**Working Out With Mythology**

**B2-04**

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***Abstract***

*This review concentrate on reliance of “Hindu mythology” to “Greek mythology” on how both these mythologies share indistinguishable subjects and attributes. Relative mythology is utilized which is the correlation of myths from various societies with a specific end goal to show contrasts and similarities between various mythology. Different gods of both the mythology are described briefly. This review helps in comprehension the 2 mythology's and how the share to some degree comparable storyline.*

**1. Introduction**

This review meant to concentrate on various sort of mythologies basically hindu and greek , their convictions, custom works on, looking at hindu "perfect" with " incomparable divine beings" greek and the similarity between the two.

“Hinduism” is a standout amongst the most ancient religions on the planet, today rehearsed by about a billion people on the planet. There have been an enormous number of religions that people take after crossways the nation in India. While there are a great deal of very much incorporated religious frameworks, what makes Hinduism remarkable is that it is considered the same number of Indian religious ways shaped together to make one single religion. In Hinduism, there have been three divine beings that are indispensable in the religious segment of the life of Hinduism. These three divine beings, Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva, remain for the three powers of creation, security, and decimation in Hinduism and when they are corresponded together, they are regularly called the Trimurti or Trinity , as far as convictions and workmanship, which signifies "triple shape". Brahma speaks to the lord of creation, Vishnu speaks to the divine force of friend in need, and the defender and Shiva speaks to the lord of obliteration and re-creation.

“Greek mythology”, as in other antiquated societies, was utilized as a way to clarify the surroundings in which humanity lived, the regular marvels they saw and the progression of time as the days progressed, months, and seasons. Myths were likewise tied and connected to religion in the Greek world and clarified the inception and lives of the divine beings, where humankind had originated from and where it was following passing. Greek mythology is the group of myths and astuteness that have a place with the antiquated Greeks, concerning their divine beings and saints, the nature of the world, and the starting points and importance of their own custom practices. It was a piece of the religion in old Greece. As indicated by Greek Mythology, the Huge Three are the three most effective divine beings in all of Olympus: Poseidon is Lord of Oceans, Zeus is the Divine force of Thunder and Sky and Hades is the Divine force of Decimation.

**2. Review Of Literature**

Mythology's which are the mother of each culture known to human are quickly portrayed here. In this review, we have demonstrated distinctive existing mythology and have depicted two of them which are Hindu mythology and greek mythology. We have contrasted the two and attempted with demonstrate the closeness and distinction between them.

**2.1. What Actually Is A Mythology?**

Myth is a characteristic of each culture. Many hotspots for myths have been foreseen, extend from portrayal of nature or portrayal of regular wonder, to open or hyperbolic record of sequential activities to clarification of existing customs. Mythologizing proceeds, as uncovered in present day mythopoeia, for example, urban legends and the liberal anecdotal mythic made by dream books and funnies. A culture's joined mythology communicates having a place, shared and righteous encounters, behavioral models and moral and sensible lessons. The learning of myth started in ancient records. Foe lessons of the Greek myths by Euhemerus, Plato and Sallustius were made by the Neo-Platonist and a short time later revived by rejuvenation mythographers. The nineteenth-century relative mythology reinterpreted myth as ancient and purposeless supplement of science.

**2.2. Hindu Mythology**

Hindu mythology is an extraordinary figure of legendary accounts in Hinduism build up in Hindu messages, for example, the sagas like The Mahabharata and The Ramayana. In that capacity, it is a division of normal Indian and Nepali society. To a specific degree of one predictable, stupendous arrangement, the comparative myth shows up in an assortment of variants, shifts with different traditions, urbanized by divergent sets, people and discerning schools, in various locales and at various circumstances, which are not basically accepted by all Hindus to be honest records of ordered strategies, however are locked in to have further, periodically significant importance, and which have been set to a complex assortment of understandings.

