

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 in India existed for thousands of years, and Brahmin were a superior race of divine origin who dictated social order. Unfortunately, their theories were derived from a set of false premises. They lacked the scientific skills to validate their premises.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to trace the history of Caste System in India. The Greek colonialists introduced Brahmin and Caste, after 200 CE. They deliberately created the myth that Brahmin and Caste existed in India for thousands of years.

The excavations at Lothal (Gujarat State), and surrounding areas, show that they were an advanced civilization that invented baked bricks, warehouses, boats, and maritime trade. These people did not migrate south along the Indus river from the Russian Steppe. It was a false premise. The recent excavations of Indus indicate that the Indus was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed its course in an unpredictable manner. It never supported human habitation. It was a vast wasteland.

Forty thousand years ago, the seawater was about 400 feet below the current level. The West Coast had a 400 miles long and 100 miles wide fertile valley that is now submerged. It was the Indus Fan. The Lothal people walked over from Africa and lived in the Indus Fan for 20 thousand years before the glaciers started to melt around 20,000 BCE. The rising sea levels slowly swallowed the Indus Fan. Lothal was a port city. There were many port cities in the Indus Fan that were submerged. They were an advanced civilization. They were the Indus Fan Civilization, not the Indus Valley Civilization. They were forced to migrate, along the Narmada river, to the Vindhya.



Before 20,000 BCE, the Russian Steppe was covered with glaciers. The Steppe allowed human habitation only recently, after the ice melted. The European Civilization of the Steppe evolved from stone age to iron age. The Indus Fan people were engaged in maritime trade when the Steppe was still covered with ice.

Europeans evolved with the political philosophy that getting rich by robbing people is the human nature. It was the Steppe culture. They invented the concepts of King, War, and God to rob each other. They assumed that humans could evolve only in the European style, like animals in the wild. It was another false premise. There is nothing in the chemistry of neurons in human brain to force them to evolve in a linear path.

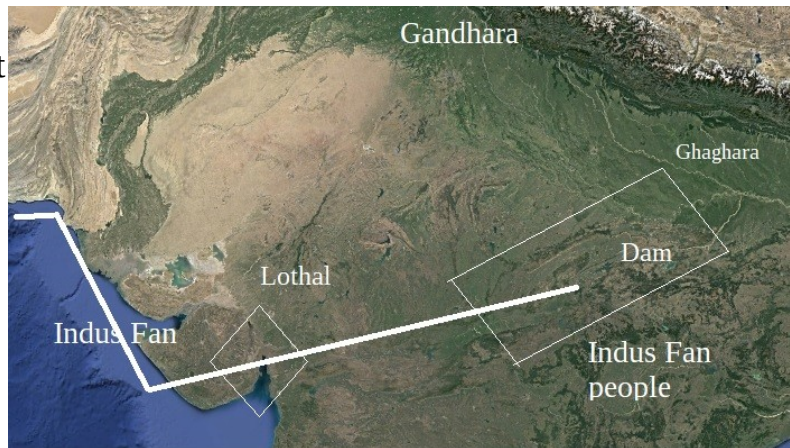
The European civilization was faith based. They accepted beliefs on blind faith. They formed into rival packs, just like the animals they grew up with, in the Steppe. They blindly followed the leader of a pack. It was a requirement to rob other packs.

The ancient civilizations were logic based. All life forms, not just humans, are blessed with neurons in their brain that have the ability to acquire knowledge from experience. The natural state of evolution is a logic-based civilization. The ancient civilizations never had the constraints of the Steppe. They grew up in river deltas with abundant food. They did not hunt animals with stone age tools for food. They did not form into rival packs to rob each other. They were compassionate, and helped each other.

The concepts of King, War, God, and Religion (blind faith) are peculiar to the Steppe cultures, a product of their environment.

By 10,000 BCE, the ancient advanced logic-based civilization, that evolved in the Indus Fan, was forced to move inland by the rising sea levels caused by the melting glaciers. At that time, in the Vindhya mountains, there was a giant natural dam of 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. It was the source (headwaters) of many rivers, including the Narmada. The Indus Fan people moved from Lothal to the Dam.

The Dam was huge and separated the land into two sections: (1) West side, and (2) East side. The Lothal people lived only on the East side. They were unaware of the West side. In the West side the Indus did not allow human habitation. The Ganges river originated in the Himalayas and terminated at the Dam. The present-day continuous Ganges did not exist in those days. The Ghaghara river originated at the Dam. The Ganges emptied into the Dam.



Only the Ganges was stable and permitted human migration from the North. Some Eastern Europeans from the Steppe migrated south along the Ganges. They left the Steppe only after 4,000 BCE. They evolved only recently after the ice melted. They were small in number, and lived only near the Himalayas in an area of 200 miles long and 100 miles wide. It was the Gandhara of the epic Mahabharata. Gandhara had only the immigrants from Eastern Europe. It was 200 miles to the north of the Dam. They were ignorant of the Dam.

