

The Nalanda Hindu University, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

Four thousand years, there was a Hindu University at the location of the ruins near Bodhi Gaya (Bihar State). Around 500 CE, the Greeks who occupied the area deliberately destroyed the Hindu University to erect a Nalanda Buddhist University. They deliberately destroyed the University and the Hindu Civilization. Contrary to popular belief, Buddha was a Greek God of Persia, not Indian.

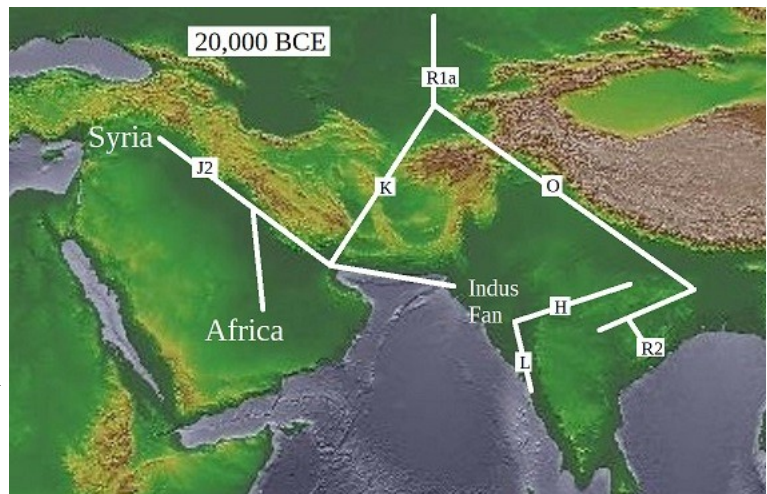
The Hindu University was started by three different advanced civilizations that were forced by unfavorable climate to relocate to the Ghaghara river, at the same time and place. Before they met at the river, they had no social interaction. They evolved as the Hindu Civilization of peace and prosperity. They never had King, War, or God.

The Hindu University was devoted to logic and trade. It was everywhere, as interconnected cells of small groups of people, along the Ghaghara river. The Ghaghara stretched from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal. The Himalayan Ganges dried out long before it reached the Vindhya. The tributaries Ganges and Sone of the Ghaghara originated in the Vindhya. The Greeks deliberately misnamed the Ghaghara as Ganges.

What follows is an analysis of Archeological evidence to trace the origins of the lost Hindu University, and the Hindu Civilization, of the Ghaghara river.

Before 2,200 BCE, there was a huge natural Dam in the Vindhya. The two tributaries of the Ghaghara (Ganges and Sone) originated at the Dam. The Dam attracted three different advanced civilizations, from Africa, over thousands of years.

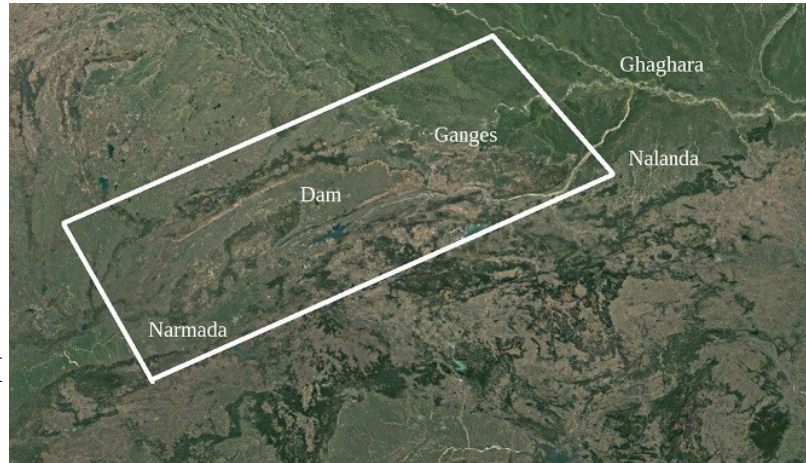
Humans originated in Africa 200 thousand years ago. Based on DNA, they were separated into subgroups. Around 20,000 BCE, the seawater was about 400 feet below the current sea level. There was no Red Sea, Gulf of Oman, or Persian Gulf. The West Coast of India (Indus Fan) extended over 100 miles into the then Arabian Sea. It was a fertile valley that attracted people.



People from Africa migrated in three different paths (H, J2, K). The migrations started around 60,000 BCE. By 20,000 BCE, the migration paths were established. The people were spread from Syria to India.

