of the Tamil language.*

A. Kumarikandam – The cradle of Human Civilization ?

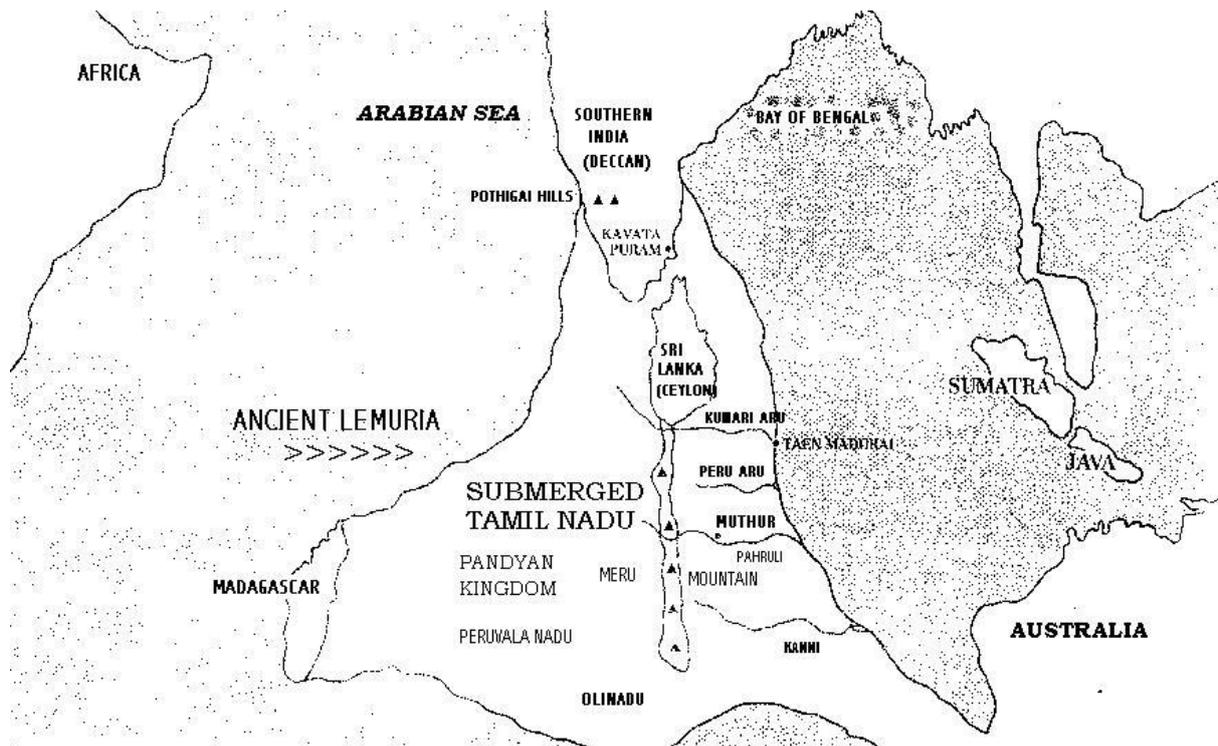
In this section, the author tries to reconstruct the map of Kumarikandam/Lemuria from given references in literature, and goes on to discuss the possibilities of the existence of such a landmass, and its impact on Human culture and civilization. The existence (or not) of Kumarikandam, a landmass to the south of Indian subcontinent has been a highly controversial and a much debated topic of Indian and western scholars alike.

There are scattered references in [Sangam literature](#), such as [13], to how the sea took the land of the [Pandiyan](#) kings, upon which they conquered new lands to replace those they had lost. There are also references to the rivers Pahruli and Kumari, that are said to have flowed in a now-submerged land. The [Silappadhikaram](#), one of [the Five Great Epics of Tamil Literature](#) written in first few centuries [CE](#), states that the "cruel sea" took the Pandiyan land that lay between the rivers Pahruli and the mountainous banks of the Kumari, to replace which the Pandiyan king conquered lands belonging to the Chola and Chera kings [14]. Adiyarkkunallar, a 12th century commentator on the epic, explains this reference by saying that there was once a land to the south of the present-day [Kanyakumari](#), which stretched for 700 *kavatam* from the Pahruli river in the north to the Kumari river in the south.

