

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, 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 of African origin who lived only at the Vindhya for sixty thousand years, (2) warmongering Eastern Europeans who lived only to the north of Delhi for four thousand years, and (3) delusional Persians who lived in Kashmir for two thousand years. Persians, the third layer, were imported to India by the Greeks as their employees. Warmongering Eastern Europeans, the second layer, were the warlords (Kings, Kshatriya), vassals who helped the Greeks loot the Hindu at the Vindhya. Before the Greeks, Hindu at the Vindhya, the first layer, never had the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, or Religion.

In India, people who were employed in the Greek temple business were called Brahmin. The word Brahmin was a Greek invention. Brahmin existed only after the Greeks occupied India. The stories of Brahmin before the Greeks were pure fiction.

The Greeks invented the Caste System to keep their employees (Brahmin) captive. Caste System helped the Greeks pay only minimum wages to Brahmin with no option to bargain or quit. The concept of Slave was originally invented by Greeks. In India, the Greek style slavery was illegal. The Greeks invented the virtual slavery (Caste System). The slaves were chained by the expensive highly specific Human Capital invested in them by the Greeks. The Greeks designed the Human Capital to be worthless to the productive sectors, to prevent Brahmin from being lured away. The Brahmin education was useful only to the Greeks. Brahmin were functionally illiterate.

Our analysis of the DNA samples supports the hypothesis that the Caste System was a Greek invention to exploit their labor force by investing in specific Human Capital.

Idolatry was a Greek invention. Greeks invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples to attract locals to pay their tribute (offerings). They invested in temples as a business. They paid the delusional Persian refugees in Kashmir, to vandalize local

legends and landmarks to glorify the temple gods with supernatural powers, called Puranas.

The Greeks recruited, educated, and trained the Persian refugees as custodians of temples, and imported them from Kashmir to India. They were called Brahmin. Brahmin education was an expensive investment in Human Capital.

The DNA samples suggested that the Greeks invented the rigid Caste System only after they discovered that the Persians trained at enormous expense, and imported from Kashmir, were quitting to get better paying jobs in the productive sectors in India. 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 opted to recruit their employees (Brahmin) from local people, with a binding legal contract not to 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, and designed to be 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 sufficient labor force was recruited, the entry was restricted and the Caste System was enforced. 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.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The current Indian populations consist of the Haplogroups: H, L, O, R2, J2, R1a, and R1a1. The H, L, O, R2, and J2 are subgroups of the parent F group of the African origin.

In India, there are only three Haplogroups: F, R1a, and R1a1. They entered India at different times. They were entirely different civilizations. They were the three layers.

To the south of Delhi, all the DNA samples are the F.

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

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

The current political boundaries of India include three geographically separate regions: (1) Kashmir, (2) Gandhara the area from Kashmir to Delhi, and (3) Vindhya. They were occupied by different groups of people, at different times, and they had nothing in common genetically or culturally. In fact, they were the exact opposites. Before the Greeks, they were watertight compartments with no population mobility between the regions.

The F were in India sixty thousand years ago. They voluntarily left Africa and lived on the now submerged West Coast of India before they were forced to move to the Vindhya by the melting glaciers. They were the first layer. They lived only to the south of Delhi, in the peninsular India.

The Haplogroup R1 evolved only recently, ten thousand years ago, in the Russian Steppe. The Steppe, to the north of the Caspian Sea, was covered with glaciers. The glaciers melted, and the land was habitable only ten thousand years ago. Some primitive hunters and gatherers followed the grazing animals to the Steppe. They were the R1.

Six thousand years ago, the R1 evolved into the present-day European cultures. They acquired the animal survival instincts required to compete for the scarce food in the Steppe. They formed into rival packs to rob each other. They were the animal survival instincts in human form. They invented the concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, and Religion. Getting rich by robbing other people was their political philosophy. They were the exact opposite of the compassionate logic-based peace-loving F at the Vindhya.

Six thousand years ago, the R1 (Steppe) was split into the Haplogroups: R1a, R1a1, and R1b. The R1a were the Eastern Europeans, the R1a1 were the Central Europeans (Persians), and the R1b were the Western Europeans (Greeks and Romans).

