

The East India Company recruited from the Brahmin communities of the present day Uttar Pradesh and Bihar regions for the Bengal army. Many Brahmins, in other parts of South Asia lived like other varna, engaged in all sorts of professions. Among Nepalese Hindus, for example, Niels Gutschow and Axel Michaels report the actual observed professions.

The Caste system is the social hierarchy in India. It is not limited to ancient India, it is still prevalent today. Jati and Varna are classifications of the traditional Indian Society. Jati and Varna are two classifications that are very different, but both play a vital role in the life of a Hindu. The system of classification, Varna is a system that existed in the Vedic Society that divided the society into four classes Brahmins priests, Kshatriyas warriors, Vaishyas skilled traders, merchants, and Shudras unskilled workers. Social order in Hindu society comes from Post-Vedic times, Jati system, or the sub-castes within each Varna, gives a sense of identity to each member of a specific Varna. A Jati is considered a community that has a particular profession. The Caste System represents a division of labor based on birth right justified by moral and religious concepts. The Brahmins held the most power in Hindu society, they were priests, otherwise known as the spiritual and intellectual leaders of the society. The second Varna in the social hierarchy are the Kshatriyas who are the rulers and warriors of the society. The third in the social hierarchy are the Vaishyas who are the farmers, merchants, and traders who really contribute to the economy of India. The fourth and last of the Varnas are known as the Sudras who are laborers that supply the manual labor needed for the economic well-being of India.

Origin of the Caste System: The Caste System today is a result of the end of the Mughal era and the British colonial government in India. The Mughal empire was ruled by a Persianate Dynasty of Chagatai Turco-Mongol origin and was prominent throughout large areas of the Indian subcontinent. The end of this era caused there to be an increase of men who deemed themselves powerful and associated themselves with kings and priests. The British colonial government later continues this development in and by separating Indians into castes. They only allowed individuals in the upper castes to hold professions and trades of importance. In that policy changed and the colonial government started a policy that reserved a certain percentage of government jobs for the individuals in the lower castes. When India gained its independence from the British Empire new policies were enforced that helped to improve the socioeconomic conditions of its lower caste population. In many affirmative actions initiatives were taken by the Supreme Court of India. Discrimination against the lower castes is now considered illegal in India under Article 15 of its constitution. Brahmin is the highest Varna in Vedic Hinduism. The Brahmin Varna consists of priests, and individuals of this specific Varna are separated into sub-castes called gotras. Because of the religious and cultural diversity Brahmins are divided into these sub-castes. Only some members are priests, other members have held professions as educators, law makers, scholars, doctors, writers, poets, land owners, and politicians. As the developments of the caste system continues, Brahmins became an influential Varna in India and discriminated against the other lower castes. Most Brahmins are located in the Northern states of India which includes Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh, and small concentrations in the southern states which includes Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Kerala. This territorial division led to the creation of two groups among the Brahmin: These two groups are separated by the central Indian Vindhya mountain range that almost bisects the country into two parts. Brahmin came from the term Brahman, which is a magical force. The name Brahmin was given to the first trained priest who held a sacrifice. Around BC the Brahmins were divided into exogamous clans that restricted matrimonial choice and dictated ritual. This system is still intact today where it is frowned upon to marry someone of another caste. The Rig Veda is one of the most sacred Hindu scripture, and it contains the mythological origin of the Brahmin. The god Prajapati Lord of beings is identified with Brahma who is the creator in the Hindu trinity and was later sacrificed by his children. This sacrifice is said to have produced the universe and that the Brahmin originated from his mouth. Traditionally the Brahmin are supposed to become priests, but in actuality they hold a wide variety of occupations. Many members practice agriculture, while others hold white collar jobs. The Brahmin are allowed to follow any profession, but no one except a Brahmin can become a priest. Members of this Varna tend to be strict vegetarians. It is a socio-spiritual obligation to feed Brahmin at

ceremonies. Brahmin men have more freedom than Brahmin women. Men try to avoid alcohol and smoking whereas for women it is strictly forbidden. The socially acceptable age for marriage also varies between the sexes. Women can get married starting from as young as 18 whereas men get married at an older age. Marriages tend to be arranged by parents and monogamy is expected. Widows are not allowed to remarry whereas widowers are allowed to. Although Brahmin women are second to men, they do hold a higher level of education than other women in Indian society. Overall Brahmins hold a high status in Hindu society, and are considered to be smart and influential. They set the standard of social conduct and morality due to their leadership in society. The term Kshatriya comes from kshatra which means authority and power. This authority and power is not based on successful leadership, but more on sovereignty over certain territories. Kshatriya is the second Varna within the social hierarchy. The Kshatriya constitutes the ruling and military elite, the warriors. Their purpose in the society is to fight as warriors during war and govern in time of peace. They had a duty to protect the citizens from harm, to ensure that each individual performed their prescribed duty and advanced spiritually in their specific Varna. In addition to that they are responsible for the protection of the political cosmic order dharma. Kshatriyas initially achieved their status on merits of their aptitude guna , conduct karma , and nature swabhava. As the caste system later developed, merit became irrelevant status became hereditary. The negative energy took the form of Rakshasas also known as devils who started to torture Brahma. Brahma asked Lord Vishnu for help, who later killed them. Because of this Lord Vishnu tells Brahma that a special race of humans should be created to protect the entire human race. The Rig Veda contains a different story of origin for the varnas. In this Hindu scripture, Brahmin originated from the mouth of Brahma, while Kshatriya originated from the arms. The two primary roles of the Kshatriya Varna were to govern the land and to wage war, which led to professions as rulers and soldiers. The male children in Kshatriya were considered symbols of masculinity whereas the female child needed to be gentle and well behaved. Like Brahmin and the rest of the Varnas, men and women were not allowed to marry outside their specific Varna. Kshatriyas also hold a high status of power, second only to the Brahmin. They make sure everyone stays within their Varna. Many Peoples, Many Faiths: Upper Saddle River, NJ: Tradition, Challenge, and Change. McGraw Hill Higher Education, Global Mapping International, n. Pure Life Vision,

Chapter 2 : Brahminpedia: Brahmin population in India - An Analysis

Brahman: Brahman, highest ranking of the four varnas, or social classes, in Hindu India. The elevated position of the Brahmans goes back to the late Vedic period, when the Indo-European-speaking settlers in northern India were already divided into Brahmans, or priests, warriors (of the Kshatriya class).

