

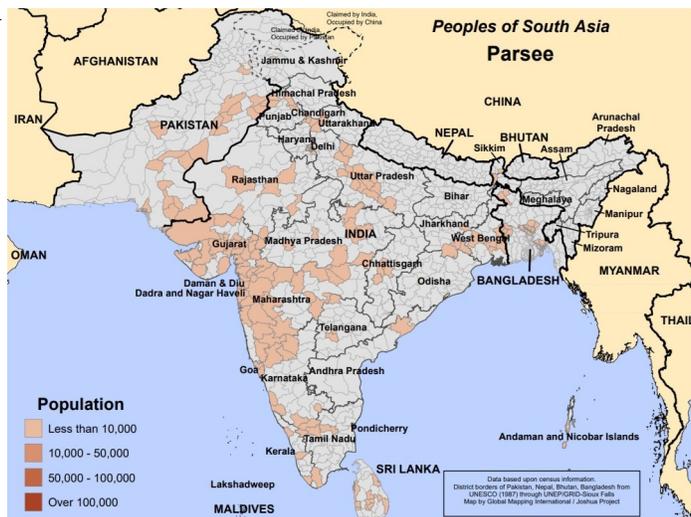
## Parsis: An Archeological View

by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

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) Brahmins (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, a Persian king, kicked out all the Z93 to Kashmir. All the Brahmin literature was forbidden in Avesta. The Z93 lived only in Kashmir. The forbidden Avestan Brahmin literature was resurrected in a synthetic language, called Sanskrit, invented by the Greeks to destroy the Hindu civilization.

Muslims occupied Avesta. They forcibly converted Avestans to Islam. Some Parsis managed to escape and sought refuge on the west coast of India. Parsis (R1a1) and Brahmins (Z93) were recent Avestan refugees in India. Parsis left Avesta voluntarily, and Brahmins were kicked out of Avesta. Parsis lived only on the west coast, and Brahmins lived only in Kashmir. Parsis worship Ahuramazda. Brahmins worship Shiva, Vishnu, and Indra.



The Greek and British colonialists actively promoted the Sanskrit version of the forbidden Avestan Brahmin literature as the ancient Hindu civilization to deliberately destroy the Hindu civilization.