

Caste System was Invented by the Greek Colonialists

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

In India, before the Greeks (200 CE), there was no archeological evidence of Brahmin, Temples, or Caste System. Idolatry was a Greek invention. Greeks introduced idolatry to India to deliberately and totally destroy the logic-based Hindu cultures that lived in peace and prosperity for 60,000 of years. They robbed India blind. An analysis of DNA samples of Indian populations revealed an entirely different story of the ancient Indian history.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The current Indian population consists of only two major Haplogroups: (1) the F, and (2) the R1. The F is subdivided into the H, L, J2, O, and R2. The F lived in India, only to the south of the Yamuna river. They were the native Hindu. The R1 were Europeans. They were subdivided into the R1a, R1a1, and R1b. They migrated to India only four thousand years ago, and lived only to the north of the Yamuna, along the Himalayan ridge. The F and R1 were unaware of each other until the Greeks occupied both sides of the Yamuna. They were the exact opposite cultures. The F never had a war or god. The R1 were constantly at war to rob each other. War and god are the trademarks of the R1.

Idolatry was a Greek invention. The Greeks in India invested in temples as a business. They promoted local popular heroes to god status to occupy temples. They employed the delusional Persians (R1a1) to invent fictional stories of warmongering gods with supernatural powers, to mesmerize people, to be robbed.

The people who volunteered to work for the Greeks, in the temple business, were called Brahmin. They were mostly the F and a few R1a1 imported from Persia. The fictional Brahmin Caste was a Greek invention. People were converted (Baptized) to the Brahmin Caste, and were trained in the temple rituals at a great expense. A statistical study revealed that Idolatry and Brahmin existed only in the Greek financed vandalized sections of the Indian literature.

The Greeks in India invented the Caste System to keep their employees captive, to prevent them from leaving the temple business for better paying jobs in the productive sectors. Functionally, Brahmin were the Greek indentured labor. They were paid minimum wages with no right to bargain or quit, and were chained to the temples.

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 above table is an analysis of DNA samples of people who claimed to be Brahmin. The C to O and the R2 are subgroups of the F. The P to R1a1 are subgroups of the R1. The insignificant number of R1a1 were imported from Persia by the Greeks to train the F in temple rituals.

It is obvious that there is no logical relationship between the people who claimed to be Brahmin and their genetic origin. The fictional Brahmin Caste was a Greek invention. Almost all the Brahmin in India were genetically Hindu (F), converted to the fictional Brahmin Caste to serve as Greek employees in the Temple business. Brahmin did not exist before the Greeks invented the Temple business to rob India.

