

Creation of Indian Sub-Continent

Vrushali Anil Shirke

Abstract: *In the present day we read the theory of origin of the Indian subcontinent is actually wrong. We consider today's era as modern, so we consider the texts written by our ancestors only as religious texts. I think that religious text is real history of India. What we need to do to know the truth is not to think from the point of view of religion but from the point of view of science. I have written in this article the history of the origin of the Indian subcontinent which I came to know after reading these religious texts.*

Keywords: Theory of origin, Indian subcontinent

I have read the Mahabharata, the Hindu scripture, which is also called the history of India. Today, scientists have made research about the creation of the earth that I now find wrong after reading the Mahabharata.

Scientists say that earlier there was only one supercontinent on Earth, which was called 'Pangaea'. This continent was later broken into two parts, which were called 'Gondwana' and 'Laurasia'. Today's Africa, South America, Australia, Antarctica and India were formerly part of Gondwana. The Indian subcontinent was formerly part of the eastern edge of Africa. Later this part separated from Africa and moved north. Colliding with Asia this subcontinent created the world's largest mountain 'Himalaya'. Even today, the tectonic plate of the Indian subcontinent is pushing the tectonic plate of Asia, causing earthquakes in the Himalayan mountain regions and the height of the Himalayas is increasing every year.

I have a question-if this land is divided into tectonic plates and one plate is pushing another plate, then there must be some space left vacant. For example, if plate A is pushing plate B forward, then there should be an empty space behind plate A and from there sea water should go into the land because water makes its way in even the smallest space. But it doesn't seem to be happening.

It is written in the Mahabharata that this earth was in the form of the first egg, which is called Hiranyagarbha i. e. golden colored egg. Meaning it is true that the earth was a ball of hot fire, later it cooled down, air was formed on it, clouds formed from the air and it started raining. Got water due to rain.

It is clear from the story of Matsya Avatar of Vishnu that thousands of years ago a human civilization had settled in the sea area between today's Africa and India when these oceans were not formed. Due to continuous rain for a few years, the water deluge came i. e. the formation of the ocean started. Then Manu, who can be imaginary, took the Saptarishis with him and went towards the heights i. e. towards the Himalayas. This means that some groups which were probably more than seven went towards the Himalayas. From there they spread throughout the Himalayas and surrounding regions. These people used to move from place to place due to which there were conflicts between their groups or tribes.

The second incarnation of Vishnu was Kurma, the tortoise. Actually that story is of the construction of the Deccan plateau. Neither string had made of Vasuki in the ocean

churning nor nectar came out. See 3D topographic picture of India on Google. The part of the Deccan plateau is higher than the surrounding regions. The region between the Deccan plateau and the Himalayas has a low elevation. Thousands of years ago this part was in the sea. Later, due to the shed soil, the remains of organic matter, which is called deposition, the height of the land has increased here. The Deccan plateau i. e. Mandarachal mountain of Mahabharata was earlier a big volcano. For thousands of years there were volcanic eruptions and there was the creation of habitable land for living beings.

The stories of Shiva that are told in the Hindu texts and Puranas are actually the stories of the creation of the land of India. The Veerabhadra or Angaraka, which was formed from the tears of Shiva after the death of Uma in the sacrifice of Daksha Prajapati is actually a description of a volcanic eruption in the region around the Himalayas. The story of Shiva destroying Tripurasur or Tripura cities is actually a volcanic eruption in northeastern India. These explosions took place in three places but were limited to India or South-East Asia was also involved in it, it is difficult to say. The fourth volcanic eruption took place in the Chaitrarath forest i. e. the region of today's Chota Nagpur plateau, which was described in the form of the story of Kartikswami. It may be that this explosion took place at six places because Kartikaswami had six heads.

These words of mine seem childish but there is a reason for my guess as well. Last year when we moved to live in the new house there was no stove. I had a habit of worshiping God by making coals in the stove in the old house, burning incense and camphor on those coals. I could not make coals in the new house, then my mother said that 'make coals by burning some wood outside. Pour water over those smoldering coals and let them cool. You will get coal. Put those coals in a bag and when there is a need to make coals for burning incense and camphor, then burn the coals on the gas and you will get coals. But remember, pour water on the smoldering coals and cool them completely, if they are allowed to cool slowly in such a natural way then those coals will become ashes.

I saw the coal mines of India on the map. There are coal mines in almost all the states of India. The Chota Nagpur Plateau, the region of the Godavari River, the region of North-east India, the Himalayas are the largest coal mines of India. It is said that coal is formed after thousands of millions of years due to geological forces such as heat and pressure from organic residues. Till last year, I too believed this to be true.

Volume 11 Issue 1, January 2022

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

Now my guess is that coal is not formed due to geological forces but due to lava released in volcanic eruptions because it is written in Matsya Purana that when everyone got tired in the Dev-Demon war, Indra rained. After all the tiredness was over they started the war again. This means that many times the lava came to the ground from a volcanic eruption, it rained, it exploded again, it rained again, this happened for many years and today's coal was formed.

Many names of Agnimeans fire have been written in Mahabharata. Agni is also called Shiva. Also the first fire of the world is called 'Bharat'. First Agni i. e. Lava emanating from Volcano-The land which was formed from this lava i. e. first Agni Bharat was named 'Bharatbhoomi' means today's Bharat country.

There is a story written in Mahabharata of King Kuvalyashva. During the reign of this king, a volcano was pacified and for this perhaps a river was diverted and that water was released into the volcano. I think even today, near Rajasthan-in the region of Peshawar, Pakistan, earthquakes occur, which are caused by the same volcano.

The reason for the earthquakes coming in Himachal is not the collision of tectonic plates but the movement of lava within the ground. Even the reason for the increasing height of the Himalayas is also due to this lava. Because in Ramayana and Mahabharata, Vindhya Mountain was also rising and smoke was coming out of its mouth. It is written in the Mahabharata that after the consecration of Kartikswami to the post of commander, Shiva and Parvati went to the Bhadra mountain in the Himalayas in the north. I am not scared but after thousands of years there will be volcanic eruptions on Himalayas also and a new land will be formed like the land of Deccan.

Another thing is written in the Mahabharata that by taking birth on the earth, the gods destroyed various types of animals that eat demons, Gandharvas, humans etc. So maybe creatures like dinosaurs were not destroyed because of the ice age, but they were destroyed by humans. There is no mention of ice age in Mahabharata, so I think that there never was an ice age, at least not from the tropic of cancer to tropic of cancer of the earth.