

Bihar Vaidik Brahmin: An Archeological View

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Genetically, Brahmins in India are two types: (1) DNA Z93 and (2) DNA F. The Z93 were Avestans expelled from South Bactria (Avesta) to Kashmir by a Persian king, Xerxes, around 500 BCE. The Z93 were split into two groups: (1) Kashmiri Pandits and (2) Bihar Vaidikis. The F were Hindus converted into a fictional Brahmin caste invented by the Greeks to work in the Greek temple business. Thus, Indian Brahmins come in three flavors: Kashmiri Pandits, Bihar Vaidikis, and Temple Brahmins (Pujari). Pujaris were Hindus converted into a fictional Brahmin caste; they were the Greek indentured labor chained to temples all over India.

Originally, the Greek colonialists were only in Avesta, Kashmir, and the Indus River area near Pakistan, called Sindhu. The temple god was a Greek invention. It was a highly profitable business. People were robbed with fictional stories of the fictional temple gods with supernatural powers. The Greeks employed the Z93 Brahmin in Kashmir to invent the fictional stories in a synthetic language of artificial rules of syntax and grammar as a mixture of only Avestan and the Grandhika language of Hindus, called Sanskrit. All Sanskrit literature was Greek financed, and Z93 Brahmin invented fictional stories of non-verifiable and nonsensical statements of unnatural characters and events. The Sanskrit fiction was actively promoted as the divine truth.

Around 500 CE, after the collapse of the Gupta Empire, the Greeks moved to the Nalanda area in the Bihar State. They imported some Z93 Brahmin from Kashmir at great expense. When the British East India Company moved to Calcutta, the Z93 moved to Calcutta. Under British rule, Bihar and Calcutta were one administrative unit.

