

## **Caste System was Invented by the Greek Colonialists**

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Brahmin were the DNA Haplogroup R1a1. Genetically, Brahmin (R1a1) and Greeks (R1b) evolved from the same parent Haplogroup R1a of the Russian Steppe. Greeks migrated west and Brahmin migrated south to Persia. Before the Greeks (200 CE), there were no R1a1 in India. Brahmin never had intellect or logic. They fantasized that they had acquired supernatural powers through meditation (tapas). They were delusional. They were fiction writers. Persia expelled all Brahmin to Kashmir for robbing people with their fictional stories. Brahmin existed only in Kashmir.

Greeks invented the concept of temple gods, idolatry, to collect taxes. Temple was a tax collection office. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to occupy temples. They hired the refugees in Kashmir, the professional fiction writers, to vandalize the Indian epics to market the popular heroes Rama and Krishna as temple gods.

Temple needed a custodian, called Priest, to maintain the temple and collect tax revenue (offerings) for the Greeks. The Greeks recruited Indians as Priests. Priests were trained in exclusive Sanskrit schools. They were recruited from all walks of life, covering the entire spectrum of Indian Haplogroups. The Greeks imported the R1a1 from Kashmir to train the India Priests. Priests were Indian, not Brahmin (R1a1). The Greeks invented the Caste system to stratify people into different ranks, with designated functions, for administrative convenience.

An analysis of DNA samples, presented in the table below, reveals that there was no such a thing as a Brahmin caste. Initially, the Human Resource (HR) Department of the Greeks handed out Caste badges based on skills. Before the Greeks dispensed the Caste badges, there was no social discrimination. The DNA evidence shows that all Caste badges represented all the DNA Haplogroups. Overtime, Castes were solidified into hundreds of categories.

The Indian DNA Haplogroups, in the table below, are as follows:

The H and L groups (siblings) were the original inhabitants of South India. They evolved on the now submerged West Coast of India, the Indus Fan in the Arabian Sea. They lived in the Indus Fan for tens of thousands of years before they were forced to vacate their native land when the melting glaciers swallowed the Indus Fan.

The O and R2 groups (siblings) were the original inhabitants of North India. They descended from the K group. They evolved in Iran. They passed through the Hindu Kush, along the Himalayan ridge, to the Vindhya.

The J2 group, also known as the Agni, were an ancient advanced civilization of Syria that invented logic. They migrated from Syria to the East Coast.

The R1a1 were imported from Kashmir, by the Greeks, after 200 CE, to train India Priests. They vandalized the epics. They invented the fictional Puranas of fake Indian history. They were on Greek payroll.

Source: Sharma S 2009 The Indian origin of paternal Haplogroup R1a1

**Table 1 Y-haplogroups percentage distribution in studied regional population groups of India**

Population	Status	N	Haplogroups																		
			C5	E	F*	G	H*	H1	J2	K*/K2	L	N	O	P*	Q (XQ5)	Q5	R*	R1*	R1a*	R1a1	R2
<i>North:</i>																					
J&K Kashmiri Pandits	Br	51	1.96		3.92	1.96		9.80	9.80	9.80	5.88				5.88		1.96	11.76	3.92	19.61	13.73
J&K Kashmir Gujars	Tr	49	2.04		4.08			10.20	6.12	8.16	16.33				2.0			2.04		40.86	8.16
Uttar Pradesh Brahmin	Br	31						16.13	3.23		3.21				3.23	3.23				67.74	3.23
Punjab Brahmin	Br	49	3.58		3.57	3.57					21.43		7.14							35.71	25.00
Himachal Brahmin	Br	30	5.26		15.79			10.53	5.26		5.26							5.26		47.37	5.26
<i>Central:</i>																					
Uttar Pradesh (South) Kols	Tr	30						11.11	33.34					40.74							14.81
Uttar Pradesh (South) gonds	Tr	38						59.46	18.92	10.81		2.7	8.11								
Madhya Pradesh Brahmins	Br	42			2.38			7.14	23.81		7.14	2.38		2.38	2.38	2.38				38.10	11.90
Madhya Pradesh Gonds	Tr	31					6.25	56.25		6.25			6.25		6.25						18.75
Madhya Pradesh Saharia	Tr	57			5.08		10.29	23.4			3.24			1.75				22.8		28.07	5.37
<i>East:</i>																					
Bihar Brahmins	Br	38	2.63							2.63	5.26	13.16			2.63	2.63			5.26	60.53	5.26
Bihar Paswan	SC	27			3.70	11.11	11.11	3.70	3.70		7.41		3.70				3.70	11.11		40.74	
West Bengal Brahmins	Br	30						5.56												72.22	22.22
<i>West:</i>																					
Maharashtra Brahmins	Br	32	3.33			3.33	3.33	6.67	16.67	3.33	10.0	3.33	3.33						0.0	43.33	3.33
Gujarat Bhils	Tr	22	9.09				18.18	9.09	18.18		18.18									9.09	18.18
Gujarat Brahmins	Br	64	3.33	3.33		10.94		1.56	15.63	3.13	7.81	3.13							9.38	32.81	9.38
Total		621																			

