

Mentions of Indian mythology in literary works in English.

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Abstract

To study references to Indian mythology in English literature. Literature and language complement each other in many ways. For example, one has to be well versed in English literature to speak well in the language. This is due to the importance of language in the field of English literary studies. If you cannot compose simple phrases correctly, you can't read English literature. Students interested in English literature must therefore be good at the language. In the context of the relation of mythology to the different criteria for what counts as a body of literature as world literature, many modern writers draw upon and adapt and allude to various mythologies because they are concerned with the universal themes and dilemmas most often found in current literature. But often the unique contribution is neglected when one judges a modern literary work in the light of the mythical echoes it has. During the investigation the researcher had many difficulties. Quotations were made from much important discovery by former research on the subject of this examination. Other requirements included the need to exercise one's judgement, the imposition of time constraints for review, selection of publications addressing the impact of social media influencers on young women's acceptance of traditional beauty standards, and evaluation of journals suitable for data collection and analysis. The researcher in this paper intends to use interpretative, analytical and comparative methodologies. We will be pulling our information from a lot of great libraries.

Keywords: English Literature, Myths and Mythology, Indian Mythology.

Introduction

The study of English literature is much more than just the English language. English literature gets inspiration from every part of human culture. This means that people who speak English from over the world from different ages and backgrounds share their thoughts and feelings through writing. The main reason we read what they write is to learn from them and understand the ideas they are talking about.

English language and English literature are closely connected. To communicate well in English you need to know about literature. This is because understanding literature depends a lot on understanding the English language. If you do not know how to make sentences you cannot read books written in English. So people who want to study English literature need to be very good at speaking and writing English. To study English literature you need to be fluent, in the language. (Maharsi)

Indian mythology and Indian literature are closely related. This is why it makes sense to think that in a country, like India, where people do not really keep track of history like they do in countries myth is a very important way to preserve history and culture. Indian mythology is a part of this. As C. N. Srinath said in 2003 the myths that are such a part of Indian life are always changing and have a lot of power to affect what is happening now. Indian mythology is not old stories it is something that is still a part of Indian life today. Indian literature and Indian mythology are connected in a way that helps people understand culture.

Aim of study: To study Mentions of Indian mythology in literary works in English.

Review of Literature: The business world of today is really different from anything we have seen before. Companies want to stay of the competition for a long time.. Getting in touch with the right people is not easy and it takes a lot of time. In the paced business world we live in it is very important to be able to adapt to new things listen to new ideas and be creative. Being original and innovative is what every modern company is about. These are the ideas of modern management that Peter Drucker said are necessary to succeed in todays tough business world. This is the reality of the situation we are in today.

This means we have to think about the important thing every business has: its people. The skills of a companys workers are the important factor in determining how inventive and creative a company is. The goal of human resource management is to get the most out of a companys valuable asset: its people. The only way to do this is to promote learning, cooperation and collective intelligence within the organization. This can only be done by encouraging people to communicate and by being committed to constant development. The business world of today is about the people, in the company. Companies need to focus on their people to stay ahead in the business world.

We will first provide an overview of this ancient Indian philosophical classic, the Bhagavad-Gita, before delving into its counsel on introspection and growth. Sri Krishna gave Arjuna the Bhagavad-Gita as advice for living a fulfilled life(Dharmaratnam). Over the years, many respected scholars and thinkers from across the world have commented on and expanded upon the