**2.3. Origins Of Hindu Mythology**

The heritage of mythology that developed from conventional Hinduism originates from the period of the Vedic culture, from the early Vedic confidence. The four Vedas, especially the songs of the Apparatus Veda, encompasses the implication to a considerable measure of topics the two tremendous Hindu Legends, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata edify the story of two particular incarnations of Vishnu (Rama and Krishna). These two stories are perceived as Itihasa. The legends Mahabharata and Ramayana give together as Blessed Sacred writings and a rich establishment of convictions and morals. Both the book contains distinctive parts. The most understood of these sections is the Bhagavad Gita in the Mahabharata; in which Ruler Krishna portray the ideas of obligation and profound quality to Arjuna (a character from The Mahabharata). These stories are strongly dug in Hindu convictions and fill in as building stones for dedication for Hindus. These stories are isolated into 4 yugas. These are the Krita Yuga, the Treta Yuga, the Dvapara Yuga, and the Kali Yuga.

The Puranas contract with stories that are old and don't rise in the sagas. They encase myths and stories concerning the beginning of the world, and the lives and undertakings of a substantial differing qualities of divine beings, saints goddesses, fanciful animals, and champion. In the Puranas, Brahma the maker was associated with a magnificent set of three with Shiva and Vishnu who were the destroyer and preserver, correspondingly. The universe was molded by Brahma, preserved by Vishnu, and crushed for the following arrangement by Shiva.

**2.4. Greek Mythology**

“Greek Mythologies” are the feelings and custom observances of the obsolete Greeks, who transformed into the key Western advance around 2000 BC. It contains generally of a collection of different stories and legends around an arrangement of perfect creatures. Greek mythology had ended up being totally made by around 700 BC. Three commendable gatherings of myths appeared at about that time. Greek mythology has a couple perceiving qualities. The Greek celestial creatures looked like individuals fit as a fiddle and showed human suppositions. Not under any condition like out of date religions, for instance, Hinduism. Greek mythology did exclude interesting revelations or supernatural lessons. It in like manner moved by and large for all intents and purposes and conviction, with no formal structure.The most broadly acknowledged portrayal at the time, despite the fact that a hypothetical record of the initiation of things is accounted for by Hesiod, in his Theogony. He starts with disarray, a profound nothingness. Out of the repealed rose Gaia (the Earth) and some other boss wonderful creatures: Eros (Cherish), the Pit (the Tartarus), and the Erebus. Without male guide, Gaia offered imprisonment to Uranus (the Sky) who then prepared her. From that blend were instinctual first the Titans—six guys: Coeus, Hyperion, Cronus, Crius, Iapetus, and Oceanus; and six females: Phoebe, Mnemosyne, Rhea, Themis, Theia, and Tethys. Later than Cronus was conceived, Gaia and Uranus announced no more Titans were to be conceived. They were trailed by the Hecatonchires or Hundred-Gave Ones and the one-peered toward Cyclopes, who were both frightened into Tartarus by Uranus. This made Gaia furious. Cronus was influenced by Gaia to maim his dad. He did this and turned into the pioneer of the Titans with his sister-spouse Rhea as his sidekick, and alternate Titans turned into his court.

**2.5. Origins Of Greek Mythology**

Greek mythology is expressly typified in an extensive accumulation of accounts, and verifiably in Greek representational expressions, for example, vase-sketches and votive endowments. Greek myth endeavors to clarify the beginnings of the world, and points of interest the lives and experiences of a wide assortment of divine beings, goddesses, legends, courageous women and legendary animals. These records at first were dispersed in an oral-idyllic custom; today the Greek myths are known fundamentally from Greek writing. The most established known Greek abstract sources, Homer's epic lyrics Iliad and Odyssey, concentrate on the Trojan War and its result. Two sonnets by Homer's close contemporary Hesiod, the Theogony and the Works and Days, contain records of the beginning of the world, the progression of perfect rulers, the progression of human ages, the starting point of human troubles, and the root of conciliatory practices. Myths are likewise saved in the Homeric Psalms, in parts of epic sonnets of the Epic Cycle, in verse lyrics, in progress of the tragedians and humorists of the fifth century BC, in works of researchers and artists of the Greek Age, and in writings from the season of the Roman Realm by journalists, for example, Plutarch and Pausanias.