This land was divided into 49 nadu, or territories, which he names as seven coconut territories (*elutenga natu*), seven Madurai territories (*elumaturai natu*), seven old sandy territories (*elumunpalai natu*), seven new sandy territories (*elupinpalai natu*), seven mountain territories (*elukunra natu*), seven eastern coastal territories (*elukunakarai natu*) and seven dwarf-palm territories (*elukurumpanai natu*). All these lands, he says, together with the many-mountained land that began with KumariKollam, with forests and habitations, were submerged by the sea.

These ideas gained notability in Tamil academic literature over the first decades of the 20th century, and were popularized by the [Tanittamil Iyakkam](#), notably by Dravidologist [Devaneyya Pavanar](#). Researchers agree on the shape of Lemuria/Kumarikandam to be as follows[15]:

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1. Contributions from the author in this regard:

The author, assuming the existence of this landmass at a definite time in the past (maybe from 150,000 years ago onwards), and assuming the migration of humans from Africa onto Lemuria and from there to India, attempts at sketching the map of Lemuria along with its 7 regions.

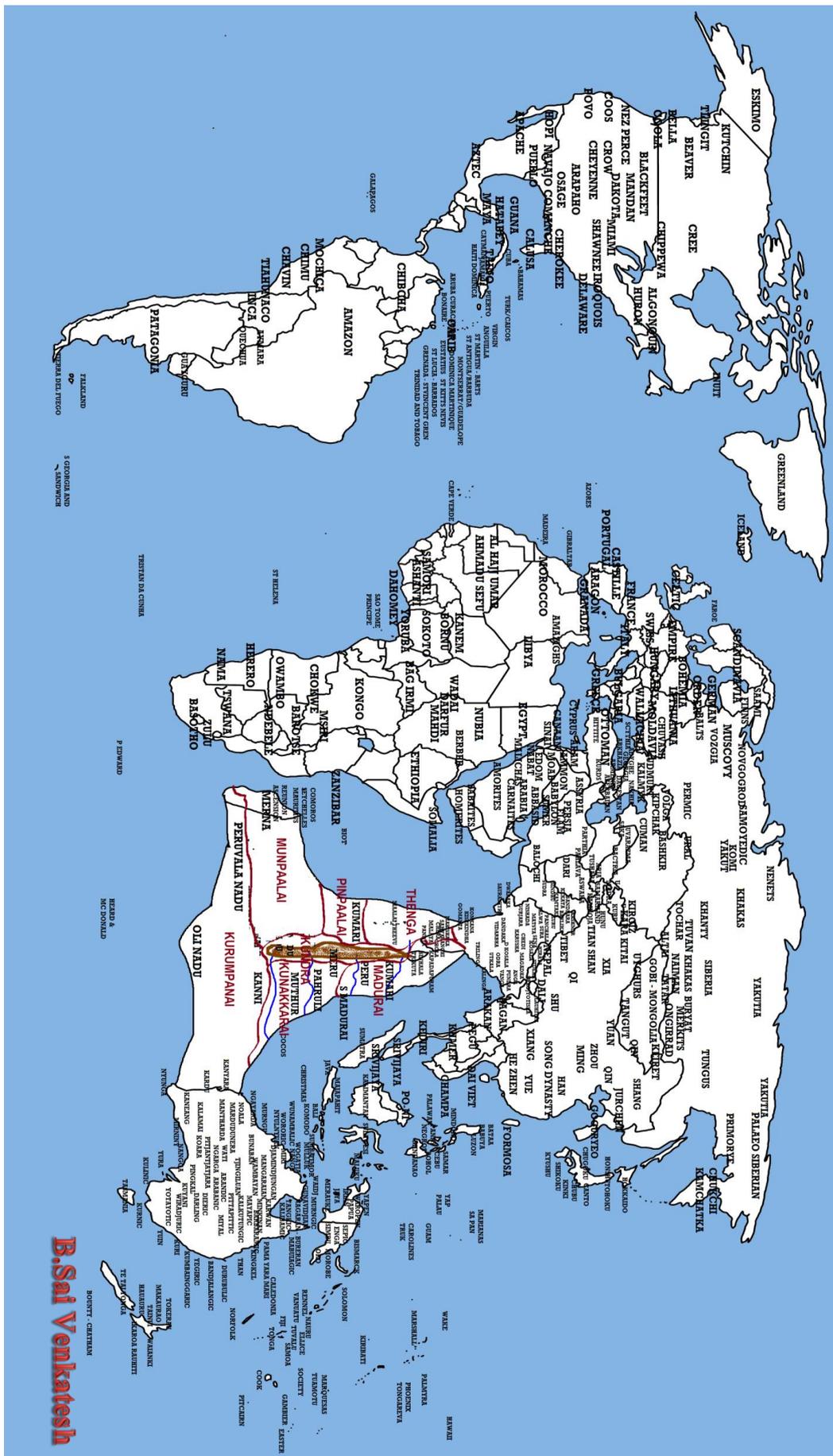
- 1. The Kumarikandam was roughly triangular in shape as shown above, with connections to Madagascar, South India and Australia.*
- 2. The Tamil literatures mention of seven groups of Nadus or countries, each with 7 states each. The seven Nadu are – Thenga, Kurumpanai, Munpaalai, Pinpaalai, Kunakkarai, Madurai and Kundra Nadu.*
- 3. The first regions the humans migrated outwards should have been South/Southeast from Madagascar, as only such a migration can explain the presence of Australian N haplogroup.*
- 4. This region, the southernmost part of Lemuria, was quite cold, as it was far away from the equator, and at the same latitude as South Africa and Australia. This could have led to a lot of stunted palm trees growing there. This area, the author suggests, is the “Kurumpanai Nadu” or the country of the stunted palm trees. This was also the first region to get submerged under the sea. Parts of this land are seen in modern day Muritius, Mascarene islands etc.*
- 5. Tamil literatures also mention few mountain ranges in the Lemurian continent, significant of them being the Meru mountain. These mountains, are claimed to have been in the center of the Lemurian landmass, starting from central modern Sri Lanka and going southwards. This should have been “Kundra Nadu” or the*

