

**History of the Agni People**  
*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

Agni, the sacred fire, was present throughout the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years. The Rig Veda was about Agni in various forms.

What follows is an analysis of archeological evidence to trace the history of Agni people.

The subcontinent consisted of three areas, separated by the Indus river: West Indus, Kashmir, and East Indus. Culturally, Agni people in the three areas were not the same. They had different histories. Contrary to popular belief, Agni people were an insignificant proportion of the population in all areas.

Fire worship originated in the present-day Syria, much more than 20 thousand years ago. In Syria, fire was called by several names, such as Indra, Mitra, and Soma. They figured out that people who ate cooked food had better survival rates.

They domesticated fire by constant feeding of butter, called Soma. They evolved rituals to remind people of the importance of keeping live fire at all times.

The Spread of the fire cult to outside areas happened by a historic accident.

About 25 thousand years ago, a genetic mutation of humans took place in the Russian Steppe. It produced a group of people called Haplogroup R1a-Z93. They migrated on the west side of the Caspian sea to reach Armenia.

For some reason, they were expelled to Syria. In their language, fire was called Agni. They used their skills to transform fire worship into a social organization with hierarchical structure. They maintained the status of high priests.

The sacred fire, Agni, was distinguished from other forms of fire. It was produced only by the high priests from sticks and stones, in a ritual manner. Each household was required to maintain its own live Agni at all times.

If Agni were extinguished for any reason, then they had to borrow it from their priests after performing a ritual of reciting a few verses called Yasna. It was like taking an oath to protect Agni. It was a sacred obligation. It created a chain of authority.

Agni priests were peace-loving missionaries. They migrated to spread their message of better life. They controlled production and distribution of Agni, the sacred fire. Eventually, they spread to all of West Indus.

The Agni priests (R1a-Z93) were an insignificant proportion of the West Indus population.

Agni, Indra, and Mitra were various names for the sacred fire. They were called Gods. The word God meant a true friend. God was considered a part of the family, not an object of worship. They never had the concept of the present-day god.

The Agni priests had two spiritual leaders, named Asura and Deva.

Initially, Asura and Deva were friends. Over time, the ideological differences between the two widened. Three rival factions emerged, one following Asura, one following Deva, and one original following both.

For clarity, we shall use the word Agni to refer to the original that followed both.

The three groups of priests, Agni, Asura, and Deva, coexisted for thousands of years.

Around 3000 BCE, some Agni priests crossed the Indus river to venture to East Indus. They established settlements in the Yamuna basin, the present-day Punjab.

Unlike the present-day Brahmin, the Agni priests were hard-working farmers who tilled the soil. The Agni had nothing to do with Brahmin. They were not Brahmin.

The Agni were in search of fertile lands to cultivate. Their scouts discovered the Kalinga region on the East Coast.

Around 2000 BCE, they migrated from the Yamuna basin to the Kalinga region.

The Vindhya mountain range was difficult to manage. They discovered a narrow hidden gorge in the Kaimur Ridge that let them cross the Vindhyas. The area near the hidden gorge was difficult to navigate. They invented a story of abduction of Sita through the gorge, as a navigational guide. The story was later known as the Ramayana. It existed only in Kalinga.

Once a critical mass was reached, the migration stopped. The trail was abandoned.

The Agni priests in Kalinga were the original Agni. In Kalinga, Asura and Deva were friends. They never had god. They lost all contact with West Indus.

The Agni in Kalinga composed the extant version of the Rig Veda. Draft versions of the Rig Veda existed for thousands of years, tracing back to Syria. It was finalized in Kalinga, around 1500 BCE.

Agni in Kalinga invented a system of logic. They realized that knowledge was both subjective and objective. Subjective knowledge changed from person to person. It reflected bias and prejudices. Objective knowledge must be independent of bias and prejudices; all people, always, must reach the same conclusion.

They developed a system of reasoning to eliminate subjective knowledge. If a proposition (hypothesis) was rejected with verifiable empirical evidence then it was objective knowledge; all people, always, would reach the same conclusion. Only a rejected proposition was called Sruti, Objective Knowledge. It was later known as the Strict Science of Brahman.

The Rig Veda was a compilation of Objective Knowledge. It was Sruti. People who studied the logic of Objective Knowledge were called Rishi. The authors of the Rig Veda were called Rishi.

The concept of logic existed in West Indus, long before Agni migrated to Kalinga. The ancient version of logic, in West Indus, was called Carvaka. It was based on sense perception. It was called Direct Knowledge.

A Rishi of West Indus by the name of Sukra invented logical inference. If a relationship between two objects in nature was always predictable then it was considered as knowledge. For example, only fire and nothing else produced smoke. When there is smoke, there must be fire. It was called Indirect Knowledge.

