and his healthy existence. Buddha was the pioneer as he advocated for respect and care to Nature and human beings.

My own fascination, partly temperament and partly a literacy conviction and taste that grew with the passage of time led me to read and re–read the works of Buddhism dealing with Mysticism but I was mainly impressed by mode of John Brough, Dr. K. Jamanadas, Sukumari Bhattacharji, Geshe Ngawang Dhargyey and Nyanaponika Thera. They have accounted for mysticism in detail and their characteristics have been discussed in the present project. However, the passing reference of other pieces of work on mysticism may also be found. Sukumari's *Myths Vedic Buddhist and Brahmanical*, Brough's *The Gandhari Dhamapada*, Geshe's *Tibetan Tradition of Mental Development, Dr. K. Jamanadas's Tirupati's Balaji was a Buddhist Shrine* and Nyanaponika Thera's *The Buddhist Outlook* depict major factors of Mysticism. Having read the texts we gain characteristics of Mysticism which is an eminent part of Buddhism. The Buddha also believed in Mysticism. So, He suggested us to conserve Nature and its aspects doing the practice of Mindfulness. After that He continued to explain the importance of Mysticism to the whole group of the Sangha. In this way, the disciples knew mysticism.

The proposed division of chapters in the book will be as follows :

Chapter 1	Introduction
Chapter 2	God and Demon
Chapter 3	Mental Development
Chapter 4	Buddhist Images
Chapter 5	Dynamics of Enlightenment
Chapter 6	Devotion and Music
Chapter 7	Conclusion