Raja Ram Mohan Roy

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.

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.

In nineteenth century Bengal, he took on the challenge of reforming a caste ridden, superstitious and backward Hindu society, facing a virulent opposition with extraordinary courage and conviction. The battle for reforming Hindu society is still not over and Rammohun Roy's words are as relevant today.

This Book Argues That Raja Rammohan Ray`S Intellectual And Spiritual Roots Have Been Misunderstood Even By Those Who Have Been Lavish In Their Praise. This Book Argues That Ray Set The Agenda For Modern India In His Vision Of A Self-Determining, Modern, Pluralistic Society Founded Upon The Upanishadic Principles Of Freedom Of Sadhana And One Rule Of Law For All.

Raja Rammohan Roy is well-known for abolishing the regressive practice of Sati, fighting for other social reforms, and founding a new religious order within the Indian society. His contributions to building a liberal mindset are many. Roy was perhaps the first Indian thinker who engaged with the challenges posed by both colonial rule and Indian conservatism. Roy was a liberal, quite ahead of his times, who fought for the freedom of press and promoted modern education. His writing set the tone for reformers and activists. 'Rammohan Roy: The First Liberal of India' by Ramachandra Guha is a glimpse into the thoughts and ideas of Raja Rammohan Roy.

With globalization, English has become an economic necessity and Indians have realized that they have the 'English advantage' over many other countries like China and Japan. India has shed its colonial complexes towards English and has come to terms with the language; Indians have separated the English language from the English. The Story of English in India presents historical facts in a socio-cultural framework. The book is a must for all teachers and students of English; it will be useful for all those interested in the politics of language and education in India. Key issues discussed: - Are we indebted to the British for introducing English in India? - What was the role of English during India's struggle for freedom? - Has English united India? - Has English divided India into two - the English knowing classes who govern and the non-English knowing masses who are governed? - Will English ever become an Indian tongue spoken in the great Indian language bazaar? - What will be the future of major Indian languages in the wake of the English onslaught? Will it end in linguistic imperialism and cultural colonialism?

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.

This collection of writings by Raja Rammohan Ray, a pivotal figure in nineteenth century India, reflects the broad and complex sweep of his life and thought as a social reformer, educator, linguist, champion of women's rights, scholar, diplomat, political activist and philosopher.

Dr Taariq 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 Taariq 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.

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 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 vison 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 Brahmo Samaj.

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

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Biography of Raja Ram Mohan RoyThe English Works of Raja Ram Mohun RoySati, a Writeup of Raja Ram Mohan Roy about Burning of Widows AliveSouth Asia BooksRaja Rammohan RoyThe First Liberal (Penguin Petit)Penguin Random House India Private Limited

Rammohan 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 sectrian dialogue, is sadly forgotten.

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