

CIRCULAR
A report on the National Seminar on
"Scientific Dating of Ancient Events Before 2000 BC"
held on 30th & 31st July, 2011

(1) I-SERVE Delhi Chapter undertook a R&D project on the *Scientific Dating of Ancient Events from Rigveda to Aryabhatiam*, which had two parts:

- *To ascertain astronomical dating of planetary references in ancient Sanskrit manuscripts by making use of planetarium software.*
- *To correlate such astronomical dates with corroborating archaeological, geological, anthropological, paleobotanical, oceanographic, ecological and remote sensing evidences.*

(2) This research project was approved and partly funded by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, MoHRD, Govt. of India. The research team proceeded with the premise that historic events are what actually happened during last thousands of years; their evidences are hidden under land and sea waters.

(3) The subject was very vast and our research has been very meticulous and thorough. The research team, consisting of Sanskrit scholars, astronomers, archaeologists, anthropologist, geologist and other subject experts, after carrying out research for more than a year, decided to place research outcomes before the scientists/original researchers and the public in respect of the first part *i.e. Scientific Dating of Ancient Events Before 2000 BC* especially because the results of our research so far were very promising.

(4) Hence we decided to organize a two days' national seminar on this subject **on 30th and 31st July, 2011 in the auditorium of IIMC at Aruna Asaf Ali Marg, New JNU Campus, New Delhi**. The Seminar was attended by Sanskrit scholars and astronomers, archaeologists and anthropologists, geologists and ecologists, oceanographers and space scientists, bureaucrats and professionals, professors and academicians as well as other persons from the public and media, who were interested in this subject. While the original R&D project is being supported by Rashtriya Samskruta Samstan, New Delhi, the present Seminar is supported by the Ministry of Earth Sciences, as well. We thank them both.

(5) **His Excellency Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** (Former President of India) blessed the occasion with his venerated presence as the chief guest and delivered the inaugural address on 30th July. (The text of this address is also available at www.abdulkalam.com and this was already circulated to our members.) Hon'ble Justice Sh. Ashok Bhan, Chairman of NCDR and Sh.

J. Sircar, Secretary, Culture were the guests of Honour. Sh. K V Krishnamurthy, Chairman of I-SERVE delivered the welcome address and Mrs. Saroj Bala, Research Project Coordinator, gave a brief introduction of the subject of the Seminar. **H.E Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam** endorsed the scientific methods of dating of ancient events and emphasized that a mechanism needs to be built to disseminate the knowledge and information generated during the seminar amongst school and college children to generate a shared pride in our rich and ancient most heritage. His speech acted as a big motivating factor and as a morale booster for the research team of I-SERVE. He made many important recommendations, which included:

- *Launching research on India's Epics with at least 100 Ph.Ds with highly talented historical, geological, astronomical and space scientists to ascertain the veracity of history and dates of events in our epics.*
- *The scientific dating of our epics has also to be related to Genealogy and with human genome sequences.*
- *The evolution of human origin put forth by Prof Tobias should be related to events of Indian epics. After all, every Indian epic deals with human history, their conflicts and their civilization.*
- *The spoken language period as per Prof. Tobias is around 10000 years old and the birth of Rama based on the 9th tithi of Chaitra month and sky view of planetary configurations at the time of birth dates to 10th January in 5114 BC, that is 7125 years back. We need to establish the relationship between the birth of spoken language and the evolution of Valmiki Ramayana.*

(6) Presentations were made by many subject experts who had also remained involved in the research and their research papers have been published in Journals of repute. These presentations were made before the subject experts, who enriched the deliberations with their presence and contribution.

The following stalwarts from various disciplines of science have presented their papers in the technical sessions of the seminar.