Brahmins; the curse to Indian race. Caste system Caste system is created, implemented and promoted only by Brahmins for their self and organized benefits to Indian race. Caste system hails from Rig Vedic hymn of purusha Shukta Purusha is described as a primeval giant, not unlike Norse Ymir, that is sacrificed by the gods Purushamedha and from whose body the world and the varnas castes are built. He is described as having a thousand heads and a thousand feet. He emanated Viraj, the female creative principle, from which in turn the world was made. In the sacrifice of Purusha, the Vedic chants were first created. The Moon was born from his spirit, the Sun from his eyes, the heavens from his skull. Indra and Agni emerged from his mouth. It had been implemented to Buddhist kingdom of Ashoka only by the Shine of sword through the dishonest Brahmin army chief of Ashoka kingdom Pushyamitra Shunga with Brahmanic constitution Manusmriti. Caste system majorly a social management system as autocratic race, dividing a social group according to their socioeconomic level or professions according to their beneficial order to Brahmins designating to important body parts of a male human as a social governance system. The profession of commanding is most fabulous profession than others. So they chose themselves as the executive of Gods saying they are supreme and communicators of God to command others. They created their own kind of vices and virtues so that they can make business. For the well wishing of the kingdom virtue is most important factor for which homas, yangyas etc. Brahmins command a king how sin can be washed and well wishes can be bagged to the kingdom. In other words Kings were the first victims of Brahmins. Third caste is vaishyas those control economy of a social group and have wealthy status in a society. Now rest those are deprived from right to good life, equality, dignity, property, fair justice, education etc. How many Brahmins born from their mothers mouth? If all human born from the female reproductive system then what make them special? Brahmins are the major promoters of violence, irrationality, blind-beliefs, superstitions, discrimination, injustice, stupidity, lies, criminality etc. They are curse of Indian race. Untouchability Untouchability means, the class or social group of vedic division those should not be touched by upper castes i. Once upon a time upper castes of Vedic believers even were not touching shadows of lower castes. Lower castes people were using a broom to sweep the foot prints they were passing by on the ways of upper castes. Some were using Ganga Jal or cow dung to purify the ways that lowers caste used. Common water resources were banned to the lower castes. Many kinds of humiliations and exploitation were like this to lower class Vedic division. Basically these were common practices in recent past days of Indian Vedic adopted social race. Even in remote urban and rural Vedic adopted societies having same practices till to date in India. This kind of practices shows the Vedic psychological disorder of upper castes is nothing but a genetically mental psychological disease of aspersion. The stupid psychological disordered upper caste vedic believers those practices these kind of idiotic practices shows only their psychological disorder even ignoring their commonsense. They banned lower caste people to ponds, wells or other water resources etc. Majorly every human washes its own feces but the limbs used by that person does not become untouchable but the human helped to wash their feces becomes untouchable; from this logic any person can evaluate the height of stupidity of vedic upper caste practices. How wastage admitted by itself cow became medicine by Brahmins or vedic Scholars is out of logic; though they advocates for beneficiary constituents in their pees and poops. Every animal those excretes has different amounts of necessary ingredients in them. Different kinds of ingredients or biological elements are required by an animal body for different purposes; it does not mean everybody will start to drink pees and eat poops of different animals according to the experiences of authorities those experienced beneficial to them with a blind belief and passed the idiotic wisdom without any scientific confirmations. Where itself body of the cows admits that my pees and poops not necessary to my body so I am eliminating all these substances from my body as my body wastes; how Vedic Scholars or Brahmins find immortality in cows pee and poops? In that case its an ill motive by

Brahmins, which is having an intention to exploit their followers. Dowry Its only Brahmins practice promoted itself by Brahmins as a practice of Hindus. Those converted Islams from Hindus the same thing is seen though there is change of religion. Kakshivat in the Vedas says he became rich by the father-in-law giving him 10 chariots and maids and cows during the marriage ceremony [Rg Ved I. The ancient Vedic custom of kanyadan, where the father presented his daughter with jewelry and clothes at the time of her marriage, and vardakshina where the father presented the groom with cash and kind are, in essence the dowry system. This curse is fully sanctioned in the Vedas and promoted by Brahmins or Sanatana Dharma or Hindu religion. Female Infanticide Due to dowry practices in many social Hindu groups its very hard to get a good groom for a bride from a healthy socioeconomic and educational family background. In other ways major good grooms comes with good dowry or dowry helps some grooms to establish themselves socioeconomically good in society those are not from healthy socioeconomic class. Due to practices of Brahmanism major population in India became Shudra those were deprived from right to property for long decades. Socioeconomic conditions even does not remains equal in all generations of an upper castes. So practices of dowry portray a girl child only a loss for Hindu family. Female foeticide then, is a continuation in a different form, of a practice of female infanticide or withholding of postnatal health care for girls in certain households. Many families even could not bear the cost of marriage customs excluding demands and go for loans. Shudras were intentionally persecuted by Brahmins banning no property and education to them for long decades for which major population deprived form property and remained poor. Due to no freedom of profession most of them remained depressed till there was little social reformation happened in India but still most of the population of India is under poverty due to this Vedism or Brahmanism. When Islam came to India many poor Shudra changed their religion from Hinduism to Islam due to upper caste and Islamic emperors persecution but changing religion their socioeconomic standard majorly remained same. Very very few Muslims from 52 creores of British Indian Muslims socioeconomically uplifted themselves to an well socioeconomic and educated level till to date but most of them still in dark poor age. Reservation Reservation is maintained through the fourfold caste system banning freedom of professions and freedom of surnames. It means only Brahmins descendants will enjoy the profession of Brahmins, Kshatriyas descendants will enjoy the profession of Kshatriyas and same in the case of Vashiyas and Shudras. Change of profession and surname is declined. It means reservation reserved through the surnames and lineage of a caste. Manusmriti majorly privileged to Brahmins, then Kshatriyas and after that Vashiyas where it persecuted to lower castes and give different kind of punishments for thinking even being of upper castes. So reservation is sole theory of Brahmins practiced by upper castes from the beginning of caste systems according to their favoritism. Its the reason why majorly It means more than 90 Crores from crores population only enjoy It is indirectly says If you see present reservation system its even deception and cheating to lower castes. When we say general castes then its reserved for general category. Actually non-reserved means reserved for General category. Since general categories 30 Crores are less than lower caste categorizes more than 90 crores , they should get lower than lower castes. Fake Hindu Gods Brahmins has been created many mind born biological impossible identities till to date as Hindu deities embedding it to Hindu followers mind that these identities are your gods and worshiping these identities you will be benefited so and so. They empower their mind born identity with mind born super powers and advertise their worshiping benefits to their followers. With the evolution of technology and creativity of an artist it will further developed with new dimensions to fool future generations. Followers get angry and violent when their logical blindness are tried to remove; its due to only Brahmins polarization and radicalization generations to generations to their followers. Hollywood imaginative superheros like Spider-man, harry-potter, Superman, Batman etc. Even present humans use more dangerous lethal weapon like Gun, Machine-gun; atomic, nuclear, hydrogen, chemical and biological weapons better than Indian deities. All these proofs Brahmins are not only prominently racial cheaters but also promote their racial antisocial activities passing their old ideology, philosophy and traditions generations to generation even corrupting and defiling their own race. If we say in psychological form then its a race that promotes ASPD Anti social personality disorders to its own race to exploit other race for their personal and organized benefits. Crooked Brahmins are mostly Machiavellian or leerier or wilier or slyer; and cunning quality is their major

