

Caste System was Invented by the Greek Colonialists

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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, and O. The F lived in India, only to the south of Tropic of Cancer. They were the native Hindu. The R1 were Europeans. They were subdivided into the R1a, R1a1, and R1b. They migrated to India, from Bactria, only 4,000 years ago, and lived only along the Indus river. The F never lived along the Indus. The F and R1 were unaware of each other until the Greeks occupied both sides of Tropic of Cancer. They were the exact opposite cultures. The F never had a war or god. The R1 were constantly at war to rob each other. It was their culture. War and god were 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 unethical 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.

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 sector. 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. Brahmin education was tailored to be worthless outside the temples, to prevent defection.

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

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

Haplogroups																					
Population	Status	N	C5	E	F*	G	H*	H1	J2	K*/K2	L	N	O	P*	Q (XQ5)	Q5	R*	R1*	R1a*	R1a1	R2
North:																					
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
Central:																					
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
East:																					
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
West:																					
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 are subgroups of the F. The P to R1a1 are subgroups of the R1. The R1a1 were imported from Persia by the Greeks.

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

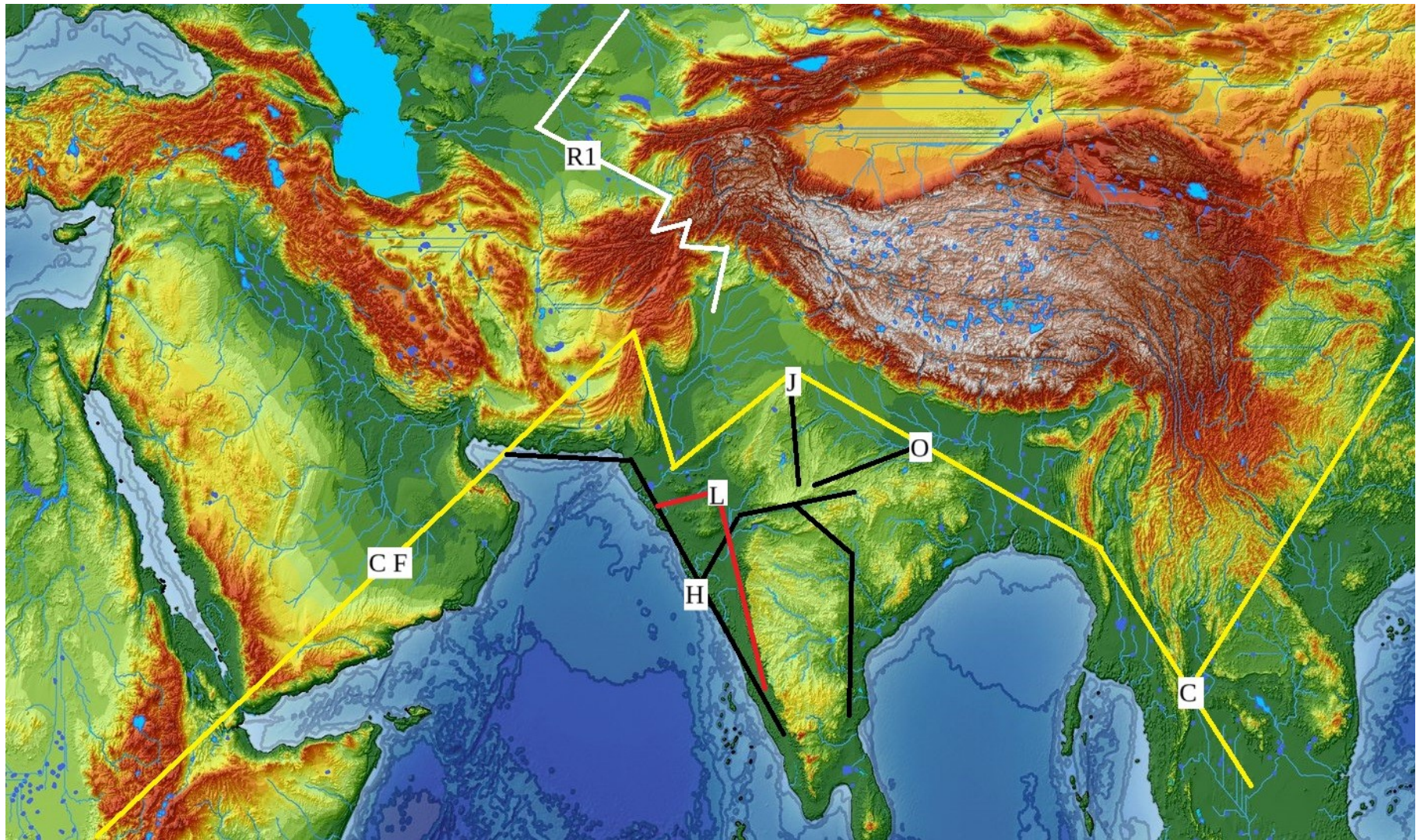
Table 3. Demographic information and frequency distribution of Y chromosome haplogroups in 77 Indian populations

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												1			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												1			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		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											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

The above table is an analysis of DNA samples of the R2. Traditionally the R2 were engaged in commerce.

The R2 are a small minority group. They are entrepreneurial. They are found only along a narrow corridor in the states Bihar, Odisha, Andhra, and Maharashtra. They have dozens of separate castes of equal status. Each caste is functionally a guild. The castes do not intermarry or sit at the same table. Collectively, they act as a clan to protect their common interests. The Arthashastra of Kautilya was written by the R2 for the R2.

Notice that the R1a1 (Persia Brahmin) were concentrated only in the Bihar and Odisha States, the area of Greek occupation. They were imported from Persia by the Greeks at a great expense. In India, some of them defected and joined the R2 guilds. The Greeks lost their investment. They learned a valuable lesson. Currently, in India, there are more non-Brahmin R1a1 than Brahmin R1a1. It is obvious that at one time there was a mass defection of R1a1 that prompted the Greeks to invent the Caste System to protect their investment in the temple business.



The above map is a computer simulation of landscape before the glacial melt when much of the world was covered with glaciers and seawater was far below the current levels. The C moved on to China. The F remained in India, and was subdivided into H, L, O, and J. The F lived only along rainwater rivers to the south of Tropic of Cancer. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers like the plague. People who lived to the north of Tropic of Cancer, were the recent R1 immigrants, not the F. The F lived in India for 60,000 years. The R1 lived in India for only 4,000 years.