The H group were in the Indus Fan by 40,000 BCE. By 20,000 BCE they were a mature civilization. They invented baked bricks, warehouses, and maritime trade. They had port cities all along the Indus Fan. Only one of their port cities, Lothal (Gujarat State), survived, the rest were submerged under 400 feet of water.

The glaciers started to melt and the rising sea levels swallowed the Indus Fan. At that time, there was a huge natural dam in the Vindhya that was the source (headwaters) of many rivers, including the Narmada. It was 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. Around 10,000 BCE, the H group reached the Dam. They were a trade-based civilization from Lothal.



The O group in Iran was a mature civilization. They migrated along the Himalayas to reach the Dam. The R2 were a subgroup of the O.

The J2 group in Syria was a mature civilization. A subgroup of the J2, called Agni, migrated east to reach the Dam. They were a logic-based civilization.

By 10,000 BCE, the Dam was populated with the H and O groups. By 5,000 BCE, the Dam had the H, O, and J2. They were the only people in all of India. They were advanced civilizations. Their scouts discovered the Dam of perennial rain water, and paved the migration paths. They lived as separate people for thousands of years with no social interaction between the groups.



Around 2,200 BCE, also known as the 4.2 Kiloyear event, there was a prolonged global drought. The Dam lost capacity. The people at the Dam were forced to vacate. The O group retreated to the Himalayas. Their siblings (R2) elected to stay. The J2 on the west bank were forced to move to the east bank, to join the exodus. The H, R2, and J2 that lived as separate people for thousands of years were forced to live as one people, in a new area, under a harsh climate, on the east side of the Dam. It was a catastrophe they were forced to endure for decades.

The J2 on the west bank had a real hard time. Fortunately, they were a logic-based civilization. They employed their logic skills, geometry and trigonometry, to escape from starvation. They preserved their knowledge of the escape route, for everyone to follow, in the form of a series of unforgettable fascinating folktales. A compilation of all the folktales was known as the Agni Ramayana. It was logic, presented as folktales, to make it accessible to all the people on the escape route. It was used for several decades. The Agni Ramayana had nothing to do with the epic Ramayana.

After all the people (H, J2, R2) reached safety, on the east side of the Dam (Amarkantak), some went north to the Ghaghara river, and the rest went south to the East Coast. The north bank of the Dam, near the Ghaghara river, was the settlement area of all the three civilizations that were forced to evacuate the Dam by the global drought that lasted for several decades. They were the only people around the Dam.



The J2 were able to escape extinction only because of their logic. They recognized the importance of logic and encouraged everyone to study logic. They composed the Original Rig Veda, Upanishads, and Bhagavad Gita as textbooks of logic. The extant versions of these books were deliberately vandalized by the Greeks, when they established the Nalanda Buddhist University, around 500 CE.

The J2 started the Hindu University. Originally, logic was invented in Syria. The J2 carried logic with them to the Dam. People who studied logic were called Rishi.

The new hybrid civilization that evolved, from the three advanced civilizations, at the Ghaghara, was the Hindu civilization. It was based on logic and trade. It was self-governed democratic republics. Each republic had its own social rules set by unanimous consent. No two republics had the same social rules. Each republic had an elected administrator called the Rajan. The Rajan was accountable to the people.

The Rajan were the custodians of logic. They were the professors of the Hindu University. The University had no central campus. It was distributed over several republics, each one specialized in a different subject. Students moved from one republic to the next. They evolved the concept of a monastery, free dormitory facilities. Education was free and open to all. Logic was the essence of the Hindu University.

The Rajan Rishi, professors of the Hindu University, constantly visited each other as visiting professors. They had seminars and public debates to encourage everyone to participate.

Some Rajan Rishi held conferences, called Councils, and hosted all the professors in one place for open discussions on specified topics, to resolve complex issues. The proceedings of such Councils were well documented for posterity as Upanishads.

Siddhartha of Magadha, Mahavira of Vaishali, Ajatashatru of Banaras, Vasudeva Krishna of Mathura, and Ashoka of Pataliputra were Rajan Rishi of adjacent republics, where the three tributaries of the Ghaghara met. They were the distributed faculty of the Hindu University. They worked as a team. They were great logicians. The ignorant Kashmir Brahmin, the Greek puppets, deliberately misinterpreted them as religious leaders of ignorance. Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They were delusional fiction writers. They existed only in Kashmir, on the Greek payroll.

