

A DNA Version of Indian History

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

Some books on Indian history tell us that the Aryan race invaded India and subjugated Hindus. This portrayal of Indian history is based on ignorance, not science.

There is ample forensic evidence to reconstruct Indian history based on science.

Recent advances in DNA research give us a new understanding of Indian history.

What follows is an evolutionary history of people in India, based on DNA research.

The subcontinent consists of three separate areas: West Indus (Persia), Kashmir, and East Indus (India). They are separated by the Indus river, a natural barrier. East Indus includes South East Asia.

West Indus was constantly invaded by one group after another. East Indus was sheltered from invaders. Evolutionary histories of these two areas were different.

Each human being has a unique DNA signature displaying its genetic history of mutations. The history of mutations gives us an undisputed trace of human migrations and times. It is the history based on science.

To understand the genetic history, I sent my DNA for sequencing.

People who belong to the same DNA group are called a Haplogroup. In Sanskrit, it is called Sapinda (Sa + pinda = same DNA).

I am Sapinda (Haplogroup) M124>R2. Here is my story. It is based on science.

The story of my Sapinda contradicts many existing theories of Indian history.

My family tree started with Adam and Eve, about 100 Thousand Years Ago (100 KYA). They lived in Africa. Their children moved in search of a better life. They followed the routes shown in Figure 1 (at the end). Since I am male we follow Adam, the blue lines.

About 60 KYA, some of my ancestors took route M130 to reach South India and settled. Some of them moved on to Australia and are now known as aborigines.

Over the next several thousands of years, some moved to the fertile lands north along route M89>M9, where civilizations flourished along the Tigris river.

Some tribes reached East Indus on routes M89>M69, M20, and M175. Notice that route M175 covered most of the famous kingdoms mentioned in the epic Mahabharata: Gandhara, Kuru, Panchala, and Anga.

Let us look at Figure 2. The red line took some of my ancestors along route M45>M207>M173. They occupied Europe.

About 25 KYA, something happened along route M207>M173. A new social order came into being. This area is the present-day Russia, also called the Russian Steppe.

Let us look at Figure 3. We see births of many different Haplogroups, in particular the R and its offspring R1a and R2.

M207>M173>M420>R1a
M207>M124>R2

I belong to the M124>R2 group. Aryan belong to the M420>R1a group. I am not an Aryan. We have a common closest ancestor, the M207 group.

In the Russian Steppe, the R1a group mutated into many subgroups. One group, the R1a (M420>R1a), entered East Indus. They migrated on the east side of the Caspian sea. Another group, the R1a-Z93, migrated on the west side of the Caspian sea. They occupied West Indus. The R1a were only in East Indus. The R1a-Z93 were only in West Indus.

Small portions of the groups H, L, O, R1a, and R2 migrated to East Indus. They constitute the majority of the present-day India population. Density maps of these groups are presented in Figure 5, for both caste-based and tribal populations. Caste is recent and tribal is ancient.

The groups H, L, O, R1a, and R2 were the native population of India. They lived there for thousands of years. They were the Hindus. They lived in clusters of no larger than ten miles in radius, a day's journey. They were autonomous democratic republics.

The H group migrated along route M89>M69. They were a large proportion of the population. They were concentrated in South India.

The L group migrated along route M9>M20. They were present on the west side, along the Indus Valley, Mohenjodaro, and Dwaraka belt.

The O group migrated along route M9>M175. After the Mahabharata War they migrated east. They were concentrated in South East Asia. The largest Hindu temple ever built was in Cambodia, Angkor Wat.

The R2 group lived mostly on the East Coast between the rivers Krishna and Godavari. They were present in all castes.

The R1a group lived in Central India along the rivers Ganges and Yamuna.

The R1a-Z93 group lived in all of West Indus. They migrated on the west side of the Caspian sea.

In West Indus, the R1a-Z93 were split into two groups: Asura and Deva. The Deva people were called Brahmin. They were a cult. They blindly obeyed their cult leader. The Asura people were opposed to blind worship. They treated the Brahmin worshipers as uncivilized. Brahmin were expelled to Kashmir, the eastern edge of West Indus.

To distinguish between the two groups let us call the Asura as R1a-Z93 and the Brahmin as Z93. Asura lived only in West Indus. Brahmin were refugees in Kashmir.

East Indus had the H, L, O, R1a, and R2 groups. West Indus had the R1a-Z93 group. Kashmir had the Z93 group.