**2.6. Gods Of Hindu Mythology**

**2.6.1. Vishnu:** Vishnu ascend from an inconsequential position of an astral otherworldly existence in the Apparatus Veda to one of the Hindu Group of three. As indicated by the Puranas, he dozes in the antiquated marine, on the thousand-headed snake Shesha. In his rest, a lotus develops from his navel, and in the lotus is incarnated the Brahma, who makes the world. As the world is formed Vishnu gets up, to amazingness the central heaven, Vaikuntha. The incarnations of Vishnu are, as indicated by the general indexing, ten. They are as per the following: Matsya, Kurma, Varaha, Narasimha, Vamana, Rama, Parashurama, Krishna, Buddha, and Kalki. Vishnu's astuteness to incarnate once in a while of need to restore dharma was the rousing theme that made him unlimited and a thoughtful benefactor of prasad.

### **2.6.2. Shiva:**Shiva is well thought-out as the supreme divinity. In traditional Hinduism Shiva is the god of destruction, usually portrayed as a yogi who resides on Mount Kailasa in the Himalayas. His body is tarnished with ashes, his hair piled up in tangled locks. He wears an animal skin and carries a trident. A cobra serves as his garland and the semi-circular moon as his hair decoration. He has a third eye, kept closed in the center of his brow. The primordial name of Shiva is Rudra, the Wild God.

**2.6.3. Brahma:** Brahma is the initiator god in the Trimurti. He has four countenances. Brahma is additionally perceived as Svayambhu (self-conceived), Master of dialect, and the originator of the four Vedas, one from each of his mouths. In spite of the fact that Brahma is frequently ascribed as the maker of the universe and an assortment of creatures in it, a few Puranas clarify him being natural from a lotus sprouting from the navel of the god Vishnu. Different Puranas recommend that he is instinctive from Shiva or his perspectives. He is a credited as the preeminent god in shifted variants of Hindu mythology. Brahma does not enjoy mainstream love in present-age Hinduism and has littler essentialness than alternate individuals from the Trimurti, Shiva, and Vishnu. Brahma is consecrated in ancient writings, yet not frequently worshiped as a main divinity in India. Barely any sanctuaries gave to him display in India; the most surely understood being the Brahma Sanctuary, Pushkar in Rajasthan.

**2.6.4. Devatas:** The Rigveda comprise of Thirty-three divine beings called the Tridasha. They comprised of the 12 Adityas, the 8 Vasus, the 11 Rudras and the 2 Ashvins. Indra additionally was known as Śakra, ruler of the divine beings is the essential of the 33 took after by Agni. Some of these sibling divine beings were conjured in sets, for example, Indra-Agni, Mitra-Varuna, and Soma-Rudra. A few Devatas are connected with exact components or capacities: Indra-the ruler of divine beings, the leader of the lower paradise Amaravati, the wielder of the thunderbolt and the rain-god, Varuna-the lord of the waters, Yama-the passing god, Kubera-the master of significant metals, minerals, trimmings and riches, Agni-the fire-god, Surya-the sun-god, Vayu-the wind-god and Chandra-the moon-god. Yama, Indra, Varuna, and Kubera, are perceived as Lokapalas, or Gatekeepers of the universe. Skanda and Ganesha, the children of Shiva and Parvati, the past one being war-god though the second one is the 'Ruler of the Snags' and is worshiped at the initiation of all exercises to dispose of all the conceivable deterrents. The Kama is the Indian love-god who was rankle to cinders by Shiva and after that revived over once more. Among the Devis, Lakshmi, the friend of Vishnu, is the goddess of favorable luck and common gift. Sarasvati, the mate of Brahma, is the supporter of compelling artwork, expertise, music and training.Notwithstanding these divine beings, there are a boundless number of animals that live in the realm of Hinduism.

**2.7. Gods Of Greek Mythology**

The Greeks assumed that the awesome creatures picked Mount Olympus, in a region of Greece called Thessaly, as their home.On Olympus, the celestial creatures confined an overall population that situated them in regards to pro and strengths. Regardless, the heavenly creatures could wind uninhibitedly, and particular celestial creatures got the chance to be identified with three essential spaces—the heaven, the sea, and earth. The 12 supervisor divine creatures, by and large called the Olympians, were Hera, Zeus, Athena, Hephaestus, Aphrodite, Artemis, Poseidon, Apollo, Ares, Hermes,Demeter, and Hestia.

