



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EGYPT AND INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Indian and Egyptian mythologies are ancient belief systems that have profoundly shaped the cultures, traditions, and identities of their respective civilizations. These rich mythological narratives have captivated generations, offering intricate insights into the beliefs, values, and worldviews of their societies. This comparative study aims to delve deeper into the complexities of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, highlighting both their common threads and unique cultural contexts. Through a meticulous examination of key mythological themes, prominent deities, creation stories, and religious practices, we strive to unravel the profound connections between these two ancient civilizations and their mythological heritage.

KEYWORDS: Egypt, India, comparative analysis, mythology.

INTRODUCTION

Comparative exploration relies on traceable references from ancient texts, archaeological discoveries, and scholarly analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of these captivating mythological systems. By deciphering the shared elements and unique characteristics of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, we gain profound insights into how these ancient civilizations perceived their place in the cosmos and grappled with the mysteries of existence. Ultimately, this study seeks to celebrate the enduring allure of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, paying homage to the cultural legacies left behind by these ancient civilizations. The intricate beliefs and captivating narratives continue to inspire contemporary audiences, bridging the chasm of time and fostering an appreciation for the human quest to



unravel the mysteries of life, death, and the cosmos.

Indian and Egyptian mythologies are two ancient and fascinating belief systems that have profoundly shaped the cultures, traditions, and identities of their respective civilizations. Rooted in the distant past, these rich mythological narratives have captivated generations, offering intricate insights into the beliefs, values, and worldviews of their societies. This comparative study aims to delve deeper into the complexities of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, highlighting both their common threads and unique cultural contexts. Through a meticulous examination of key mythological themes, prominent deities, creation stories, and religious practices, we strive to unravel the profound connections between these two ancient civilizations and their mythological heritage. In Indian mythology, the Rigvedic hymn "Nasadiya Sukta" presents a poetic and speculative account of the universe's creation, emphasizing the enigmatic nature of existence. Beyond this, Indian mythos boasts a vast pantheon of gods and goddesses, such as the Trimurti - Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva - each embodying fundamental cosmic principles. Epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata explore the lives of legendary heroes and the ethical dilemmas they faced, resonating with timeless moral teachings. Similarly, Egyptian mythology offers a myriad of creation myths, with the Heliopolitan creation myth featuring the god Atum or Ra as the progenitor of the gods and the world. The Egyptian pantheon encompasses a diverse array of deities, such as Osiris, Isis, and Horus, each holding crucial roles in the cosmic order. Though Egyptian mythology lacks epic narratives on the scale of the Indian epics, it delves into concise and potent stories surrounding the gods and historical events. Indian and Egyptian mythologies are ancient belief systems that have profoundly shaped the cultures, traditions, and identities of their respective civilizations. These rich mythological narratives have captivated generations, offering intricate insights into the beliefs, values, and worldviews of their societies. This comparative study aims to delve deeper into the complexities of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, highlighting both their common threads and unique cultural contexts. Through a meticulous examination of key mythological themes, prominent deities, creation stories, and religious practices, we strive to unravel the profound connections between these two ancient civilizations and their mythological heritage.

OBJECTIVES



1. To study the Indian mythology and Egypt mythology
2. To comparative Egypt mythology and Indian mythology

METHODOLOGY: The data covered and the information taken from the different sources of secondary data through internet, magazines and publications as well for this research paper.

INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

In India in particular, myths and legends have their own roots. Indian authors have inherited and developed myth in any form of literature, since the Indian myth has become a supportive backdrop. Indian English literature is complemented by tales and concepts from Vedas, Upanishad, Ramayana, Mahabharata and related Buddhist scriptures. Many stories are, including Vedic scriptures, Epics and Purana's seek the truths in Hindu society. Indian mythology enriches and renders Indian civilization exceptional in the world. Through generation to generation, the word of mouth as in tales is handed on through Indian mythology. The theory is obvious in every Indian regional literature.

Indian mythology is a treasure trove of ancient texts and narratives that offer invaluable insights into the cosmology and beliefs of early Indian society. Among the many mythological accounts, one of the most notable ones is the "Nasadiya Sukta," found in the Rigveda. This poetic and speculative hymn delves into the mysterious nature of existence and the cosmic order. It invites readers to ponder the origins of the universe and the cyclical nature of creation and destruction, delving into the enigmatic questions surrounding the very fabric of reality.