Density distributions of H, L, O, R1a, R2, and Z93 groups are shown in Figure 5.

Today, the Z93 group are found in Brahmin community, only in Kashmir, Kanyakubja (Kannauj, UP), and Calcutta (Bengal).

The spacial density map of the Z93 group shows Kashmir and Kanyakubja as two connected nodes. Kashmir was the original place of the Z93 refugees. Kanyakubja was the location of the Mahabharata War (1000 BCE). It was the only place where the Z93 Brahmin performed Yajna. Apparently, they were imported from Kashmir to perform Yajna.

The Z93 Brahmin in Calcutta were imported from Kanyakubja by a King Adisura (500 CE) to perform a Yajna.

The Z93 Brahmin existed only in Kashmir, Kanyakubja, and Calcutta. They were imported to Kanyakubja and Calcutta to perform Yajna.

The imported Z93 Brahmin of Calcutta exercised their influence on rulers to legalize their Brahmin Law in Calcutta. They imposed their will on others.

People in India, except for a few in Kanyakubja and Calcutta, were Hindus. They never had god or religion. They were secular. They had their own rules of social behavior.

Social rules in a Hindu cluster were established by a Samiti of elders with unanimous consent. No two clusters had the same rules. Social rules changed over a distance of ten miles. Hindus never had a common social law. Their rules evolved naturally.

The Z93 Brahmin had a common social law called Dharmashastra, dictated by their cult leader. It was a form of worship, blind faith. Brahmin refugees lived only in Kashmir, except for a few who migrated to Kanyakubja and Calcutta to perform Yajna.

The establishment of the British East India Company in Calcutta colored the English version of Indian history. The British learned the Calcutta Z93 Brahmin version of how the Brahmin happened to be in Calcutta. It was a fairy tale of their fantasy world. The British swallowed it.

There were two kinds of Brahmin: (1) the Z93 refugees from Kashmir, and (2) some Hindus of India who called themselves Brahmin.

The Hindus who called themselves Brahmin belonged to all Haplogroups H, L, O, R1a, and R2. They were opportunists. They cashed in on the lucrative market for temple Priests. They needed only reading skills in Sanskrit to perform daily rituals. They existed mostly at temple locations, to service gods.

The Z93 Brahmin existed only in Kashmir, Kanyakubja, and Calcutta. The Hindu Brahmin Priests were located at temples, all over India.

It is interesting to note that in the DNA samples analyzed, the majority of the Brahmin Priests were the Haplogroup R2, my Sapinda. They existed at temple locations in all States.

We, the R2 group, are Brahmin (Priests), Kshatriya (Naidu), and Vaishya (Komati). For us, caste is a trade designation.

The R2 Priests practiced the social behavior of the Z93 Brahmin, to protect their monopoly on the priestly services. They marketed themselves as Brahmin. They were socially self-segregated. They had their own exclusive Sanskrit schools.

Unlike the Z93 Brahmin, the R2 Brahmin had no creative skills. The Z93 Brahmin composed the Sanskrit Puranas. The R2 Brahmin recited Puranas for a fee. They evolved a symbiotic relationship. They protected each other.

The Z93 Brahmin and R2 Brahmin did not intermarry or sit at the same table.

Before 200 CE, only the Z93 Brahmin in Kashmir had god. They were insignificant in number. The Z93 Brahmin in Kanyakubja were Yajna scammers who bilked gullible rulers. Archeological evidence suggests that, before 200 CE, in India, there were no temples or gods in temples. The R2 Priests did not exist.

Suddenly, after 200 CE, there was an eruption of gods, temples, and R2 Priests in India. There was a temple in every town. There was a god and a Priest in every temple.

Hypothesis:

God in a temple, Idolatry, was introduced by Greeks.

The beliefs of afterlife, judgment, soul, and transmigration were invented in the Nile (3000 BCE). Greeks (350 BCE) in the Nile weaponized them, to rob people in occupied areas.

The Nile beliefs were time-tested tools to rob the local people. War robbed the rich: the Nile beliefs robbed the poor. Greeks collected a steady stream of revenue from locals.

The Greek model in the Nile required local gods, not gods of invaders, to attract and rob locals. Unlike the forced robbing of war, god was voluntary robbing.

God demanded offerings, voluntary tax. In the Nile, Greeks built temples to house local gods: Philae, Kom Ombo, Edfu, Esna, and Dendara.