Before 4,000 BCE, only the East side was populated, the West side was vacant. The East side was an advanced logic-based civilization that built the Lothal port city. They were forced to migrate to the Dam by the climatic changes.

By 2,000 BCE, the West side had only the faith-based recent primitive European civilization, along the Ganges, near the Himalayas. The East side had only the ancient advanced logic-based Indus Fan civilization. They were unaware of each other. They were genetically and culturally different people.

Greeks and Brahmin (Western Europeans) were genetically different from the Eastern Europeans of Gandhara. Culturally, they were the same people, evolved in the Steppe to rob rival packs. Greeks migrated west, and Brahmin migrated south to Persia.

The Brahmin in Persia were fiction writers. They invented fictional stories to rob people. They never had intellect or logic. They fantasized that they acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They were delusional. They used magic tricks to fool people. Around 1,000 BCE, the people of Persia were fed up with the Brahmin and expelled all of them to Kashmir, to the north of Gandhara.

By 200 BCE, Greeks occupied Persia and Kashmir. The Greeks changed the fortunes of the refugees in Kashmir.

Greeks perfected a different form of robbery business. They invented the concept of Temple as a tax collection office. God in a temple was a tax collector. They promoted local popular heroes to god status, to be housed in temples, to attract locals to be robbed. They invested in expensive temples as a business. They needed fiction writers to market their temple gods to locals. They invented the Kashmir Brahmin out of the refugees. They supplied the specifications for Brahmin fiction. Kashmir Brahmin were put on Greek payroll. They were no longer the refugee outcasts.

The Greeks moved from Kashmir to Gandhara. In the Brahmin fiction Gandhara was India. They were unaware of the Dam.

The Greeks were in Kashmir around 200 BCE. They moved to Gandhara only after 200 CE. From 200 BCE to 200 CE, Greeks and Brahmin existed only in Kashmir.

The Greeks in Kashmir wanted the local popular heroes Shiva and Vishnu of Kashmir as their temple gods. They paid the Kashmir Brahmin to invent fictional stories of Shiva and Vishnu, the Agamas. Shiva and Vishnu lived in a fictional world called Heaven. They dispensed rewards and punishments in the afterlife. They had supernatural powers, just like the delusional Brahmin. The Greeks wanted two different gods, Shiva for the rural tastes and Vishnu for the urban.

There was no archeological evidence of Agamas before the Greeks (200 BCE). All Agamas were composed in Kashmir. They were pure fiction. Shiva and Vishnu were local popular heroes of Kashmir, promoted to god status, to occupy temples.

Shiva and Vishnu were a commercial success in Kashmir as temple gods, the Greek tax collectors. They did not sell in Persia. They were perceived as Brahmin gods. Persia hated Brahmin. They expelled all Brahmin to Kashmir.

The Greco-Bactrian Kanishka (200 CE) had a brilliant idea. He invented a Buddha, in his own image. Buddha was conceived as a benevolent divine king. Persia did not have the rural and urban division. They needed only one god.

The Greek Buddha was shaped in Kashmir, home of the Brahmin, during the Fourth Council (200 CE) assembled by Kanishka. The fictional Buddha Purana (Buddhacarita by Asvaghosa) was composed 700 years after the death of Rajan Siddhartha. It was custom-built to appeal to the Persia tastes. It was actively promoted as a true story.

The fictional Greek Buddha was a success, as a temple god to collect taxes in Persia. Kanishka invested in giant-sized statues of Buddha throughout Persia, to collect tax.

Shiva and Vishnu robbed Kashmir. Buddha robbed Persia. Kashmir Brahmin invented fictional stories to market all the three fictional gods. The gods were actively promoted as true stories.

Persia expelled Brahmin for being mentally deficient. Brahmin were not allowed in Persia. Only the Persia Monks were allowed to service Buddha.

Since Kanishka invented the Buddha concept, he claimed all commercial rights to Buddha. The Kashmir Brahmin were paid for the fictional stories. They had no claim to the tax revenue collected by Buddha. The Greeks and Monks split the taxes.

Buddha was designed to rob Persia. It did not sell in Gandhara or Kashmir. The Greeks in Gandhara searched for local popular heroes. They selected their temple gods based on profit margin. As usual, the Kashmir Brahmin were engaged to invent fictional stories, called Puranas, to market the gods to locals. Agamas were fictional stories of the Kashmir gods. Puranas were fictional stories of the Gandhara gods.

Buddha in Persia taught the Kashmir Brahmin a valuable lesson in contract law. They negotiated a share in the tax revenue. In Kashmir and Persia they were employees of the Greeks, with no power to negotiate. At that time, they had no idea of the commercial potential of the fictional gods they invented. In Gandhara, they demanded partnership in the enterprise. They gained the leverage to bargain. They wanted to be treated as equals, not as paid employees. The Greeks were compelled to accept the Brahmin terms of contract.