Siddhartha invented a system of logic that was later known as the Monoism (Strict Science). It was a refinement of the logic of the Original Bhagavad Gita (Science). It was the foundation of the modern science of Newton and Einstein. Albert Einstein made it a rule that only the Strict Science is the true Knowledge. It was known as the Einstein's Falsification Requirement. It was articulated by Karl Popper as the foundation of modern scientific method. A Theory is not Science unless it can prove that it has the potential to become Strict Science in the future.

Ajatashatru of Banaras hosted the First Council (conference) on the Siddhartha's logic. Mahavira hosted the Second Council in Vaishali. The Third Council was hosted in Pataliputra by Ashoka. These Councils were on Siddhartha's logic. They were deliberately misinterpreted, by the Greeks, as councils on Buddhism.

Siddhartha had nothing to do with Buddhism. The Ghaghara was the Hindu civilization. They never had King, God, War, or Religion. They were compassionate and peace-loving people. They were a logic-based civilization.

The God Buddha was invented by Greco-Bactrian Kanishka, in 200 CE, to rob Persia. At that time, Greeks were only in Persia and Kashmir, not in India. Buddhism existed only in Persia. The word Buddha was Persian, derived from Syrian.

Greeks invented the concept of a Temple as a tax collection office. They invented the concept of a God as a Greek tax collector housed in a temple. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples to attract locals to be robbed. They employed the professional fiction writers, the Kashmir Brahmin, to vandalize local legends to glorify the temple gods with supernatural powers. They invested in temples as a business. It was a highly profitable business.

Kanishka employed the Kashmir Brahmin to invent a fictional story of Buddha to rob Persia. The mentally deficient Brahmin, who were ignorant of Siddhartha and his logic, invented a fictional Purana called Buddhacarita by Asvaghosa. The fictional story was invented 700 years after Siddhartha's death, in Kashmir, by the delusional Brahmin, financed by the Greeks. The Greeks actively promoted the fictional Purana as a true story, to rob Persia. They robbed Persia for centuries before they entered India.

Hindu civilization existed only at the Dam. The Hindu Siddhartha lived only at the Dam. They were unaware of the Greeks, Brahmin, Persia, and Buddha.

At the time of the ice age, the Russian Steppe was covered with glaciers. By 5,000 BCE, the Steppe was habitable. The R1a group evolved as hunters and gatherers who lived off of the grazing animals in the Steppe. They were primitive people who evolved amongst animals. They invented stone tools. The R1a evolved into



three groups: R1a, R1a1, and R1b. The R1a occupied the Eastern Europe, the R1b occupied the Western Europe, and the R1a1 were the Brahmin who migrated to Kashmir.

Unlike the people at the Dam, who were mature civilizations engaged in trade and logic, the Europeans evolved to rob each other, like the animals they grew up with. They formed into rival packs, engaged in constant wars, just like the animals. They were animal survival instincts in human form.

A subgroup of the Eastern Europeans (R1a) migrated south, along the Ganges, only after 4,000 BCE. They stayed only near the Himalayas. They were not aware of the Dam and the Hindu civilization. They lived in an area called Gandhara, the kingdom of the Mahabharata War. They were the Steppe civilization, constantly at war. They were the exact opposite of the Hindu civilization at the Dam. They were the Gandhara (R1a), not the Hindu (H, J2, R2).

The Gandhara was 300 miles to the north of the Dam. There were no people between the Gandhara and Dam. They were two different worlds, with nothing in common, except their human form.

All the fictional stories of the Kashmir Brahmin, the epics (Ramayana and Mahabharata), Buddhacarita, and Puranas, were the stories of the people in the Gandhara (R1a), constantly at war. They never developed intellect or logic. The people at the Dam, the Hindu civilization (H, J2, R2), never had King, God, or War. They were a logic-based civilization that evolved from three different advanced civilizations that existed for tens of thousands of years.

By around 500 CE, three hundred years after they invented the Buddha to rob Persia, the Greeks reached the Dam, along the Himalayan Ganges. They arrived in peace, with temples and gods, not with soldiers. They were astute businessmen, not missionaries. They were interested in profits, not pillage. Nalanda was the first place they visited. The Dam was a natural barrier. Only the north bank permitted migrations.

The Greeks wanted to sell the fictional God Buddha, just as they were doing in Persia for the past three hundred years. They penetrated a new market area. The Nalanda ruins was the headquarters of their business. They were experienced sales people. They knew how to market a new product, with eye catching monuments (billboards).