The Carvaka school had only Direct Knowledge. The Sukra school had both Direct and Indirect Knowledge.

In Kalinga, the Sukra logic was called Buddha school. Buddha was a system of logic. It had nothing to do with Siddhartha or Buddhism.

The Agni in Kalinga expanded on the Sukra (Buddha) logic. It included rejected propositions, Objective Knowledge.

A rejected proposition always produced the same predictable result. It was logically similar to the Indirect Knowledge of Sukra. It was called Sabda. Sabda was a demonstrated rejected proposition.

West Indus was cut off from Kalinga. They were not aware of the Rig Veda developed in Kalinga. Their logic never incorporated Sabda. Their version of the Rig Veda was called Avesta. It was not Objective Knowledge. It did not have Sabda.

The Avesta was West Indus. The Rig Veda was Kalinga.

Sabda was unique to East Indus (Hindu). It was called Hinduism. It was invented by Agni Rishi of Kalinga. It was the Rig Veda. It was the Objective Knowledge. It was a treatise on logic. The latter-day ignorant Brahmin misinterpreted it as worship of gods. The Agni in Kalinga had nothing to do with Brahmin.

Many systems of logic were developed in East Indus. They included other forms of knowledge called Pramana. Any school that employed Sabda in its logic was called Hinduism. Hinduism was synonymous with Sabda.

Hinduism was based on Direct, Indirect, and Objective Knowledge. Sukra was based on Direct and Indirect Knowledge. Carvaka was based on Direct Knowledge.

Rishi were Agni scientists who developed logic. They had nothing to do with Brahmin. Rishi were logic. Brahmin never had intellect or logic.

Only the Rig Veda was Sabda. The other Vedas were fraud, invented by latter-day ignorant Brahmin.

The Rig Veda was Objective Knowledge. The other Vedas were Subjective Knowledge.

Some Hindu Rajan, of means and leisure, studied the logic of Kalinga Agni. They were called Rajan Rishi. They lived mostly around Banaras. Vaisali of Mahavira, Magadha of Siddhartha, Kasi of Ajatashatru, and Mathura of Vasudeva Krishna were adjacent kingdoms. They worked together as a team. They perfected the logic of Hinduism invented by Kalinga Agni Rishi.

Hindu Rajan Rishi invented the Scientific Method called Upanishads. It was a logical extension of the system of logic invented by Kalinga Agni Rishi.

The Brahma Sutra was the essence of Upanishads. The Bhagavad Gita was a logical extension of the Brahma Sutra.

The Rig Veda, Upanishads, the Brahma Sutra, and the Bhagavad Gita were treatises on logic. They were misinterpreted by people who were ignorant of logic.

Kasi (Banaras) and Kalinga were the intellectual hubs of logic.

The Agni Rishi and Rajan Rishi collaborated in developing the Logic of Scientific Discovery. It was a logic-based civilization that evolved over centuries.

In the meantime, back in West Indus, things were different. Asura and Deva priests became bitter enemies.

Deva priests worshiped their spiritual leader. Asura priests were opposed to worship, blind devotion. They expelled the worshipers from West Indus as outcasts, unworthy of living in a civilized society. The worshipers were refugees in Kashmir.

The expelled worshipers were called Brahmin. The word Brahmin meant worshiper, in a derogatory sense. Brahmin never had intellect, logic, ethics, or morals. They were considered mentally deficient for blindly following their cult leader.

Brahmin followed their cult leader like sheep. They believed in total surrender (Saranagati). Their social law, called Dharmashastra, was dictated by their leader.

Social laws of West Indus, Kalinga Agni, and Hindus of East Indus evolved naturally. They never had Dharmashastra. Only Brahmin refugees in Kashmir had Dharmashastra.

Deva priests were refugees in Kashmir. They were so bitter that they behaved like they never had anything to do with the people in West Indus. They portrayed Asura as the Devil and West Indus people as demons. All Brahmin stories were hate-filled constant repetitions of evil Asura.

Kalinga had Agni priests. West Indus had Asura priests. Kashmir had Deva priests. They evolved independently with no interaction between them.

Sanskrit existed as numerous dialects from Syria to India. Sanskrit dialects were a common language spoken by all people.

Agni priests in Kalinga, Asura priests in West Indus, and Deva priests in Kashmir spoke different dialects of Sanskrit.

The Avesta of the Asura priests in West Indus and the Rig Veda of the Agni priests in Kalinga used the same dialect of Sanskrit, with minor regional variations.

