

Hinduism Special Times

Stories about Posts is the magnum opus of Madeleine Biardeau, one of the most influential Indologists of the twentieth century. Nearly twenty years in the making, it connects her varied studies on the Sanskrit epics, the Hindu Goddess, Vedic sacrifice, rural India, and the interpretation of Hinduism. After exploring several ethnographic facts that have escaped the notice of previous observers, Biardeau presents a variety of hunches, hypotheses, and insights building up to the provocative thesis of **Stories about Posts**: that the variations found in the contemporary cult of the Goddess—in both her royal and rural village aspects—reveal untraced regional histories of the Vedic sacrificial post, the yupa. Biardeau's work opens up new ways of thinking about Vedic sacrificial themes and elements as they recur in post-Vedic texts and iconographies. It also connects wayside stones in Maharashtra named after the buffalo to stones, posts, and people named after a so-called Buffalo King in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamilnadu. A work of magnificent scholarship and fieldwork, **Stories about Posts**, in ways no previous work has attempted, much less accomplished, unravels much of the mystery surrounding contemporary Hindu ritual by connecting it to the ancient Sanskrit epics. As such, it will fascinate students of Indology, religious studies, and anthropology for years to come.

An engrossing and definitive narrative account of history and myth that offers a new way of understanding one of the world's oldest major religions, **The Hindus** elucidates the relationship between recorded history and imaginary worlds. Hinduism does not lend itself easily to a strictly chronological account: many of its central texts cannot be reliably dated even within a century; its central tenets karma, dharma, to name just two arise at particular moments in Indian history and differ in each era, between genders, and caste to caste; and what is shared among Hindus is overwhelmingly outnumbered by the things that are unique to one group or another. Yet the greatness of Hinduism - its vitality, its earthiness, its vividness - lies precisely in many of those idiosyncratic qualities that continue to inspire debate today. Wendy Doniger is one of the foremost scholars of Hinduism in the world. With her inimitable insight and expertise Doniger illuminates those moments within the tradition that resist forces that would standardize or establish a canon. Without reversing or misrepresenting the historical hierarchies, she reveals how Sanskrit and vernacular sources are rich in knowledge of and compassion toward women and lower castes; how they debate tensions surrounding religion, violence, and tolerance; and how animals are the key to important shifts in attitudes toward different social classes. **The Hindus** brings a fascinating multiplicity of actors and stories to the stage to show how brilliant and creative thinkers - many of them far removed from Brahmin authors of Sanskrit texts - have kept Hinduism alive in ways that other scholars have not fully explored. In this unique and authoritative account, debates about Hindu traditions become platforms from which to consider the ironies, and overlooked epiphanies, of history.

This is an exploration of the emergence and refinement of the idea of Hinduism as it developed among British Protestant missionaries in the late 18th and 19th centuries. The text traces the growing use of the term 'Hinduism' as a category and label that has come to dominate the way scholars think about Indian religions.

For thousands of years, spiritual seekers as well as ordinary people have immersed themselves in the sacred writings of Hinduism, finding there the answers to life's deepest questions. As relevant today as ever, these scriptures, breathtaking in their beauty and transforming power, are still undiscovered by most Westerners, who find their complexity daunting.

Windows into the Infinite: A Guide to the Hindu Scriptures has come to the rescue. In a highly readable style, the author takes the readers step-by-step through each of the major Hindu scriptures, clarifying the principal themes, figures and terms as well as demonstrating their significance. While this unique book is of enormous value to spiritual aspirants as well as people with a general curiosity about Hinduism, it is also ideal for the academic environment. With its systematic format, extensive glossary, cross-referenced index and diagrams, it is an invaluable reference source.

An Introduction to Hinduism and Vedic Culture

The Power of the Dharma

Special Times: Hinduism

Inside Hinduism

A Guide to the Hindu Scriptures

This book provides a description and interpretation of the religion of the Hindus, focusing on their religious psychology and behaviour. Rejecting familiar assumptions about early Hinduism, Nirad C. Chaudhuri makes a reassessment of its formative influences.