The "Nasadiya Sukta" is a hymn of philosophical inquiry, reflecting the deep contemplations of ancient Indian sages. It is often described as a hymn of creation, as it ponders the nature of the universe before its formation. The hymn begins with the question, "What existed before creation?" and goes on to explore the notion that even the gods do not know the answer. It highlights the limitations of human understanding in grasping the unfathomable mystery of the cosmos. Through this hymn, Indian mythology shows a keen awareness of the limits of human knowledge and the humility required to contemplate the vastness of existence. Beyond the creation narrative, Indian mythology unfolds an expansive pantheon of gods and goddesses,



each embodying fundamental cosmic principles. The Trimurti, consisting of Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver), and Shiva (the destroyer), forms the foundational trinity that governs the cycle of life and death. These deities are central to various mythological narratives that explore moral dilemmas and the pursuit of righteousness.

Brahma, as the creator, is associated with the genesis of life and the unfolding of the universe. Vishnu, the preserver, is responsible for maintaining cosmic order and ensuring the harmony of existence. Shiva, the destroyer, is the agent of transformation and regeneration, symbolizing the cycle of destruction and rebirth. The Trimurti represents the complementary and cyclical nature of life, death, and renewal—a concept deeply ingrained in the philosophies of Hinduism and Indian mythology. Moreover, these deities are often depicted with multiple avatars and manifestations, each tailored to specific circumstances and moral teachings. For instance, Vishnu is believed to have incarnated in various forms, such as Rama and Krishna, to restore dharma and uphold righteousness during times of moral crisis. These avatars serve as moral exemplars, guiding individuals on the path of virtue and ethical conduct.

The Indian epics, Ramayana, and Mahabharata, stand as towering literary masterpieces that delve deep into the intricacies of human life, ethical dilemmas, and the eternal struggle between good and evil. The Ramayana, an epic of grand proportions, narrates the enthralling tale of Lord Rama, a paragon of dharma (righteousness) and virtue, and his heroic quest to rescue his beloved wife, Sita, who has been abducted by the formidable demon king, Ravana. Within the narrative, the epic accentuates the significance of moral values and principles, placing utmost importance on righteousness, unwavering devotion, and an unyielding sense of loyalty to one's duty and responsibilities.

In the Ramayana, the epic portrays Rama as a noble prince and an avatar (incarnation) of the god Vishnu, destined to uphold dharma and establish an ideal rule. His divine purpose is to eradicate evil forces and restore order and justice in the world. Amidst the multifaceted challenges and adversities that Rama encounters on his arduous journey, the Ramayana emphasizes the importance of staying true to one's principles and adhering to moral righteousness, regardless of the obstacles faced. Rama's unwavering commitment to his duty and righteousness, even in the face of profound personal sacrifices, is a testament to the strength of his character and his unwavering devotion to the path of dharma. The Ramayana serves as a



moral compass, guiding readers on the path of righteousness and ethical conduct. It exemplifies the principles of devotion, compassion, and selflessness, encouraging individuals to strive for higher virtues and ideals. The epic's timeless teachings inspire readers to emulate Rama's exemplary qualities and embrace the values of integrity, humility, and compassion. Furthermore, the Ramayana's narrative is replete with numerous compelling characters who exemplify both the complexities of human nature and the consequences of one's actions. Characters like Sita, Hanuman, and Lakshmana contribute to the richness of the epic, each portraying distinct virtues and demonstrating the intricacies of human relationships. The Ramayana continues to hold immense cultural and spiritual significance in India and across the world. Its timeless message of righteousness, valor, and devotion has been passed down through generations, influencing art, literature, and cultural practices. The epic remains a cherished source of inspiration, encouraging individuals to uphold moral values and embrace the path of dharma in their own lives. In conclusion, the Ramayana, one of India's most celebrated epics, offers a profound exploration of human life, ethical struggles, and the clash between good and evil. The epic's narrative revolves around the exemplary character of Lord Rama, who embodies the virtues of dharma and righteousness. Through Rama's journey, the Ramayana imparts invaluable lessons on devotion, loyalty, and the unwavering commitment to moral principles. The epic serves as a timeless moral compass, guiding readers toward a path of virtue and inspiring them to embrace the ideals of compassion, integrity, and selflessness. Its enduring influence on culture and spirituality attests to the universal appeal of its themes and the timeless relevance of its teachings. On the other hand, the Mahabharata revolves around the conflict between the Pandavas and the Kauravas, two warring factions of the same royal family. It is a grand saga of dynastic ambition, greed, and power struggles, set against the backdrop of the great Kurukshetra War. The Mahabharata delves deep into the complexities of human relationships, moral dilemmas, and the consequences of actions. It presents a realistic portrayal of human weaknesses and the moral choices individuals face during their lives. The characters in both epics are multi-dimensional and relatable, with their flaws and virtues. Through the stories of Rama and Krishna in the Ramayana and the dilemmas faced by the Pandavas in the Mahabharata, Indian mythology imparts valuable life lessons and moral teachings. These epics continue to resonate with people across generations, serving as profound guides for navigating the complexities of human existence. To conclude as mentioned previously, Indian mythology



