

Siddhartha the Logician: An Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Siddhartha had nothing to do with the Buddha or Buddhism. Around 500 BCE, he was a professor of logic at the Hindu University. He invented the modern scientific method of Newton and Einstein. He was a student of Professor Vasudeva Krishna, who composed the original Bhagavad Gita, a textbook on logic at the university.

Four thousand years ago, there was a Hindu university near present-day Nalanda (Bihar State). It specialized in logic. All the ancient Indian logicians were professors of the university.

Greeks entered the Nalanda area only after 500 CE. They assassinated the Siddhartha character and his logic, vandalized the Gita, and trashed the Hindu University. Logic was an existential threat to their scheme to rob India. They had to destroy logic and the Hindu University. They totally destroyed the logic-based Hindu civilization that existed at Nalanda for thousands of years. They invented a fictional Buddha to destroy the Hindu civilization. They assassinated Professor Siddhartha's teachings by equating him with Buddha.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to reconstruct a biography of Professor Siddhartha.

Twenty thousand years ago, there was a giant catch basin around Mt. Trikuta in the Vindhya that collected rainwater and distributed it to several rivers year-round in a reliable manner. It had enough storage capacity to withstand seasonal fluctuations and frequent droughts. It was the only dependable water source for human habitation on the subcontinent.

Twenty thousand years ago, three advanced African civilizations independently discovered the Trikuta and migrated to it. The people who volunteered to migrate were the cream (intellectuals) with technical skills. They were logic-based civilizations that lived in peace and prosperity. They were compassionate and never had a war. They lived along different rivers, around the Trikuta.

Around 2,200 BCE, there was a global drought for almost two hundred years. The Trikuta basin dried out. All the civilizations at the Trikuta were forced to the east of the Satpura Ridge. They were fused into one civilization, the Hindu civilization. They

started a university to teach logic. Siddhartha, Ajatashatru, Mahavira, and Vasudeva Krishna were the distinguished professors of the university.

Professor Vasudeva Krishna (600 BCE), in his treatise on logic, the original Gita, not the extant vandalized version, stated that the True Knowledge is gained only when a hypothesis invented in the human Mind (Purusha) is validated with observable facts of Nature (Prakriti).

Professor Siddhartha, a student of Professor Krishna, extended the Gita logic. He argued that the Krishna (Gita) was only the necessary condition. The True Knowledge should be both necessary and sufficient. To be sufficient, a hypothesis must be rejected by nature. The sufficient condition was the substance of another textbook on logic at the university, the original Rig Veda, not the extant vandalized version. Siddhartha articulated the original Rig Veda and the original Gita in a logical format.

Siddhartha's requirement that the True Knowledge must be both necessary (validated) and sufficient (rejected) remained controversial for several decades.

Professor Ajatashatru (450 BCE) hosted professors of logic at a conference, known as the First Council on Siddhartha, to resolve the controversy.

Ajatashatru named the proceedings of the First Council as "The Siddhartha," a textbook on logic at the university. There was also a second council hosted by Professor Mahavira (400 BCE).

The original Rig Veda (Sufficient Condition), the original Gita (Necessary Condition), and the Siddhartha (Necessary and Sufficient Condition) were the basic textbooks on logic at the university.

Ashoka (250 BCE) had nothing to do with the Buddha or Buddhism. The fictional god Buddha was invented 500 years after Ashoka. Ashoka hosted the Third Council on Siddhartha to reconcile certain discrepancies in the Siddhartha logic.

The proceedings of the Third Council were named "The Gautama." The Third Council was a social application of the Siddhartha (First Council). It was a social policy, not a treatise on logic. It was not a textbook at the university. It advocated free basic education for all. It was widespread from the Levant to China, along the Silk Road.

A part of the Silk Road was controlled by Ashoka. He offered generous subsidies to encourage the Gautama policy of free basic education, which was essential for commerce.

