

## **RESEARCH UPDATES**

Reference: Who Really Discovered Deep-Sea Volcanoes and Hydrothermal Vents  
(IMAREST - Marine Scientist - London UK, No. 9, 4Q 2004, Sanjay C. Patel)

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### **Actual Timeframe of Volcanism Stated by Ancient Indians**

According to certain geologists, it is deemed "impossible" for volcanic activity to have occurred in the vicinity of India around 2500 BCE, as such events are believed to have taken place only millions of years ago.

Initially, as outlined in this paper, I proposed a hypothesis suggesting that the observed parallels between ancient accounts and modern geological discoveries may have a physical basis. Specifically, I posited that ancient Indian scholars or mariners from Lothal might have encountered a volcanic island that emerged from the ocean depths near India—similar to the formation of Surtsey near Iceland—a few thousand years ago.

Furthermore, they may have studied shallow hydrothermal vents associated with this formation, which are typically located approximately 1.5 miles beneath the ocean surface and are otherwise entirely inaccessible.

Nevertheless, geological analyses appear to challenge this hypothesis, as some experts assert that such volcanic activity in the specified region around 2500 BCE is impossible.

The reasons for this assertion are as follows:

1. Although India and the Indian Ocean experienced significant volcanic activity millions of years ago, applying those prehistoric geological conditions—however anomalous—to the seas surrounding India a few thousand years ago presents substantial challenges.
2. This is primarily because, unlike Surtsey, India has not been situated over a volcanic hotspot for millions of years. Consequently, there is no plausible geological source for the

substantial volume of magma or lava required to form an island like Surtsey, which extends from the ocean floor to above sea level.

3. The formation of such a volcanic island necessitates a supply of lava, and without it, constructing a volcano is fundamentally impossible—even by invoking 'special pleading' or positing 'anomalous occurrences.'

4. Furthermore, human beings did not exist millions of years ago when such volcanic formations rose above sea level in the Indian Ocean. It is, therefore, implausible to suggest that humans could have studied these formations during that time.

5. Lastly, humans living 5000 years ago lacked the technological capability to construct submersibles, such as Alvin, to explore the ocean floor and study hydrothermal vents directly.

## **A Scientific Dilemma**

A scientific dilemma has emerged regarding the striking similarities between ancient descriptions and modern discoveries of deep-sea hydrothermal vents. Scientists acknowledge that these parallels meet rigorous academic standards, as evidenced by their publication in reputable, peer-reviewed scientific journals.

Nevertheless, some scientists challenge the explanation, arguing that the described volcanic activity could not have occurred around 2500 BCE.

## **A Surprising Revelation**

However, a deeper twist exists within the ancient accounts.

Ancient scholars did not claim the volcanic activity occurred around 2500 BCE. Instead, they specified that it took place more than 118 million years ago—long before the construction of Lothal or the emergence of human civilization.

## **The Scholars' Claims**

- They did not assert that the volcanic structure emerged during their lifetimes, approximately 5000 years ago.

- Rather, they recounted events predating 118 million years, a time when parts of India's coast were engulfed in volcanic fire.
- According to their accounts, a massive volcanic formation arose from the ocean, appearing so fiery that it threatened to extinguish all life before eventually submerging, saving the planet.
- They further described millions of submerged volcanic structures existing within the ocean.

## **Alignment with Modern Science**

Modern geological research provides striking validation of these ancient claims:

- Approximately 118 million years ago, India experienced widespread volcanic activity, particularly in the Rajmahal-Bengal-Sylhet Igneous Province along its northeastern coast.
- This volcanism was linked to the Kerguelen hotspot and persisted until approximately 115 million years ago.
- Around the same time, massive volcanic activity also occurred in the surrounding ocean, associated with the Kerguelen Plateau and the Broken Ridge, which were initially subaerial (above sea level) before becoming submerged.
- These eruptions were so extensive and explosive that they likely had significant regional and even global environmental impacts.

The remarkable correspondence between the ancient timeline and modern geological findings suggests an extraordinary alignment that is difficult to dismiss.

## **Summary of Findings**

- The parallels between ancient descriptions and modern scientific discoveries of deep-sea hydrothermal vents are both numerous and precise.
- These similarities have been rigorously evaluated and published in mainstream, peer-reviewed scientific journals.
- Even the proposed timeline of 118 million years ago aligns remarkably with modern geological data.
- The agreement between ancient accounts and modern science appears inexplicable under any known physical model.

- The precision of the timeline raises profound questions. Given infinite possibilities, the probability of the ancient scholars providing an accurate timeframe by mere chance is essentially zero.
- Similarly, the detailed descriptions of 17 characteristics of hydrothermal vents could not have been purely speculative or imagined.

## **The Ancient Indian Scholars: Spiritual Sages**

The ancient scholars were not explorers in the conventional sense. Instead, they were yogis—spiritual sages who practiced meditative introspection rather than physical exploration.

- These yogis described themselves as connecting to the deeper Self and the universe during meditation.
- They claimed that knowledge of the universe arose from within them, transcending physical observation or empirical investigation.

Their proclamations challenge modern assumptions about knowledge acquisition, suggesting that spiritual insight may have granted access to truths about the natural world long before the advent of modern science. They proclaimed:

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“Knowledge of subtle, obstructed, and far-away things arises from yoga.”

*Yoga Sutra 3.24*

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The disciple asked:

“What you saw then in your consciousness  
– was it seen by you while you were staying in one place or while moving about?”

The yogi replied:  
“I was neither essentially stationed in one place, nor was I essentially mobile.  
Thus I saw this within my own self here.”

*Yoga Vasishtha 6.2.62.1-3*

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[I] can see infinite millions  
of Cosmic Worlds  
as easily as a drop of water in my palm.

*Vachanamruta, Gadhada II.53*

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## **Spiritual Explanations and the Limitations of Physical Models**

The inability of contemporary physical models to account for the extraordinary insights of ancient scholars leaves open the possibility of a spiritual explanation—the very explanation provided by the yogis themselves.

## **Remarkable Parallels in Cosmology**

Further parallels between ancient accounts and modern scientific discoveries extend beyond geology and into cosmology.

A natural question arises: If these ancient scholars possessed accurate knowledge about hydrothermal vents, could their understanding also extend to other profound topics, such as the Earth, the Sun, the universe, and their origins?

The evidence suggests that they did.

My extensive research applies rigorous analysis to ancient Indian texts. These texts not only reference deep-sea hydrothermal vents but also showcase a profound understanding of the Earth, the universe, and the "Big Bang" creation, remarkably aligned with modern scientific theories.

## **An Unanswered Question**

How could ancient scholars provide descriptions so consistent with modern scientific discoveries when, by all accounts, they should have lacked the tools, methods, and conceptual frameworks necessary to arrive at such insights?

The answer may lie not in empirical observation but in the spiritual methods of inquiry described by the yogis themselves—methods that, if validated, challenge the conventional boundaries between science and spirituality.

To learn more about this mountain of ancient wisdom precisely paralleling numerous scientific discoveries of modern times, visit <https://sanjaycpatel.com/thesis-and-scholarly-books/>