Abbreviations: Br, Brahmins; Tr, tribe; SC, Scheduled caste.

The following table is an analysis of DNA samples of some of the Caste badges issued to the R2 group. By the way, I belong to the R2 group. The R2 migrated south from the Himalayas, along the corridor Bihar, Odisha, Andhra, and Maharastra. I am intimately familiar with all the badges in the table. Each badge acts as a separate Caste. They do not intermarry or sit at the same table.

The Brahmin (R1a1) were imported by the Greeks, after 200 CE, to train the Priests. Some of the Brahmin wanted a better living and acquired marketable skills to join the labor force. They were issued Caste badges, based on their skills, just like the Indians.

People in a Caste badge (Kula) firmly believe that they all belong to the same Haplogroup (ancestry). Each badge has several clans, distinguished by their family name (Gotra). They do not marry within the same family name. They do not marry outside their badge.

Source: Sahoo S 2006 A prehistory of Indian Y chromosomes

**Table 3. Demographic information and frequency distribution of Y chromosome haplogroups in 77 Indian populations**

Population	Language	Province	Socio-cultural Affiliation	Region	Caste/ Tribe	Sample size	Y chromosome haplogroups and their defining markers																
							L	L1	M	N	O*	O2a	O2a1	O3	O3e	P*	Q*	R*	R1	R1a	R1a1	R1b3	R2
							M11	M27	M5	M231	M175	M95	M88	M122	M134	M45	M242	M207	M173	SRY1532	M17	M269	M124
8 BANIYA	IE	BIH	BCS	E	CS	11														3	4		
9 BHUMIHAR	IE	BIH	CS	E	CS	20															12	2	
10 BIHAR BRAHMIN	IE	BIH	CS	E	CS	18															13	1	
11 KAYASTHA	IE	BIH	CS	E	CS	14															6	1	
12 KURMI	IE	BIH	BCS	E	CS	13															3	2	
15 GOPE	IE	ORI	BCS	E	CS	16															6	3	
16 KARAN	IE	ORI	CS	E	CS	18															10	4	
17 KHANDAYAT	IE	ORI	CS	E	CS	13															1	6	
18 ORIYA BRAHMIN	IE	ORI	CS	E	CS	24	4	1													10	3	
47 KAMMA CHAUDHARY	DR	AP	CS	S	CS	15	1														1	11	
48 KAPPU NAIDU	DR	AP	CS	S	CS	18															2	13	
49 KOMATI	DR	AP	BCS	S	CS	20															3	14	
50 RAJU	DR	AP	BCS	S	CS	19		4													3	5	2
70 CHITPAVAN BRAHMIN	IE	MAH	CS	W	CS	15	2														2	3	
71 DESASTH BRAHMIN	IE	MAH	CS	W	CS	16	2														7	1	
72 DHANGAR	IE	MAH	BCS	W	CS	16	1														4	4	
73 MARATHA	IE	MAH	CS	W	CS	16	1														3	1	