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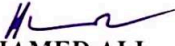
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This is to certify that Dr/Mr/Mrs/Ms **DR. P. PUSHPALATHA**
of **ASSL. PROF., DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**
..... **MUSLIM ARTS COLLEGE** participated in the 1st International Conference
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LEMURIAN AND OTHER CIVILIZATIONS

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Abstract:

In the 20th century, the Tamil writers started using the name Kumari Kandam to describe this submerged continent. In the 19th century some European and American scholars speculated the existence of a submerged continent called Lemuria to explain geological and other similarities between Africa, Australia, the Indian subcontinent and Madagascar. A section of Tamil revivalists adapted this theory connecting it to the Pandiyan legends of lands lost to the ocean, as described in ancient Tamil and Sanskrit literature. According to these writers, an ancient Tamil Civilisation existed on Lemuria, before it was lost to the sea in Catastrophe. All though the lemuria theory was later rendered absolute by the continental drift (plate tectonics) theory. The concept remained popular among Tamil revivalists of the 20th century. According to them, Kumari Kandam was the place where the first two Tamil literary academics (sangams) were organized during Pandyan region. They claimed Kumari Kandam as the cradle of civilization to prove antiquity of the Tamil language and culture. During the British era, the loss of Small patches of lands to cyclones was cataloged in several district reports, gazetteers and other documents. The Tamil writers of the period cited these as evidence supporting the theory about an ancient land lost to the sea.

Introduction

We are all aware that the origin of the Tamil people and their culture is shrouded in deep mystery. Though there are many traditions narrated in early literature, "Kumari Kandam", the land that lay to the south of India and, which later submerged in the Indian Ocean, has been a matter of conjecture for a study by scholars. In the 20th century, the Tamil writers started using the name Kumari Kandam to describe this submerged continent. In the 19th century some European and American scholars speculated the existence of a submerged continent called Lemuria to explain geological and other similarities between Africa, Australia, the Indian subcontinent and Madagascar.

Two American eminent geologists McKenzie and Sclater have clearly explained that Africa and South America were locked together as part of the primitive continent until about 200 million years ago. The present formations of India, Arabia, Africa, Antarctica, South America and Australia started breaking up due to natural upheavals and moving to different parts of the earth at the rate of 15,000 years per mile on an average and found their places in the Asian Continent. The movement of the earth mass, called Navalam Theevu in Tamil, caused the formation of the present continent of India.

There was a general belief that both Lemuria and Kumari Kandam were one and the same. However, it has been established by Frank Joseph, Secretary for Ancient American Association, in his book "The Lost Civilization of Lemuria", the existence of a land called Lemuria, one of the world's oldest civilizations, about 2.5 lakh years ago, in Indonesia. Hence, Lemuria and Kumari Kandam, which existed in southern part of India, are different lands.

Establishment of Mohenjodaro

A section of Tamil revivalists adapted this theory connecting it to the Pandiyan legends of lands lost to the ocean, as described in ancient Tamil and Sanskrit literature. According to these writers, an ancient Tamil Civilisation existed on Lemuria, before it was lost to the sea in Catastrophe. All though the lemuria theory was later rendered absolute by the continental drift (plate tectonics) theory. The concept remained popular among Tamil revivalists of the 20th century. According to them, Kumari Kandam was the place where the first two Tamil literary academics (sangams) were organized during Pandyan region. They claimed Kumari Kandam as the cradle of civilization to prove antiquity of the Tamil language and culture.

Mr. Joseph has also established that the Mohenjodaro letters of Eastern Islands are nearly 1,00,000 years old. He has critically examined the views of various scholars and established the source of Mohenjodaro letters as well as the ancient civilization of Moo and has written that due to natural calamities, the island of Moo was destroyed about 2.5 lakh years ago. Eastern Island, 1,000 miles near Japan, has a script called Rongo Rongo and it is identical with Mohenjodaro letters. This has been fixed as 1,00,000 years old. From the Island of Moo called Lemuria, which was located near Indonesia about 2.5 lakhs years ago, people regularly moved out to Atlantis in Mexican Sea and Kumari Kandam in South Tamil Nadu, about 1,00,000 years ago due to tsunami. These letters are the script of Moo civilization, which was well developed.

