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Title of Entry : Etymological conduit to the nativity of rice and plough culture in the ancient world

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Abstract : Etymological conduit to the nativity of rice and plough culture in the ancient world The plough's date of invention or its inventor's name is lost in the unfathomable abyss of antiquity. Kosambi's views that the Indus Valley civilization (Bronze Age) was a culture without a plough, the Aryan plough made a change happen in their agriculture. Romila Thapar testified that the non-Aryan knew the plough, whereas the Dravidian Encyclopedia was dubious. Asko Parpola, designated langala in the RgVeda as a loan word from nangol. Lexicographers recorded the wide migration of this Dravidian word. In publications: "History: Straight from the Horse's Mouth, Nanchinadu: Harbinger of Rice and Plough Culture in the Ancient World, Rice and culture & Rice in ancient Kerala," author studied the origin of domesticated rice. Man's tryst with rice began when he stormed the rat's burrow to catch the rat. The advent of domestication ended the rice's wild status, enabling it to spread to areas new. Loss of the imprint of domestication prompted each country to claim the credit for its initial domestication. Herein the word naṅgol for plough came as a key to unlock the history. Nangol used in houses of Travancore, migrated places new. Antique words like Bonn Nongkoal, naingkorl, tengala in Mon-Khmer / Indonesian languages linked the plough culture of Travancore. Variations of this word in the Dravidian languages, fixed the linguistic area the word nennol covered on its migration, enabling to fix Nanchinadu as its nativity, whose place name came out of this word. Mankol (antler) the original form of nangol, indicates the remoteness of the instrument. The antler worship (signified Orion), justified the need to investigate the status of the deer in agriculture. Adoption of the word naṅgol gave shape to words like nair (plough labour), nagar (city), ager - prefix for the English word agriculture. This further testifies that the nairs are to be observed as the harbingers of the plough and rice culture in the ancient world. With the origin of the plough retraced in the Dravidian word naṅgol, the search for the inventor as well as the invention is fructified.

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