weapon and crookedness is their organized motive. Slyness or cleverness is used for bad motive is not beneficial for the society; it stagnates the development of a social group and degrades the humanity creating several social evils in that social group though it gives benefits to only slyer and his commune. Shudras were intentionally persecuted by Brahmins banning no property and education to them for long decades for which major population deprived form education and remained illiterates. Devadasi Devadasi or prostitution with a religious sanction by Brahmins. The Devadasi system was set up, according to a Times of India report , as a result of conspiracy between the feudal class and the priests Brahmins. The latter, with their ideological and religious hold over the peasants and craftsmen, devised a means that gave prostitution their religious sanction. They were then initiated in to prostitution Even to this day this religious prostitution blessed by Hindu religion is still alive in Karnataka and Maharashtra. Dedication young Harijan Hindu girls Mahars, Mangs, Dowris and Chambhar at childhood to a goddess, and their initiation into prostitution when they attain puberty continues to thrive in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and other parts of South India. This is largely due to social backwardness, poverty and illiteracy, according to a study by two doctors of the India Health Organization. The report clearly indicates that the Devadasi system was the result of a conspiracy between the Hindu feudal class and the priests Brahmins who with their Hindu ideological and religious hold over the peasants and craftsmen, devised a Hindu way of practice which acquired religious sanctions. The study revealed that girls from poor Hindu families were sold after puberty at private auctions to a master who initially paid a sum of money to the families ranging from to Rs. The study, made during health camps organized by the World Health Organization WHO in the Devadasi populated areas, revealed that the dedicated girls formed 15 percent of the total women involved in prostitution in the country, and as much as 70 percent of the prostitutes in the border districts of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Jyotisa and Palmistry are ancient or oldest con to exploit and control innocents and ignorant people of Indian race by only Brahmins. Jyotisa is a Bramhanic prophesy knowledge that can predict fortune of a person by a Jyotisa scholar when newly baby born to a Vedic adopted society. No Jyotisa scholars makes Kundli or Jataka when the conception occurred in a female reproduction system; so all the Kundli till to date has the wrong or fake predictions even according to their claims. Brahmins portray Bhrigu as the major architect of Brahmanism. In future they even might claim Sun is created by Rishi Bhrigu through some eternal principle of Brahmanism. Brahmanism lies and bluffs has no boundaries with sophisticated ornamented decorum words and narrations which really affects to victimize their followers; in truth they use power of words to fool and exploit their victims with evil or con intention. It is majorly believed by many scholars that, form of astrology was practised in the first dynasty of Mesopotamia â€” BCE. Chinese astrology was elaborated in the Zhou dynasty â€” BCE. Hellenistic astrology after BCE mixed Babylonian astrology with Egyptian Decanic astrology in Alexandria , creating horoscopic astrology. Historical evidence suggests that astrology arrived in the Indian subcontinent from Greece, after the arrival of Alexander the Great , and it post-dates the Vedic period.

Chapter 3 : Brahmins In India

The caste system has evidently been more flexible, in terms of appropriate work for Brahmins, than one might expect. Records from the classical and medieval periods in India mention men of the Brahmin class performing work other than carrying out priestly duties or teaching about religion.

Advaita Vedanta the Experience of Oneness Advaita means non-duality or absence of duality. It is a state of oneness with the rest of creation, of the subject with the object, of the knower with the known, of the lower self with the highest self and of the ordinary consciousness with the higher consciousness. It comes with a heightened sense of awareness in which one sees everything in oneself and as oneself. Brahman is the indescribable, inexhaustible, omniscient, omnipresent, original, first, eternal and absolute principle who is without a beginning, without an end, who is hidden in all and who is the cause, source, material and effect of all creation known, unknown and yet to happen in the entire universe. Brahman Brahman is the very space and the entire universe, with billions of galaxies and interstellar spaces and much more than that. The idea of Brahman probably entered the consciousness of ancient Hindu seers as they contemplated upon the vast expansive sky and the star studded mysterious night skies. The Upanishads present a grand view of this Absolute and highest god of Hinduism. Read the greatness and significance of Brahman from this article. Belief in One God There is a misconception among many that Hindus worship many gods and nothing else. To those not familiar with Hinduism, this practice of Hindus appear absurd and primitive. The way Hindus worship gods is different from the way the ancient Hittites or the Mediterranean people worshipped their gods. Know from this article why Hindus worship so many gods and goddesses, but how at the same time firmly believe in the unquestionable fact that God is but one indivisible Supreme Truth. Mahavakya - I am Brahman, Aham Brahmasmi The statement "I am Brahman" is both a postulation on the state of Brahman at an intellectual level and an expression of an enlightened yogi Brahmajnani in a state of self-realization. The first comes out of an insight through study that "I am" is the state of "Brahman". The second comes out of an inner experience that "I am indeed none other than Brahman". The 24 principles of Creation It has been said that Samkhya philosophy was the greatest achievement of ancient Indian scholarship. The Samkhyas were originally atheists in the sense that they did not accept the concept of a Supreme creator. But they contributed to Hinduism the concept of Prakriti and evolution of life which was subsequently modified and absorbed into mainstream Hinduism, through such works as the Bhagavad gita, the epics, and the Puranas. Know from this article the twenty four principles of manifest creation. Aspects of Brahman Brahman is both the unmanifest and the manifest, the formless and the one with form. He is here and beyond. There are four grand aspects of Brahman, which are not known even to many Hindus. What are these aspects? Read this article to know. Shedding Light on Atman, the True Self When discussing ultimate spiritual topics, it is necessary to keep in mind at all times that words and concepts do not suffice. Any attempt we make to describe the transcendental is ultimately futile, for the boundless cannot be encapsulated within a concept, a word, a name, or a form.