Temples were tax collection offices. Only local gods attracted people to temples to pay tax. Belief in punishment in the afterlife was required to compel worshipers to deposit their tax in a temple. It was an efficient tax collection mechanism. It did not require book-keeping and administrative staff.

God in a temple, idolatry, was invented by Greeks (350 BCE) to collect taxes.

By 200 BCE, Greeks occupied all of West Indus and Kashmir. They needed tax collectors (local gods) to rob people.

People in West Indus, Kashmir, and East Indus were ignorant of the Nile beliefs.

Kashmir was a part of Greek occupied territory. For a price, the Z93 refugees agreed to help the Greeks to invent local gods. They were on Greek payroll. Their own god Deva did not sell. Deva was demoted. Shiva and Vishnu were invented as local gods to rob Kashmir. They dispensed rewards and punishments in the afterlife. The new generation of Brahmin worshiped Shiva or Vishnu, not Deva. They were encouraged by Greeks to write fiction. The Kashmir Brahmin were born.

Shiva and Vishnu were a success in Kashmir. They did not sell in West Indus.

The Greco-Bactrian Kanishka, who ruled all of West Indus, had a brilliant idea. He invented a Buddha, in his own image, with West Indus trappings. Buddha was designed to hook into West Indus people.

The Greek Buddha was invented in Kashmir, home of the Z93 Kashmir Brahmin, during the Fourth Council (200 CE) assembled by Kanishka. The Kashmir Brahmin wrote the Buddha canons to market the new tax collector. They were on Greek payroll.

The biography of the Greek Buddha was fiction. It was fabricated to market Buddha in West Indus. The real Siddhartha (500 BCE) had nothing to do with the Greek Buddha. The Buddha Purana was composed 700 years after Siddhartha, by the refugees who were expelled from West Indus for being mentally deficient.

The fictional Greek Buddha was a success. Kanishka invested in giant-sized statues of Buddha throughout West Indus, to collect tax. The giant statue attracted people to be robbed. Buddha was the money-making machine of Kanishka.

Since Kanishka invented the concept, he claimed all rights to Buddha. Brahmin were fully paid for writing the Buddha canons, the marketing brochures. They had no claim to share tax revenue collected by Buddha.

West Indus people expelled Brahmin for being mentally deficient. Brahmin were not allowed in West Indus to service Buddha. Any association between Brahmin and

Buddha was bad for business. Only West Indus people, Monks, were allowed to service Buddha. Buddha was marketed as anti-Brahmin.

The giant statue of Buddha was a replica of Rameses in the Nile, in West Indus clothes. Kanishka invested in all those Buddha statues along the Silk Road, from Kashmir to the Levant, to collect tax revenue. Buddha was customized to rob West Indus.

Gold accumulated by Buddha led to self-destruction of Buddha in West Indus. Arab bandits destroyed Buddha statues to loot gold deposits. Greeks lost control of their revenue source. The Arab Umayyad Caliphate occupied all of West Indus by 700 CE. Idolatry was forbidden. Buddha statues were dismantled in West Indus.

The Z93 Kashmir Brahmin felt cheated. They migrated to follow the Greek warlords who moved to India. Buddha was designed to rob West Indus; he did not sell in India. The Greeks were business savvy. They did market research and invented a different set of gods to rob India. The Kashmir Brahmin were hired by the Greeks to compose fictional stories, Puranas, to market the gods.

Buddha in Persia taught the Z93 Kashmir Brahmin a valuable lesson in contract law. The Brahmin negotiated a share in the tax revenue. They formed an alliance with the R2 Sapinda of India. The R2 were called Priests. Brahmin and Priests kept their social distancing. The contract stipulated that only Priests, licensed by Brahmin, could service gods in temples. Gods were designed to require daily maintenance, to ensure job security. Monks serviced gods in Persia. Priests serviced gods in India.

Greeks invented temple gods. Brahmin invented Puranas. Warlords invested in temples. Priests serviced gods in temples. Warlords, Brahmin, and Priests formed a cartel.

Unlike Buddha of West Indus, the Indian temple gods were creatures of fantasy worlds. They had supernatural powers. People in India demanded fiction to escape reality. The Greeks invented the Indian temple gods to market fiction. They hired the Z93 Brahmin to invent fictional stories of fictional gods. Fiction, escapism, sold like hotcakes. Popularity of a god was proportional to his supernatural powers.

