The Aborigine of India, an Archeological View

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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 Iran to Punjab to Bihar to Australia was a major highway of human migrations, along a string of perennial freshwater lakes and rivers. It was also used by the DNA group O (Mundari, O-M175), a subgroup of the DNA group F.

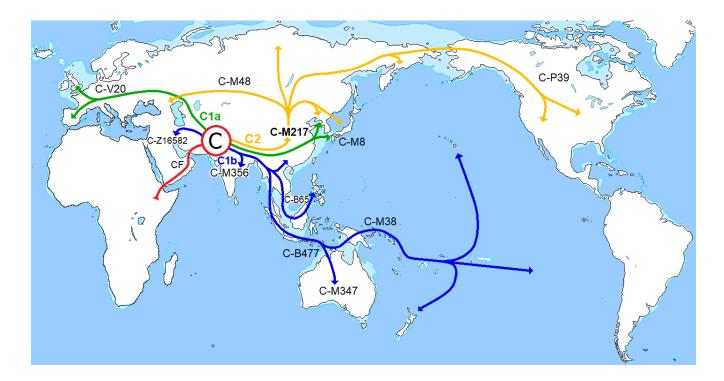
In the DNA samples of people who claimed to be Brahmin, we observed the C5. Almost all DNA groups in India claimed to be Brahmin. The real Brahmin, the Persian DNA group R1a1, are practically nonexistent in India. They were Persian refugees. They lived only in Kashmir. They were employed by the Greeks to invent fictional stories of gods with supernatural powers, called Puranas. The Indian Brahmin were the Greek employees, from all walks of life. In India, before the Greeks (200 CE), there was no archeological evidence of Idolatry, Brahmin, or Temples. The Indian Brahmin and Caste System were Greek inventions. They were falsely attributed to antiquity.

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* | Н1 | 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 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. The C in China and Mongolia are the C-M217, also known as the C2. They are the majority of the current C populations. The C in India and Australia are a legacy.

The C and F voluntarily moved out of Africa sixty thousand years ago. All the native Indians, the Hindu, are the subgroups of F. The C are insignificant in number.

A few C wandered off to Australia and got lost.

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