Special Times: Hinduism A&C Black

Buddhism introduced many Hindu Gods and Goddesses to the Japanese. The rulers were the first to be attracted to them. Historical records show that they earnestly believed in the miracles of these divinities promised in the sutras. Many miracle stories started appearing in popular literature as the divinities percolated down to the masses. The resulting naturalisation process in the case of some divinities went to the extent that they became an integral part of the native Shinto pantheon. Their popularity remains unabated even today. The Tantric Buddhist sects also played a vital role in propagating the divinities. They regularly worshipped the divinities in their temples where people thronged in large numbers. Many steps in these ceremonies, for instance, the homa ritual, are very familiar to the present-day Hindus. The monks have also produced a considerable volume of religious literature related to these divinities. Descriptions of many divinities show that they have not changed substantially over centuries. A study of these writings also shows that a large volume of Hindu myths and legends related to these deities were transmitted to Japan. These writings are also a testimony to the way the ancestors of the present-day Hindus thought about these deities, say, around the eighth or ninth century of the Christian era.

Who Invented Hinduism? presents ten masterly essays on the history of religious movements and ideologies in India by the eminent scholar of religious studies, David N. Lorenzen. Stretching from a discussion on the role of religion, skin colour and language in distinguishing between the Aryas and the Dasas, to a study of the ways in which contact between Hindus, on the one hand, and Muslims and Christians, on the other, changed the nature of the Hindu religion, the volume asks two principal questions: how did the religion of the Hindus affect the course of Indian history and what sort of an impact did the events of Indian history

have on the Hindu religion. The essays cast a critical eye on scholarly Arguments which are based as much on current fashion or on conventional wisdom as on evidence available in historical documents. Taking issue with renowned scholars such as Louis Dumont, Romila Thapar, Thomas Trautmann and Dipesh Chakrabarty on some central conceptions of the religious history of India, Lorenzen establishes alternative positions on the same through a thorough and compelling look at a vast array of literary sources. Touching upon some controversial arguments, this well-timed and insightful volume draws attention to the unavoidably influential role of religion in the history of India, and in doing so, it creates a wider space for further discussion focusing on this central issue.

The Hindu Tradition

Windows Into the Infinite

Hindu Rites and Rituals

The Experience of Hinduism

Hinduism for Today

The Eternal Law : an Introduction to the Literature, Cosmology and Cults of the Hindu Religion

Conventional approaches to Hinduism typically stress its classical religious tradition with an emphasis on the Brahmin texts and practices.

Frequently neglected are the practices of lower caste Indians, the role of women in the culture, the religious life of village folk, devotion to the deity Rama, and the Sant tradition of North India. The Many Colors of Hinduism is the first introductory text to provide a balanced view of this rich religious tradition, acknowledging the full range of its many competing and even contradictory aspects. Utilizing a thematic-historical approach, Carl Olson draws on a wide array of textual evidence, the fieldwork of anthropologists in close contact with insiders, and voices of thinkers ranging from Indologist Alf Hiltebeitel to Cambridge scholar Julius Lipner. The result is a narrative approach that offers a view of Hinduism that emulates the storytelling nature of the religion itself. Covering ancient times to the present and explaining important cultural metaphors, symbols, and narratives not generally found in other introductory textbooks, Olson offers students a new perspective of a religion that is more varied than most Westerners realize. The Many Colors of Hinduism will be essential reading for undergraduate courses in world or Asian religions.

Although the Hindu religion is often regarded as a mixture of many components, this translation of a major French study argues for the underlying unity of the many facets of Hinduism. Biardeau uses such socio-religious testimonies of Hindu civilization as archaeological monuments and literary texts of the past centuries to illustrate her point and shed new light on the religion and civilization which produced it.