Chapter 4 : Jews and Brahmins – Birds of a feather | Rehmat's World

Kanyakubja Brahmins means Brahmins of kannauj www.nxgvision.comubja Brahmins are also called www.nxgvision.comubja Brahmins are a Brahman community found in central India and certain parts of the east, mainly in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

So were Jews and Nestorian Christians who had been influenced by Jews. The article below does mention Mary and Christ showing Christian influence. Hindu religious texts are claimed to thousands of years old BUT we suspect that many of them in their present form are relatively recent and date from after the arrival of British Rule. Indians can be very intelligent. They also tend to internalize the outlook and values of their rulers. Some of the parallels in Hindu texts to the Old and New Testaments may therefore be due to recent accretions. German nationalism was also influenced by Hindu beliefs. Hitler is still revered in India. Below we are reproducing an article that was sent concerning possibly links between Brahmins and Hebrews. This is not our field of interest but we are historians. There may be some value in this information being placed in the public domain. We read the article below. There are some points we did not understand, others that we may disagree with, and then again others worth noting. Introduction by Vin Men From: There is also a significant portion of brahmins with the Cohen Modal Haplotype. Some Bengali brahmins claim their origins to the Levites of ancient Israel. Similarities include ritual cleansing, dietary law, fasting etc just to name a few. However, not all Brahmins can trace their ancestry to ancient Israel. There are groups in Tamil Nadu who adopted the Brahmin customs, mastered the vedas and got into the fold. Hebrews And Vedic Brahmins Dr. The basic thesis of these papers is that the Hebrews represent an offshoot of Vedic Brahmins. Shukla has concentrated on providing a large list of words which are common to Hebrew and Sanskrit. Thus, he provides the following examples: Thus we can see that the Biblical name Joseph can be derived from an ancient Indian name, jayasva. This word seems to have been derived from the Sanskrit word A-dityam, from the Vedic pronunciation of this word as A-ditiam. It may also be observed in this respect that the Hebrews, as well as their Indian counterparts, Brahmins, consider themselves as the "Chosen People of God". Likewise, the Brahmins have also been a "Community of Priests" since the dawn of their history. It may also be mentioned in this respect that while Sarasvati is said to be the daughter of Brahma in accordance with the Indian tradition, her Biblical counterpart, Sarai, has been described as the sister of Abraham. Haplology is the name given by Bloomfield to the phenomenon where of the two similar syllables following each other, one is dropped. Further, Shukla writes, "It may also be mentioned here that Satarupa, the name of the daughter-wife of Manu, is also one of the names of the daughter-consort of Brahma" Shukla , p. Another interesting derivation is also supplied: We know that the Bengali pronunciation of the word Kr. In the former sense, the word, jahv. Let us first understand the real nature of the Rig Veda. As observed by Sri D. It is their wars and victories which have been repeatedly sung by their priests in the Rig Veda, and we have therefore no hesitation in naming it as p. If the Rigveda supposed to deal with the entry of the Aryans into India, we would like to argue that it deals only with the entry of Bharatas Studies in the Proto-History of India", D. It is hence no wonder to find close similarity between the Rigveda and the Holy Bible. We have mentioned earlier that another meaning of the term Savitr the Sanskrit form of the term Hebrew is Brahmana. The similarity is evident. This leads us to the conclusion that the Hebrews can be identified unhesitatingly with these Indian Brahmins who had migrated from India in the very early dawn of the Vedic period. The rule of anaptyxis is the insertion of vowel between combination of words ibid, p. To cite still another similarity in religious practices between the Hindus and the Jews, Hayyim Schauss notes in his Jewish Festivals, p. Portions are brought to the women and children in the tents. Everybody eats rapidly and in twenty minutes all that is left is a mound of bones. The resemblance between the words Hebrew and Haboru is particularly striking" Shukla , p. Vedic Age, , p. What we mean is that the Sabeans and the Hebrews were 2 twigs of the same branch. One striking common feature linking Brahmins with Jews is that of cow-worship. When Moses descended from Mt. Sinai, he found the Jews worshipping the golden calf. The form in which this thought found expression in Israel was in their representation of Yhwh by an image of an ox or bull made of gold compare I Kings xii. There was also a