The Z93 Brahmin existed only in Kashmir, Kanyakubja, and Calcutta. They were on Greek payroll. They invented all the Puranas. Puranas were composed after Kanishka.

The R2 Priests existed at temple locations in all of India. They were actively recruited and trained by the Z93 Brahmin to service gods. They were “Baptized” with a sacred thread.

God in a Temple, idolatry, spread like wildfire in all of India. The Z93 who invented fictional gods, the rulers who invested in temples, the Priests who serviced gods, and the merchants who supplied the paraphernalia got rich. It was the gold rush to market fiction. God was marketed as a consumer product, escapism. There was a huge demand for escapism. People wanted to live in fantasy worlds to escape reality. The Greeks in India did their market research. They supplied what the market demanded.

In India, there was no archeological evidence of Temple or “God in a Temple” prior to Kanishka (200 CE). Greeks employed the same business model in the Nile, Kashmir, Persia, and India. They invented different gods to match local demand. They promoted local popular figures to god status to occupy temples. They hired Brahmin to fictionalize local legends. The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata were fictionalized, around 500 CE, to present Rama and Krishna as temple gods of fantasy worlds. The originals were lost. Greeks were shrewd business people. They were interested in tax revenue, not gods. They stayed out of sight and out of mind of temple visitors.

Adi Shankara’s (800 CE) Advaita put an end to the extortion business of the temple gods. No new gods or Puranas were invented after Adi Shankara. The Arabs in Persia dismantled Buddha at the same time. It was the end of Greeks in India and Persia. The Z93 Brahmin lost their sponsors. The temple gods continued to function. They no longer demanded tax revenue. They were content with token offerings of flowers.

The present-day Indian temple gods are therapists, not tax collectors. Thanks to Greeks, Indians were addicted to fiction. They lost their natural ability to separate fact from fiction. They lost critical thinking skills. They need their daily fix of fiction.

Temple Priests in India are actually Hindus. They did not exist before 200 CE. They marketed themselves as Brahmin. They imitated the social behavior of Z93 Kashmir Brahmin. They were self-segregated. They studied Sanskrit grammar. They wore a sacred thread as a proof of their license to service gods.

The story of my Sapinda contradicts many existing theories of Indian history.

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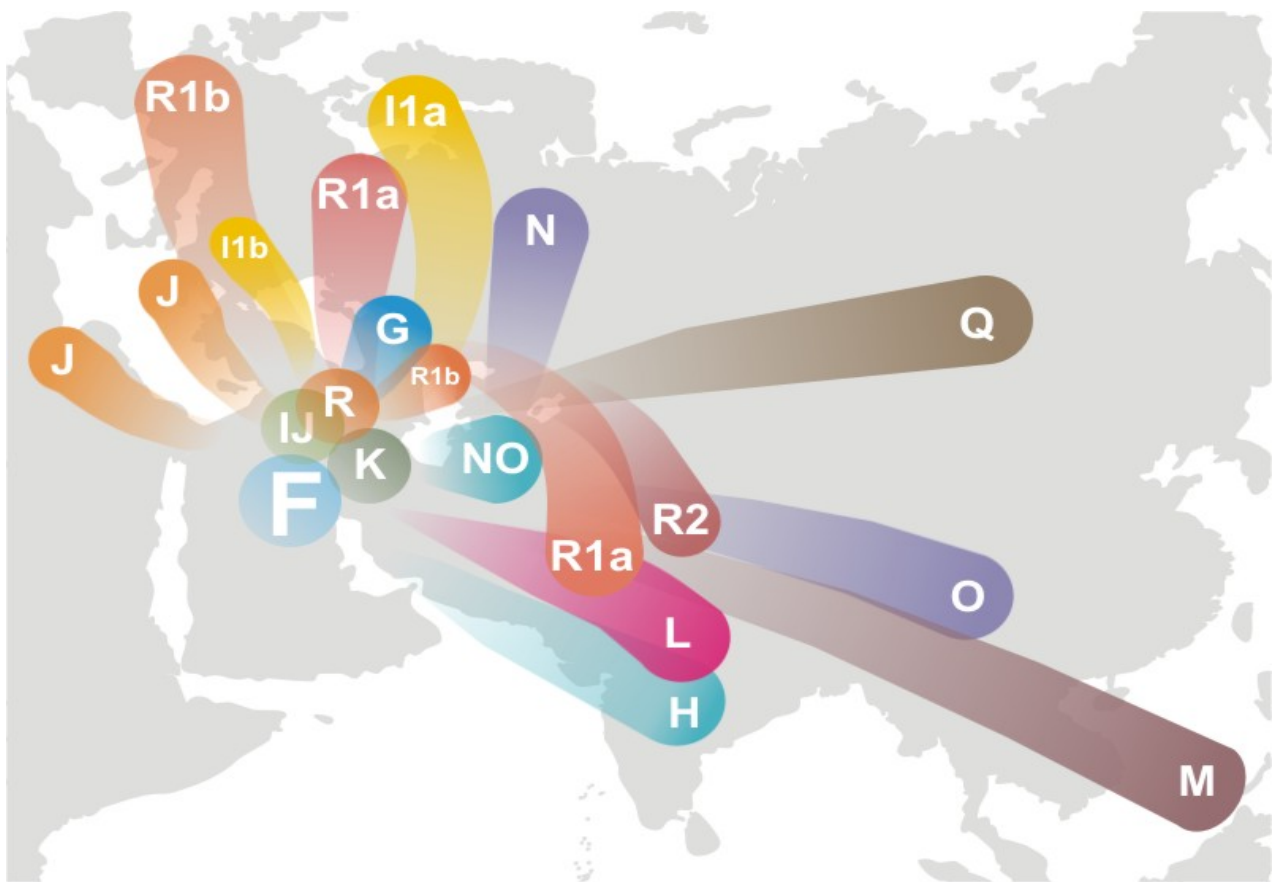