What do Hindus believe? What festivals do they celebrate? This book introduces young readers to Hinduism.

This book, compiled from basic Hindu writings, is an exploration of the essential meaning of the Hindu tradition, the way of thinking and acting that has dominated life in India for the last three thousand years. Selections from religious, literary and philosophic works are preceded by introductory material that summarizes historical developments and cultural movements. While much attention is given to religion, many selections deal with social life, political relationships, and the Indian attitude to human love and passion. The arrangement of the material suggests the growth and development of Indian life through the centuries, and makes clear that Indian culture has never been static, but rather has been characterized at all times by a remarkable vitality and creativity. The selections range in time from the Rig Veda, composed around 1000 B.C., to the writings of Radhakrishnan, formerly the President of India. They illustrate both the continuity of the Hindu tradition and its vitality, for Hinduism is probably more vibrant and alive at the present time than it has been for many centuries. The ideals and values, the unquestioned assumptions and the persistent doubts that are presented here from the literature of the past are the fundamental ingredients of the life of modern India.

A Thematic-historical Introduction

Not Religious But Factual Informative Book about Hinduism

The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization

The Many Colors of Hinduism

Hinduism

First Edition

There are some monographs that deal with the position of Hindu women in particular periods of Indian history, but no work has as yet been written which reviews their position throughout the long history of Hindu civilisation. An attempt has been made in this book to describe the position of women in Hindu civilisation from prehistoric times to the present day, and to indicate the general lines on which the various problems that confront Hindu women (and therefore men also) should be tackled in order to get a fairly satisfactory solution. The opening chapter deals with the problems relating to the childhood and education of women. Then follow two chapters (II and III), which deal with the numerous complex problems connected with marriage and married life. In the next two chapters (IV and V), the position of the widow in society has been considered. The place of women in public life and religion has been dealt with in chapters VI and VII. In chapters VIII and IX various questions connected with proprietary rights have been discussed. Fashions of dress, ornaments and coiffure are described in chapter X and illustrated with eight plates. Chapter XI deals with the general attitude of society towards women, both in normal and abnormal times and situations. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization will enable the reader to understand the subject from a true perspective, as it is based upon a critical and impartial survey of all the available data. The work not only surveys the position of Hindu women during the last four thousand years but also indicates the general lines on which the present-day problems confronting them should be solved. The treatment is quite impartial; the limitations of the Hindu Civilization have not been passed over nor its excellences exaggerated, nor vice versa. The subject has never been treated with such realism, accuracy, impartiality and comprehensiveness. The general reader will find the book absorbingly interesting. The scholar will find it original and illuminating. The student of sociology will find it stimulating and indispensable.

This book provides a much-needed thematic and historical introduction to Hinduism, the religion of the majority of people in India. Dr Flood traces the development of Hindu traditions from their ancient origins, through the major deities of Visnu, Siva and the Goddess, to the modern world. Hinduism is discussed as both a global religion and a form of nationalism. Emphasis is given to the tantric traditions, which have been so influential; to Hindu ritual, which is more fundamental to the life of the religion than are specific beliefs or doctrines; and to Dravidian influences from south India. An Introduction to Hinduism examines the ideas of dharma, particularly in relation to the ideology of kingship, caste and world renunciation. Dr Flood also introduces some debates within contemporary scholarship about the nature of Hinduism. It is suitable both for the student and for the general reader.

A contemporary and diverse picture of the journey through life in each world religion.

In seven chapters Clooney draws on aspects of Indian religious life, both ancient and modern. They include the

creation myths and the discovery of the self; realization of the self in theology and meditative traditions; the "self-awareness" of Gautama; the quest for direct experience of God in devotions to Krishna; the mystery of God in the traditions of Shiva; the cult of the great Goddess; and the spirituality of Mohandas Gandhi and Mahasweta Devi.