"representation of Yhwh by an image of an ox or bull made of gold compare I Kings xii. The sacredness of the cow is likewise a fundamental part of Brahmanism: Shukla has made a mistake, for it is moon-worship which links Jews and Brahmins rather than sun-worship. Selenolatry moon-worship was common to both Brahmans and Jews. Sun-worship is a natural outgrowth of a cold northern climate, where the nourishing warmth of the Sun is considered the bringer of life. By contrast, moon-worship is a natural phenomenon of warm and desert regions, where it symbolises the refreshing coolness of the night, the opposite of the harsh and inhuman desert day. It thus arose amongst the Sumerians, where the capital was "Ur, the central home of the Semitic moon-cult" Waddell , p. The Jewish Encyclopedia further demonstrates selenolatry amongst Jews: He assigns the same character to the two calves made by Jeroboam several centuries later I Kings xii. The Somanath temple in Gujarat is dedicated to the moon-god. Thus both Ramas are votaries of the moon. Another common point shared by Jews and Brahmins is the concept of negative memories regarding "Asuras". Historians have long wrestled with this question, as to why the "Asuras" are treated with such fear in the Vedas. However, this fear of Asuras amongst Brahmins becomes understood when one considers that the Assyrians deported the Jews. If the Brahmins share a common descent with Jews, it is only natural that they preserve in their collective memory a negative conception of their oppressors. In the Second Temple period, the hexagram was often used alongside the pentagram the five-pointed star , and is found in the synagogue of Capernaum second or third century C. This is before the attested appearance of the Tantric six-pointed star, indicating that it is derived from the Jewish Star of David. Perhaps it was imported via Kabbalic sects. Be that as it may be, this indicates a common origin of Jews and Brahmins. Conclusion Hence, there are several features which link Jews and Brahmins, indicating a common origin. Shukla and his followers would have the Jews descended from Vedic Brahmins, while the present author and other researchers would have the Brahmins descended from a "Lost Tribe of Israel".

Chapter 5 : The Caste System (Brahmin and Kshatriya) – Religion Q: Hinduism Project

Brahman Samaj of India was established in the year merging All India kanyakubj board & many other Organisations with a vision of uniting Brahmans all over India. It was created to act in the interest of society, to support & help underprivileged girls marriages, to motivate students towards their studies & in the welfare of the society.

But is it so today? There are 50 Sulabh Shauchalayas public toilets in Delhi; all of them are cleaned and looked after by Brahmans this very welcome public institution was started by a Brahmin. A far cry from the elitist image that Brahmans have! There are five to six Brahmans manning each Shauchalaya. They came to Delhi eight to ten years back looking for a source of income, as they were a minority in most of their villages, where Dalits are in majority 60 per cent to 65 per cent. In most villages in UP and Bihar, Dalits have a union which helps them secure jobs in villages. One of them, Kripa Shankar Sharma, says while his daughter is doing her Bachelors in Science he is not sure if she will secure a job. As a result, the Dalit population is increasing in villages. Even after toiling the whole day, Vijay Pratap and Sidharth Tiwari, two Brahmin rickshaw pullers, say they are hardly able to make ends meet. These men make about Rs to Rs on an average every day from which they pay a daily rent of Rs 25 for their rickshaws and Rs to Rs towards the rent of their rooms which is shared by 3 to 4 people or their families. Did you also know that most rickshaw pullers in Banaras are Brahmans? This reverse discrimination is also found in bureaucracy and politics. Most of the intellectual Brahmin Tamil class has emigrated outside Tamil Nadu. Only 5 seats out of in the combined UP and Bihar assembly are held by Brahmans – the rest are in the hands of the Yadavs. But who gives a damn about them? Their vote bank is negligible. And this is not limited to the North alone. A study of the Brahmin community in a district in Andhra Pradesh Brahmans of India by J Radhakrishna, published by Chugh Publications reveals that today all purohiths live below the poverty line. Eighty per cent of those surveyed stated that their poverty and traditional style of dress and hair tuft had made them the butt of ridicule. In fact, according to this study there has been an overall decline in the number of Brahmin students. With the average income of Brahmans being less than that of non-Brahmans, a high percentage of Brahmin students drop out at the intermediate level. In the 5 to 18 year age group, 44 per cent Brahmin students stopped education at the primary level and 36 per cent at the pre-matriculation level. The study also found that 55 per cent of all Brahmans lived below the poverty line – below a per capita income of Rs a month. Since 45 per cent of the total population of India is officially stated to be below the poverty line it follows that the percentage of destitute Brahmans is 10 per cent higher than the all-India figure. There is no reason to believe that the condition of Brahmans in other parts of the country is different. In this connection it would be revealing to quote the per capita income of various communities as stated by the Karnataka finance minister in the state assembly Appalling poverty compels many Brahmans to migrate to towns leading to spatial dispersal and consequent decline in their local influence and institutions. Brahmans initially turned to government jobs and modern occupations such as law and medicine. But preferential policies for the non-Brahmans have forced Brahmans to retreat in these spheres as well. The unemployment rate among them is as high as 75 per cent. Seventy percent of Brahmans are still relying on their hereditary vocation. There are hundreds of families that are surviving on just Rs per month as priests in various temples Department of Endowments statistics. Priests are under tremendous difficulty today, sometimes even forced to beg for alms for survival. There are innumerable instances in which Brahmin priests who spent a lifetime studying Vedas are being ridiculed and disrespected. The government staff at the same temple receive Rs 2, plus per month. The Indian government gives Rs 1, crores Rs 10 billion for salaries of imams in mosques and Rs crores Rs 2 billion as Haj subsidies. But no such help is available to Brahmans and upper castes. As a result, not only the Brahmans, but also some of the other upper castes in the lower middle class are suffering in silence today, seeing the minorities slowly taking control of their majority. How reservations fracture Hindu society Anti-Brahminism originated in, and still prospers in anti-Hindu circles. It is particularly welcome among Marxists, missionaries, Muslims, separatists and Christian-backed Dalit movements of different hues. When they attack Brahmans, their target is unmistakably Hinduism.

