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## Eight ‘Stan’-Pronunciational Vedic-period-Earth’s Nations of Africa-India-Super-Continent-BJK-(Bhratkhande-Jambudwipa-Kushadwipa) in 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Unlocking World of Sherlock Holmes!

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### ABSTRACT

Many trust Sherlock Holmes- the detective-researcher, especially of notable authority of deduction with unusual power in solving hidden-relationships, no matter either in Film World or Science or historical Geo-Politics or inflationary graphical Economics.

Herein appears my research theme in this Paper being same as above, echoing off the commonality that there are eight Nations (out of World’s 195 in 21st Century) with their names ending in spelling as well as in pronunciation alike which is detected rooted in Vedic Language of Sanskrit (Mother of Languages). This throws light on the fact that our Earth is indeed the same Vedic-period-Earth and Super-Vedic-Conceptacle on which prevailed the Sanskrit (also called Devnagari of the Divine).

Now, to unravel, the same sounding, spelling and pronouncing name-end is ‘Stan’ of Afghanistan, Hindustan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. First three are Democratic while later five are of Communist Party ruled Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.) having become Sovereignties with USSR dismantled during the year 1991.

The Vedic background with progressive upliftment of above eight Nations looking into their historical inter-connectivity on Super-Continent Bhratkhande-Jambudwipa-Kushadwipa (BJK) of Africa-India’s pre-historic intra-continental proximity from the time of Vedic-period-Earth is an elective specialization of this Paper’s enabler-ledger-research almost rewarding similar to that of University Teaching Department’s Guide’s academic research topic registered by a research-scholar for PhD Degree. Hence the author-researcher-student-detective hails the eight Nations together constituting (as if) the World of Sherlock Holmes in 21st Century time unlocking themselves as open-footprints of BJK ancestrally offered.

Keywords: Afghanistan, Hindustan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vedic

### 1. EVERY RESEARCH HAS THE BEGINNING OF UNIQUE INDEX

Research Has The Beginning of Unique Index			
1. Abstract	2. Introduction	3. Historical Research Method	4. Evidence of Stan-Nations on Vedic-period-Earth
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2. INTRODUCTION

The Sanskrit word "sthan" signifies "place" and is the etymological source of the suffix "-stan". The word "Stan" comes from the Sanskrit word "Sthan," which means a person's "place or land." In essence, "Stan" means "Land of." The suffix "-stan" is used by eight nations in contemporary Asia and Europe: Afghanistan, Hindustan, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The five so-called 'stans' of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan were formed by the confluence of mountains, steppe grassland, and desert that was wedged between India and Russia. The initial component of each title with stan-ending alludes to distinct regional ethnic groupings residing within a nation.



Fig: The eight Nations of common expression of stan at end of respective names

Sl. No.	Nation	Population As on 16-7-2023	Land Area-Km2	World Share in Population	World Share in Land Area	Nation's name ending in Sanskrit language
1	Afghanistan	42,239,854	652,860	0.53 %	0.13%	Stan
2.	Hindustan (India)	1,428,627,663	2,973,190	17.76 %	0.60%	Stan
3.	Pakistan	240,485,658	770,880	2.99%	0.15%	Stan
4.	Kazakhstan	19,606,633	2,699,700	0.24 %	0.52%	Stan
5.	Kyrgyzstan	6,735,347	191,800	0.08 %	0.03%	Stan
6.	Tajikistan,	10,143,543	139,960	0.13 %	0.02	Stan
7.	Turkmenistan	6,516,100	469,930	0.08 %	0.09%	Stan
8.	Uzbekistan.	35,163,944	425,400	0.44 %	0.08%	Stan
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1789518742</b>	<b>8323720</b>	<b>22.23%</b>	<b>1.63%</b>	<b>Stan</b>

<Comparative Table of Eight-stan-Nations>

As for a comparative understanding, one observes from above data, the following distinguishable aspects.

- Hindustan is the largest in population among the eight followed by Pakistan
- Turkmenistan is the lowest in population followed by Kyrgyzstan
- Kazakhstan & Turkmenistan have more land-world-share than population-world-share
- The reverse is true with regard to the above differentiated from other six.