Seminar Sessions:

S.no	SUBJECT	Presented by
1	An overview of the research project "Scientific Dating of Ancient Events before 2000 BC" Astronomical Dating of Planetary References in Rigveda & Epics using Planetarium Software Presented by Shri Ashok Bhatnagar	Smt. Sarojbala
2	Origin and Development of Civilisation in the Indian Subcontinent during last 8000 years: An Archaeological Perspective	Shri Kulbhusan Mishra,
3	Radiometric Dating of Records of Ancient Cultures in India	Dr. C.M. Nautiyal

4	Archaeobotanical Evidences of Ancient Cultures in Indian Subcontinent	Dr. Chanchala Srivastava
5	Genetic Profile of the people of India during Holocene: Some Inferences	Dr. V.R. Rao
6	Sea Level Fluctuations during last 15000 years and their Impact on Human Settlements	Dr. Rajiv Nigam
7	Signatures of Paleo-Rivers and their networks in North Western India: Inputs from Remote Sensing	Dr. J.R. Sharma
8	Climate Variability in India during Holocene and its Impact on Cultures	Dr. B.S. Kotlia
9	Geographic Evidences of Places and Rivers Referred to in Rigveda and Epics	Dr. Baldevanand Sagar
10	Public Welfare and Business Opportunities Created by this Research Project	Shri Y.K. Gaiha

Every technical session was presided by a set of expert panelists, drawn from relevant departments who conducted a question answer session at the end of every technical paper presentations.

OUTCOMES OF THE ABOVE PRESENTATIONS CAN BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS

(7) Till now we have been told that prior to 1500 BC, India was uncivilized and that the Aryans, who came from Central Asia, pushed the uncivilized inhabitants towards the south, who later came to be known as Dravidians. We are also told that these invaders were the ones who set up the first civilized society in North India. Multidisciplinary and purely scientific research has shown that this premise, which was based on linguistic guesswork, is not correct. Scientific evidences from different sources and research studies have revealed that indigenous civilisation has been developing in India for last 10000 years and many of the events mentioned in Vedas and Epics appear to be true and are capable of being scientifically dated.

(8) This National Seminar also proposed to bridge the gap between the information contained in research reports of our eminent modern scientists, available with the Ministry of Science & Technology and Earth Sciences on one hand and the contents of our School and college books on the other. The history has to be looked at as history of events which occurred sequentially on our land during last thousands of years. This only can lead to shared national pride amongst all Indians in our ancient most cultural heritage and scientific achievements of dim distant past

(9) The premise on which this seminar was organized was that 99% of the research outcomes being presented during the Seminar were not known to 99.9% of

Indians. Therefore many questions already agitating their minds and those raised during the deliberations at the seminar were answered on the following lines by the experts/scientists on the basis of the latest scientific research reports:

- i. **The astronomical dates of planetary references in ancient books calculated by the eminent astronomers by making use of planetarium software, indicate the development of an indigenous civilization in India** from dates even prior to 6000 BC. Astronomical references in Rigveda represent the sky view of dates belonging to the period from 8000 BC to 4000 BC and those mentioned in Ramayan refer to sky views seen sequentially on dates around 5000 BC. These dates are exclusive and match sequentially.
- ii. **The ecological references in ancient books, especially those relating to melting of glaciers and fluctuations in water volumes of ancient rivers, seem to corroborate such astronomical dates.** Recent research reports on paleoclimatic changes have revealed that, after the last ice age and in the beginning of the Holocene, the glaciers first melted near the equator i.e. in south India, and civilisation started developing on the Banks of the rivers which started flowing there. When populations multiplied, these river waters became insufficient and some more adventurous people started travelling from south to north. Such northward migration continued for several centuries & finally when these people reached the banks of Himalayan Rivers, they got climatic conditions conducive to long term development of civilisation on the banks of these rivers providing security of water, food & shelter. Thousands of years later, when some of these Himalayan Rivers become non-perennial or started drying up, some of these people moved towards Central Asia and Europe. As per ecologists this ecological cycle has been repeating itself and will get repeated after every ice age.
- iii. **Remote Sensing pictures taken by ISRO, corroborated by geological reports, have revealed that a mighty river system, referred to in Vedas and Epics as Saraswati, was flowing with full majesty around 6000 BC.** The river slowly dried up and almost disappeared around 3000 BC. These conclusions have been supported by sedimentology, hydrogeology and drilling data. These conclusions not only support the astronomical dates of Vedas and Epics but also support such references in ancient books.
- iv. **The oceanographic reports on fluctuations of water levels in the oceans have revealed the existence of many coastal archaeological sites, either submerged or now found land locked, dated from 7500 BC onwards** e.g. Hazira, Dholavira, Junj Kuran, Sur Kotda, Prabhas Patan and Dwarka etc. These supported the

historicity and dating of many events mentioned in our Epics i.e. submersion of Dwarka in Mahabharata era and use of Ramsetu as land route in Ramayana era.