Chapter 6 : Breeds of Livestock - Brahman Cattle

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The Brahmins are one of the four ancient layers of texts within the Vedas. They are primarily a digest incorporating legends, the explanation of Vedic rituals and in some cases philosophy. They are embedded within each of the four Vedas and form a part of the Hindu sruti literature. It is said Agni is the worshipable person for the twice-born; the Brahmin for the other castes; the husband for the wife. They also perform temple rituals and officiate at weddings and other important occasions. Traditionally, the Brahmins served as the spiritual guides and teachers of the Kshatriya princes and warriors, preaching to the political and military elites about the dharma, they perform ceremonies for Hindus from all sections. Rule of Conduct for Brahmins: Gautama outlines the following rules of conduct for a Brahmin, in Chapters 8 and 9. Be always truthful 2. Conduct himself as an Aryan 3. Teach his art only to virtuous men 4. Follow rules of ritual purification 5. Study Vedas with delight 6. Never hurt any living creature 7. Be gentle but dedicated 8. Be kind, liberal towards everyone Virtues more important than rituals: According to Gautama Dharma Sastras, every Brahmin should possess eight virtues like truthfulness, teaching the virtuous, following the rules of rituals, studying the Vedas, gentleness and nonviolence, self-control and kindness and others. A [Brahmin] man who has performed the forty sacramental rites, but lacks eight virtues does not obtain union with or residence in the same world as Brahmins. A man who may have performed just some rites, but possesses these eight virtues, on the other hand, does. The divisions of the Brahmins: The Karnatakas, Tailangas, Dravidas, Maharashtrikas, and Gujjars; these five types who live south of Vindhya mountains are called "five Dravidas" Brahmins. It is pertinent to mention here that above mentioned division is based upon geographical distribution. They are as under. Dravidian Brahmins of Tamil Nadu and Kerala 4. Kanyakubja Brahmin Brahmin from Kanauj region 4. Maithil Brahmin Brahmin from Mithila region. Gaud Brahmins have led from the front in defending the concept of India from Vedic ages. Chanakya was a Gaur Brahmin and a big advocate of Brahmins picking up arms to defend India. Origin of Gaur Brahmins: They are one of the five Pancha-Gauda Brahmin communities. Kanyakubja Brahmins are a Brahmin community found in central India and certain parts of the east, mainly in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Utkal Brahmin is consisting of various Brahmins of India who were considered one of the best among Brahmins community of India to preserve the sanctity and purity of Brahminism. Maharashtrian Deshastha Brahmins Deshastha Brahmins are a Hindu Brahmin subcaste mainly from the Indian state of Maharashtra and northern area of the state of Karnataka. The valleys of the Krishna and the Godavari rivers and a part of Deccan plateau adjacent to the Sahyadri hills are collectively termed the Desha "the original home of the Deshastha Brahmins 2. Telugu Brahmin is members of the Brahmin community who speak Telugu. There are various sects which encompass sub-groups of Brahmins. The main subgroups are Madhva, Smartha, Srivaishnava. Gujarati Brahmins;- These Brahmins are scattered in small numbers all over the Province. Though Gujarati Brahmins have their origins in Gujarat, they live in just about every state throughout India and all most every country throughout World. The subgroups of Brahmins are further divided into sections and sections are further divided into sub-sections. They are almost confined to the sub-mountain Salt-range Tract. They say that certain of their ancestors rose to a high position under the Mughals, since when they have abandoned all performance of priestly functions or claim to a sacerdotal character, and cultivate land, but especially take service in the army. Mughals perform priestly functions and receive alms just like other Brahmins. The Pujaris and Bhojki: But the Pujaris of the shrines in the Kangra and Simla hills have grown into a distinct caste, composed originally, it is said, of a mixed collection of Nais, Brahmins, Rajputs, and Jogis, who all intermarry. Those of the great shrines, such as Jawalamukhi and Bawan, are called Bhojki. They are all priests of Devi. It is said Bhojki are not Brahmins, though they are the hereditary priests of these celebrated temples. They all wear the sacred thread they intermarry among themselves alone. Jangid Brahmins are usually known for painting and decorative

works such as making seats or chariots for religious figurines. Dhusar, Dhasia or Dhosiwala Brahmins: Its members originate from the Dhosi Hill area. They are also called Nath Brahmins. The request was turned down by the king of Kanauj. In desperation, they left for Bengal with their families, and were granted five villages to live in by king of Bengal. Each had a different gotra Shandilya, Bharadwaj, Kashyap, Vatsya and Saavarna and all present day Rarhi and Varendra Brahmins are described to be the descendents of these five families Rarh and Varendra are geographical descriptions located in present day West Bengal and Bangladesh, respectively. The Brahmin warriors came to be known as Saptasati Brahmins. They are not recognized as Brahmins by the other classes and though they wear the sacred thread it is perhaps possible that their claim to Brahman origin is unfounded. Yet, on the whole, it seems most probable that they are true Brahmins by ancestry, but have fallen from their high position. They are often called Chamarwa Sadhs. Hussaini Brahman is a Mohyal community with links to both Hinduism and Islam. They follow Shrauta Shruti describes the sacred texts comprising the central canon of Hinduism viz. They give more importance to Veda, daily Upasana, and Agnihotra. Only these group of Brahmins have right to conduct Yaagas. They give more importance to temple worship and priesthood. They can read Veda and teach it. Some of them follow Agama. God Parashuram pic courtesy Raja Ravi Varma. In this war, most of the Brahmins of Aryavarta participated. These are engaged in agriculture or agriculture-related business. They are allowed to do Shraadh and associate in temples and religious functions. Most of them are business-oriented, also do cultivation of lands. They were generally prosperous and wealthy. Many of them migrated to other countries. The concept of Gotra was the first attempt among the Brahmins to categorize themselves among different groups. It is to be noted that Vishwamitra was initially a Kshatriya king, who later chose and rose to become an ascetic rishi. Hence the gotra was applied to the grouping, stemming from one of these rishis as his descendants. Many lines of descent from the major rishis were later grouped separately. Accordingly, the major gotras were divided into Ganas subdivisions and each gana was further divided into groups of families. The term gotra was then frequently started being applied to the ganas and to the sub-ganas. Every Brahman claims to be a direct patrilineal descendant of one of the founding rishis of a certain gana or sub-gana. It is the gana or sub-gana that is now commonly referred to as Gotra. Over the years, the number of gotras increased due to descendants of original Rishi also started new family lineage or new gotras by intermarriage with other sub-groups of the same caste and inspired by another rishi whose name they bear as their own gotra. During Upanayan, Vivaha, Sandhya Vandana and other ceremonies it is revered. Different gotras trace to original seven Sapta Rishis, It is pertinent to mention here that the names of the current saptarishi are Kashyapa, Atri, Vashista, Vishvamitra, Gautama, Jamadagni, and Bharadvaja. The Saptarishis keep changing for every Yuga. As per Hindu Shastras, there are four yugas: Every Veda has its own sutras. The sutras that deal with social, moral and legal principles are called Dharma sutras. The sutras that deal with ceremonials are called Sruta. The sutras that deal with domestic rituals are called Grihya sutras. Vaitana Shrauta and Kaushika griha Paippalada Shakha. An individual follower of a particular school or recession is called a Sakhin. Rule of Upanayan of Brahmins: It is also considered to be one of the most important and pious ones for Brahmin. The three sacred threads Yagnopavitam or Janeu signify the three Goddesses. The sacred thread is made up of nine fibers, each fiber signifies as Omkar, Vishvadevata deity of the universe , Agni deity of fire , Vayu deity of air , Som deity of the moon , . Prajapati deity of procreation , Nag serpent , Pitar ancestors , Yama deity of death. Bachelors should wear sacred threads with 3 strands.