- Hindustan is the largest land area holder among the eight followed by Kazakhstan
- Tajikistan is the lowest land area holder followed by Kyrgyzstan
- Hindustan is leading in both world-shares of population & land
- Together the Stan-Nations hold 11 times lesser land area than their total world population

Through this Paper-reading, the readers and referencing beneficiaries would get to know the six ways of evidences in their availability of the eight 'Stan'-pronunciation Vedic-period-Earth's Nations of Africa-India-Super-Continent-BJK-(Bhratkhande-Jambudwipa-Kushadwipa) in 21st Century. This is not only comparable to an Eagle Eye's search and research for the indelible World's Vedic affinity in every nook and corner of the Globe but also looks

### Ways of Evidence

1. Vedic Stan// 2.Puranas// 3.Geography//4.Markandeya // 5. Literary //6. Linguistic derivative

like the 'Unlocking World of Sherlock Holmes' to vivid observers.

### 3. HISTORICAL RESEARCH METHOD (HRM)

Meaning, scope and relevance-wise Research Methodological Historiography (RMH) is the body of techniques and principles of historical research projecting historical authenticity culminating into historicity based on documented material from the past or evidence as a tributary of knowledge, namely, History as a Department of Faculty dealing in and relating to a particular people, country, language, customs and the past events thereof by way of systematic narratives describing the bygone past. This is the universal generalization uniformly applicable in letter and spirit to any branch of earthly knowledge, in fact, be it Science or Banking or Commerce or Accounting or Management or Administration of /by/for any Civilization.

We are comprehensive of the past by studying to determine and order facts from the narratives. These facts are processes and deciders in themselves shaping our existence, giving us a chance to know the people, actions, behaviors, choices, interactions and mindsets, shedding light on the circumstances of human conditions throughout past times. Examples are power, weakness, corruption, tragedy and triumph, representing the then virtual human conditions indubitable. That's how, one happens to learn about History in the denomination of so-called Political history, Economic history, Social history & Gender history corresponding to our existence making us trust in „what is not in existence now was but in existence or existed already“ as ages passed by. One can deduce that History's bottom line is to expose the complexity and plurality that populations lived with in the past tenth of the timeline. Recording ideas in experiences while differently relating themselves to the then world in their talk-about and thoughts, past civilizations created dynamic tasks for history itself to survive at all times to come.

The historical research method (HRM) is similar to a short note that it is fact-based and does have objectivity for its importance as a method. Removing all bias is its essence. Likes, dislikes, hopes and personal beliefs are crushed to pulp, as these are prone to bias for achieving zero-value bias. One should not be afraid of telling the truth, and no lies should be told. Data and inferences with their analytical compilation and composition should have neither bias nor prejudices. Fact, truth, objectivity and inference become highlighted ingredients throughout the historical method for research. Regardless of whether the evidence is small, small or small, it will lead to a large discovery in generality and a desirable discovery in particularity. Comparable to the actions of a local detective professional, the job in the historical method of research is one and the same as that in the Detective method. Historians and Detectives are trying to reconstruct grievances or Story that has not been actually observed by them. From a shred of evidence and/or multiple pieces of evidence, they can observe the attainment of truth as a system of their right.

Additionally, HRM has significance in relation to the investigation of social phenomena or sociology. It consists of a study of events, processes and institutions of past civilizations leading to contemporary social life.

History and Sociology are interrelated such that the History is past Sociology while the Sociology is present history. Sociology implies studying human society in its social problems. Social Science started from social heritage while the History is called Social Heritage. Social Heritage Research (SHR) exposes the roots leading our contemporary social life with Societies/Institutions/Processes of our time marking our Social Phenomenon/ Sociology/ Social Studies.

### 4. EVIDENCE OF 'STAN' NATIONS ON VEDIC-PERIOD-EARTH

The Indic-Vedic civilization was strongly established in Stan-nations-region, reaching from India well into the rest of Asia in all directions. This is evidenced by the Sanskrit etymology of ancient place names in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (Raina, 2022).

In the authoritative voice of the Author, Neeta Raina, conveying a powerful meaning and author's position for good reasons, the exact words of Neeta Raina are given below in direct quotation using double quotation marks (“ ”) in addition to the above paraphrased information.“

The Sanskrit etymology of ancient place names in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan reveal that the Indic-Vedic culture extended right into Tajikistan and Uzbekistan and was in fact well entrenched in this entire area extending from India well into the rest of Asia in all directions” .