- v. **The paleobotanical research reports have revealed that certain cultivated varieties of plants, trees and herbs, which are mentioned in Vedas and Epics, have existed in India continuously for more than 8000-10000 years.** Remains of cultivated rice, wheat and barley have been found belonging to 7000 BC; melon seeds, lemon leaf, pomegranate, coconut and date palm etc relating to 4000BC; lentils, millets and peas etc from 3000 BC; use of reetha, anwla and shikkakai for making shampoo since 2500 BC. These plants remained in use continuously indicating that there was not any abrupt end of ancient Indian civilisation as is normally being taught in schools and colleges.

- vi. **The latest archaeological excavations have revealed large volume of new data which has proved the indigenous origin and development of civilisation in the Indian Subcontinent since 7000 BC.** Some examples are: Lahuradeva, Jhusi, Tokwa and Hetapatti in Ganga Valley in the east; Mehrgarh, Kot Diji and Nausharo in Indus valley in the northwest; Lothal and Dholavira in the west. The material testimonies of these excavations have shown gradual cultural developments from the 7th-6th millennium BC in the entire region of Indus-Saraswati-Ganga system for a period of almost eight thousand years. Thus archaeology is also supporting the astronomical, ecological and anthropological conclusions that Aryans were originals of India, they have been creating and nurturing a continuously developing civilisation for last 10000 years and dispersal probably happened the other way round.

- vii. **The anthropological research reports have established that DNA dating for paleolithic continuity starts from 60000 BC.** The Genome studies during the Holocene have revealed that the genetic profile of humans settled in north, south, east and west of India is the same and has remained the same for the last more than 11000 years. It is also significant to note that the inhabitants of the Harappan civilisation were not a mysterious people of unknown biological origins, or migrants from western/central Asia, but they were the indigenous people identified with the pre/early Harappan cultures of northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent. Therefore, contrary to the popular belief, the Dravidians as well as north Indians have common ancestors and both are originals of India, have common genetic profile and thus had common ancestors.

(10) **Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Ministry of Water Resources, delivered the valedictory address on 31st July, 2011.**

Hon'ble Justice Sh. Ashok Bhan, Shri Manbir Singh, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (ER) and Smt Poonam Kishor Saxena Member, Central Board of Direct Taxes, graced the occasion as Guests of Honour and enriched the standard of the Seminar with their informed and encouraging addresses. They emphasized that all these multidisciplinary scientific research reports, presented during the Seminar, prima facie establish that indigenous civilization has been developing in India for last 10000 years and that all Indians share their genetic profile, therefore, it is time to move away from the linguistic theory of Aryan invasion and raise our heads with pride as nurturers of the oldest civilization in the world.

(11) Sh. K.V. Krishna Muthy, Chaiman I-SERVE delivered the welcome Address and Smt. Saroj Bala presented the Summation of the proceedings. Sh. Y.K. Gaiha, IRS (Member of BIFR) briefed the participants about the public welfare and business opportunity created by this kind of research and particularly by this National Seminar:

(i) The presentations during the Seminar have the potential of uniting all Indians by bridging the North-South divide which is based on only linguistic guesswork, having no scientific basis. These also raise their self esteem.

(ii) Focus on harnessing drinkable water underground trapped below dry paleochannels of ancient rivers like Saraswati and Drishadwati can help resolve some of the water-scarcity problems in selected areas of water scarcity.

(iii) Seminar creates huge potential for promoting tourism e.g. if a transparent tube and an underwater museum are created at the site of submerged Dwarka city, the entire cost can presumably be recovered during first one year and tourism in India will enter the next generation facilities.

(12) **Hon'ble Minister Sh. Pawan Kumar Bansal** appreciated the multidisciplinary and coordinated research effort to determine the dates and historicity of ancient events. He particularly desired that I-SERVE may provide more detailed information which can help the Govt. in augmenting the water availability in areas suffering from water scarcity e.g. Rajasthan. The themes which help create national unity and promote tourism were especially endorsed by the Hon'ble Minister. The Seminar concluded with a vote of thanks by Smt. Vinita Surie.

We take this opportunity to thank all the scholars, scientists, delegates , volunteers, journalists, and friends whose help made this path breaking inter-disciplinary National seminar a grand success.

Reported by

Smt. Saroj Bala

Director, I-SERVE Delhi Chapter