Source: Sahoo S 2006 A prehistory of Indian Y chromosomes

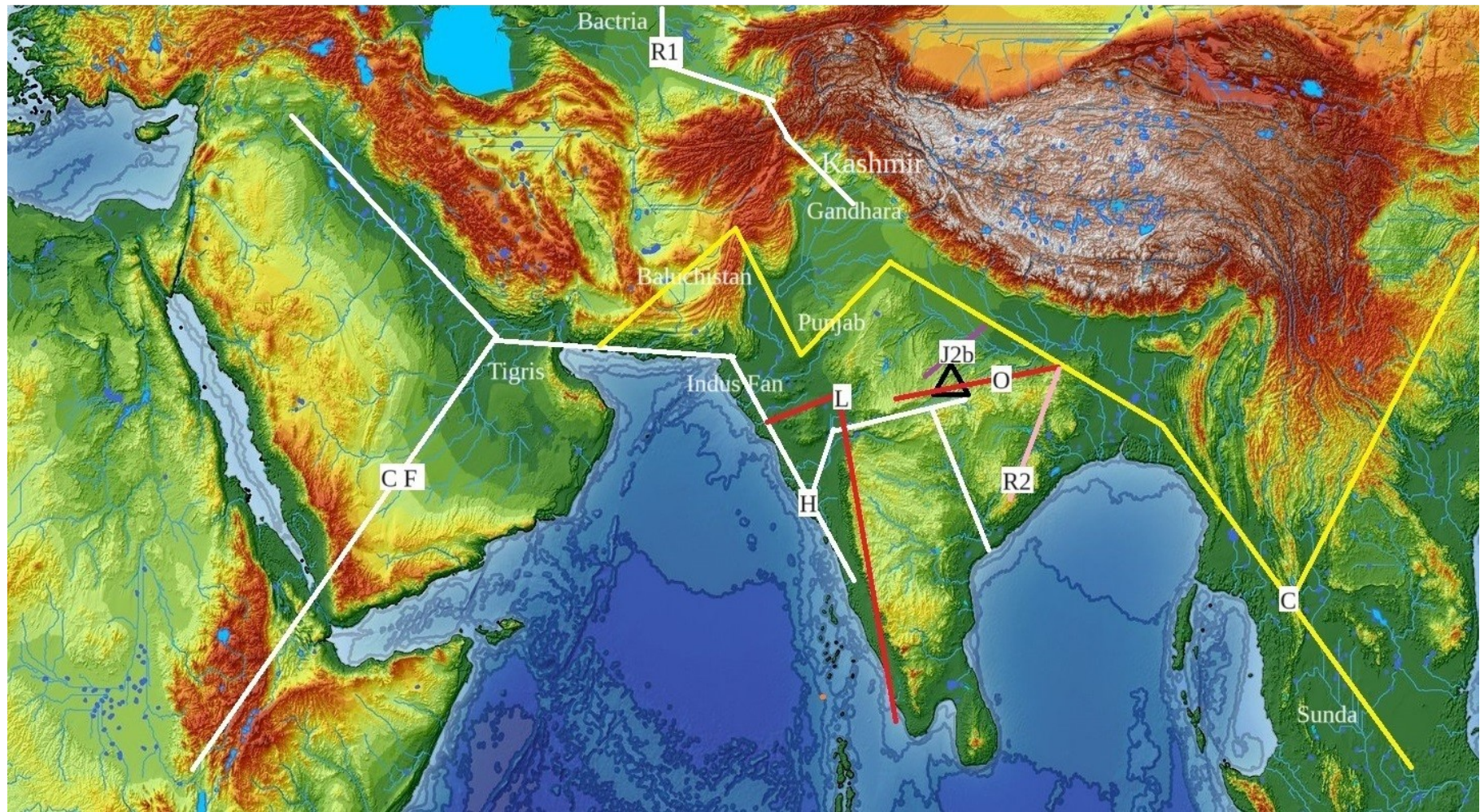
Table 3. Demographic information and frequency distribution of Y chromosome haplogroups in 77 Indian populations

| 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 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3 | |
| 47 KAMMA CHAUDHARY | DR | AP | CS | S | CS | 15 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 | |
| 48 KAPPU NAIDU | DR | AP | CS | S | CS | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| 49 KOMATI | DR | AP | BCS | S | CS | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 14 | |
| 50 RAJU | DR | AP | BCS | S | CS | 19 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 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 | |

The above table is an analysis of the people of the R2, a subgroup of the F. The R2 have dozens of separate castes. The castes do not intermarry or sit at the same table. I belong to the R2 group. I am intimately familiar with the caste categories selected for the study. It is, in a sense, a controlled experiment.

The R2 moved south from the Yamuna river to the East Coast, starting near the Patna city (Bihar). They traveled along the states Bihar, Odisha (Orissa), Andhra, and Maharashtra. They are found only along this corridor.

Notice that the R1a1 were concentrated only in the Bihar and Odisha States, the area of Greek occupation. They were imported from Persia by the Greeks. In India, some of them defected and claimed to be non-Brahmin, to seek employment in the productive sectors at higher wages. The Greeks lost their investment. They stopped importing R1a1. All the Brahmin were recruited only from the F. Currently, in India, there are more non-Brahmin R1a1 than Brahmin R1a1. It is obvious that at one time there was a mass defection that prompted the Greeks to invent the Caste System.



The above map is a computer simulation of landscape of sixty thousand years ago when much of the world was covered with glaciers. The H, L, O, R2, and J2b are subgroups of the F. The F lived only along rainwater rivers to the south of the Yamuna. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers of snowmelt water like the plague. People who lived along the Himalayas, to the north of the Yamuna, were the recent R1 immigrants, not the F.

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