**2.7.1. Zeus:** Zeus, the most youthful of his kin, the offspring of Cronus and Rhea, despite the fact that now and again figured as the eldest as the others imperative spewing from Cronus' stomach area. In many traditions, he is married to Hera, by whom he is much of the time said to have fathered Hebe, Ares, and Hephaestus. At the disclosure of Dodona, his buddy was said to be Dione, by whom the Iliad expresses that he fathered Aphrodite. Zeus was additionally perceived for his sexual ventures. His images are the thunderbolt, bull, falcon, and oak. Zeus was the pioneer of the perfect creatures, and the significant father of heavenly creatures and people. His loved one, Hera, was the leader of heaven and the gatekeeper of marriage. Diverse awesome creatures related with heaven were Hephaestus, master of end and metalworkers; Athena, goddess of quickness and war; and Apollo, divine constrain of light, verse, and music. Artemis, goddess of untamed life and the moon; Ares, divine constrain of war; and Aphrodite, goddess of adoration,were diverse masters of heaven. They were joined by Hestia, goddess of the hearth; and Hermes, errand individual of the celestial creatures and pioneer of science and development.

**2.7.2. Poseidon:** Poseidon was one of the twelve Olympian divinities of the pantheon. His primary territory was the sea, and he is known as the "Divine force of the Ocean". Furthermore, he is alluded to as "Earth-Shaker" because of his capacity in creating seismic tremors, and has been known as the "tamer of stallions". Poseidon was the second child of titans Cronus and Rhea. As a rule, he is eaten by Cronus at conveyance yet subsequently spared, with his previous siblings and sisters, by Zeus. All things considered, in various adaptations of the story, he, like his sibling Zeus, did not share the predetermination of his other sibling and sisters who were eaten by Cronus. He was secured by his mom Rhea, who canvassed him amidst a gathering of sheep and made up to have brought forth a stallion, which she provided for Cronus to expend. Poseidon was the pioneer of the sea who, with his loved one Amphitrite, drove a social event of less basic sea divine creatures. His images are Fish, Bull, Stallions and Trident.

**2.7.3. Hades:** Hades was known as the most established relative of Cronus and Rhea, despite the fact that the last child disgorged by his dad. He and his siblings Poseidon and Zeus overwhelmed their dad's era of divine beings, the Titans, and guaranteed ruler deliver over the universe. Hades internal the black market, Poseidon the ocean, and Zeus the sky, with the strong earth along the territory of Gaia. Hades was often depicted with his three-headed sentinel pooch Cerberus. Hades, a basic god however not generally considered an Olympian, dealt with the underground market, where he lived with his significant other, Persephone. The bootleg market was a diminish and forsaken put arranged at the point of convergence of the earth. It was populated by the souls of people who had passed on.

**2.8. Similarities Between Both**

**2.8.1. There Are Three Primary Divine Beings:** Both Hindu and Greek mythology are centered around three main Gods that are the designated leaders. Just like we have our Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva, they have Zeus, Hades and Poseidon who respectively rule the heavens, the underworld and the seas. Curiously, Indra, the Hindu king of the Gods, is but a caricature and is often depicted in stories as vengeful and petulant. Zeus, in contrast, is all-powerful and feared by all his subjects.

**2.8.2. The lord of Divine beings is a womanizer:** In the event that there is one attribute that Zeus and Indra share, it is their affection for ladies. A total rundown of Zeus' beaus will involve a post without anyone else's input, so I will simply name a couple of here: Ganymede, Selene, Io, Callisto, Europa and Danae, every one of whom were given a place in the universe as the planet Jupiter's satellites. Indra's most renowned success is that of Ahalya, whom he tempts in the wake of appearing as her significant other, Sage Gautama. The business as usual is likewise like Zeus's: the last once lures Persephone after she turns into the ruler of the black market by expecting the type of her better half and his more youthful sibling, Hades.