Authoress : Neeta Raina

## 5. HINDUSTAN (INDIA)'S INCLUSIVE SANSKRITIZED PURANIC STAN EVIDENCE

The old Sanskrit place names of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Iran, which are recorded in Indian Purana literature, still reflect the history of these connections. Two or three Puranas, notably the Vayu Purana and the Markandeya Purana, one of the earliest of any Puranas, contain details about the geography of this area. A legendary rishi by the name of Markandeya is linked strongly with Lord Shiva in the Vedic-Puranic tradition. And it's possible that it's where Uzbekistan got the name Maracanda from (Raina, 2022)



Fig: Markandeya Puran

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## 6. EVIDENCE OF GEOGRAPHY OF THE PURANAS ON STAN

The name Maracanda has Sanskrit and Puranic roots, however they are not unrelated. In his 1966 book "Geography of the Puranas," Professor Syed Muzafer Ali reported the findings of a thorough investigation into the existence of historic Indic-Sanskritic-Puranic place names in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and the entire Middle Eastern track. He showed that Puranic names were used on maps of this area up to the Middle Ages, and some are being used today (Raina, 2022).

Along with the north of the Turkestan mountain range, Indic influence may be found thriving in the populated parts of the northern Tajikistan and south-east Uzbekistan valleys. Brahma, Indra, Shiva, and Vishnu were among the five Hindu gods that were reportedly worshipped. The Indic-Vedic culture was well established in this region, extending from India well into the rest of Asia in 360-degrees' overall materialistic directions. This is evidenced by the influence of the Vedic culture and the Sanskrit etymology of ancient place names in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan (Raina, 2022).

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## 7. EVIDENCE OF STAN-CITY IN NAME OF VEDIC MARKANDEYA RISHI IN UZBEKISTAN

The name Maracanda's Sanskrit and Puranic roots are not unrelated to one another. In Uzbekistan, a city called Sage Markandeya Rishi exists. One of the oldest continually inhabited cities in Central Asia is an ancient city called Maracanda, or Marakanda, which is located in southeast Uzbekistan. The Silk Route between China and Europe, which had expired, was another route to get there. Under the same name, Alexander the Great also overthrew this city. Maracanda or Marakanda is undoubtedly named after the Sage Markandeya Rishi. Maracanda was also known as Samarkand at a later point in history. The Vayu Purana and the Markandeya Purana are two or three of the Puranas that contain specific geographic information about this area. A legendary rishi by the name of Markandeya existed (Raina, 2022).

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## 8. EVIDENCES FROM LITERARY & ART MISCELLANEOUSNESS ON STAN VITALITY

The Great Soviet Encyclopedia (1979) states, "From the fourth century B.C. to the sixth century A.D., the site was occupied by the city of Maracanda (Raina, 2022).

The Free Online Dictionary by Farlex states, "Built on the site of Afrosiab, which dated from the 3d or 4th millennium B.C., Samarkand was known to the ancient Greeks as Marakanda; ruins of the old settlement remain north of the present city." Afrosiab is the oldest part and the ruined site of ancient Samarkand (Raina, 2022).

The Greek historian L. F. Arrianus (87 CE) in his book Indike had stated that at the time when the city of Samarkand was conquered by Alexander the Great in 329 BCE, the name Markanda was well known. Samarkand is a distortion of original Marakanda (Raina, 2022).

The ancient most Iranian Civilizations of 600 BC had very deep Indic links outsourced from the Indian civilization as per preserved ancient Sanskrit place names of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Iran as mentioned in the Purana texts of India (Raina, 2022).

The Soghdian civilization and Soghdian art have an Indian influence. Soghdian art thrived in the populated portions of the Northern Tajikistan & Southeast Uzbekistan valleys, as well as the north of the Turkestan mountain range. According to the Encyclopedia Iranica, a several wall paintings have been discovered, which have been supplemented by discoveries at Markanda (Samarkand) & Sahre-stan. The Brahmanda Purana refers to the river Chaksu of ancient Vedic Sanskrit times called Oxus out of classical antiquity leading to the rise of a civilization of the Soghdians (Raina, 2022).

Soghdian gods are three divine generations that draw many aspects from Indian iconography: heroic plus recurring epic combats with other heroes of stories and pictures from the Indic Panchatantra. Soghdiana was known to revere five Hindu gods: Brahma, Indra, Shiva (Veshparkar), Narayana, and Kubera. Many paintings are the result of Vedic-Sanskrit etymology's impact. Uzbekistan and Tajikistan demonstrate that Indic-Vedic culture stretched all the way into Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, expanding outward from India into the rest of Asia's interiors. Soghdian places like Khiva or Xiva have their etymological source in Sanskrit proving their association with Lord God Shiva of Hindustan (Raina, 2022).