Along the Silk Road, people equated Ashoka with the Gautama (Third Council). The Gautama supporters along the Silk Road were unaware of the Siddhartha (First Council) and Professor Siddhartha. To them, Siddhartha was some famous person that deserved reverence. The name Siddhartha was in folklore as a mythical personality who encouraged free basic education for all.

After Ashoka, Greeks occupied Persia and Kashmir and controlled the Silk Road.

Europeans evolved in the Russian Steppe only recently, after the glaciers melted, after 5,000 BCE. They were the exact opposite of the advanced logic-based civilizations that existed at the Hindu University for tens of thousands of years. Getting rich by robbing people was their political philosophy. They deliberately and totally destroyed all other forms of civilization.

Idolatry was a Greek invention. They invented the concept of the temple as a tax collection office. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples. In Kashmir, they employed the delusional Kashmir Brahmin to invent fictional stories to glorify the temple gods with supernatural powers.

Around 200 CE (Kanishka), the Greeks wanted to rob the Gautama people along the Silk Road in Persia with a temple god. They did market research for a suitable personality. The mythical Siddhartha, venerated by the Gautama people, was selected. They were ignorant of the origins of the mythical Siddhartha. They never heard of the Siddhartha (First Council) or Professor Siddhartha. They were unaware of the people at the Vindhya or the university.

In Kashmir, the Greeks employed the delusional Kashmir Brahmin to invent a fictional story of the mythical Siddhartha, with supernatural powers, to be housed in temples. The Brahmin invented a fictional Gautama Buddha in a fictional book, the Buddhacarita (200 CE). Gautama Buddha was invented in Kashmir, by the Greeks, to rob the Gautama people along the Silk Road.

The Gautama people fell for the Greek scam. Buddhism was the indoctrination to keep the people ignorant and to continue to pay their tribute to the fictional Buddha, the Greek tax collector, housed in the Greek-built temples.

Gautama Buddha was a great success as the Greek tax collector. The Greeks invested in giant-sized statues of Buddha as temples and tax collection offices.

By 500 CE, people in Persia came to the realization that Gautama Buddha was a Greek scam to rob the Gautama people. Greeks and Buddha were kicked out of Persia. It was the end of Greeks and Buddha in Persia. Buddha temples were looted. Idolatry was forbidden. All Buddha statues were dismantled. Buddhism was extinguished.

The Greeks were unaware of the people at the Vindhya until they were kicked out of Persia. They wanted to try their scam art at the Vindhya. After 500 CE, they moved their scam business of temple gods with supernatural powers to the Vindhya. They were pleasantly surprised that the mythical Siddhartha of Persia was a real person at Nalanda. They tasked the delusional Kashmir Brahmin to rewrite all the Buddhism books of Persia to incorporate local legends and landmarks at Nalanda.

The fictional Nalanda Buddha (500 CE) had nothing to do with the Persia Buddha (200 CE). People at the Vindhya were unaware that the Greeks and Buddha were kicked out of Persia for robbing people. They were gullible and fell for the Greek scam.

The people at Nalanda had never heard of Buddha before the Greeks entered the area, in 500 CE. The Greeks trashed the Hindu University to market the fictional Buddha. Logic was an existential threat to their robbery business. They employed the delusional Kashmiri Brahmin to vandalize all the books on logic at the university. They trashed the Hindu University and the Hindu civilization. The fictional Buddha was marketed as a true story.

Fragments of the original Gita and the Siddhartha (First Council) survived in the schools of logic. Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate bits and pieces of the original treatises on logic to reconstruct the Hindu Scientific Method of the university.

Isaac Newton repackaged the Siddhartha (First Council) as the Perpetual Order in the Universe (Newtonian Physics). Albert Einstein made it a rule that only the Siddhartha is the True Knowledge. It is called Einstein's Falsification Requirement (Sufficient Condition). Karl Popper popularized it as the modern scientific method.

