

Religion & Philosophy Catalogue

September 2026

DNA of Bharat: The World Guru by Dr. Jaikaran Goel

“DNA of Bharat: The World Guru” draws a parallel between the Ganga’s journey to the ocean and human life’s spiritual journey toward the Divine. It explores how collective thoughts shape national ideology and highlights Bharat’s enduring Vedic culture despite centuries of foreign rule. The book reflects on how modern politics drifted toward Western ideologies and offers a simple yet profound insight into Bharat’s civilizational spirit—inviting readers to rediscover its timeless wisdom and rightful place as the Vishwa Guru. | Born in the village of Madina (Ahulana), Sonapat, Haryana, the author is an esteemed Ayurvedic practitioner, educationist, and social-religious worker. He founded Geeta Vidya Mandir to uplift education in Gohana and built a temple of Maa Durga seeking spiritual solace. Deeply influenced by national events, he engaged with RSS and studied Vedic and Chanakya’s teachings. He also authored “Manushya Ki Niyati Hai Bhagwan Hona”, a simplified rendition of the Srimad Bhagavad Gita. He now manufactures Herbodent toothpaste in Delhi. | Paperback - Second Edition, 2026, 368 p., 23 x 16 cm (Perfect Bound), ISBN 9788195669387 - ₹ 600/-

Buddhism: Connexion with Brahmanism, Hinduism and Contrast with Christianity by Arun Kumar

Many think of Buddhism as a tolerant religion, one that recognizes the value of all religious traditions. The main difference between Brahmanism and Buddhism is the notion of the belief in there being a soul (Brahamism/Hinduism) and no soul or non-self (Buddhism). Buddhism and Hinduism agree on karma, dharma, moksha and reincarnation. They are different in that Buddhism rejects the priests of Hinduism, the formal rituals, and the caste system. Buddha urged people to seek enlightenment through meditation. The Western religion of Islam grew from the Jewish and Christian traditions. Muslims worship a single, external deity, and follows a strict moral code based on their holy book, the Quran. Buddhism and Hinduism are Eastern religions. Like Islam, Hinduism looks to an outward deity, while Buddhism advocates that practitioners look inside themselves to find enlightenment. In recent years, there have been growing numbers of Buddhist-Christian dialogues and Buddhist-Jewish dialogues. The present book is a valuable resource guide for students that provides an integrated introduction to the social and spiritual values at the centre of Buddhist thought compare to other religions. | Hardback - 2023, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195669325 - ₹ 1,745/-

Ambedkar, Dalits and Buddhism by Nareshwar Singh

Ambedkar combined fearless and trenchant criticism of religion with a deep sympathy and understanding of it. When he diagnosed Hinduism as a religion of inequality because it sanctified caste or when he converted to Buddhism with his followers, Ambedkar was saying that religion can be and must be criticized. The Dalit Buddhist movement is a socio-political movement by Dalits in India started by B. R. Ambedkar. It radically re-interpreted Buddhism and created a new school of Buddhism called Navayana. The movement has sought to be a

socially and politically engaged form of Buddhism. Ambedkar felt that Hinduism had failed to secure basic human rights for his people, perpetuating caste injustices instead. It would, however, take more than 20 years before the leader finally adopted Buddhism, taking his time to pour over teachings of different religions. Ambedkar also attended various meetings with people of different faiths and denomination analysing the pros and cons of conversion and its implications for the country's Dalit population. Dr. Ambedkar chose Buddhism for its strong emphasis on Self Help Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are the core ideals in Buddhism. A human being is seen as a human being. The three tenets of Buddha are Awareness, Kindness and Wisdom. The present book is an important resource guide for all those interested in dalit and ambedkar studies. | Hardback - 2023, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195669219 - ₹ 1,749/-

Ambedkar's Perspective on Buddhism and other Religions by S. K. Singh

Just as there are billions of people on this planet, there are also billions of different dispositions and inclinations. From the Buddhist point of view, a wide choice of religions is needed to suit the varied needs of different people. Buddhism recognizes that all religions share the same aim of working for the well-being of mankind. Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in 1956. For two decades, he studied all major religions to conclude Buddha and his teachings allowed reform. Ambedkar compares the four religious teachers to find another distinction between Buddha and the rest. He says that both Jesus and Mohammed claimed that what they taught was the word of God and (thus) was beyond question. Krishna was, according to his own assumption, a God of Gods and therefore the question of infallibility did not even arise. The Buddha claimed no such infallibility for what he taught. In the Mahaparinibbana Sutta, he told Ananda that his followers should not accept his teaching as correct and binding merely because they emanated from Him. Being based on reason and experience, the followers were free to modify or even to abandon any of his teachings if it was found that at a given time and in given circumstances they do not apply. The present book is an attempt to describe Ambedkar's overview on religions and the reason to choose Buddhism over other religions. This is an important guide for all those interested in Dalit and Ambedkar Studies. | Hardback - 2023, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195669226 - ₹ 1,749/-