stands as a rich tapestry of ancient wisdom, offering profound insights into the beliefs, values, and worldviews of early Indian society. The "Nasadiya Sukta" challenges the human mind to contemplate the mysteries of the cosmos, while the pantheon of gods and goddesses embodies fundamental cosmic principles. The Trimurti—Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva—guide the cycle of life and death, while the avatars of Vishnu exemplify moral virtues. The Indian epics, Ramayana, and Mahabharata, are epic sagas that explore the depths of human emotions and moral dilemmas, leaving behind timeless teachings for humanity. Indian mythology remains a living tradition, inspiring people to seek wisdom, virtue, and understanding in their lives.

Indus Valley Civilization

According to Joseph Campbell, the Indus Valley (2600–1900 BCE) may have left traces in the beliefs and traditions of Hinduism. Artifacts have revealed motifs that are also employed and revered by Hindus today, such as primary male deities worshipped by a ruling elite, mother goddesses, nature spirits, snake worship, as well as the reverence of other the biomorphic (animal-shaped) beings.¹ These themes would be maintained by the Dravidian folk religion even after the decline of its parent civilization around 1800 BCE.²

Vedic Period

A major factor in the development of Hinduism was the Vedic religion. The Indo-Aryan migration brought their distinct beliefs to the Indian subcontinent, where the Vedas were composed around 1500 BCE. The Indo-Aryans Vedic pantheon of deities included the chief god Indra, the sun deity Surya, Ushas, as well as Agni.^{3,4}

This period saw the composition of commentaries referred to as the Brahmanas.⁵

Upanishad Period

According to Williams, from 900–600 BCE, the protests of the populace against sacrifices made towards the Vedic gods and rebellions against the Brahmin class led to the embrace of reform by the latter and the composition of the fourth Veda and the Vedanta texts. About half of the Upanishads were mystical and unitive, speaking of experiencing the divine as the one (ekam), while the other half promoted devotion to one or more deities. New gods and goddesses were celebrated, and devotional practices began to be introduced.



Sramanic movements

Elements such as those emerging from Buddhism and Jainism made their “heteroprax” contributions to later Hindu mythology, such as temples, indoor shrines, and rituals modeled after service to a divine king. Renunciate traditions contributed elements that questioned sacrifices and the killing of animals, and promoted asceticism and vegetarianism. All of these themes would be incorporated by the Brahmin classes into the later Hindu synthesis, which developed in response to the shamanic movements between ca. 500–300 BCE and 500 CE, and also found their way into Hindu mythology.

Epic Period

The era from 400 BCE to 400 CE was the period of the compilation of India’s great epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana. These were central manifestations of the newly developing Hindu synthesis, contributing to a specific Hindu mythology, emphasizing divine action on earth in Vishnu's incarnations and other divine manifestations. The lore of the devas and the asuras expanded. Epic mythology foreshadowed the rich polytheism of the next two periods. The Mahabharata contained two appendices that were extremely important sources for later mythological development.