British Protestant Missionary Constructions of Hinduism, 1793 - 1900

Origins and Meanings

Hinduism, a Religion to Live by

Hindu Wisdom for All God's Children

Vedic Variations Around the Hindu Goddess

Hinduism And Brotherhood

This book provides a comprehensive survey of the Hindu tradition, dealing with the history of Hinduism, the sacred writings of the Hindus, the Hindu worldview, and the specifics of the major branches of Hinduism--Vaisnavism, Shaivism, and Shaktism. It also focuses on the geographical ties of Hinduism with the land of India, the social order created by Hinduism, and the various systems of Hindu philosophical-theological thought. Klostermaier describes the new development of Hinduism in the 19th and 20th centuries, including present-day political Hinduism and the efforts to turn Hinduism into a modern-world religion. A unique feature of this book is its treatment of Hinduism in a topical fashion, rather than by chronological description of the development of Hinduism or by summary of the literature. The complexities of Hindu life and thought are thus made real to the reader. Hindus will recognize it as their own tradition. A glossary and a chronological table are useful additional features.

In this textbook John Brockington shows how Hinduism encompasses new dilemmas in traditional language and accommodates fresh insights to established viewpoints.

Examines the Hindu religious tradition, surveying its history and central beliefs, women's religious experiences, Hindu social structure, and other topics. The Power of the Dharma: An Introduction to Hinduism and Vedic Culture offers a concise and easy-to-understand overview of the essential principles and customs of the Hindu tradition. It also provides many insights into the depth and value of the timeless wisdom of Vedic spirituality and reveals why the Dharmic path has survived for thousands of years. Author Stephen Knapp reveals why the Dharma is presently enjoying a renaissance among an increasing number of people who want to explore its teachings and see what its many techniques of self-discovery have to offer. In The Power of the Dharma, you will find: Quotes by noteworthy people on the unique qualities of Hinduism; Essential principles of the Vedic spiritual path; Particular traits, customs, and explanations of Hindu worship and daily practice; Descriptions of the main yoga systems; Significance and legends of the colorful Hindu festivals; Benefits of Ayurveda, Vastu, Vedic astrology, and gemology; Important insights of Dharmic life and how to begin. The Dharmic path can provide you the means for attaining your own spiritual realizations and experiences. This is the power of Vedic Dharma's universal teachings which have something to offer everyone! This was expanded and republished in July, 2020. Stephen Knapp has studied the major Vedic Texts of India and practiced yoga and the Eastern teachings for over 40 years. He has traveled throughout India many times and has authored nearly 50 well-received books on Vedic culture and its philosophy, and still gives lectures on the topics. Stephen has also been the past president of the Vedic Friends Association and is Chairman of the Detroit Krishna temple. You can find out more about Stephen, his many books and articles at: www.stephen-knapp.com.