The Greeks needed a new administrative structure to run the temple business. In Gandhara, each temple needed a caretaker to service the temple, and collect tax (offerings). The contract stipulated that only Brahmin should service gods. There were not enough Brahmin to go around. The Greeks and Brahmin, now partners in business, reached an agreement and invented a new social category called Priest. A Priest must be trained and certified by Brahmin.

Priests were locals, recruited by the Greeks, as custodians of temples. They were trained and certified by the Brahmin. Brahmin were imported to Gandhara to run the exclusive training schools. Priests were “Baptized” with a sacred thread as a proof of their certification. They were the converted (second-class) Brahmin.

Brahmin and Priests kept their social distancing. They did not intermarry or sit at the same table. Priests were mass produced to meet the growing demand for temples. They were recruited from all walks of life. They had to follow only a subset of the social rules of the Brahmin. They were allowed to perform only specified functions of Brahmin.

Priests were employed in all aspects of the temple business. They were the trained and licensed army to run the temple business.

The Greeks, Brahmin, Priests, and locals were all Europeans. They moved in only after 4,000 BCE. They lived only in Gandhara. They were ignorant of the Dam.

The epics (Ramayana, Mahabharata), Puranas, and the rest of the Brahmin fiction were about the Europeans in Gandhara. They were composed in the language of the Brahmin, the Sanskrit. Sanskrit was an archaic Persian dialect, transformed into an exclusive language of temple worship, that only the Brahmin and Priests were allowed to study. They deliberately invented the myth that Sanskrit was the divine language, the exclusive property of Brahmin, that existed for thousands of years. It was a capital offense for a non-Brahmin to study Sanskrit. In the epic Ramayana, Rama was ordered to kill an innocent man for studying Sanskrit. It was Brahmin fiction.

Brahmin retained their monopoly power on fiction. Priests were granted monopoly to run the temple business. Priests masqueraded as Brahmin for social status and false pride.

The temple business evolved into a highly profitable growth industry. As in any industry, it needed an administrative structure with rank and file of different functions. The Human Resource (HR) department of the Greeks invented the Caste System. Each skill category was well defined and was issued a Caste Badge. There were hundreds of skills requiring separate badges. Badges evolved naturally as a quality control mechanism. Each badge was functionally a guild that trained and guaranteed quality of its membership. Badges helped the HR department process job applicants.

All Brahmin fiction was invented only after 200 CE, financed by the Greeks. Brahmin attributed all of their recent fiction to antiquity. It created the myth that the Badge system (Caste) of the temple business originated in antiquity.

The new business feature of Caste Badge (skill certification) was invented in Gandhara, by the Greeks. It was an efficient way to organize and administer the temple business. There were hundreds of Caste badges that served as quality assurance mechanisms.

The highly profitable temple business evolved into a competitive industry, and Greeks lost their monopoly. By 500 CE, the Greeks lost control of the temple business. The Brahmin, imported from Kashmir by the Greeks, lost their clout and were marginalized. No new Puranas or temple gods were invented. It was the end of Greeks and Brahmin.

Priests (locals) masqueraded as Brahmin. Priests were not Brahmin. The Brahmin Badge was issued only to the fiction writers. They were extinct. Each Badge acted as a separate caste. There were hundreds of castes. They did not intermarry or sit at the same table. It was a natural evolutionary process of social organization.

The temple industry evolved its own identity. It was highly profitable. People engaged in marketing temple merchandise, from the Priests to the street vendors got rich. Over time, driven by the profit motive, the temple industry spread to the East side of the Dam. By then, the Dam was reduced in size, by natural geological phenomenon, and permitted migration across the two sides. The highly profitable temple industry merged the two sides. The Badge-based recruiting system became a standard feature of all business, as a quality control mechanism.

The European version of Indian history was the story of Gandhara (Eastern Europeans), as portrayed in the Brahmin fiction. Only the Sanskrit texts, Brahmin fiction, were translated into the European languages. Europeans lacked technical skills to recognize that the Sanskrit texts were pure fiction invented by the delusional Brahmin to market the Greek temple gods.

The caste system, as portrayed in the Brahmin fiction, never existed in real life. It was the wishful thinking of the delusional Brahmin. It existed only in the Puranas. It was falsely promoted as history, by colonialists, to promote their own agenda.

An analysis of DNA samples of various Caste Badges at the Dam confirmed that the Brahmin fictional caste-based India never existed. The Puranas, Brahmin fiction, were introduced at the Dam only after 500 CE. Before that, people at the Dam never heard of Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, or Sudra. The Brahmin Ramayana (Uttara) and Brahmin Mahabharata (Harivamsa) were invented only after 500 CE. They introduced the fictional classification of people into the four castes.

The European versions of Indian History were based on several false premises: (1) the Indus river was a fertile land that supported human habitation, (2) the Ganges was one continuous river from the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal, (3) people beyond the Gandhara were the primitive stone age Europeans who migrated ahead of the current population, (4) civilizations evolved only in the Steppe, and (5) anything written in Sanskrit was the divine truth.

[Reading material](#) [Home](#)