**2.8.3. Weapons:** Indra is viewed as the Divine force of rain, and his weapon, the Vajrayudha, is said to be a thunderbolt. In spite of the fact that there is no contending myth on account of Zeus in the matter of how the weapon appeared, his exceptionally voice conveys a profound thunder, it is stated, and he's regularly portrayed in workmanship with a live dash of lightning caught in his shut clench hand. Poseidon, the second Divine force of the trinity, uses the trident, much like Shiva

**2.8.4. The Divine force of death is likewise the Lord of equity:**Hades sadly gets give a role as the lowlife in most contemporary retellings of the Established myths, yet he's maybe the most ethical of the three siblings. He dwells in the black market and condemns the souls that go starting with one life then onto the next. He's known for his feeling of equity. In that sense he's especially similar to our own particular Divine force of Death, Yama.

**2.8.5. The flag-bearers of the Divine beings have comparative attributes:**Hermes is the child of Zeus. He's snappy and clever. He can move between the universe of Divine beings and the universe of men voluntarily. He's the delivery person of the Divine beings. In numerous myths he's a cheat who outsmarts the Divine beings for the benefit of mankind. Narada, the Hindu equal, shares every one of these qualities, aside from that he's the profound child of Vishnu, the most critical Divine force of the Trinity.

**2.8.6. They're mountain tenants:**The Lords of both societies live on mountains. In the event that Zeus directs Mount Olympus, Indra runs over Mount Meru.

**2.8.7. The lord of affection shoots bolts at individuals' souls:**Like Manmatha, who revels at shooting fancy bolts at individuals' souls to make them become hopelessly enamored, so does Cupid, child of Aphrodite, however it is not recognized what strange substance he dunks his bolts into to make a heart yearn for another.

**2.8.8. The Goddess of water sires the principal saint of the age:**In the Iliad, Thetis, the ocean Goddess, mother of Achilles, does all that she can to keep her child from setting out on the adventure to Troy, since she knows he will pass on before its dividers. At his demise, she arrives in a wave to take her child's body profound into the ocean before he could be incinerated. In the Mahabharata, Ganga, the stream Goddess, brings forth Bhishma, who goes ahead to bite the dust in the immense war of his age. Furthermore, on his fall, as well, his remaining parts are come back to his mom. In both sagas the most valiant and effective saint of the age is sired by a Goddess of water.

**Research Methodology**

To discover the arrangements of the given research address, subjective strategies would be most fitting to discover the appropriate response and look at between changed mythologies. The writing on related points ( Wilkins, W. J. (1882). Hindu Mythology, Williams, G. M. (2003). Handbook of Hindu mythology). Relative investigation of mythology is utilized to discover the similarity or correlation of myths amongst Hindu and greek mythology. This would intend to help specialists to comprehend the similarity between the two mythologies on how these topics and their characters are connected in various mythologies.

Mythology's which are the mother of each culture known to human are quickly portrayed here. In this review, we have demonstrated diverse existing mythology and have portrayed two of them which are Hindu mythology and Greek mythology. We have contrasted the two and attempted with demonstrate the closeness among them. The learning of myth started in ancient records. Two of the World's most seasoned Mythologies and Societies are the Greek and Hindu Mythologies. They are the most talked about and investigated, both the mythologies go back as old as time itself, we as a whole know the mythologies, we know the sagas like Ramayana, the Mahabharata,we know the Symbols of Divine beings like the Dasavataras and their deeds as we The Iliad and Odyssey, works of Hercules, Jason and the Argonauts, Perseus and Medusa, Theseus and Minotaur and others.

Fascinating thing among both the mythologies is that there are a great deal of likenesses an extraordinary examination but rather there are flexible similitudes among the two mythologies on the off chance that we see.In both the mythologies there are Three Incomparable Divine beings who are over the various Divine beings, worshiped both as far as Power and worship.They were the three most effective Preeminent Divine beings who were worshiped and obeyed by each mortals and different Divine beings alike.They were the leaders of the extremely world and the universe, they viewed upon humankind and did however they wanted the mortals and immortals alike.

**Summary**

Two of the World's most notable and most seasoned Mythologies and Societies are the Greek and Hindu. In both the mythologies there are the main Three Divine beings who are on top of the various Divine beings, both regarding love and expert. They were the three most persuasive Divine beings who were love, obeyed and dreaded by each previous Divine beings and mortal. They were the leaders of the exceptionally world and the universe; they deal with the humankind and did as they happy with the mortals and immortals alike. The appraisal isn't equivalent with regards to the individual Gods.As numerous properties of greek divine beings were additionally shared by devas and demigods.

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