Chapter 7 : The Druids, the Brahmins of Europe - Aleph

Brahmins are located throughout India but mainly in the Northern states such as Uttar Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. There are small concentrations in the southern Indian states of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala.

Brahman is a key concept found in Vedas, and extensively discussed in the Upanishads. The Vedas conceptualize Brahman as the Cosmic Principles. Brahman is discussed in Hindu texts with the concept of Atman Soul, Self, personal, impersonal or Para Brahman, or in various combinations of these qualities depending on the philosophical school. In dualistic schools of Hinduism such as the theistic Dvaita Vedanta, Brahman is different from Atman soul in each being, and therein it shares conceptual framework of God in major world religions. In non-dual schools of Hinduism such as the monist Advaita Vedanta, Brahman is identical to the Atman, Brahman is everywhere and inside each living being, and there is connected spiritual oneness in all existence. In later Sanskrit usage: The concept is central to Hindu philosophy, especially Vedanta. Brahm is another variant of Brahman. This usage is also found in the Atharva Veda. In Visishtadvaita and Dvaita, however, Ishvara the Supreme Controller has infinite attributes and the source of the impersonal Brahman. In the Vedic religion, there were 33 devas, which later became exaggerated to million devas. In fact, devas are themselves regarded as more mundane manifestations of the One and the Supreme Brahman See Para Brahman. The Sanskrit word for "ten million" also means group, and million devas originally meant 33 types of divine manifestations. A number of Vedic mantras are recited as Hindu prayers at religious functions and other auspicious occasions. The philosophies and religious sects that developed in the Indian subcontinent have taken various positions on the Vedas. Other Indian philosophies, such as Buddhism, Jainism and materialism, did not accept the authority of the Vedas but also did not deny the Vedas and the former two evolved into separate religions. Depending on the branch, various early different commentaries Brahmanas and instructions Sutras are associated with each Veda. The Upanishads are the foundation of Hindu philosophical thought and its diverse traditions. Of the Vedic corpus, they alone are widely known, and the central ideas of the Upanishads are at the spiritual core of Hindus. More than Upanishads are known, of which the first dozen or so are the oldest and most important and are referred to as the principal or main mukhya Upanishads. The mukhya Upanishads are found mostly in the concluding part of the Brahmanas and Aranyakas and were, for centuries, memorized by each generation and passed down verbally. Of the remainder, some 95 Upanishads are part of the Muktika canon, composed from about the start of common era through medieval Hinduism. New Upanishads, beyond the in the Muktika canon, continued to being composed through the early modern and modern era, though often dealing with subjects which are unconnected to the Vedas. The Dharmashastras law books, though derivatives of earlier Vedic texts such as the Dharmasutras are traditionally considered as part of the Smriti. From time to time great law-givers e. Manu, Yajnavalkya and Parashara emerged, who collected existing customs and laws and to ensure that the then way of life was consistent with both the Vedic spirit and the changing times. However, Dharmashastras have been disregarded by many groups of Hindus, namely those following Vedanta, Bhakti, bhakti and Tantra streams of Hinduism, even if they practically speaking still follow the samskaras from birth to death. One aspect of the philosophy reflected in the epics is the concept of Avatar appearance of God on the Earth. The two main avatars of Vishnu that appear in the epics are Rama, the hero of the Ramayana, and Krishna, the protagonist in the Mahabharata. Unlike some of the deities of the Vedic Samhitas and the all-pervading and formless Brahman of the Upanishads, the avatars have more developed personalities as loving and righteous descents of the Supreme Being among mortals. The Gita is set in a narrative framework of a dialogue between Pandava prince Arjuna and his guide and charioteer Krishna. Facing the duty as a warrior to fight the Dharma Yudhha or righteous war between Pandavas and Kauravas, Arjuna is counselled by Krishna to "fulfill his Kshatriya warrior duty as a warrior and establishing Dharma. The Bhagavad Gita was exposed to the world through Sanjaya, who senses and cognizes all the events of the battlefield. The Bhagavad Gita presents a synthesis of the Brahmanical concept of Dharma, theistic bhakti, the yogic ideals of moksha through jnana, bhakti, karma, and Raja Yoga and Samkhya philosophy. Numerous commentaries have been written on the

Bhagavad Gita with widely differing views on the essentials. Vedanta commentators read varying relations between Self and Brahman in the text: Advaita Vedanta sees the non-dualism of Atman soul and Brahman as its essence, whereas Bhedabheda and Vishishtadvaita see Atman and Brahman as both different and non-different, and Dvaita sees them as different. The setting of the Gita in a battlefield has been interpreted as an allegory for the ethical and moral struggles of the human life. Gandhi referred to the Gita as his "spiritual dictionary". Puranas may also be described as a genre of important Hindu religious texts alongside some Jain and Buddhist religious texts, notably consisting of narratives of the history of the universe from creation to destruction, genealogies of kings, heroes, sages, and demigods, and descriptions of Hindu cosmology, philosophy, and geography. The Puranas are frequently classified according to the Trimurti Trinity or the three aspects of the divine. Puranas usually give prominence to a particular deity, employing an abundance of religious and philosophical concepts. They are usually written in the form of stories related by one person to another.

Chapter 8 : History Of Brahmins India – Ramani's blog

Raghuram Rajan, Indian economist, 23rd Governor of the Reserve Bank of India and Chief Economist of the International Monetary Fund Arvind Subramanian, [23] Indian economist and former Chief Economic Adviser to the Government of India.