Tajikistan's thriving gold mining sector is based in southern slopes of long range of the Kanaka Mountain for gold as well as the Kanaka highlands in place as per the Puranas having etymological origins in Sanskrit since Vedic ancient time. (Raina, 2022).

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## 9. EVIDENCE OF TRANSFORMATIONAL LINGUISTIC DERIVATIVES IN LANGUAGE TIMES

Ancient inference is at its maximum effective whilst impartial lines of evidence may be integrated into a coherent account. Relationship linguistic and cultural lineages can doubtlessly play a important function inside the integration of evidence from linguistics, anthropology, archaeology and genetics. Unluckily, despite the fact that the comparative method in ancient linguistics can offer a relative chronology, it cannot provide absolute date estimates and an alternative approach, known as glottochronology, is basically improper. Computational phylogenetic methods can reliably estimate language divergence dates and as a consequence assist resolve long-status debates approximately human prehistory starting from the foundation of the Indo-European language family to the peopling of the Pacific (Gray, Russell D et al. 2011)

Historic inference is tough. Seeking to exercise session what happened six hundred years ago is difficult enough. Looking to make inferences about occasions 6000 years in the past may seem near impossible. As W. S. Holt observed, the look at of human records is 'a rattling dim candle over a rattling

dark abyss'. And but evolutionary biologists mechanically make inferences approximately occasions thousands and thousands of years inside the beyond. Our ability to do this was revolutionized with the aid of Zuckerkandl & Pauling's perception that molecules are 'documents of evolutionary records'. Molecular sequences have inscribed in their shape a report in their beyond. Similarities normally mirror not unusual ancestry. These days, computational phylogenetic strategies are robotically used to make inferences approximately evolutionary relationships and processes from these sequences. Those inferences are more powerful while impartial lines of proof, along with statistics from research of morphology, geology and paleontology, are delivered to undergo on a commonplace hassle (Gray, Russell D et al. 2011)

Languages, like genes, are also 'files of records'. A extensive amount of facts about our beyond is inscribed within the content material and shape of the approximately 7000 languages which might be spoken these days. Ancient linguists have developed a careful set of approaches termed the 'comparative technique' to deduce ancestral states and assemble language own family trees. Preferably, as Kirch & green and Renfrew have argued, independent evidence from anthropology, archaeology and human genetics are used to 'triangulate' inferences approximately human prehistory and cultural evolution. From anthropology comes an understanding of social employer, from archaeology comes an absolute chronology of modifications in material culture, and from genetic research we get facts about the collection of population actions and the volume of admixture. Traditionally, historical linguistics has contributed inferences about ancestral vocabulary and a relative cultural chronology to this synthesis (Gray, Russell D et al. 2011)

Whilst this 'new synthesis' is a worthy purpose, it's far often very hard to link the unique strains of proof together. Archaeological remains do no longer communicate. Genes and languages can have specific histories or seem spuriously congruent. The one issue this is critically essential to correctly triangulating the exceptional traces of evidence collectively is timing. If archaeological, genetic and linguistic lines of evidence show comparable absolute dates for a not unusual sequence of events, then our confidence that a not unusual system is involved would be highly elevated, and the 'damn darkish abyss' of human history greatly illuminated. Lamentably, the absence of appropriate calibration factors and systematic violations of the molecular clock suggest that there are massive resources of mistakes associated with maximum genetic dates for human populace records. Sadder nonetheless, despite the fact that the comparative approach in linguistics can provide a relative chronology, it cannot offer absolute date estimates. Inside the phrases of April MacMahon & Rob MacMahon 'linguists do not do dates' (Gray, Russell D et al. 2011).

In tabulation underneath, dating linguistic lineages is tough undertaking for the sake of this Paper's evidence of transformational linguistic derivatives in language times without conflict of interest with the research done by Gray, Russell D et al ((Gray, Russell D et al. 2011).