Puranic Period

According to Williams, the mythology of the Puranas can be broken into three periods (300–500; 500–1000; 1000–1800) BC, or the whole period may simply be referred to as the Hindu middle ages. This age saw the composition of the major Purana texts of the faith, along with the rise of sectarianism, with followers amassing around the cults of Vishnu, Shiva, or Devi. The three denominations within this period help locate in time historical developments within the sectarian communities, the rise and decline of Tantrums and its influence on mainstream mythology, the tendencies in Purana mythologizing of subordinating Vedic gods and past heroes to ever-increasing moral weaknesses, going on to be identified as a period of exuberant polytheism. However, this was also accompanied with the belief in monotheism, the idea that all paths lead to the Ultimate Reality.

Tantric Period



According to Williams, during the Tantric period from 900–1600 CE, the mythology of Tantra and Shaktism revived and enriched blood sacrifice and the pursuit of pleasure as central themes. Tantra's stories differed radically in meaning from those of epic mythology, which favored devotion, asceticism, and duty. There was either a revival or emphasis that was placed on the shakti or the cosmic energy of goddesses, a concept that had emerged during the Indus Valley Civilisation.⁶

EGYPT MYTHOLOGY

The development of Egyptian myth is difficult to trace. Egyptologists must make educated guesses about its earliest phases, based on written sources that appeared much later.⁷ One obvious influence on myth is the Egyptians' natural surroundings. Each day the sun rose and set, bringing light to the land and regulating human activity; each year the Nile flooded, renewing the fertility of the soil and allowing the highly productive farming that sustained Egyptian civilization. Thus the Egyptians saw water and the sun as symbols of life and thought of time as a series of natural cycles. This orderly pattern was at constant risk of disruption: unusually low floods resulted in famine, and high floods destroyed crops and buildings.⁸ The hospitable Nile valley was surrounded by harsh desert, populated by peoples the Egyptians regarded as uncivilized enemies of order.⁹ For these reasons, the Egyptians saw their land as an isolated place of stability, or *maat*, surrounded and endangered by chaos. These themes—order, chaos, and renewal—appear repeatedly in Egyptian religious thought.¹⁰

Egyptian mythology is the collection of myths from ancient Egypt, which describe the actions of the Egyptian gods as a means of understanding the world around them. The beliefs that these myths express are an important part of ancient Egyptian religion. Myths appear frequently in Egyptian writings and art, particularly in short stories and in religious material such as hymns, ritual texts, funerary texts, and temple decoration. These sources rarely contain a complete account of a myth and often describe only brief fragments.

Inspired by the cycles of nature, the Egyptians saw time in the present as a series of recurring patterns, whereas the earliest periods of time were linear. Myths are set in these earliest times, and myth sets the pattern for the cycles of the present. Present events repeat the events of myth



and in doing so renew *maat*, the fundamental order of the universe. Amongst the most important episodes from the mythic past are the creation myths, in which the gods form the universe out of primordial chaos; the stories of the reign of the sun god Ra upon the earth; and the Osiris myth, concerning the struggles of the gods Osiris, Isis, and Horus against the disruptive god Set. Events from the present that might be regarded as myths include Ra's daily journey through the world and its otherworldly counterpart, the Duat. Recurring themes in these mythic episodes include the conflict between the upholders of *maat* and the forces of disorder, the importance of the pharaoh in maintaining *maat*, and the continual death and regeneration of the gods.¹¹

Egyptian mythology, stemming from the ancient civilization along the Nile River, boasts a captivating collection of creation myths, each reflecting the rich tapestry of beliefs and cultural heritage of this ancient society. Of the various creations of myths, the Heliopolitan creation myth holds a significant place. In this myth, the god Atum or Ra takes center stage as the progenitor of the gods and the world, symbolizing the cyclical nature of life and the inseparable connection between creation and destruction.

The Heliopolitan creation myth revolves around the concept of Atum, the solar deity associated with the setting sun. Atum is believed to have emerged from the primordial waters, personifying the first ray of light at the break of dawn. This act of self-creation embodies the cyclical nature of existence, where the dawn heralds the beginning of creation, and the dusk signifies the inevitable end or destruction, only to be followed by a new dawn of creation again. In Egyptian mythology, the concept of creation is deeply entwined with the concept of renewal and regeneration. Atum, as the setting sun, descends into the Duat, the realm of the dead, during the night, representing the journey of the soul through the afterlife. However, at the next sunrise, Atum rises again, symbolizing the eternal cycle of life, death, and rebirth. This cyclic view of creation and destruction is an integral part of Egyptian cosmology, where the gods themselves undergo cyclical transformations, just like the natural world.

