



Research Paper

Rise of Islam & Shrinking Hinduism

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El- badari is ancient archiological site in upper egypt. This site is dated 4400 BC. The site is named after nearby town by the same name.

There is another archiological site named el- amra of amratan culture, 120 KM south of el- badari& is dated 4400 to 3500 BC.

Names of both the places- badari&amrat are indian. Badrinath is a holy place in india.

Mishr is the name of egypt in egyptian local masri language. This is also a indian name & there are many people in india with mishra as there surname.

Ramesside period is the period of 1292 BC to 1077 BC when eleven pharaoh or kings by name Ramesses 1 to Ramesses 11 ruled egypt.

Where Rama is name of indian deity.

Southern Ezypt& Northern Sudan were ruled by the kingdom of Kush established in 1070 BC.

Kush is name son of lord Rama.

Also, there are people in india by surname kushwaha&kachhwaha, who claims to be descendants of lord Rama.

Aswan is a ancient city in south egypt& its name is derived from sanskritaswa (horse) & twin aswani kumaras are revered in indian texts.

Vashishtiputrasatakarni was ruler of deccan india during 2nd century CE, whose name is derived from waset-Karnak archiological site of south egypt.

Further west, a country name Libya is the origin of Bayya (Biya) surname & Cyrenaica province of Libya is origin of Naik (Nayak) surname.

Babar is a municipality in Khenchela province of Algeria, on the name of which there is a indian surname Babar.

There was a kingdom of Berber people in present day algeria& from this word Barbarika is derived. Barbarika is aindian deity & popular by name Khathu Shyamji.

East from egypt, in present day Syria there is a abandoned port city by name Amrit. Amrit is a sanskrit word, meaning Nector.

Sumer was one of the oldest civilisation& its archiological sites like Ur & Kish are situated in present day southern iraq. In Hindu mythology, sumeru is the center of the world.

Sumerians kept everything recorded in the clay tablets.

Enmebaragesi & Lugal-zage-si ruled Sumeria around 2900 BC & 2400 BC respectively & on the name of Keshi only Lord Krishna got the name Keshav. Kassites ruled from 1500 to 1150 BC. Kassites had rulers by name Agam, Burnaburiash & Maruttash which resembles Indian names Agam, Purnapurisha & Maruta.

Kassites rulers considered them as originated from Shuqamuna. Similarly, there is a surname in India by name Keshote & Keshotes consider themselves originated from Shukamuni.

During 2300 BC a great king Sargon Akkad ruled Sumeria, followed by his son Rimush. The names are similar to Indian names Sirjanheggade & Ramesh.

It's the city of Kish on the name of which Lord Krishna is called Kishan.

A unicorn seal of Indus Valley civilization is excavated from Kish, this reflects relation between Sumer and Indus Valley civilization.

Indian surname Inania is based on the name of Sumerian deity Inanna.

Seleucia is name of ancient city in Baghdad Governorate of Iraq. Solanki & Chalukya Indian surnames are derived from Seleucia.

Similarly Baghela & Bagundya surnames are derived from Baghdad.

Wasit is name of a Governorate in Iraq. This name is distorted form of Vashista, ancient Indian sage.

Indian surname Sakaranya is derived from Sakarya river of present day Turkey. Indian surnames Kapadia, Kapdoda are derived from Cappadocia region of Turkey. Bhṛigu was an ancient sage, on his name ancient kingdom of Phrygia is named. Phrygia is situated in today's central Turkey. Indian surname Bhargava is derived from Phrygia.

The letter 'Bha' is pronounced as 'Pha' in Greek records. For example name of king Subhagasena of Kabul during 3rd century BC is pronounced as Sophagasenus.

Kingdom of Pontus was ruled by Mithridatic dynasty in northern Turkey during 281 BC to 63 BC. Six kings of this dynasty were named as Mithridates or Mithra Dutt.

Word Pontus is spelled in epic Mahabharata as King Pandu of Hastinapur. And Hastinapur is derived from ancient Hittite (Hati) empire who ruled most of modern Turkey during 1600 BC to 1200 BC. Hathi means Elephant & Hastinapur means place of elephants.

In the east, in Iran the great Parthian or Arsacid empire was in existence during 247 BC to 224 AD. Most of the rulers of this dynasty were named mostly as Mithridates (Mitra Dutt) or Phrates (Bharath). In the bracket Hindu names of the kings are written, which are very much Indian.

In the year 57 BC there is a change of ruler of this dynasty, where Orodes II (Virus) takes the charge. This coincides with the start of Vikram Samvat calendar.

The word Parthian is derived from word Parth or Arjun of Mahabharata. And from the word Arsacid derives Kannada word Arasa, which means king. Arasa is the title used by kings of Mysore.

Parthians ruled the area previously ruled by Cyrus (Kuru) the Great, so the Arjuna is called Kuruvanshi. 'Parthian shot' is an idiom for best arrow shot. In Mahabharata Arjuna is said to be best archer.

Parthian rule was followed by Sasanians, who ruled Iran from 224 AD to 651 AD. Six of these rulers were named Bahram, where Ram was last name of the kings & two were named Narsieh (Narsi), which are Hindu names.

There is also a town named Ramser in northern Iran.

Bazarangids ruled Fars & Kerman of Iran, whereas Bajarangbali is name of popular Hindu deity Hanuman.

Mohenjo-daro is an archaeological site in Sindh, Pakistan. The word means 'Mohan's mound' in Sindhi language.

Mohan is a name of hindu deity Krishna. The people living around that area are called Mohana.

From the above examples it is clear that prior to 650 AD Hindu religion was vastly spread not only in India but in many other countries like Algeria, Libya, Sudan, Ezypt, Syria, Turkey, Iraq, iran, Afganistan, Pakistan & Bangladesh. These countries combined may be called as Bharatha varsha.

It was hardline& brutal religious expansion of Islam through various Caliphates that forced hindu Population, particularly Rulers, Aristocrats, Priests & their families to flee from their birth place. Those who could not flee were forcibly converted to islam. There was a mass migration of those who adhered to their religious faith. Most of them migrated to current india or Bharath khanda. They hoped to return to their home land as soon as conditions become favorable again. But, this never happened. Instead india itself was conquered by islamic forces a few centuries later. Today, these migrants forgot their past and mingled with fellow indian population.

Once the greater india (Bharath varsha), shrunk to its current size in 1947 CE, with Pakistan & Bangladesh being latest pieces separated.