Brahmin is considered as a member of the priestly caste of the country. Besides Hinduism, Brahmins are also found in Buddhism. Dhammapada has a list on the Buddhist Brahmin section. Brahmin Bhikshus were quite common with this religious sect. Other sects like Jainism , Islam and Sikhism also bear testimony to the existence of Brahmins within their religious sects. From Vedic times on, the Kings acted in close relationship with Brahmins and relied on them as their advisors. The history of the Brahmin community in India starts with the Vedic religious conviction of early Hinduism which is now frequently referred to by Hindus as Sanatan Dharm. Vedas are the main source of knowledge for Brahmin practices. The Brahmins only show up in the historical evidence around the time of the Gupta Empire , which ruled from the 4th to the 6th century CE. The caste system has clearly been more flexible, in terms of suitable work for Brahmins, than one might anticipate. With the sovereignty of the Maratha Dynasty , members of the Brahmin caste served as administration and military leaders, occupations more characteristically associated with the Kshatriya. The ancient Hindu caste system is divided on the basis of occupation. With the Vedic religion in ancient India the history of the Brahmin community actually begins. In chapter ten of the Rig Veda , Brahmins were created from the mouth of Purusha. The primary source of knowledge for all Brahmin tradition, both orthodox and heterodox lies in the Vedas. The origin of the Brahmins can be traced back to B. Brahmins are known as Vedic People. Vedas depict them as a population originating in North India , Pakistan and Afghanistan. They imparted education and led a life of simplicity. In Odisha , West Bengal , and Uttar Pradesh , many Brahmin have land and practice agriculture with the administration facility, business, household industry and astrology. No one apart from a Brahmin can be a socially accepted priest. Brahmins were the foremost to act in response to English education and the first to benefit from political and managerial power. The Brahmin caste is mainly the strict vegetarians. In Punjab and Himachal Pradesh , the younger generation eats meat. Rice , wheat and maize are the staple cereals. In dry regions such as Rajasthan , coarse cereals like bajra and jowar, seasonal vegetables and fruit and milk and dairy products are staple food for Brahmins. The adequate age for marriage of women is 18 and older for men. Marriages are in order by the parents and monogamy is the standard. The family property is inherited equally by sons only, the eldest son following to the head of the family. Payment of dowry is both in cash and goods. Divorce is rare and remarriage for widows is forbidden. Widowers however, are allowed to remarry. The Brahmins are alienated into 10 major protective divisions, 5 of which are connected with the north and five with the south. Brahmins are classified into two groups in Kerala , while the major priestly activities are performed by Namboothris and the other activities associated with the temple is performed by Pushpaka Brahmins.

Chapter 9 : Brahmin (ब्रह्मण्यः) in India

Since India's independence there has been large numbers of Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers, MPs and Members of the State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs). The first and longest-ruling Prime Minister of India, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was a Brahmin.

Purusha Sukta The earliest inferred reference to "Brahmin" as a possible social class is in the Rigveda, occurs once, and the hymn is called Purusha Sukta. Yajna Ancient texts describing community-oriented Vedic yajna rituals mention four to five priests: The Hotri recites invocations and litanies drawn from the Rigveda. The adhvaryu offers oblations. The udgatar, like the hotar, chants the introductory, accompanying and benediction hymns. Brahmins, states Olivelle, were the social class from which most ascetics came. The rules and duties in these Dharma texts of Hinduism, are primarily directed at Brahmins. Gautama outlines the following rules of conduct for a Brahmin, in Chapters 8 and 9: A man who may have performed just some rites, but possesses these eight virtues, on the other hand, does. Brahmin girl both paintings by Lady Lawley, The later Dharma texts of Hinduism such as Baudhayana Dharmasutra add charity, modesty, refraining from anger and never being arrogant as duties of a Brahmin. Michael Witzel writes, *Toward a history of the Brahmins: Current research in the area is fragmentary. The state of our knowledge of this fundamental subject is preliminary, at best. When we actually encounter history, such as in Rajatarangini or in the Gopalavamsavali of Nepal, the texts do not deal with brahmins in great detail. Except during a time of adversity, a Brahmin ought to sustain himself by following a livelihood that causes little or no harm to creatures. He should gather wealth just sufficient for his subsistence through irreproachable activities that are specific to him, without fatiguing his body. One who seeks happiness should become supremely content and self controlled, for happiness is rooted in contentment and its opposite is the root of unhappiness. The Pali Canon and other Buddhist texts such as the Jataka Tales also record the livelihood of Brahmins to have included being farmers, handicraft workers and artisans such as carpentry and architecture. They were the first community to take up Western education and therefore dominated lower level of British administration in the 19th century [48] Eric Bellman states that during the Islamic Mughal Empire era Brahmins served as advisers to the Mughals, later to the British Raj. Among Nepalese Hindus, for example, Niels Gutschow and Axel Michaels report the actual observed professions of Brahmins from 18th- to early 20th-century included being temple priests, minister, merchants, farmers, potters, masons, carpenters, coppersmiths, stone workers, barbers, gardeners among others. Many of the prominent thinkers and earliest champions of the Bhakti movement were Brahmins, a movement that encouraged a direct relationship of an individual with a personal god. His ideas also influenced the founders of Sikhism in 15th century, and his verses and he are mentioned in the Sikh scripture Adi Granth. In Buddhist Pali Canon, such as the Majjhima Nikaya and Devadaha Sutta, first written down about 1st century BCE, [73] the Buddha is attributed to be mentioning Jain Brahmins and ascetics, as he describes their karma doctrine and ascetic practices: Thus say, o monks, those free of bonds [Jainas]. Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia and Indonesia Further information: A Hindu Brahmin priestess is shown above. Some Brahmins formed an influential group in Burmese Buddhist kingdoms in 18th- and 19th-century. The court Brahmins were locally called Punna. They were copied, translated and incorporated into local law code, with strict adherence to the original text in Burma and Siam, and a stronger tendency to adapt to local needs in Java Indonesia ". The coronation ceremony of the Thai king is almost entirely conducted by the royal Brahmins.*