

Indian Caste System, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

In the European versions of Indian history, it is taken for granted that Caste System existed in India for thousands of years. In India, before the Greeks, there was no archeological evidence of Caste System, Brahmin, Kshatriya, Temples, or Idolatry. They were Greek inventions, falsely attributed to antiquity.

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the current Indian populations consist of three layers: (1) peace-loving Hindu (DNA F) of African origin who lived only to the south of Delhi for sixty thousand years, (2) warmongering Kshatriya (DNA R1a) of Eastern European origin who lived only to the north of Delhi for four thousand years, and (3) delusional Brahmin (DNA R1a1) of Persia origin who lived only in Kashmir for two thousand years. Some Brahmin and Kshatriya were imported to Hindu India, south of Delhi, by the Greeks, as their employees.

Hindu (F) were the natives. Kshatriya (R1a) and Brahmin (R1a1) were recent immigrants, imported by the Greeks (R1b) to help them rob India. The Greeks invented the Caste System to keep the Brahmin and Kshatriya under administrative control to prevent embezzlement of their revenue.

Greeks invented idolatry and invested in expensive temples as a business. Brahmin were the Greek employees in charge of temple maintenance and upkeep. Kshatriya were the Greek vassals (Kings, Warlords) who were the administrators and management team. They paid regular tribute to the Greeks for the privilege of being the vassals. The Greeks collected the rent.

The European cultures Eastern Europeans (R1a), Persians (R1a1), and Greeks and Romans (R1b) evolved only six thousand years ago, in the Russian Steppe, after the glacial melt. They were primitive hunters and gatherers who evolved into rival packs to rob each other for scarce food. They were animal survival instincts in human form. They invented the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, and Religion to help them rob each other. Getting rich by robbing others was their political philosophy.

Hindu (F) who lived to the south of Delhi for sixty thousand years were logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. Before the Greeks, they never had the European trademarks of King, War, Weapons, God, or Religion.

The Greeks vandalized all the logic-based Hindu (F) literature of sixty thousand years to worship manuals of fictional gods with supernatural powers to replace the Hindu culture with the European culture. The logic-based Hindu culture before the Greeks was the Hinduism. It is now extinct. The ignorance-based Greek vandalized version is the Brahminism. Brahminism is the exact opposite of Hinduism. Brahminism is actively promoted as Hinduism.

Contrary to the opinions of the European scholars who lacked scientific skills, the extant versions of the Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Bhagavad Gita, Buddha Jataka, Ramayana, and Mahabharata were the vandalized versions, financed by the Greeks, to deliberately destroy the logic-based Hindu culture. Critical analysis of these works shows that the vandalism took place only after the Greek occupation. Statistical analysis of these works supports the hypothesis.

Before the Greeks Hindu India consisted of only the peninsular India, the area to the south of Delhi. The area to the north of Delhi was a different country called Gandhara, the place of the Mahabharata War. The Bharata, Kuru, Panchala, Matya, and Surasena people of the epic Mahabharata were not Hindu (F), they were the warmongering Eastern Europeans (R1a). The current geographical boundaries of India were drawn to reflect the area under the Greek control after 200 BCE.

The Greeks were in Kashmir from 200 BCE to 200 CE. They invented the temple business. They selected the local heroes for god status based on profit margins. The delusional Persian refugees (R1a1) in Kashmir were paid to invent fictional stories of the temple gods, called Puranas. The refugees never had any intellect or logic. They lived in a fantasy world of their own invention with gods and demons constantly at war. They were the Greek mouthpieces. They called themselves Muni, not Brahmin. They were paid well by the Greeks for their literary skills. They were fiction writers for hire.

Some R1a1, who had only basic reading and writing skills, were educated and trained by the Greeks as caretakers of temples. They were called Brahmin, to be distinguished from the Muni. Brahmin were paid the minimum wages. They memorized and regurgitated Puranas. They had no understanding of the content of the Puranas.

Around 200 CE, the Greeks moved from Kashmir to Gandhara. Around 500 CE, they moved from Gandhara to the peninsular Hindu India.