Siddhartha was equated with Buddha. Buddha stabbed Siddhartha in the back. Logic was an existential threat to the Greek business. The Greeks quietly and systematically destroyed all the existing Hindu literature. The Rig Veda, Upanishads, and Gita were reduced to Brahmin fiction, worship manuals. All the logic books were trashed. The Hindu logicians were actively promoted as religious leaders.

Religion was the European plague introduced by the Greeks (R1b) to destroy the Hindu civilization. They used the mentally deficient Kashmir Brahmin (R1a1) as their puppets.

What is currently known as the Hindu Civilization is the Indian civilization after the Greeks. It is the story of Kings, Wars, and Gods. Hindu never had King, War, or God. They lived near the Dam for tens of thousands of years in peace and prosperity. The recent Brahmin fiction is parading as the ancient Indian history.

Things did not work out as planned. The Greek Buddha was custom-built to rob Persia. It did not sell at the Dam. The other fictional gods Rama and Krishna, war heroes, originally invented to rob the Gandhara (R1a), were more popular than the Buddha.

The Greeks abandoned the Persia Buddha, and focused on Rama and Krishna. Rama and Krishna were redesigned to cater to the Hindu market.

The new and improved Rama and Krishna were introduced in the Uttara Ramayana (500 CE) and Bhagavata Purana (500 CE). The books (Brahmin fiction) were packed with the Hindu pathos, to bring tears to the eyes of the reader. They sold like hotcakes.

In Gandhara, Rama and Krishna were war heroes of the warmongering R1a. At the Dam, they were family friendly, to promote family values and virtuous living. The Greeks were business savvy. They did their market research. They supplied the specifications for the Brahmin fiction. Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They were professional fiction writers for hire.

The newly minted, highly profitable, Rama and Krishna spread like wildfire. The people engaged in marketing temple merchandise, from the Priests to street vendors all got rich. It was a mad gold rush. The Hindu were addicted to gods and religion.

The European civilization of Temple, God, and Religion engulfed the Dam. The Hindu civilization of logic that existed at the Dam for thousands of years was totally destroyed.

Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate bits and pieces of the original texts of logic used at the Hindu University. The damage was extensive. The Original Bhagavad Gita of logic consisted of only six of the eighteen chapters of the extant version. The Rig Veda and Upanishads were less fortunate. They were mostly rubbish.

The Agni Ramayana (folktales) was composed, on the west bank of the Dam, in the Syrian Pidgin Sanskrit of the J2, around 2,200 BCE. The so-called Buddha Ramayana (Jataka tales) was composed, on the north bank of the Dam (Banaras), in the Himalayan

Pali of the R2, around 1,000 BCE. The Valmiki Ramayana was composed, on the south bank of the Dam, in the Kui Sanskrit of the H, around 400 BCE. The Greek sponsored vandalized Brahmin Ramayana (Uttara) was composed, in Kashmir, in the Kashmir Panini Sanskrit of the R1a1, around 500 CE. The Tulsidas's Ramayana was composed, in the Lucknow (UP) area, in the Awadhi (Hindi) of the R1a, around 1,500 CE.

Using scientific tools, we were able to excavate some of the original folktales of the Agni Ramayana, from various sources. They were corroborated by Geology, Geography, Archeology, and DNA samples. They provided us valuable archeological material to reconstruct the history of the Dam around the time of the global drought.

The excavated material painted a different picture of the ancient Indian history. The Dam had three mature civilizations that lived for tens of thousands of years in peace and prosperity. They never had King, War, or God. Before 2,2000 BCE, they existed without any social interaction between the groups. All of them migrated out, from the same place in Africa, around 60,000 BCE. The Indus Fan was populated by 40,000 BCE. They were forced to abandon Lothal around 10,000 BCE. The Hindu civilization evolved, after 2,2000 BCE, along the Ghaghara river, as a synthesis of the three civilizations. They were highly educated, with a University and three different written languages (Pidgin Sanskrit, Pali, Kui). They invented the Indian Scientific Method. Unfortunately, it is now a lost civilization. All the books of logic of the Hindu University are now buried under a mountain of recent Brahmin rubbish.

The Syrian Pidgin Sanskrit of the J2 was the language of the Hindu University. It was a common language at the Dam for thousands of years. It was deliberately suppressed by the Greeks and Brahmin. The Kashmir Sanskrit (Panini) was invented after 200 BCE, as the exclusive language of worship.

The Greeks (R1b) and Kashmir Brahmin (R1a1) deliberately destroyed thousands of years of human history.

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