The Egyptian pantheon is a fascinating and diverse collection of deities, each embodying specific cosmic principles and symbolizing various aspects of life and nature. Among these gods, Osiris stands out as one of the most prominent figures in Egyptian mythology, revered for his crucial role in the afterlife and his belief in resurrection and eternal existence. Osiris is often depicted as a regal figure, clad in the traditional Egyptian attire of a pharaoh, with green



skin symbolizing fertility and rebirth. He is associated with the annual flooding of the Nile River, which was vital for the agricultural prosperity of ancient Egypt. This connection underscores his role as a god of fertility and abundance. However, Osiris is most renowned for his role as the ruler of the afterlife and the judge of the deceased. He presides over the realm of the dead, known as the Duat, where the souls of the departed undergo judgment to determine their fate in the afterlife. The concept of the afterlife was of utmost importance in Egyptian belief, as it offered the promise of continued existence beyond physical death. The myth of Osiris revolves around his tragic fate, as he is betrayed and murdered by his brother, Set, who symbolizes chaos and disorder. The death of Osiris represents the cyclical nature of life and death, where the god becomes a divine symbol of resurrection and renewal. Through the intervention of his wife, Isis, who embodies the eternal power of femininity and magic, Osiris is restored to life and becomes the ruler of the afterlife. Osiris embodies the enduring belief in resurrection and eternal existence in Egyptian culture. He represents the hope for life beyond death and the assurance of a just and fair judgment in the afterlife. His cult and worship were widespread throughout ancient Egypt, and he was venerated as a compassionate and benevolent god who granted eternal life to the virtuous and righteous. Isis, the goddess of magic and motherhood, is another significant figure in Egyptian mythology. She is revered for her nurturing and protective attributes, often depicted as a devoted wife and mother. Isis embodies the concept of divine femininity and represents the power of creation and sustenance, paralleling the nurturing forces of nature.

Horus, the falcon-headed god and revered son of Isis and Osiris, holds a prominent place in Egyptian mythology as a symbol of kingship and guardianship. Often depicted with the head of a majestic falcon and the body of a regal human, Horus embodies the divine attributes of protection and defense against evil forces, signifying the ultimate triumph of good over evil. One of the key roles Horus plays in Egyptian mythology is that of a protector and defender. He is believed to watch over and safeguard both the gods and mortal beings, offering his divine guidance and shielding them from malevolent forces. Horus' association with the falcon, a bird of great agility and keen vision, further emphasizes his role as a vigilant guardian, ever-watchful and ready to act in defense of righteousness. However, the significance of Horus goes beyond his role as a protector, as he also embodies the principles of kingship. In Egyptian belief, the pharaohs were regarded as earthly manifestations of Horus, representing divine rule



and the harmonious connection between the gods and the mortal realm. As such, Horus symbolizes the ideal king, possessing the virtues of wisdom, justice, and benevolence, essential qualities for maintaining order and prosperity in the kingdom. A pivotal aspect of Horus' mythology centers around his epic battle with his uncle Set, who had murdered his father, Osiris, and sought to usurp the throne. This legendary conflict serves as a potent metaphor for the eternal struggle between order and chaos, good and evil. The battle between Horus and Set symbolizes the perpetual fight to establish cosmic harmony and maintain the delicate balance between the forces of light and darkness. The narrative of Horus' battle with Set also highlights the importance of filial piety and the quest for justice. In his quest to avenge his father's death and claim his rightful inheritance, Horus exemplifies the pursuit of truth and the triumph of righteousness, even in the face of formidable opposition. Horus' role as a symbol of kingship, guardianship, and the eternal struggle for cosmic balance resonated deeply with the ancient Egyptians. His worship and veneration were widespread, and temples dedicated to him were constructed throughout Egypt. As the divine embodiment of the pharaoh's authority and the defender of the realm, Horus played a crucial role in the religious and political life of ancient Egypt. Unlike Indian mythology, which is replete with epic narratives like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, Egyptian mythology focuses on concise and potent stories surrounding the gods and historical events. These myths often serve as explanations for natural phenomena or rituals that are integral to Egyptian religious practices. Overall, Egyptian mythology provides a fascinating glimpse into the worldview and cultural beliefs of an ancient civilization that deeply revered the forces of nature and the mysteries of life and death. The Heliopolitan creation myth with Atum as the creator and Osiris, Isis, and Horus as essential deities in the cosmic order reflects the cyclical nature of existence and the profound connection between creation and regeneration. The pantheon of gods and the stories surrounding them offer valuable insights into the values, aspirations, and traditions of the Egyptian people, making Egyptian mythology a captivating and enduring part of human cultural heritage.