The word "Brahman" was invented to represent the requirement of both the necessary and sufficient conditions. The word "Ishvar" was invented to represent the Perpetual Order in the Universe. Brahman is a statement of Ishvar. Ishvar is a set of all Brahman statements. Each Brahman statement is a Strict Science, necessary and sufficient. Only a few of the Brahman statements have been discovered so far. Ishvar (Brahmanda)

contains an infinite number of Brahman statements, to be discovered by future generations.

To clarify the difference between the Krishna (Gita) and the Siddhartha (Brahman), Gita was called the Science and Brahman the Strict Science.

In Science, many hypotheses may be in agreement with the same verifiable Nature. In the Strict Science, only one hypothesis (not many) is in agreement with the same verifiable Nature. The Science is “many to one.” The Strict Science is “one to one.”

The Siddhartha (First Council) stated that enlightenment (true knowledge) is gained only by rejection of hypotheses with verifiable facts, never by blind faith. All statements must be subject to logical scrutiny; nothing is sacred. Only the fire of logic (Jnanam Agni) can reduce ignorance to ashes to reveal the Truth.

The Hindu University never had religion. Religion (dogma, blind faith) was the exact opposite of the Siddhartha (First Council). Religion was the European civilization, invented to rob people. It was the plague, introduced by the Greeks after 500 CE, that destroyed the Hindu civilizations.

The Greek-financed fictional biography of Buddha portrayed Buddha as a king named Siddhartha who obtained enlightenment through meditation, sitting under a Bodhi tree. The delusional Kashmir Brahmin assassinated Professor Siddhartha’s character by first making him a king and then stabbing him in the back with meditation (tapas).

Professor Siddhartha of logic was the exact opposite of the fictional Buddha of meditation.

Brahmin assassinated professor Vasudeva Krishna’s character as well. The extant Gita is not the original. The original Gita is buried under a mountain of Brahmin rubbish.

The Siddhartha (First Council) and the Gautama (Third Council) had nothing to do with Buddha. The Greeks trashed them and misinterpreted them as councils on Buddhism.

All the books at the Hindu University were reduced to rubbish, worship manuals of fictional gods with supernatural powers. The vandalism was financed by the Greeks. The Kashmir Brahmin were the Greek mouthpieces.

Before the Greeks, there was no archeological evidence of Brahmin or idolatry at the Vindhyas. The Greek-financed Brahmin rubbish was falsely attributed to antiquity and

promoted as the Hindu sacred texts. The delusional Brahmins were imported from Kashmir by the Greeks to trash the university. They glorified themselves with supernatural powers acquired through meditation (tapas), just like their fictional Buddha.

The Brahmin Muni claimed to have acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They were delusional. Anyone who believes that one can attain supernatural powers through meditation belongs in a psychiatric ward.

Professors Siddhartha and Krishna, the greatest logicians in human history, were made unrecognizable and buried under a mountain of the Greek-financed Brahmin rubbish. The Hindu logic of thousands of years was buried with them.

The Siddhartha (First Council) and the original Gita were textbooks on logic at the Hindu University. The Gita was vandalized, and the Siddhartha was annihilated.

Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate bits and pieces of the Siddhartha (First Council) and the original Gita to reconstruct the lost Hindu Scientific Method. We had to identify and discard a mountain of Brahmin rubbish. All the Brahmin rubbish was reduced to ashes when tossed in the fire of logic.

What we have been able to excavate so far is the tip of the iceberg. It gives us a glimpse of the lost Hindu civilization.

The Siddhartha (First Council) was a textbook on logic at the university for more than a thousand years; it is now lost. The Siddhartha stated that the True Knowledge (Brahman) emerges only when a Proposition (Purusha) is rejected by a Fact (Prakriti).

Professor Vasudeva Krishna invented the concept of Necessary Condition. Professor Siddhartha invented the concept of Sufficient Condition. Professor Ajatashatru invented the concept of Necessary and Sufficient Condition. They were great logicians.

[Reading material](#) [Home](#)