

Twitter Thread by WORLD OF SANATAN DHARMA



WORLD OF SANATAN DHARMA

[@world_sanatan](#)



Do u know in olden times Kashmir was called Satidesa & was a vast lake ?

Kashmir was once a part of a land that remained submerged in the Tethys Sea for about 900 million years during the Geological Period.

1/

During the Pliocene Age, this area emerged as a vast sweet-water lake covering almost the entire valley of Kashmir. As per findings of the geologists, the age of this ancient lake was more than a million years.

2/

The depth of the alluvium had been nearly 6,000 feet and also the vast Karewa deposits abounding in the area points towards the existence of a vast lake (which nearly was 1000 feet above the present level) that filled the entire length and breadth of the Valley.

3/

The physiography of Kashmir therefore indicates that the Valley and the great lake that preceded was of tectonic origin. This lake was traditionally known as Satisar (The Lake of the Goddess Sati). While referring to Satidesa (Kashmir) and its formation,

4/

the Nilmat Purana the most important source of information on ancient Kashmir says:

“With the body in the style of a boat, goddess Sati becomes the earth and a lake of clear water, known as Satidesh, six yojnas (about 90 kms) long and half of that in breadth (about 45 kms),

comes into being, enjoyable, rapturous and the abode of sports for the gods.”

The above shloka clearly indicates that the Valley was once submerged in a vast lake and the dimensions given therein are,

in fact, approximately equal to what geologists indicate

6/

in terms of the length of the Karewas stretching from Baramulla to Shopian.

Geologists say that that some seismic or tectonic activity, resulting in the opening and subsequent deepening of the outlet at Baramulla, caused the draining of the great lake

7/

The Nilmat Purana adds some credibility to this geological evidence by referring to a mythological being, known as the demon Jalodbhava, who was born in the waters of the Satisar lake and who thronged the length and breadth of its waters.

8/

He is stated to have been destroying human life all round, including at places named as Darvabhisara (the area between Jhelum and Chinab rivers), Gandhara (north-west of India, Taxilla, Peshawar and parts of Afghanistan) and at the settlements of the Sakas and the Khasas.

9/

Nila, son of Kashyapa, the then king of Nagas in Kashmir, urged his father to take steps for the elimination of the demon with divine help. Thereafter, Kashyapa worshipped Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva and sought their help in the matter.

10/

However, due to a boon given to him by Lord Shiva, the demon could not be vanquished as long as he was in water. Hence, Ananta was first compelled to drain out the water from the lake by making an opening and breaking forth the mountain barriers, following which he was killed

11

Shloka of Nilmata purana that adds credibility to this incidence & agrees to the view of Geologists

Meaning - "The water gushed out swiftly with the force when the king of the best mountains had been broken. All the beings were terrified with its violent rush & sound as it

12/

overflowed the mountain tops with curved waves, like the Himalaya touching the sky."