

**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 the caste system existed in India for thousands of years. It was a myth actively promoted by the missionaries to advance their own agenda.

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed an entirely different story. The caste system was invented by the Greeks in India.

Contrary to popular myth, Sanskrit did not exist before the Greeks. It was invented by the Greeks as a mixture of only the Grandhika language of Hindus and a dialect of South Bactria (Avesta) called Avestan. It was invented for the sole purpose of destroying the Hindu cultures.

Using scientific tools, we purged Avestan from the Sanskrit (Avestan + Grandhika) literature to excavate some of the now-lost logic-based Grandhika literature. The caste system, Brahmin, and Kshatriya were found only in the discarded Avestan rubbish.

Hindus, DNA F, lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. Grandhika was their language. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers like the plague. They were compassionate, peace-loving people. They never had a war or god.

The Sindhus, DNA R1a, were Eastern Europeans who moved to North Bactria during the global drought of 4,000 years ago. Some of them lived along the Indus River. They were unaware of Peninsular India. They were warmongers, constantly at war to rob each other. They were called Kshatriya (warmongers). They were the people of the epic Mahabharata. They had nothing to do with Hindus (F).

The Avestans, DNA R1a1, were Central Europeans who moved to South Bactria (Avesta) during the global drought, via Iran. They worshiped nature by offering prayers, called Yasna, as an expression of gratitude. They had no temples or idolatry.

Brahmins, DNA Z93, were a subgroup of Avestans. They were con artists. They invented fictional gods in human form, Vishnu, Shiva, and Indra, as miracle makers. They claimed to have acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas) to command the gods to perform miracles on demand. They invented fictional rituals, called Yajna, to invoke the gods to cure any ailment at a quoted price. They marketed

the gods as snake oil to rob Avestans. Compilations of Yajnas were called the Vedas. The Vedas were composed in an Avestan dialect.

The Avestans realized that the Brahmins were robbing them with fictional Yajnas. The Vedas, Yajna, and Brahmin were forbidden in Avesta. The Brahmins were expelled to Kashmir. According to an Avesta inscription discovered in 1935, the Brahmins were expelled around 500 BCE.

Greeks entered Kashmir after Alexander. They were also con artists, just like the Brahmins. They had a different game. They invented idolatry, the worship of fictional gods housed in temples. They promoted local popular heroes to god status and housed them in expensive temples to rob people.

The Greeks discovered the unethical Brahmin refugees and put them on their payroll to invent fictional stories of their fictional gods in temples.

The Greeks invented Sanskrit, a synthetic language of artificial rules of syntax and grammar, as a mixture of only the Grandhika of Hindus and the Avestan of Brahmins. Sanskrit was claimed to be the language of temple gods. The forbidden Avestan Vedas were resurrected in Sanskrit to rob Hindus.

Hindu logic was based on a system called hypothesis testing. It was the exact opposite of Aristotle's logic. It was incomprehensible to the Greeks. The Greeks tasked their Brahmin stooges to systematically transform all the Hindu logic books into worship manuals of temple gods.

All the Sanskrit literature was recent Greek-financed, Brahmin-invented rubbish.

The temple business was invented by the Greeks to rob Hindus. The Greeks employed some less educated Brahmins with only basic reading and writing skills to service the gods in temples with daily rituals. The Brahmins were trained in the rituals at the expense of the Greeks and imported from Kashmir to Peninsular India.

The Greeks employed some Kshatriya (R1a) as the management team to collect temple revenue. It was a bidding process, and the job was assigned to the highest bidder. Kshatriyas were constantly at war with each other to gain the Greek employment. They were the Greek commission agents to collect temple revenue.

The Brahmins (Z93) were trained at a great expense by the Greeks and imported from Kashmir to Peninsular India to service temple gods with daily rituals.

Some Brahmins realized that they were being exploited by the Greeks. They escaped temples to gain employment in the productive sectors beyond the reach of the Greeks. They claimed to be non-Brahmins for social integration.

The Greeks realized that the Brahmin defection was a serious drain on their investment and searched for a solution. They invented the “caste system.” They stopped importing Brahmins (Z93) from Kashmir. They invented a fictional “Brahmin caste.” They actively recruited Hindus (F) to the Brahmin caste. They offered free education and training to anyone who volunteered to become a member of the Brahmin caste by wearing a sacred thread and performing an initiation ceremony. The ceremony was a legal and moral binding contract not to defect.

An analysis of the DNA samples revealed that almost all the Brahmins (Z93) imported from Kashmir claimed to be of a non-Brahmin caste. Almost all the people who claimed to be of the Brahmin caste were of the DNA F.

The fictional Dharmashastras with caste definitions, rules, and regulations were invented by the Greeks to keep the Brahmin caste from defecting. They were found only in the Avestan sections of the Sanskrit (Avestan + Grandhika) literature.

The Brahmin caste was paid minimum wages with no option to bargain or quit. Their education was tailored to be worthless to the productive sectors. They were the Greek indentured labor, chained to the temple gods.

The Brahmin caste in India was a Greek invention. They were not Brahmins (Z93). The Brahmin caste (F) and Brahmins (Z93) have nothing to do with each other.

The DNA samples of Indian populations have a fascinating story to tell.

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