The Aborigine of India, an Archeological View

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

The table below shows clearly that the DNA group C5 (C-M356), a subgroup of the C that migrated from Africa to Australia around 60,000 BCE, traversed along the Himalayan ridge stretching from Kashmir to Punjab to Himachal to Bihar, and beyond. The path from Africa to Bactria to Burma to Australia was a major highway of human migrations, along a string of perennial freshwater lakes. It was also used by the DNA group O (Mundari), around 20,000 BCE, to reach the Vindhyas from Iran.

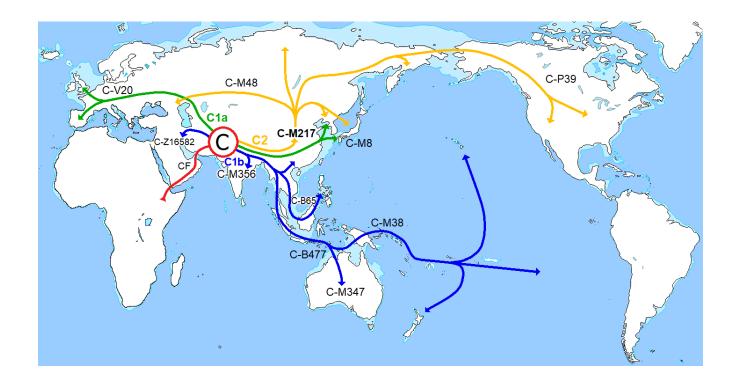
In the DNA samples of people who claimed to be Brahmin, we observed the C5. Almost all DNA groups in India claimed to be Brahmin. The real Brahmin, the DNA R1a1, are practically nonexistent in India. They were the Persian refugees in Kashmir, on the Greek payroll, who spoke a Persian dialect called the Sanskrit. They were tasked to vandalize the logic-based Hindu literature to Greek rubbish, to rob India with fictional gods with supernatural powers. Idolatry was a Greek invention. In India, before the Greeks, there was no archeological evidence of idolatry. Idolatry and Brahmin existed only in the Greek rubbish.

Source: Sharma S 2009 The Indian Origin of R1a1

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

| Population | Status | N | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | C5 | Ε | F* | G | H* | H1 | J2 |
| North: | | | | | | | | | |
| J&K Kashmiri Pandits | Br | 51 | 1.96 | | 3.92 | 1.96 | | 9.80 | 9.80 |
| J&K Kashmir Gujars | Tr | 49 | 2.04 | | 4.08 | | | 10.20 | 6.12 |
| Uttar Pradesh Brahmin | Br | 31 | | | | | | 16.13 | 3.23 |
| Punjab Brahmin | Br | 49 | 3.58 | | 3.57 | 3.57 | | | 21.43 |
| Himachal Brahmin | Br | 30 | 5.26 | | 15.79 | | | 10.53 | 5.26 |
| Central: | | | | | | | | | |
| Uttar Pradesh (South) Kols | Tr | 30 | | | | | | 11.11 | 33.34 |
| Uttar Pradesh (South) gonds | Tr | 38 | | | | | | 59.46 | 18.92 |
| Madhya Pradesh Brahmins | Br | 42 | | | 2.38 | | | 7.14 | 23.81 |
| Madhya Pradesh Gonds | Tr | 31 | | | | | 6.25 | 56.25 | |
| Madhya Pradesh Saharia | Tr | 57 | | | 5.08 | | 10.29 | 23.4 | |
| East: | | | | | | | | | |
| Bihar Brahmins | Br | 38 | 2.63 | | | | | | 2.63 |
| Bihar Paswan | SC | 27 | | | 3.70 | 11.11 | 11.11 | 3.70 | 3.70 |
| West Bengal Brahmins | Br | 30 | | | | | | 5.56 | |
| West: | | | | | | | | | |
| Maharashtra Brahmins | Br | 32 | 3.33 | | | 3.33 | 3.33 | 6.67 | 16.67 |
| Gujarat Bhils | Tr | 22 | 9.09 | | | | 18.18 | 9.09 | 18.18 |
| Gujarat Brahmins | Br | 64 | 3.33 | 3.33 | | 10.94 | | 1.56 | 15.63 |
| Total | | 621 | | | | | | | |

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



The DNA C in India are the C-M356, also known as the C5. The C in Australia are the C-M347, also known as the Aborigine.

Reading material Home