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EGYPT AND INDIAN MYTHOLOGY

This comparative exploration draws upon traceable references from ancient texts, archaeological discoveries, and scholarly analyses to provide a comprehensive understanding of these captivating mythological systems. By deciphering the shared elements and unique characteristics of Indian and Egyptian mythologies, we gain profound insights into how these ancient civilizations perceived their place in the cosmos and grappled with the mysteries of existence. Both Indian and Egyptian mythologies express deep reverence for the cycle of life, death, and rebirth, symbolized by their respective creation myths. The concept of multiple deities embodying various cosmic principles is another common thread, illustrating the multifaceted understanding of the divine and the interconnectedness of the universe in both belief systems. Furthermore, the heroic figures in Indian and Egyptian myths exemplify virtuous qualities and serve as moral guides for their respective societies. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata showcase the significance of dharma, righteousness, and adherence to moral principles in leading a fulfilling life. Similarly, the Egyptian myths demonstrate the importance of preserving Ma'at, the cosmic order, and justice, to maintain harmony in the world. While both mythologies share some common themes, they also diverge in their narrative styles and cultural contexts. The elaborate and detailed epics of Indian mythology contrast with the concise and symbolic stories of Egyptian myths. The societal norms, religious practices, and historical backgrounds of the two civilizations significantly influenced the evolution and portrayal of their mythological narratives.

Goddess Durga and Mut

One Egyptian god that is similar to Goddess Durga is Mut. Both are powerful and fierce deities associated with protection and victory. Mut is the mother goddess of the sky and the cosmos, while Durga is the goddess of protection and victory in battle. Both are also seen as guardian deities who protect their followers from harm and danger. Mut is often depicted with a vulture headdress, symbolizing her role as a protector and nurturer, while Durga is often depicted with multiple arms and weapons, symbolizing her power and strength.



Goddess Saraswati and Seshat

Seshat is an Egyptian goddess of writing, knowledge, and wisdom. She is often depicted holding a stylus and palette, representing her role as the patroness of scribes and record-keepers. Seshat is also associated with the stars and the measurement of time.

Goddess Saraswati is the Hindu goddess of knowledge, wisdom, music, and the arts. Like Seshat, she is associated with writing, education, and the pursuit of knowledge. She is often depicted with a veena (a stringed instrument) and a book, symbolizing her role as the patroness of the arts and learning.

Lord Indra and Seth / Shu

In ancient Egyptian mythology, there is no god that is directly equivalent to the Hindu deity Lord Indra. However, there are a few deities in the Egyptian pantheon that may have some similarities to Lord Indra.

One possible deity that could be seen as similar to Lord Indra is Set, also known as Seth. Set was the god of chaos, violence, and foreign lands in ancient Egyptian mythology. He was often depicted as a god of storms and was associated with the desert, which is a natural habitat for thunder and lightning. In this way, Set could be seen as similar to Lord Indra, who is also a god of storms and is often depicted as wielding a thunderbolt.

Another deity that may have some similarities to Lord Indra is Shu, the god of air and sunlight. Shu was one of the nine original deities in the Egyptian pantheon and was considered the son of Atum, the creator god. In some myths, Shu was associated with the heavens and was believed to hold up the sky. This could be seen as similar to Lord Indra, who is also associated with the heavens and is sometimes depicted as holding up the sky or supporting the weight of the world.