Figure 3

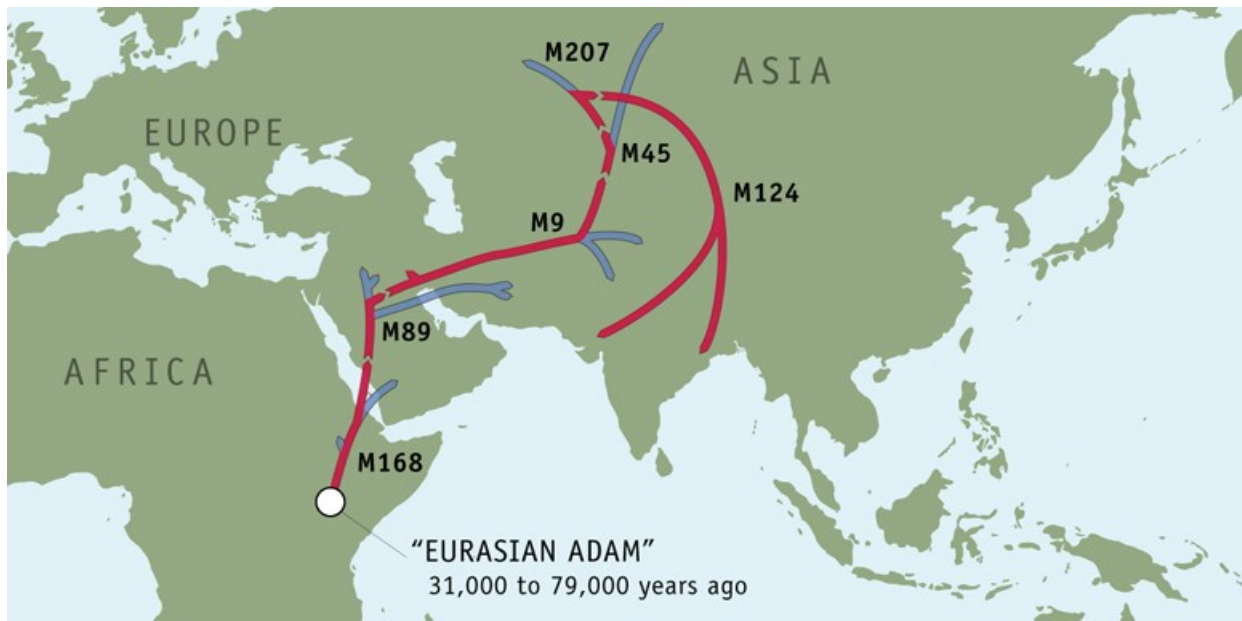


Figure 4

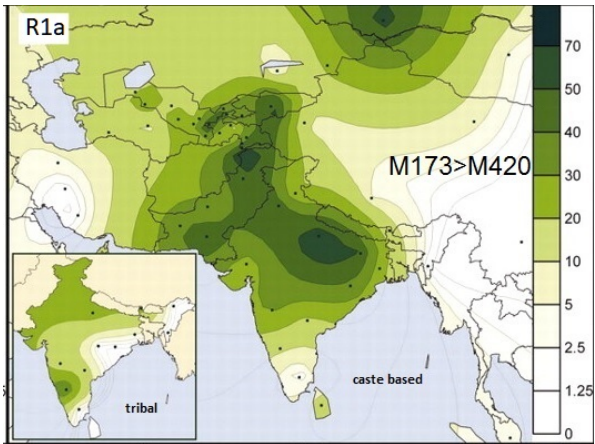
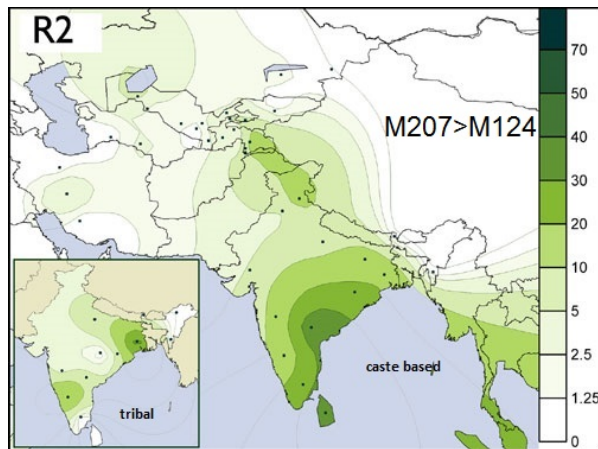