land of the mountains. These mountains were also the source of the great rivers Kanni, Kumari, Pahruli and Peru.

- 6. Some of the people who occupied Kurumpanai migrated northwards. This accounts for the presence of M and N haplogroups in India. During this Northward migration, the people encountered a heavy desert on the western half of the Lemurian landmass. This was approximately around the equatorial region, and also coincides with the geographical concept of deserts being on the western sides of continents. This desert, called "Paalai" in Tamil, was so huge that the Lemurians named it under two regions "Munpaalai" or the front desert, (which was the southern half, and the earlier one encountered by the humans), and "Pinpaalai" or the back desert (the northern half). Parts of the Paalai Nadu are today seen in the British Indian Ocean territory.*
- 7. At the same latitudes of the Kundra and Paalai Nadu, on the eastern coast was the "Kunakkarai Nadu", or rightly, "the Country of the east coast".*
- 8. Northwards to the Paalai countries were fertile regions, which had a lot of backwaters, beaches and a tropical climate, much similar to modern day Kerala, Maldives and Lakshadweep. These lands, had an abundance of coconut cultivations, and were rightfully called "Thenga Nadu" or the land of the Coconuts. As people migrated northwards from Kurumpanai, Kundra and Kunakkarai Nadu, they became more and more civilized, and in the northernmost parts of Lemuria and India, the people were the most civilized, with sophisticated societies, kingdoms and religion.*
- 9. To the north of the Kunakkarai Nadu was the mighty "Madurai Nadu", or the sweet country, a vast empire of the Pandyan kings, that housed the Three Tamil Sangams. This land was the last to be submerged by the sea.*

Based on these conclusions, the author has sketched a world map, which marks the indigenous and native tribes of various regions of the world, and which also includes Kumarikandam with its various countries, mountains and rivers, and important towns. This map is presented below:

Tracing the origins of Human Civilization



Core Hypothesis including Kumarikandam

The author attempts to rewrite the Core hypothesis, this time including the Kumarikandam assumption:

- 1. While Africa is the cradle of Human evolution, Lemuria, is the cradle of Human Culture and Civilization.*
- 2. Language first originated among L3 haplogroup, which was later carried by M and N haplogroups, as they migrated out of Africa.*
- 3. The first language, was nothing but a collection of grunts, growls, hoots, and monosyllabic words, termed language "A". The people who stayed back in Africa developed languages from this "A", and those are the tribal languages spoken today in Sub-Saharan Africa.*
- 4. The speakers of "A" migrated out of Africa, and settled in Kurumpanai region of Lemuria. This is where the first agriculture and pastoral life started to appear. This is also where Tamil rose from A to become an independent language.*
- 5. Further migrations took place to Paalai, Kundram and the Kunakkarai lands. Here, the first elements of religion, Intellectual and emotional pursuits, and the seeds of Sanskrit were sowed. Here, people started forming groups, societies, as they acclimatized to the various natural and climatic conditions of the region.*
- 6. At this stage, the first deluge occurred, where Kurumpanai and parts of Paalai and Kunakkarai were washed away. This forced people to move northwards, to the Thenga and Madurai regions of Lemuria and into India. At this stage, Tamil was at an advanced stage. Even Sanskrit was developing fast.*
- 7. The First Sangam occurred, at the southern tip of Madurai land, in Then Madurai or South Madurai. At this stage Hindu religion and Sanskrit had developed, and there are literary references to Hindu Gods such as Shiva and Murugan being invoked here, possibly by the use of Mantras.*
- 8. Northward migrations continued, and people had occupied most of India. People also migrated outwards of India to the West and northwest into central Asia and Europe, eastwards into the Far East and America, and southeast towards Indochina and the Pacific. As people migrated they carried with them Sanskrit and Tamil, which in due course, corrupted to form the vernaculars. Meanwhile the deluge in Lemuria continued, and this time most of Paalai, Kundram, Kunakkarai, and parts of Madurai were washed away.*
- 9. The second Sangam was held in Kapatapuram, then, seemingly the Southeastern tip of the Lemurian remains. This Sangam witnessed a lot of advancements in Tamil literature.*
- 10. As people continued to migrate outwards and into many places around the world, the deluge in Lemuria continued this time washing away most of Madurai and Thenga Nadu, giving almost the present shape of India and the Indian Ocean islands. In mainland India, however, Sanskrit and Tamil witnessed rapid growth, and the Varna (caste by profession) system was established. Many events also*

occurred and many great people like the Rishis and Kings lived in this period. All this would be later recorded in the Vedas, Upanishads etc., which also served as a source of scientific knowledge, both physical and metaphysical. The North Indian civilization primarily revolved around the Saraswati, Sindhu and the Ganga rivers, whereas in South India, the Chera, Chola and Pandya kings continued to rule.

- 11. Hinduism reached its zenith, and there were a lot of events happening that would be later recorded in the Puranas and Itihasas. This was the age of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, witnessing fierce wars, and title and ego clashes, and the destruction of evil by the good. And, as modern research proclaims, advanced technologies, such as invisibility, stealth attacks, aircraft, nuclear warfare etc. were used in the Mahabharata. There are also convincing evidences that state that the Mahabharata, though it had its epicenter in North India, was a global war and witnessed kings, princes and warriors from many regions around the world.*
- 12. The end of the Mahabharata saw a vast devastating destruction of land, property, culture, and knowledge. Most people including the three castes of Kshatriyas (warriors), Vaishyas (traders and merchants) and Sudras (Artisans and workers) were destroyed. But according to the law of the land Brahmins (priests/scientists), Women, children and few other people were spared from the destruction of the war.*
- 13. The remnants of this war started a civilization in north India, mostly from scratch, though they did retain some of the knowledge of the languages of Sanskrit and Tamil, and few scientific principles. This civilization is known today as the Indus Valley civilization.*
- 14. In due course, however, people migrated from the Indus valley towards the Ganges valley, and it was in these people that the Decline of Tamil had started. These people used Sanskrit itself as a vernacular tongue, but the complexity of this language finally led to the use of a simplified version, Pali being used, which ultimately broke down into various regional vernacular languages. Meanwhile, South India continued with the Triumvirate of Chera, Chola and Pandya kingdoms, and there was little change in the linguistic or cultural situation. Both Sanskrit and Tamil continued to develop.*
- 15. The final wave of migrations started from India, this time moving towards Europe. This would give rise to the Indo European family of languages.*
- 16. The Third Sangam was held, in modern day Madurai. This was also the time of the rise in Buddhism and Zoroastrianism.*

Author's Conclusion from Core Hypothesis:

From the preceding discussions, results observed, listings and inferences the following key points can be concluded:

1. *India and Lemuria are the origin of Human Civilization*
2. *The oldest naturally spoken language on Earth is Tamil, evolved from "A".*
3. *Sanskrit is a powerful and unique language that is capable of producing startling effects, and is written with an equally powerful and scientific script, the Brahmi Script.*

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