Tantrik Buddhism: an Introduction by Akhilendra Mishra

The highest of all possible human goals is the attainment of complete enlightenment, an ultimate state of peace in which all obstacles obscuring the mind have been removed and all good qualities such as wisdom, compassion, and skillful means have been fully developed. However, we cannot reach this ultimate goal merely by waiting for it; we need to use the appropriate methods to take us there. What are the methods for attaining the peace of full enlightenment? They are the paths of Sutra and Secret Mantra; there is no third method. Of these two, the techniques revealed in Secret Mantra are superior to those revealed in the Sutras. Not only is Secret Mantra the supreme path to full enlightenment, it is also extremely rare. As Je Tsongkhapa said, the teachings of Secret Mantra are even rarer than the Buddhas because, although a thousand founding Buddhas will appear during this Fortunate Eon, only the fourth

(Buddha Shakyamuni), the eleventh, and the last will teach the paths of Secret Mantra. At the moment, we have a great opportunity to practice these rare and beneficial teachings, so it is important that we develop a strong intention to practice them purely. If the Mahayana teachings were to vanish from this world, we would have no opportunity to become a Buddha. Therefore, while we still have access to these precious teachings, we should apply ourselves to them assiduously and try to gain some experience of them. This informative book contributes to our understanding of the history of Indian tantric Buddhism in a period of significant change and innovation. The book is designed to appeal not only to professional scholars and research students but also to contemporary Buddhists. | Hardback - 2023, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195669400 - ₹ 1,750/-

Buddhist Art and Culture: Symbols and Significance by Uday Kumar

Buddhist art & culture is a huge topic with an enormous range of material available for discussion. Buddhist art refers to the rich and diverse representations of religious images, sculpture, dance, visual mythology, and symbols deriving from the various Buddhist communities found around the world. Buddhist culture is exemplified through Buddhist art, Buddhist architecture, Buddhist music and Buddhist cuisine. It is not known what the role of the image was in Early Buddhism, although many surviving images can be found because their symbolic or representative nature was not clearly explained in early texts. Among the earliest and most common symbols of Buddhism are the stupa, Dharma wheel, and the lotus flower. The dharma wheel, traditionally represented with eight spokes, can have a variety of meanings. It initially only meant royalty, but started to be used in a Buddhist context on the Pillars of Ashoka during the 3rd century BC. The Dharma wheel is generally seen as referring to the historical process of teaching the buddhadharma; the eight spokes refer to the Noble Eightfold Path. The lotus, as well, can have several meanings, often referring to the inherently pure potential of the mind. Other early symbols include the Trisula, a symbol used since around the 2nd century BC that combine the lotus, the vajra diamond rod and a symbolization of the three jewels. This valuable book is the perfect introductory text for all those intrigued by this splendid aesthetic tradition. It is also an essential resource for all who seek to understand Buddhist art as teaching. | Hardback - 2023, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195669424 - ₹ 1,750/-

The Barua Buddhists : Lineage and cultural Interface by Aparna Chatterjee

Where do the Baruas stand in Buddhist religious universe? Could they be categorized as Bengali Buddhists? Such intriguing questions are addressed headlong here and answers are ferreted out of the troves of history. A large swathe of these frankly devout people is now found settled in and around Siliguri town, a gateway to the North-Eastern hinterland. But their antecedents are immensely spectacular, yet problematic. As settlers, how far their religious moorings carry them through the alienated environs of a majoritarian Hindu society? How proficient they are in border maintenance and syncretism? This ethnographic study of Bengali Barua Buddhists gives the reader a critical insight into everyday sociological practices of these struggling survivors of an ancient religion. | Hardback - 2022, 23 x 15 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788195668915 - ₹ 1,950/-

History of Buddhist Sanskrit Literature (Set of 2 Volume) by Karunesh Shukla

Hardback - 2021, 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9789350184257 - ₹ 3,100/- | eBook (EPUB) - 2021, ISBN 9789350184264 - ₹ 3,100/-

Buddhism in Southeast Asian Countries by D.C. Kaushal

Hardback - 2019, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9789388162715 - ₹ 1,549/-