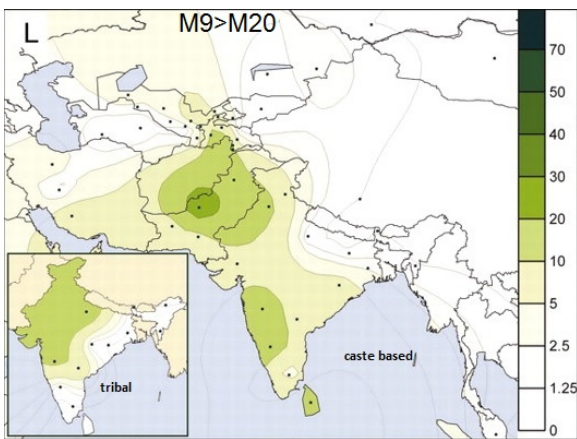
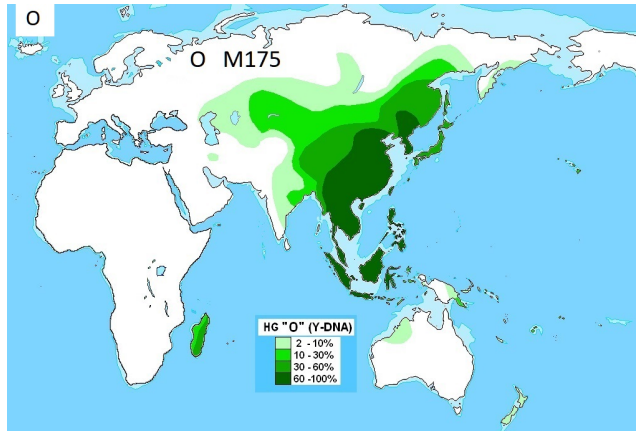
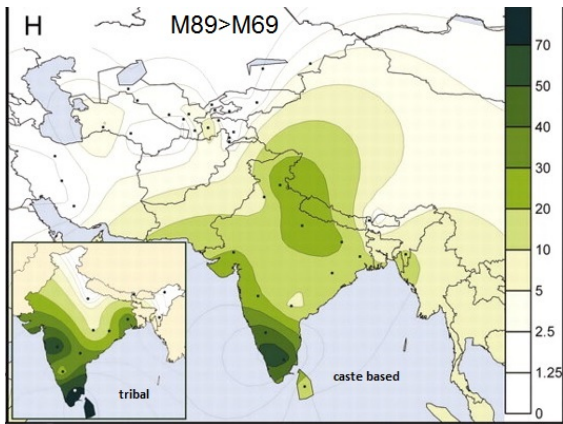


Figure 5