Bhagavad Gita's lessons. Its teachings are global and non- sectarian, therefore not only Indians may benefit from them. One's spiritual development, financial stability, and potential for leadership transformation may all be aided by studying the Bhagavad Gita. Sanskrit, one of the world's oldest languages, was used to compose the original version of the Bhagavad Gita. In 1785, Charles Wilkins released the first English translation of the Bhagavad Gita (B Muniapan). More than a thousand English versions of the Bhagavad Gita and commentaries on it have been published by hundreds of Indian and worldwide academics. There are translations of the Bhagavad Gita available in more than 500 languages throughout the world. The Bhagavad-Gita's influence has been felt all across the world, from ancient China and Japan to modern-day Western culture. A tremendous debt is owed to the Bhagavad-Gita by the two principal canonical writings of Mahayana Buddhism, the Mahayana Sraddhotpatti and the Saddharma Pundarika. "I find a verse here and a verse there and I immediately begin to smile in the midst of overwhelming external tragedies," Mahatma Gandhi, a supporter of the Bhagavad-Gita's teachings, once said. I credit the Bhagavad-Gita for the fact that "they have left no visible, no indelible scar on me." (Mahadevan)

The Mahabharata, which the Bhagavad-Gita talks about is thought to be the Veda. The Mahabharata discusses Dharma, the path one should follow in life a lot. The Mahabharata is not about Dharma it also talks about Artha, which is getting rich Kama which is about feeling happy and Moksha, which is about finding peace. Sri Vyasa Muni, the son of Parasara Muni put together Sri Ganesas 1,10,000 verses into what we know as the Mahabharata more, than 5,000 years ago. The Bhagavad-Gita has 700 lines. Sri Krishna says 575 of them. You can find the Bhagavad-Gita in the book Bhishma Parva of the Mahabharata.

The Mahabharata tells us about the fight between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, who were their one hundred cousins over the kingdom of Hastinapura. Sri Krishna, who always stood up for what's right wanted to try to make peace between the Pandavas and the Kauravas to show the world an example. But the Kauravas did not want to make peace so it seemed like a war was going to happen.

Arjuna, the prince of the Pandavas asked Sri Krishna to be his charioteer. Sri Krishna and his big army were ready to help Arjuna. Sri Krishna decided not to fight in the war. Arjuna from the Pandavas chose to go to war with Sri Krishna. Without any weapons. On the hand Duryodhana, from the Kauravas was very happy to have Sri Krishnas big army on his side. Duryodhana thought that if the Pandavas did not have an army or weapons Sri Krishna would not be able to help the Pandavas.

At Kurukshetra the Pandava and Kaurava armies met with all their divisions deployed. This was the beginning of the Bhagavad-Gita. Before the fight started a lecturer gave a speech on the battlefield. The Pandava and Kaurava armies were about to clash. The Pandava army had five brothers and the Kaurava army had one hundred brothers. The Pandava army also had seven divisions and the Kaurava army had eleven divisions of troops. The body is like a battlefield where the Pandava and the Kaurava are always fighting. The Pandava is the good in us. The Kaurava is the evil in us. The main problem is that a man has to fight between what he thinks is right and what his body and mind want him to do. This is what Subramaniam says. A mentoring relationship is when one person helps another person to grow professionally. This relationship can help a person grow in ways not just in their career. The Pandava and Kaurava armies teach us that we have to fight our battles every day. We have to choose between what's right and what is wrong. Mentoring is, like having a guide who helps us make the choices. It is a relationship that can help us grow and become people.

All we need to do to go into the unknown is have something to protect us from things a special stone that gives us good advice, a guide or just be brave enough to take the leap.. The mentor is always there to help us and take care of our dreams. Mentors are people we look up to. The idea of a mentor comes from a time ago from Greek mythology. King Odysseus of Ithaca left his son Mentor with a trusted friend before he went to fight in the Trojan War. Even though we think the word mentor comes from the Greeks or French the relationship between a Guru and their student in culture is actually the first example of a mentor and student working together.

In India students lived with their teachers in a place called a Gurukul like they were family. The teacher was called a Guru, which means a leader and the Gurukul was like their home. The Guru was not a teacher but also like a father to the students teaching them many things, including how to fight, music, politics and important lessons from the Vedas. Many royal families sent their princes to live with Gurus to learn all these things. The mentor or Guru was very important, to the students and the students learned a lot from the mentor.