The Sanskrit dialect of Kashmir Brahmin was called Panini. It was developed in Gandhara (Kashmir). Brahmin Puranas, fictional stories of fictional gods, were composed in Panini. Panini was different from the Sanskrit of the Rig Veda used in Kalinga. Sanskrit disappeared as a common language after Panini was made the language of temple worship.

Around 1000 BCE, some rulers in East Indus, near Kanyakubja (Kannauj, UP), were busy squandering public funds on wasteful things to show off their riches. Their reckless behavior eventually led to the destructive Mahabharata War.

Brahmin saw an opportunity to fleece the squandering super-rich. They invented a new form of the Yasna of West Indus, called Yajna. Yajna was pure waste of money, which only the super-rich could afford, to show off their riches.

Brahmin composed the Yajur Veda. It was a catalog of various Yajna. Only Brahmin could perform Yajna. Yajna was not effective unless the full price was paid in advance. Brahmin packaged and marketed ignorance as a product.

The Yasna of West Indus took only a few minutes to recite a few verses. The Yajna took several days, weeks, or months depending on how much money a ruler wanted to waste, to impress his neighbors.

Around 1000 BCE, the Brahmin who specialized in the Yajna scam, moved to Kanyakubja. Yajna was performed only in that area. Brahmin were unscrupulous con artists. They had no ethics or morals.

The devastation caused by the Mahabharata War put an end to the Yajna scam. The squanderers learned their lesson; the Brahmin were avoided like the plague. The Yajna Brahmin in Kanyakubja were outcasts. Ashoka made Yajna illegal.

Asura priests in West Indus never had Yajna. Kalinga Agni never had Yajna.

West Indus was constantly invaded by one group after another. The Asura priests in West Indus were an insignificant proportion of the population. They never had god.

The Maurya dynasty of Ashoka was on both sides of the Indus river. The Asura priests were an open society of open minds.

Ashoka introduced the concept of Gautama, free basic education for all, to encourage economic prosperity. It was a state-supported policy with generous subsidies. The Asura priests jumped on the bandwagon. They were called Monks.

All of West Indus became Gautama of Ashoka. Gautama had nothing to do with Buddhism. It was a public social policy to provide free basic education.

The original Agni existed only in Kalinga; they never had god. West Indus was Gautama of Ashoka; they never had god. Brahmin existed only in Kashmir and Kanyakubja. Kanyakubja Brahmin were Yajna scammers, the original Deva priests. Kashmir Brahmin adopted Shiva and Vishnu as their gods to rob people in Kashmir.

Hindus, people of East Indus, had nothing to do with the Agni in Kalinga or the Yajna Brahmin in Kanyakubja. They never had god.

Hindu Rajan Rishi, around Banaras, had high esteem for Agni Rishi for inventing logic. They knew that Brahmin in Kanyakubja were a fraud. They avoided Brahmin like the plague. Siddhartha banished Brahmin from all Hindu kingdoms. Brahmin hated Siddhartha for speaking the truth.

Agni were hard-working farmers in a small area in Kalinga. They migrated in search of fertile lands. They were in Kalinga for a thousand years before the Yajna Brahmin moved to Kanyakubja.

Agni were a pocket in South India. The Yajna Brahmin, the outcasts in Kanyakubja, were a pocket. Majority of the Brahmin, blind worshipers, lived in Kashmir.

After Ashoka, Kashmir Brahmin migrated to India to follow Greek warlords who invested in temples to rob India. Temple was a tax collection office for Greeks. The Greeks fictionalized local legends to invent local gods to occupy temples. They hired Kashmir Brahmin to fictionalize local sacred books.

All Brahmin Puranas, fictional stories of fictional gods, were composed after 200 CE, during the Greek occupation of India. In India, there was no archeological evidence of gods or temples before the Puranas. Puranas were fictionalized versions of Hindu sacred books. They were financed by the Greeks to rob India. Brahmin were Greek puppets.

Brahmin deliberately misinterpreted the Rig Veda as a worship of gods, and Rishi as Brahmin who worshiped gods. They never had intellect or logic to comprehend that the Rig Veda was a treatise on logic, and Rishi invented logic.

All Hindu sacred books were reduced to Brahmin nonsense. They were marketed as history. Greeks were shrewd business people. They exploited the ignorant Kashmir Brahmin to rob India. The epics Ramayana and Mahabharata were fictionalized to invent temple gods Rama and Krishna. The originals were lost.

The Hindu system of logic, Hinduism, developed by Rishi, was annihilated.

For scientific analysis, we should recognize that the word Agni is appropriate only for the Rishi in Kalinga. Rishi (Logic) had nothing to do with Monks in Persia (Asura), Yajna scammers in Kanyakubja (Deva), Kashmir Brahmin (Shiva and Vishnu), or Temple Priests in India (Rama and Krishna).

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