From Atlantis, due to tsunami, the Moo people moved to South America and became Aztecs and Incas. Those who moved to North America became Mexicans and Red Indians. From Kumari Kandam, South of Tamil Nadu, about 15,000 years ago people moved to Africa and became Sumerians and those who moved from Africa to Arabia later

became Jews. From Kumari Kandam, South of Tamil Nadu due to tsunami, people moved to Bengal and Punjab became Cheras and those who moved to Sind and

Tamil Literature

In Sillapathikaram, it was mentioned that one "Ezhuthanga Nadu" (7x7 = 49 countries) existed. So, Southern Tamil Nadu and Kumari Kandam are different regions. Those who have moved to Southern Tamil Nadu were called Pandiyas and they spread over Ceylon and Tirunelveli. Tamil literatures say that during the Kurukshethra war, Chera Kings had given food to both the armies. From all these we come to a conclusion that the Ancient South India would have been with tall cliffs, dense forests with high fertility. Because of a calamity, which took place in 9,000 BC, a terrific destruction occurred and destroyed Chera, Chola and Pandiya Kingdoms and they all then came and settled in South India. The great scholar Sri Avvai Duraisamy Pillai has established that the "Pancha Dravidam" is the region consisting Gujarath, Maharashtra, Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

This is the time to write the correct history of Tamil Nadu. In "Irayanar Agapporul" (Nakkeerar Urai) it is mentioned that 72 Pandiya Kings had ruled Tamil Nadu (which was inclusive of the destroyed Kumari Kandam) from 30,000 B.C. to 16,000 B.C. (i.e. for 14,000 years). Our universities have to undertake the responsibility to arrive at the correct history of Tamil Nadu. Research has not been done so far to assess correctly the shape and appearance of Tamil letters. Today in Tamil, three 'La', two 'Ra' and three 'Na' exist. These exist in 'Grantha' also. But in 'Naagari', which got birth in 500 A.C., there are only one 'La', one 'Ra', and two 'Na'.

M. Sundarraj, retired Financial Controller of Integral Coach Factory, who did extensive research on Rig Vedas, has written a book titled "Rig Vedic Studies". He has explained that our Rig Vedic Mythology is the ancient one in the world. The Rig Vedic Myths are symbolic expressions of astronomical phenomena, both of lunar asterisms and solar movements.

The Rig Veda calendar was essentially a luni-solar one, the lunar aspects being considered as important for holy purposes, but the solar movements which determined the seasons, were also of importance to Rig Vedic people. The Rig Veda has already adopted a system of grouping together the stars in the lunar zodiac in the pictorial form, such as that of a bull, scorpion, eagle etc. The origin of the concept of constellational groupings in pictorial forms can be traced in Rig Veda. According to N.P.Ramadurai, an astronomy researcher, the cycle of time referring to 24,320 human years is mentioned in the Rig Veda at about 50 places. But to read Rig Veda, 'Grantha' is essential. Also to read and grasp clearly our 'Sangam literature' 'Grantha' knowledge

accept that our old Tamil letters are 'Grantha' letters. it will pave the way to realise our ancient civilization.

Also, to read philosophy, art, sculpture, medicine etc., 'Grantha' will be useful. It is necessary at this stage to do intensive research on the Mohenjodaro letters and our ancient languages, Sanskrit and Tamil, and, other Indian languages, to ascertain as to how the script changed over a time and new languages evolved. In India, Tamil and Sankrit are the oldest languages and both are origin of other languages. This fact is proved by Vedas and our Tamil Sangam Literature. Great Saint Arunagiri Nadhar says in his Thirupugazh that Tamil has 51 'Atcharams'. Similarly, the total number of 'Grantha' letters is 51. To get back the history of more than three lakh years in the past, Saptharishi calendar only will be able to provide proper and genuine assistance. We have been able to fix the dates of history from 25th Chatur Yuga to 28th Chatur Yuga. Saptharishi Mandala has played an important role in almost all the ancient civilization of the world. It is the pivotal point of all astronomical calculations and observations.

N.P.Ramadurai, with my assistance, has found and established that the Saptha Rishi Mandala takes only 2,187 years to make one complete circle through all the 27 asterisms.

Conclusion

During the British era, the loss of Small patches of lands to cyclones was cataloged in several district reports, gazetteers and other documents. The Tamil writers of the period cited these as evidence supporting the theory about an ancient land lost to the sea. I conclude with a request to all the great Tamil scholars, eminent astronomers and mathematical experts to join together in this noble research to establish the glory of Tamil language and Tamil race to the whole world.

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