This essay aims to dispel the fallacy that the mentor-protégé relationship (Guru-Shisya) is a product of modern business culture and is unhistorical.(Nachimuthu) There are a wide variety of strange creatures described in Indian mythology, each with its own unique appearance (much like a mosaic). These mysterious creatures combine characteristics from other animals and, in some instances, humans. Yatu from the Rigveda and minavaji or Gajavaktrajashi from the Mahabharata are two more examples of composite entities in Indian mythology. "Gajnam, hayanam, simhanana, Vyaghranana, rgendravadana, Kharamukha, Makaranana, thamrgamukha, Kakamukha,

Gridamukha, etc." is only a small sampling of the exhaustive list provided by the Puranic writers. "the term ihamrga was generally used from ancient times for fantastic animals," writes K. Krishnamurthy, "but the term vyalacame into frequent use from the Gupta period onwards." In contemporary Indian art, the composite figures take the form of flying horses, elephants, birds, people, and more.

I think mythological elements are really important so I decided to study and write about imagery in contemporary art. The main idea of this article comes from the work of artists who use these elements in their art. Most of the article is about animals from mythology like people with wings, humans with bird features, humans with wings and creatures that are half human and half animal. It also talks about monsters, from the sea that are mentioned in myths. In Section 3 I give a summary of the main points. The last part of the article is called "Appendix". It has pictures of paintings that I looked at when I was writing my dissertation. (Rehman)

Main Text

Indian mythology is a collection of stories that people have been telling for a time. These stories are really interesting. Have caught the attention of writers and readers from all over the world. The stories from mythology are a mix of things that people used to tell each other and things that were written down a long time ago. Indian mythology has an impact on the people who read these stories. They help people figure out who they are and how they see the world. The reason we share these stories is to teach people about life and how to deal with things. There are ways to understand the same story or event. The stories have been passed down for long because they are important. Even though people tell these stories in languages and add their own style the main message of the stories from the Vedas, Puranas and Itihasas is still the same. Indian mythology is still really popular today because the stories are so good. People like to read mythology because it helps them learn about life. The stories in mythology are not just fun to read they also teach people valuable lessons. Indian mythology is a part of Indian culture and it continues to inspire people today. The stories from mythology are a great way to learn about Indian culture and history. People have been reading mythology for a long time and it is still one of the most popular types of stories in India. Indian mythology is a collection of stories that people love to read. It will continue to be popular, for a long time.

The Indian book market has shown a lot of interest in these stories. These stories have inspired a generation of readers and have helped to keep an important part of Indian culture alive. This can be seen in how mythology's becoming popular in English literature and Indian television shows. The old

stories are still the same. The way they are presented has been updated to fit what people expect and value today. People who watch and make these shows have started to see this type of story in a way. Even the gods from mythology, who used to be seen as inspiring are now being criticized.

Indian mythology is like types of literature from around the world. Many authors today use mythology in their writing because it deals with themes and problems that are still relevant today. When we look at a book that uses mythology it can be hard to see what the author is really trying to say. Myths from all cultures are being. Are becoming very popular. People over the world like reading stories that have elements of mythology. Looking at why people, like these stories much can help us understand how much mythology influences modern literature.

Indian culture is really special because of its mythology. Indian mythology is a tradition that has been passed down for centuries and it is also written in books. The stories from mythology are really interesting because they often have hidden meanings and principles that we can use in our daily lives and in business as Bhattacharya pointed out. Every religion has its unique ideas, like the "ocean of milk" or "flying horses" or "virgin births" which may seem illogical to some people.. Every event in Indian mythology can teach us something new and can be used as an example of good management. The international market can be navigated using the management teachings of Prince Ram, who is considered the man or Maryadapurushottam.

Valmiki, the author of the Ramayana and Narada a man had a conversation before the epic poem was written, as mentioned by B. Muniapan. Sri Ram and other great leaders have shown us how to apply these ideas in our lives. Knowledge and integrity are closely related, like courage and talent or compassion and skill. The story of Hanumans journey to Lanka is an example of management theory in action. Hanumans mission was to find Sita and give her a message from Prince Ram. When it became clear that Sita was in Lanka Jamvant asked Hanuman for help. He motivated Hanuman to realize his potential and move forward as Panda and Gupta explained.