Survival of Hinduism Since Ancient Times

Past and Present

Imagined Hinduism

Hinduism & Its Military Ethos

Worship and Ceremonial

Hinduism, the Anthropology of a Civilization

Survival of Hinduism since Ancient Times This book will take you to the vast history of Hinduism. How Hinduism fought for its survival. How vast its culture is and How Hinduism is still ruling all over Asian cultures. Hinduism is an Indian religion and dharma, or way of life (Hinduism is variously defined as a "religion", "set of religious beliefs and practices", "religious tradition", "a way of life". It is the world's third-largest religion with over 1.25 billion followers, or 15-16% of the global population, known as Hindus. The word Hindu is an exonym, and while Hinduism has been called the oldest religion in the world, many practitioners refer to their religion as Sanātana Dharma, "the eternal way" which refers to the idea that its origins lie beyond human history, as revealed in the Hindu texts. Another, though less fitting, self-designation is Vaidika dharma, the 'dharma related to the Vedas.' Hinduism includes a range of philosophies, and is linked by shared concepts, recognisable rituals, cosmology, pilgrimage to sacred sites and shared textual resources that discuss theology, philosophy, mythology, Vedic yajna, Yoga, agamic rituals, and temple building, among other topics. Hinduism prescribes the eternal duties, such as honesty, refraining from injuring living beings (ahimsa), patience, forbearance, self-restraint, and compassion, among others. Prominent themes in Hindu beliefs include the four Puruṣārthas, the proper goals or aims of human life; namely, Dharma (ethics/duties), Artha (prosperity/work), Kama (desires/passions) and Moksha (liberation/freedom from the cycle of death and rebirth/salvation), as well as karma (action, intent and consequences) and Saṃsāra (cycle of death and rebirth). Hindu practices include rituals such as puja (worship) and recitations, japa, meditation (dhyana), family-oriented rites of passage, annual festivals, and occasional pilgrimages. Along with the practice of various Yogas, some Hindus leave their social world and material possessions and engage in lifelong Sannyasa (monasticism) in order to achieve Moksha. Hindu texts are classified into Śruti ("heard") and Smṛti ("remembered"), the major scriptures of which are the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Mahabharata, the Ramayana, and the Āgamas. There are six āstika schools of Hindu philosophy, who recognise the authority of the Vedas, namely Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta. While the Puranic chronology presents a genealogy of thousands of years, starting with the Vedic rishis, scholars regard Hinduism as a fusion or synthesis of Brahmanical orthopraxy with various Indian cultures, having diverse roots and no specific founder. This Hindu synthesis emerged after the Vedic period, between CA 500-200 BCE and c. 300 CE, in the period of the Second Urbanisation and the early classical period of Hinduism, when the Epics and the first Puranas were composed. It flourished in the medieval period, with the decline of Buddhism in India. Currently, the five largest denominations of Hinduism are Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism, Swaminarayanism and Smartism. Sources of authority and eternal truths in the Hindu texts play an important role, but there is also a strong Hindu tradition of questioning authority in order to deepen the understanding of these truths and to further develop the tradition. Hinduism is the most widely professed faith in India, Nepal and Mauritius. Significant numbers of Hindu communities are found in Southeast Asia including in Bali, Indonesia, the Caribbean, North America, Europe, Oceania, Africa, and other regions. Why is the tulsī considered sacred? What is the significance of namaste? Why do Hindus light a lamp before performing a ritual? Why is it forbidden to sleep facing the south? Why do Hindus chant 'shanti' three times after performing a rite? Millions of Hindus the world over grow up observing rites, rituals and religious practices that lie at the heart of Hinduism, but which they don't know the significance of. Often the age-old customs, whose relevance is lost to modern times, are dismissed as meaningless superstitions. The truth, however, is that these practices reveal the philosophical and scientific approach to life that has characterized Hindu thought since ancient times; it is important to revive their original meanings today. This handy book tells the fascinating stories and explains the science behind the Hindu rites and rituals that we sometimes follow blindly. It is essential

reading for anyone interested in India's cultural tradition.

What is (real) Hinduism? The simple answer is that there is no 'simple answer'. We know Hinduism as the most ancient, complex and fascinating religion of humankind. It may also be the least understood due to bewildering variety of its thought processes, which are both original and sublime. An attempt has been made in the book to present a short and simplified, yet comprehensive view of Hinduism – its culture and civilization. The vast range of Hindu gods and goddesses is fully explored. It is considered that after going through the book, aam admi (layman) would be greatly informed about Hinduism; and Hindus will feel empowered about their religion. The book will be of special interest to NRIs, especially of the second generation, in search of their roots. For everyone else, including the foreigners, there is a fascinating story waiting to be discovered. The second half of the book relates to study of the Hindu military value system from the earliest times of mythology to the present times. Issues of Hindu military mindset and 750 years of unending slavery are covered in detail. The causes for the Hindu military defeats are analyzed with an extraordinary degree of candor; the conclusions reached shatter many a prevalent myth. The causes for Hindu military defeats lay in their mind, rather than in their muscle.

