



**LEMURIA RESEARCH FORUM (LRF) KANYAKUMARI**

**MUSLIM ARTS COLLEGE**

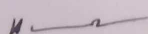
*Thiruvithancode, Kanyakumari, Tamilnadu, India.*


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


### *CERTIFICATE*

This is to certify that Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms ...T...KALA..RANI..Asst..prof...of...History of ..Muslim..Arts....College..... participated in the Third International Conference of Lemuria Research Forum on "REVELATIONS OF EPIGRAPHIC EXCAVATIONS" held at MUSLIM ARTS COLLEGE, Thiruvithancode, on 28/08/2023 and presented a paper entitled .....REVELATIONS.....OF.....SUBMERGED.....CONTINENT.....

  
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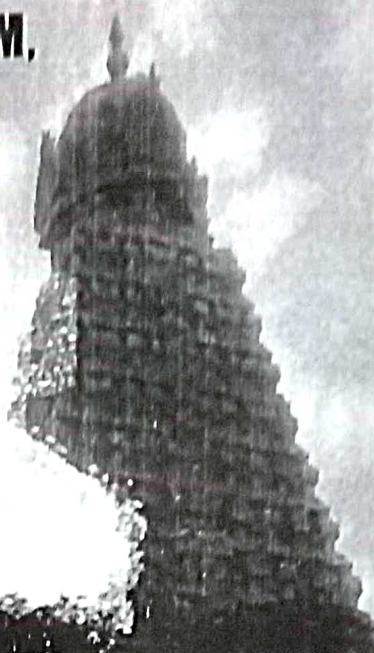
  
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28/08/2023

THIRD

INTERNATIONAL  
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LRF-2023

REVELATIONS OF  
EPIGRAPHIC  
EXCAVATIONS



കല്ലിന്റെ അക്ഷരസാക്ഷികളുടെ  
വെളിപാടുകൾ

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## REVELATIONS OF SUBMERGED CONTINENT

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### Abstract:

*A submerged continent or a sunken continent is a region of continental crust, extensive in size but mainly undersea. The terminology is used by some paleogeologists and geographers in reference to some landmasses. The definition of this term is unclear. If continental fragments and microcontinents smaller than 2,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (970,000 sq mi), which is approximately one third of the area of mainland Australia, are excluded, then Zealandia (approximately 4,900,000 km<sup>2</sup> or 1,900,000 sq mi) would be the only geological feature which can be classified as a submerged continent. Other notable submerged lands include Beringia, Doggerland, the Kerguelen Plateau, Mauritia, Sahul, and Sunda. Submerged continents have been sought and speculated about in regard to a possible "lost continent" underwater in the Atlantic Ocean. There was also a search in the 1930s for Lemuria, thought to have been a submerged continent between the Indian and African coasts.*

It is a known historical fact that the great civilization of the ancient world such as Egyptian, Sumerian, Babylonian etc. originated and flourished in the fertile basins on the banks of the perennial rivers like Nile, Tigris and Euphratis etc. In India also two great ancient civilizations originated and flourished in the fertile basins on the banks of the rivers - the Vedic civilization on the banks of River Saraswathi in North India and the Tamil Civilization on the banks of River Paghruli in the Far South of India. Strangely enough both the rivers are not in existence now - River Saraswathi has dried up and gone underground and River Paghruli was swallowed by the sea. Details about these two civilizations can be culled out only from Vedic Literature in Sanskrit and Sangam Literature in Tamil. Our Indian civilization is nothing but a synthesis of the above two civilizations, which are designated by some scholars as Aryan and

Dravidian (in the linguistic sense and not in racial sense).

River Paghruli is mentioned in Sangam Literature much Purananooru, Silappathikaram and Kalitthogai. Silappathikaram declares that since Paghruli river and Kumari Mountains were swallowed by the cruel sea, the Pandyan king Nediyon led an expedition to the North and conquered the Gangetic plain and Himalayan mountains. A vast territory which lay beyond the present Cape Kanyakumari, submerged under the sea owing to huge tidal waves and tectonic changes is accepted by geologists. It is also attested by Sangam Tamil literature, which refers to three deluges which submerged the Kumari Continent lying between River Paghruli and River Kumari emanating from Mount Kumari. Sir J.E. Tennent a Ceylonese scholar is of the opinion that all these deluges happened in historic times, the first one before 2000 B.C., the second one before 600 B.C., and the third one before

2000 B.C., and thus Tamil speaking Kumari continent went under the sea some 4300 years ago

The Sangam Tamil Literature says that River Pahruli and Mount Kumari were swallowed by the first deluge. The Kumari continent lying between River Pahruli and River Kumari was 700 Kathams in length and was divided into 49 Nadus or States. It was ruled by the Pandyan King Nediyaor. He had his capital called Thenmadurai which was situated on the bank of River Pahruli. The first Tamil Sangam, a galaxy of poets existed at Thenmadurai. After the first deluge, the Tamil Sangam and capital were shifted to Kavedapuram. A second deluge submerged Kavedapuram and thereafter the Tamil Sangam was moved to Manavur. A third deluge submerged Manavur also and thereafter the Pandyan King shifted his capital to the present Madurai which became the seat of the Third Tamil Sangam. The poets of the Third Sangam collected all the poems composed during the first two Tamil Sangams along with those sung during their period and delivered them to the international community in the form of the present Sangam Literature which depicts not only the Tamil Culture of the 3rd Tamil Sangam Jan, An (3rd century B.C.,) but also that of the previous two Tamil Sangams which flourished in the Kumari Continent in 2000 B.C

Kumari Continent was part of the Lost Lemuria Continent which went under the sea millions of years ago, when mankind did not exist on earth. But there is a possibility of the origin of Man and his civilization in the Kumari Continent. This view is supported by Scholars like Scott Elliot, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hegel, Sir John

Evans, V.R.R. Dikahitor, Dr. N. Magalingam and K. Appadurai. It is also refuted by celebrated scholars like X.A. Nilakunta Sastri and K.K. Pillai. But on the basis of the Sangam Literature, we can come to a conclusion that the Kumari Continent was a reality and was one of the cradles of the First Man and the earliest civilization which later on spread to North India, Iran, Egypt etc., and helped in the creation of civilization there.

The Tamil culture was the basis of the Indus Valley Culture and other Mediterranean cultures. The Tamil culture which was already existing in the Gangetic Valley mingled with the Vedic culture of Sapta Sindhu and Saraswathi and produced the mosaic of Indian culture. This fact has been further attested by Linguistic archaeology undertaken by celebrated philologist Sathur Sekaran and others who have found out Tamil roots to many of the world languages. Elaborate underwater archaeological explorations beyond Cape Kanyakumari and more Oceanographic and Anthropological researches may clinch the issue in favour of the above view.

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