Four thousand years ago, there was a global drought that lasted for almost two hundred years. The Eastern Europeans (R1a) were forced to move south to Kashmir and Gandhara. The Central Europeans (R1a1) were forced to move south to Persia. Persia, Kashmir, and Gandhara were separate regions. The R1a1 lived only in Persia.

A subgroup of the R1a1 were delusional, and believed that they acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They were expelled to Kashmir. The Persian

refugees entered Kashmir around 500 BCE. They were insignificant in number and lived only in Kashmir in segregated enclaves.

Greeks (R1b) were the Western Europeans. They occupied Persia and Kashmir, after Alexander, around 200 BCE.

Around 200 BCE, the R1a1 were the Persian refugees in Kashmir, the R1a were in only Kashmir and Gandhara, and the F were in only to the south of Delhi at the Vindhya. The three groups had nothing to do with each other.

Temple and Idolatry were Greek inventions. Getting rich by robbing other people was the political philosophy of the European (Steppe) cultures. Temple and Idolatry helped Greeks rob people without the heavy investment in soldiers. Temples offered better profit margins and goodwill than soldiers. Temple business required heavy capital investment in the structures, and specialized human resources to collect the revenue without embezzlement and quietly siphon the tribute to the Greeks.

The Greeks invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to be housed in temples. They invested in temples as a business. It was a highly profitable business. They discovered the delusional Persian refugees in Kashmir who believed in supernatural powers. They employed the refugees to invent fictional stories of gods in the temples with supernatural powers to mesmerize the locals to attend the temples to pay their tribute on a regular basis.

The Greeks were in Kashmir from 200 BCE to 200 CE. They perfected the recipe. The Greeks selected the local heroes for god status based on profit margins. The Persian refugees were paid to invent the fictional stories. The refugees never had any intellect or logic. They were the Greek mouthpieces.

Around 200 CE, the Greeks moved from Kashmir to Gandhara. Around 500 CE, they moved from Gandhara to the Vindhya.

The warmongering R1a in Gandhara followed the Greeks to the Vindhya. They were the warlords (Kings, Kshatriya), the Greek vassals. The DNA samples of R1a are found only along the path of the Greeks to the Vindhya, and at the Patna city (Bihar State), the Greek headquarters. There were no kings or wars to the south of Delhi before the R1a.

The DNA samples of R1a1, the Persian refugees, are found in high concentrations only in Kashmir. To the south of Kashmir, they are scattered in only two places: (1) Kanyakubja in Gandhara, and (2) the Patna city (Bihar State). Originally, they were

imported by the Greeks from Kashmir to serve as custodians of temples. People who worked for the Greeks in the temple business were called Brahmin. In India, the Persian refugees discovered that they could get better paying jobs in productive sectors by quitting the temple business (Brahmin). They denounced Brahmin. Kanyakubja and Patna were the first locations of Indian temples started 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). 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 refugees in Kashmir (R1a1) were paid by the Greeks to invent fictional stories of gods with supernatural powers called Puranas. They were paid well for their literary skills. They were in the fiction writing business, not in the temple business. They called themselves Muni, not Brahmin.

The R1a1 imported from Kashmir to India had no literary skills. They were the low paid Greek employees. They had only basic reading and writing skills. In India, they defected. The DNA samples of the non-Brahmin R1a1 are found mostly in the castes engaged in high paying management jobs. It is obvious that the R1a1 denounced Brahmin for a better pay.

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 Greeks recruited, educated, and trained the F (Brahmin) 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 legal contract to protect their investment. It was the Caste System.

The massive conversion of the F to Brahmin, and the R1a1 to non-Brahmin, happened before the Caste System was invented.

In India, before the Greeks, there were no temples. It is obvious, from the DNA samples, that the rigid Caste System was invented by the Greeks only after 500 CE to protect their investment in education and training of their employees (Brahmin). It is simple Economics of Investment in Human Capital.

The DNA samples have a fascinating story to tell.

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