Modelled on A.L. Basham's monumental work The Wonder That Was India, this account of the Origins and Development of Classical Hinduism represents a lifetime of reflection on the subject, and offers an intriguing introduction to one of richest of all Asian traditions. The late A. L. Basham was one of the world's foremost authorities on ancient Indian culture and religion. Modelled on his monumental work The Wonder That Was India, this account of the origins and development of classical Hinduism represents a lifetime of reflection on the subject, and offers an intriguing introduction to one of richest of all Asian traditions. Synthesizing Basham's great knowledge of the art, architecture, literature, and religion of South Asia, this concise history traces the spiritual life of Indian from the time of the Indus Culture through the crystallization of classical Hinduism in the first centuries of the common era, and includes a final chapter by the editor, Kenneth G. Zysk, on Hinduism after the classical period. Uniquely comprehensive, it chronicles as well the rise of other mystical and ascetic traditions, such as Buddhism and Jainism, and follows Hinduism's later incarnations in the West. With its vivid presentation of Hinduism's sources and its clearly written explanations and analyses of the major Hindu texts-among them the Rg-veda, the Brahmanas, Upanisads, and the Mahabharata and Ramayana-The Origins of Classical Hinduism clarifies much of Hinduism's enduring mystique. Offering an especially helpful bibliography, numerous illustrations of Hindu art never before published, and a lucid, accessible style, this book is must reading for anyone who has ever been intrigued by this fascinating religion.

Essays on Religion in History

The Life and Times of Acharya Pranavananda

Hinduism in Its Continuity and Diversity

An Introduction to Hinduism

Stories about Posts

Studies in Hinduism

This packet introduces your students to the oldest organized religion in the world: Hinduism. They will learn in detail about Hindu holidays and festivals, such as Dasera, Diwali, Holi, Raksha Bandhan, and more. In addition to valuable historical and practical information, this packet provides review questions, questions for discussion, key word lists, and an answer key. These features facilitate student assimilation of the fundamentals of a religion practiced by an estimated 781 million people around the globe. Whether your objective is a comprehensive study of Hinduism or a simple overview, this packet affords you the opportunity to easily accomplish either one. You will be delighted to observe your students' growing understanding of the rich culture and history of a religion believed to date back to prehistoric times.

This philosophical study offers a representation of the logical structure of classical Hindu ethics and argues for the availability of at least the core of this ethical system for Westerners.

This book examines the contours of this creative tension in the context of Hinduism in our own times. For Hinduism, a religion of unknown antiquity, is also, in several ways, surprisingly modern. Hinduism for Our Times is an attempt to raise this dimension of Hinduism to an unprecedented level of self-awareness.

In this text, Axel Michaels examines the traditions, beliefs and rituals Hindus hold in common through the lens of what he deems its 'identificatory habitus', a cohesive force that binds Hindu religions together and fortifies them against foreign influences.

Guide to Hindu Religion

An Alternative History

Hindu Gods and Goddesses in Japan

The Origins & Development of Classical Hinduism

Readings in Oriental Thought

From Prehistoric Times to the Present Day

Attempts To Show How Swami Chinmayanandaji Dedicated His Life For The Revival Of Hindu Religion And In Doing So He Has Tried To Reinterpret Christianity In This Own Way. There Is Also An Attempt To Focus On The Condition Of Hinduism And The Need Of Revitalization.

This is the fascinating biography, first published in 1985, of the remarkable Bengali religious leader Swami Pranavananda who lived in the turbulent years of the early twentieth century. The story of his life has to some extent been eclipsed by the struggle for Indian independence, but his extraordinary personal qualities, his determined asceticism, his high ideals of social service and commitment to Hindu solidarity all serve to set him apart from his contemporaries and entitle him to be better known by political and religious historians of the period.