The Buddhist Texts by Lalit V. Mishra

Buddhist texts were initially passed on orally by monks, but were later written down and composed as manuscripts in various Indo-Aryan languages which were then translated into other local languages as Buddhism spread. They can be categorized in a number of ways. The Western terms "scripture" and "canonical" are applied to Buddhism in inconsistent ways by Western scholars: for example, one authority refers to "scriptures and other canonical texts", while another says that scriptures can be categorized into canonical, commentarial, and pseudo-canonical. Buddhist traditions have generally divided these texts with their own categories and divisions, such as that between buddhavacana "word of the Buddha," many of which are known as "sutras," and other texts, such as shastras (treatises) or Abhidharma. Buddhism came to China in the 1st century C.E.. The development of Buddhism in China and the recording of the teaching as the Chinese Canon is one of the great achievements of human civilization. The Sanskrit texts of different traditions were taken to China and the translation of the texts into Chinese went on from 200 C.E. to about 1200 C.E.. At first non-Chinese, and later Chinese monks, working individually and in teams, carried on the translation work. State translation projects were established. Original Chinese Sutra were added. This book contains the fundamental and basic information of subject and the selection of contents makes it an appropriate textbook for the students. | Dr. Lalit V. Mishra is M.A. and Ph.D., possesses command over the subject to which he pertains to. He has attended many seminars and conferences. He has also edited several books and published articles. | Hardback - 2018, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9789388162760 - ₹ 1,545/-

Women Rights and Religious Laws by Prem Lata

Women's rights are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls worldwide, and formed the basis for the women's rights movement in the nineteenth century and feminist movement during the 20th century. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behaviour, whereas in others they are ignored and suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls, in favour of men and boys. Religious law refers to ethical and moral codes taught by

religious traditions. Examples include Christian canon law, Islamic sharia, Jewish halakha, and Hindu law. Religious norms may be enforced by the state as part of a regime of personal law or, conversely, religious norms may be formally relegated to the private sphere but can be brought into the legal realm through the private acts of individuals. This book will be of great relevance to scholars and policy makers with an interest in law and religion, gender studies and human rights law. This book shows how and why legal empowerment is important for those exercising their religious rights under various jurisdictions, in conditions of legal pluralism. | Hardback - 2018, 240 p., 24 x 16 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9789388162258 - ₹ 1,499/-

Buddhist Monuments: Their Role in the Development of Tourism in Andhra Pradesh by J. Krishna Kumari

Tourism is one of the potential segments of economy to promote both direct and indirect employment opportunities and thereby national income. It also plays a significant role in promotion of mutual understanding among people of different lands and cultures. This book attempts to study the prospects of tourism in Andhra Pradesh, with special emphasis on Buddhist Circuits. Taking a close look at the development of tourism in the state, it traces the history, sites and monuments of Buddhism. It also presents a detailed study of Buddhist Circuits and tourism in the state. | Hardback - 2013, 23 x 15 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9789350183663 - ₹ 1,195/-

Ecological Perspectives in Buddhism by K C Pandey

Human existence - mental as well as physical - is a product of ecology. By way of showing that our ancient culture was concerned with reflections on the intimate relationship between life and ecology, this anthology presents an in-depth analysis of Buddhist response to ecological concerns. It reflects upon the wider range of contemporary relevance and importance, such as the relationship between mental and physical aspects of human life, causal explanation of ecological issues in the light of pratityasamutpada and concept of sunyata, social and legal ecology, tantra and vipasyana aspects of Buddhist yoga, and Buddhist approach to 'deep' as well as 'shallow' ecology. This book will be useful for the students and scholars of various disciplines who are interested in ecological issues and their possible solutions, development workers, ecologists, and the laymen interested in the subject. | Hardback - 2008, 23 x 15 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788189973001 - ₹ 840/- | eBook (EPUB) - 2008, ISBN 9789350180365 - ₹ 840/-

Sufism - A Path for Today : The Sovereign Soul by Phillip Gowins

The Aim of the 1,500-Year-Old Spiritual Tradition of Sufism, it has been said, is the elimination of all veils between man and God." In June 2004, Sufi Master Pir Vilayat Inayat Khan died peacefully at his home in Suresnes, France. As leader of the Sufi Order International which first brought Sufism to the West in 1910, Pir Vilayat had spent more than 40 years teaching this and other truths of Sufism to audiences in the U.S., Europe and Asia. For 25 years, Sufi teacher Phillip Gowins was able to take advantage of the many visits of Pir Vilayat to the United States.

Thus Sufism: A Path for Today - The Sovereign Soul is a homage to the Master, providing as it does an introduction to the ancient stream of wisdom embodied by Sufism-but present in other religions and humanistic philosophies as well-that Pir Vilayat was able to impart to students around the world. This book is also a description, always concrete, often humorous, of the mystical path that Phillip Gowins himself has pursued over the years. With many examples and exercises, he shows us how we can practise the spiritual life ourselves. The path he lays out is strewn with pitfalls and pleasures alike. He tells us how we can avoid the one and enjoy the other-and attain to love and self-mastery in the increasingly complex 21st century. | Paperback - 2008, 22 x 14 cm (Perfect Bound), ISBN 9788189973490 - ₹ 240/- | Hardback - 2008, 23 x 15 cm (Case Bound), ISBN 9788189973520 - ₹ 480/-