

Sandrokottos was the contemporary of Alexander the Great. Second sheet anchor is the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi of inscriptions with Ashoka Maurya, the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya. Devanampriya Priyadarshi mentions five Greek kings in his inscriptions, one of them being Antiyoka, who is currently identified with Antiochus II. Native historians claim that Sandrokottos should be identified with Chandragupta I of the Imperial Gupta dynasty. However, in the 180 years since the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi with Ashoka Maurya, a satisfactory alternative has not been found. In this pioneering book a new identification is proposed for Devanampriya Priyadarshi after presenting a comprehensive analysis of the source materials. This never before proposed identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi opens the door for developing a new chronological framework for Indian history.

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In the age of Islamophobia, Madrasas are at crossroads—infamously labelled as ‘dens for terrorism’ where the ‘youth are misguided, motivated and recruited to resort to anti-Indian activities’. It is little known that in the golden past, Madrasas schooled reformers and personalities such as Rajendra Prasad, Motilal Nehru, Raja Rammohun Roy and many other noteworthy Islamic scholars. Through bonafide stories of products of Madrasas, the authors narrate the decline of the madrasas from being centres of excellence to institutions of restricted learnings with dark clouds of stigma surrounding them. Short of resources, rejected by the well-heeled, and condemned by politicians, will they be able to turn the corner? The answer is blowing in the wind.

This is a reprint of the original 1999 edition with minor editorial changes. The Rigveda is the first book of humankind and the most sacred scripture of Hinduism. It also happens to be the most ill-understood book of our times. Despite the extensive study by academic and religious scholars, the purpose and meaning of the Rigveda and many ancient Hindu scriptures remain unclear. In this pathbreaking book, the discovery of the Rigveda as a book of ancient cosmology is described, and related to the seals of ancient Indus Valley Civilization, thereby challenging our perception of humanity. "The Vedas have always been lauded as containing the secrets of cosmogenesis. Raja Roy in his remarkable book shows how this is true not only from the yogic vision but according to the latest insights of modern physics. The book takes the reader on a vast panoramic journey through the universe of matter, mind and human history as well." David Frawley (Vamadeva Shastri) Director, American Institute of Vedic Studies "Roy presents a new framework for the understanding of the Vedic hymns from the point of view of physics and then he draws parallels with recent theories on the nature of the universe. We celebrate the new path he has hewn through the bush of old scholarship." Professor Subhash Kak Oklahoma State University

On the life and achievements of Raja Rammohun Roy, 1772?-1833, founder of the Brahma Samaja, a Hindu socio-religious reform movement.

These lines indicate towards such a man of courage who had the capacity to change the course of time. That great man was Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born on May 22, 1772 in a reputed Brahmin family in Radhanagar village of West Bengal. His ancestors had served Muslim Governors of Murshidabad and had attained high position and prosperity by dint of hard work and honesty.

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In author's previous book "India before Alexander: A New chronology" a new identity for Devanampriya Priyadarshi was proposed, which opened the door for developing a new chronological framework for the Indian history. Subsequently, a new chronology was developed for the period spanning from the time of Buddha to the invasion of India by Alexander. In this book, the chronological reconstruction of the Indian history is continued beginning from the invasion of India by Alexander. A proper understanding of the various eras used in ancient India is developed and for the first time the correct starting dates of the Nanda era, the Malava era, the Imperial Gupta era, and the Shudraka era are proposed. Focus of the book then shifts to establishing the historicity of Emperor Vikramaditya. For this purpose the scientific meaning of the legend of Vikramaditya is revealed and different stories of the historical Vikramadityas are attributed to the respective Vikramadityas, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II, Skandagupta and Yashodharma. It is then proposed that the Vikrama era was instituted to commemorate the death of Emperor Yashodharma Vishnuvardhana Vikramaditya in 57 BCE.

Modern India is the world's largest democracy, a sprawling, polyglot nation containing one-sixth of all humankind. Here, Guha presents an anthology of Indian social and political thought.

Biography of Raja Rammohun Roy, 1772?-1833, founder of the Brahma Samaj.

A short but scholarly study of one of the great reformers of modern India!

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Biography of Raja Ram Mohan Roy
The English Works of Raja Ram Mohun Roy
Sati, a Writeup of Raja Ram Mohan Roy about Burning of Widows Alive
South Asia Books
Raja Rammohun Roy
The First Liberal (Penguin Petit)
Penguin Random House India Private Limited

Rammohun Ray is called the 'Father of Modern India' in recognition of his epoch-making social, educational and political reform. Robertson argues that while Ray's political legacy may be said to have endured, his enormous contribution to modern Indian religious sectarian dialogue, is sadly forgotten.

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