Brahmin (R1a1) were employed as the care takers of temples, and Kshatriya (R1a) were employed as the management team. The temple business required strict administrative control to keep their employees work for minimum wages and prevent corruption. The

temple business required a set of business rules that resulted in the Caste System. Brahmin and Kshatriya were falsely promoted as Hindu that lived from Kashmir to Kanyakumari for millions of years (Yugas).

All the R1a and R1a1 in the peninsular Hindu India were imported by the Greeks.

Our analysis of the DNA samples supports the hypothesis that the Caste System was a Greek invention to exploit their labor force, Brahmin and Kshatriya, by investment in Specific Human Capital. It was sugar coated to pacify their employees.

The Greeks recruited, educated, and trained the delusional Persian refugees (R1a1) with only basic reading and writing skills as custodians of temples at a great expense. They were called Brahmin. Brahmin education was an expensive investment in a Specific Human Capital that was useful only in the temple business. It was deliberately tailored to be worthless to the commercial interests in the productive sectors, to prevent Brahmin from being lured away with an offer of a higher pay.

The DNA samples suggested that the Greeks invented the rigid Caste System only after they discovered that the Persian refugees (R1a1) trained at enormous expense, and imported from Kashmir, were quitting to get better paying jobs in the productive sectors. Legally, the Greeks could not stop the imported Persians from defecting. They did not want to pay market wages. They stopped importing Persians from Kashmir. The Greeks learned a valuable lesson in the Economics of Investment in Human Capital.

The Greeks opted to recruit their employees (Brahmin) from local people, with a binding legal contract not to bargain or quit. They invented the Caste System that separated Brahmin from the rest of the society. In exchange for the Human Capital (education in the temple rituals) received, the employees (Brahmin) were legally bound not to quit. The education was specific, to memorize and regurgitate Puranas, that is worthless to the productive sectors.

The DNA samples show clearly that, at one time, anyone could enlist as a Brahmin. It was a voluntary participation. The Greeks paid for their education, a substantial amount. After a few generations, the expense of education was transferred from the Greeks to the parents. Naturally, Brahmin wanted to protect their investment in Human Capital, and joined the Greeks in enforcing the Caste System.

The R1a samples are found only to the north of Delhi, and around the Patna city (Bihar State) to the south of Delhi. Patna city was the Greek headquarters to the south of Delhi. They were the Greek vassals, Kshatriya (Kings, Warlords). They paid tribute to the

Greeks for the privilege of being the vassals. Hindu never had King or War in sixty thousand years. They were democratic republics. They had elected administrators called the Rajan. The Rajan were custodians of logic, professors of the Hindu University.

The R1a1 samples are insignificant in number, except in Kashmir. Persians are the R1a1. The R1a1 samples in Kashmir were refugees, expelled from Persia for being delusional. The R1a1 samples to the south of Kashmir were imported by the Greeks.

Currently, in India, there are more non-Brahmin R1a1 than Brahmin R1a1. All of them were imported from Kashmir by the Greeks at great expense. It is obvious that, at one time, there was a mass defection. The imported Persian refugees quit the temple business (Brahmin). Fixed Capital and Human Capital do not behave the same way. The Greeks lost their investment. They had no legal recourse to recover their loss. They learned a valuable lesson in the Economics of Investment in Human Capital.

The DNA samples suggested that the people in India who called themselves Brahmin belonged to only the F and R1a1. The majority were the F, the natives. The R1a1 were imported from Kashmir by the Greeks.

The F were only in Hindu India, the peninsular India to the south of Delhi, for sixty thousand years.

The Greeks recruited, educated, and trained the F to run the temple business at an enormous expense. They did not want to see their investment walkout on them like the R1a1 imported from Kashmir. They wanted an enforceable Moral contract to protect their investment. It was the Caste System, a form of Labor Union.

Before the Greeks, in the Hindu India (F), there were no temples. It is obvious, from the DNA samples, that the Caste System was invented by the Greeks to exploit their employees and protect their investment in Human Capital. Today, the people in India who call themselves Brahmin are the F. The R1a1 are insignificant, and they call themselves non-Brahmin. The stories of Brahmin and Kshatriya were pure fiction financed by the Greeks to promote idolatry.

The DNA samples have a fascinating story to tell.

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