Introduction Pluralistic traditions have been the hallmark of Indian civilization. Various religions, faiths and creeds existed here from ancient times. Islam too has formed an important part of its history, culture and environment Many notable Hindu scholars and intellectuals have acknowledged the contributions of Islam in India. Moreover, Hindus have produced work on the various aspects of Islam. A few also did an over-all study of Islam. Many also attempted a comparative study of scriptures of Islam

and Hinduism. These authors employed several sources to study Islam. Some utilized primary sources viz Quran and the Sunnah, however most often these have been read with the help of translations. Others learnt through works of accepted scholars and some others from unreliable sources too. There remains an entire corpus of materials, unnoticed by Hindu and Muslim both. This work aims to present a systematic and structured study of the works produced and comments made by Hindus about Islam. This effort of understanding Islam by Hindus must be brought to the notice of Indians. In any pluralistic society, a correct understanding and appreciation for 'others' can be developed only through proper knowledge and awareness of their faith and philosophy. Consequently a harmonious relation at lingual, social, financial and political levels can be achieved though, Hindus make a clear distinction between morality and spirituality, for their aim is not merely to become perfect human beings but to become one with the personal God through love in union with him or to become identified with the universal Spirit of the Absolute. They propose, besides morality, higher paths of spiritual wisdom and love of God. The book deals with the religious quest of Hinduism, the seers and God-men as founders of Hindu spirituality, faith in the guru, the ideal of the spiritual person (sadhu), Hindu hospitality and tolerance, the Hindu way to peace, the experience of God through love and union, and finally, the Hindu meaning of death and eschatology.

Who Invented Hinduism

A Philosophical Study

Hindu Perception of Islam in Modern Times

Prophet of a New Hindu Age

Hindu Spirituality

A Cultural Perspective

This book offers an introduction to the beliefs and practices of Hindus in the world today. A complete topic on each double-page spread. Activities to encourage students to make links between their own experiences and those encountered in religions. Factual information to ensure depth as well as breadth of knowledge. Colourful illustrations, diagrams and stunning photographs bring religions to life. Discusses Some Of The Great Ideas Of The Greek And Indian Culture - Seeks To Analyse The Growth And Origin Of Hellenism And Hinduism In Their Respective Geographical Areas On The Basis Of Historical Archeological Studies During The Last 50 Years. 6 Chapters - Bibliography - Index. Congratulations and all the best Dr Srinivasan Gandhi for your wonderful book "Hinduism and Brotherhood" - Dr Sashi Tharoor. The feelings, beliefs and customs of brotherhood among the Hindus represents a unique system of its own, the principles of which are not found in the same measure in any other social system of the world. Hinduism involves expressive and symbolic performances, religious utterances and theological gestures about brotherhood. The feelings of brotherhood represent the basic ideals of the Hindu religion and their beliefs, though they may vary from region to region, and are aimed to secure all religious people and the developments of the security feeling of the recipient. This illustrated book familiarizes with cooperation and collaboration of all social systems of people such as the way of life, education, economic system, relation to the daily way of common life, from creation to cremation, and will be of great knowledge for the readers of all religions for mutual understanding about the brotherhood.

This book presents multi-faceted images of religious experience in the Marathi-speaking region of India. In addition to Irawati Karve's classic, "On the Road," about her pilgrimage to Pandharpur, there are three essays by Karve that appear in English for the first time. Here is possession by gods and ghosts, an actual sermon by an inspired saint in the traditional bhajan style, and an autobiographical account of the religious nationalism of the militant R.S.S. These are engaging, true-to-life accounts of the lives of individual Hindus. Essays and imaginative literature, a poem, and a short story interplay the ideas, concepts, personalities, practices, rituals, and deities of Hinduism in a surprisingly coherent manner.

Hinduism for Our Times

Hindu Ethics

Hindu Celebrations and Holy Places

The Sacred Thread

Hellenism and Hinduism

Essays on Religion in Maharashtra