**TA BULATION**

Si. No	Puranic Base	Puranic Word	Sanskrit Word	Derivative Word	Derivative Language	Word's nature	Concerned Stan
1	Vayu Purana	Vakshu	V akshu	Oxus	Greek-Latin texts	River	Tajikistan
2	Vayu Purana	Jaxartes	Jaxartes	Yakshu	Greek-Latin texts	River	Tajikistan
3	Vayu Purana	Kumuda	Kumuda	Komedes	Greek-Latin texts	Dweepa	Tajikistan
4	Vayu Purana	Jaxartes	Jaxartes	Yaksha-arte	Greek-Latin texts	River	Tajikistan
5	Brahmanda Purana	Chaksu	Vakshu & Vakhsh	Oxus	Greek-Latin texts	River	Tajikistan
6	Markendeya Purana	Maracandeya Rishi	Maracanda	Samarkanda	Persian	City	Uzbekistm
7	Shiva Purana	Shiva	Khiva	Xiva	Uzbek	Town	Uzbekistan
8	Shiva Purana	Shiva	Khiva	Xiveh	Persian	Town	Uzbekistan
9	Ancient Puran	Kapinjala	Kapinjala	Kuramin	Greek-Latin	Northern Lands	Tajkistan
10	Ancient Puran	Ramanaka Varsha	Ramanaka Varsha	Rometan or Rometin	Greek-Latin	Northern Lands	Tajkistan
11	Ancient Puran	Lord Shiva	Lord Shiva	Veshparkar	Uzbek	Lord God	Uzbekistan & Tajikistan
12	Ancient Puran	Kumud	Kumud	Kumedha	Turkmen	Mountain	Turkistan

Professor Syed Muzafer Ali had done an extensive study on the existence of ancient Indic-Sanskritic-Puranic place names in Tajikstan, Uzbekistan and the entire middle eastern track the result of which was presented in his book 'Geography of the Puranas' published in 1966. He revealed that Puranic names existed on the map of this region till medieval times, some appear on the map of the region even today. Here is a list of these names as compiled by Prof. Ali.

Puranic name	Medieval name
1. Alya Kurd	Al-Kurz
2. Gomanusya	Gonaridh
3. Janga	Janga Kath
4. Kapotaka	Murghab
5. Karuncha	Karun
6. Krasnamgammani	Karatagh
7. Punjka	Karatagh
8. Kuta Kamb	Kala Khumb
9. Karmbhava	Karmina
10. Kuca	Kuza (Panjdeb)
11. Krsnapada	Kabadiam on the Kafirnigan River
12. Kumudabhan	Khvar, Khuz
13. Kala	Rasht Kala
14. Kisinikapada Bhaumika	Basin of Kashka Darya
15. Madhauriya	Madhz
16. Mohanga	Mashan
17. Madhyachal Kutka	Madya Mijkut
18. Matha Kasika	Kushka Basin
19. Sunkasa	Sunka
20. Surecaka	Sarakhs
21. Saravana	Sarvan
22. Vanasguj	Viasagird, near Kafirnigan town
23. Yalatha	Yulatan, near Merv



Fig. Chart of transformational linguistic derivatives

Source : < <https://vediccafe.blogspot.com/2013/07/panjakant-tajakistan.html> >

## 10. CONCLUSION

The expression "bon à penser", is widely used in several University Departments of Social Sciences with the most common English translation in the academic literature meaning that which is "good to think with". This paper is specific on Africa-India Super Continent of the BJK in carrying forward the eight 'Stan'-pronunciation nations from the Vedic-period-Earth's time suggesting that not only populations but also Nations of significant Geographies do exist to live on and on in groups in their self-identities and for that matter, these are 21<sup>st</sup> century days.

In fact, as of today, the World is full of geo-political and geo-economical subjective groupisms in their heroic lead over yesteryear-patterns of traditional Unity-centricism upon major ideological blocks of Communists' Communism distinct from Democracy's self-confidence for themselves, by themselves and of themselves. Just like the G-7, G-8, and G-20 Groups and why they do matter in 21<sup>st</sup> Century, so also the 8-Stan Nations to come together as Group and why they do matter has the seed and crux in this Research Paper, to whomsoever it may concern straightaway. If not now, sometime later in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, the 8-Stan-Nations Group will have to come out bearing common principles for respective populations besides bearing in mind that it is the Vedic-period-earth prevailing over the conundrum of heterogeneous variables throughout the triad of peoples, languages and national sovereignties on one hand and on the other, the inevitable homogenization of values, processes and integrals in terms of sociological institutions, systems, methods, practices, harmonies and last but not least important the differentiations in military-conflict of political interests.

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