The Mahabharata teaches us the importance of cooperation in business. The Kauravas did not work well together. Were fighting separate wars, which made them weak. On the hand the Pandavas worked together for the greater good. Leadership in the Mahabharatha is about encouraging people to work towards a shared goal. It teaches us the importance of collaboration the value of each members contributions and the need to find the right person for the job as Kejriwal and Krishnan pointed out.

The holy Gita is often used as a guide for management even though it is an epic. It helps us connect with our selves and teaches us how to live with knowledge and honesty as Satpathy said. We can use

the teachings of mythology including the stories of Prince Ram and the Mahabharata to navigate the challenges of the modern world. Indian mythology is an fascinating tradition that can teach us a lot, about management and leadership.

Management is about getting a group of people to work together towards a goal and keeping them motivated until they achieve it. Every manager wants to know how to be successful. To do this the Bhagavad-Gita says that managers need to learn how to manage themselves. If a manager does not set goals and succeed they will just be another person doing a job.

Ganesha is the God of Good Fortune and the son of Shiva and Parvati. He has a body and the head and ears of an elephant. Ganesha helps people get rid of luck and problems. He has qualities like knowledge, concentration and good communication skills that managers want to have. Ganesha is the God of Good Fortune and the son of Shiva and Parvati. He has a body and the head and ears of an elephant. He helps people get rid of luck and problems. Managers want to be like Ganesha because he has knowledge, concentration and good communication skills.

Lord Krishna is a knowledgeable person who came to Earth to teach people about selfless service. He helped solve problems and conflicts. Sri Rama says that smart people should be in charge of making decisions. Sri Rama also says that when employees do jobs that they're good at it helps the company succeed.

Management can be better if jobs are divided into three groups: working with people giving information and making decisions. Managers have to do jobs that involve working with people like being a leader and a liaison. We can learn more, about how the Valmiki Ramayana can help with management and human resources. This research looks at how management ideas can help motivate employees. Management ideas can be used in situations but this research focuses on how to motivate employees.

Hindus believe in a total of 33 koti gods, one for every Hindu caste, occupation, village and home. Hindus have gods for everything. Minerals, plants, animals and fictional characters can be gods. To understand who we are we need to look at this system of gods. The organization I am talking about cares about its employees. The organization wants its employees to grow personally and professionally. According to Pattanaik a good relationship between an employer and worker is very important. A manager needs to use their intelligence and expertise to get results. The success of a manager depends on their ability to get things done quickly and effectively. There are models and

methods of management in Western literature but they do not work in every situation as noted by Samson and Daft.

Methodology

I saw challenges while doing this study. I looked at previous studies and used their findings. I had to make some judgments and set time limits on my review. I chose publications that talked about media influencers and beauty standards. I also evaluated journals to collect and analyze data. I plan to use analytical and comparative methods in this study. I will get information from good libraries. I will read secondary sources carefully. I can also get information, from the internet and many websites. Hindus and their gods will be a part of this study. The organization and its employees will also be important.

Conclusion

Indian literature is full of stories and ideas from folklore and mythology. This is true for both poetry and nonfiction books. Indias literature and drama have a lot of meaning and ideas. Sometimes it seems like authors think that explaining these ideas is enough to answer all the questions they raise.. When authors want to tell a story or share a message that everyone can learn from they often turn to myth. Indian authors use myths and stories that're important to Indian culture and history to make their work more meaningful.

The study shows that it is very important to have communication treat workers fairly be loyal to your job and keep going even when things are tough. These are values that are found in Hindu legends and are admired by workers at all levels. Stories about Hindu gods like Goddess Durga and Lord Ganesh can teach us about the qualities we need to succeed in business. Stories about Lord Rama can teach us about the importance of discipline and honesty in business.

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