

Parsis: An Archeological View

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An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that genetically there are only four categories in India: (1) Hindus (DNA F), (2) Sindhus (DNA R1a), (3) Parsis (R1a1), and (4) Brahmin Kashmiri Pandits (Z93). Hindus lived only in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. Sindhus were the Eastern Europeans who moved to Bactria 4,000 years ago; some of them moved south to the Indus River area near Pakistan. The Persians who moved to South Bactria (Avesta) 3,000 years ago were the DNA R1a1. Persians had many subgroups. Two major subgroups that lived only in Avesta were Parsis (R1a1) and Brahmins (Z93, R1a1-a1h).

Avestan was the language of the Avesta; it was Indo-European. Parsis worshiped Ahuramazda, and Brahmins worshiped Shiva, Vishnu, and Indra. Parsis hated Brahmins. Xerxes was a Persian king around 500 BCE. He expelled all the Z93 to Kashmir. All the Brahmin literature was forbidden in Avesta. The Z93, now known as the Kashmiri Pandits, lived only in Kashmir.

Muslims occupied Avesta around 500 CE. They forcibly converted Avestans to Islam. Some Parsis managed to escape and sought refuge on the west coast of India. Parsis (R1a1) and Kashmiri Pandits (Z93) were recent refugees in India. Parsis lived only on the west coast, and Pandits lived only in Kashmir. Parsis worship Ahuramazda. Pandits worship Shiva, Vishnu, and Indra. The Avestan gods were falsely promoted as Indian gods to destroy the ancient Hindu civilization.

