

## Raja Ram Mohan Roy

The chronology of ancient India is based on counting backward and forward from two sheet anchors of Indian history - the identification of Sandrokottos of Greek accounts with Chandragupta Maurya and the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi of major rock edicts with Ashoka Maurya. For Sandrokottos there is another candidate which fits better, Chandragupta I of Imperial Gupta dynasty. Thus most of ancient Indian chronology is based on a single set of evidence, major rock edicts of Devanampriya Priyadarshi. While Devanampriya Priyadarshi attributes his conversion to Buddhism to Kalinga war, there is no mention of Kalinga war in all the available literature about Ashoka Maurya. In this book it is proposed that the identification of Devanampriya Priyadarshi with Ashoka Maurya is wrong and Devanampriya Priyadarshi should be identified with Kumaragupta I, the great grandson of Chandragupta I of Imperial Gupta dynasty. Based on this identification, a new chronology of ancient Indian history has been proposed.

Raja Rammohun Roy (1774—1833) was a great champion of liberty and civil rights in colonial India. He was also a true cosmopolitan who envisioned a world without borders. A tireless crusader for religious and social reform, Rammohun attempted a progressive reinterpretation of Hinduism and tried to improve the lot of socially marginalized groups such as women. Yet, in spite of his lofty public presence, Rammohun was a hugely controversial figure. He shocked the Hindu orthodoxy by his support to the abolition of Sati, offended evangelists by separating the moral message of Christ from the purely theological, and was often dragged into legal disputes over family property. By the time of his death in Bristol, he was as much resented as respected, both at home and abroad. Using relatively unexplored sources, this elegant and accessible new biography by Amiya P. Sen paints a fascinating portrait of one of the legendary makers of modern India.

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. In author's previous book "India after Alexander: The Age of Vikramadityas" a new chronology was developed for the period spanning from the invasion of India by Alexander to the death of Emperor Vikramaditya in 57 BCE. In this book, the chronological reconstruction of the Indian history is continued beginning with the rise of the Satavahanas. The revised dating of the Kushans is confirmed by the identification of Kushan king Vasudeva II with the king Basdeo whose daughter was married to Sasanian king Bahram V. The chronology of the Vallabhi kings is fixed by counting their dates from the Shaka era instead of the Vallabhi era. The new chronology validates the numerous Rajput genealogies describing the celebrated Bappa Rawal as a descendant of Shiladitya VII in the eighth generation. In a travesty of history, current historians place Shiladitya VII chronologically after Bappa Rawal. The chronology of the Gurjara kings is fixed by counting their dates from the Shaka era instead of the Kalachuri-Chedi era. For the first time, the history of Persia, Vallabhi, Gurjaras, Later Guptas, Pushyabhutis, Maukharis, Hunas and Turks are critically analyzed to reconstruct the epic battle of Korur, which is currently deleted from the pages of history.

Dr Tariq is a renowned painter and creative writer in this world. He is also a physician, medical teacher, public health researcher, singer, English teacher & promising movie maker. He has been considered as one of the finest painters & singers in this world. Dr Tariq wrote and published 175 books available worldwide. Google created a page on him named as 'Tariqul Islam Writer' in 2018 showing his biography and book links. It is a very special book about the Great Social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

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

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

The chronology of Indian history rests on two sheet anchors. First sheet anchor is the identification of Sandrokottos of Greek accounts with Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan dynasty. 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 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