Balarama and Khonsu

Khonsu and Balarama are both deities associated with the moon and its phases. Khonsu is the Egyptian god of the moon, while Balarama is the brother of the Hindu god Krishna and is



sometimes associated with the moon as well. Both deities are also associated with fertility, with Khonsu being the god of childbirth and Balarama being associated with the plowing and cultivation of crops. Additionally, both deities are seen as powerful and protective deities, with Khonsu being the god of protection and Balarama being a warrior god who fights to protect his followers.

Lord Brahma and Ptah

Ancient Egyptian texts refer to Brahma as the god Ptah, which is a transliteration of the Sanskrit word pitah, which means father. Brahma is referred to as the universe's "Pitamah and "Pitah." Ptah is frequently represented with a lotus flower. Additionally, Brahma is always shown on a lotus flower. He is the source of the universe and all life. He is the highest being in the material cosmos and the secondary creator. The symbolic structure features four horizontal lines that stand in for Brahma's four heads.

Ptah is the Deity of Truth, the Supreme Judge, and the Master of Wisdom. All knowledge comes from the Vedas, which were created by Brahma. Like Brahma, who is likewise portrayed with a beard to signify his wisdom and understanding, Ptah is shown with a long beard. In the majority of sculptures, the Egyptian god Ptah is depicted as contemplating or meditating while seated on a lotus.

Narada and Hermes

Both Hermes and Narada are messenger gods and are associated with communication and travel. Hermes is the Greek god of commerce, thieves, and travelers, while Narada is the Hindu god of communication, music, and storytelling. Both gods are also known for their quick wit and cunning, and are often depicted carrying a staff or caduceus, a symbol of their messenger role. Additionally, both Hermes and Narada are associated with cross-cultural exchange and bringing people and ideas together.

Lord Krishna and Amun



Ancient Greek historians in Libya and Nubia testified that Amun became adored inside Egypt as the principal deity of the Egyptian Empire. In inscriptions from the pyramids, Amun is frequently referred to as the primordial Lord and recognized as the creator and a symbol of creative energy.

Lord Amun is referred to as “Ymn” in Egyptian writing, which is pronounced “Yamunu” or “Yamun.” Thus, it is clear that the name is a mutated version of Yamuna, a river that has long been linked to Lord Krishna. As a result, Amun, also known as Yamun, literally means “The Lord of Yamuna, Krishna.”

Lord Shiva and Atum

Shiva and atum are comparable in their qualities. Atum wields a stick with a human head carrying a disc on top of it. Shiva always has skull garlands on His trident and around His neck. He is another destruction demigod like Atum. Atum is compared to the evening sun setting. Re-tmu is the name for the setting sun. Atum is related to Lord Shiva since Shiva is the deity of Tamas and symbolizes the Tamas, which is the ‘dark and lowering’ state of ignorance.

A bull is used to symbolize Atum. Bull is Shiva’s animal steed. Atum is said to have emerged from turmoil. As is well known, Lord Brahma’s wrath gave birth to Shiva. Atum and Shiva are connected to Rebel bands and Bhuta-Ganas, respectively.

Lord Narsihma and Sekhmet

There are some similarities between the Egyptian god Sekhmet and the Hindu god Lord Narasimha. Both are associated with strength, power, and protection. Sekhmet is a fierce warrior goddess who protects her followers from harm and danger, while Lord Narasimha is a powerful avatar of Lord Vishnu who protects his devotees from evil. Both deities are also known for their ferocity and ability to defeat their enemies in battle. However, there are also some significant differences between the two deities. Sekhmet is a female deity, while Lord Narasimha is male. Additionally, Sekhmet is associated with the sun and fire.¹²

CONCLUSION



There are Numerous and strong similarities between the Egyptian and Hindu gods. Some individuals like to assert that several faiths developed among prehistoric peoples, who initially practiced animism before moving on to polytheism and eventually monotheism. Zoroastrianism and Judaism are brought up in this context, but no one goes into great detail about their historical backgrounds.

The enduring allure of Indian and Egyptian mythologies lies in their ability to transcend time and connect with contemporary audiences. These ancient belief systems have left behind enduring cultural legacies that continue to inspire and intrigue humanity. By exploring the intricate beliefs and captivating narratives of these mythologies, we gain an appreciation for the human quest to unravel the mysteries of life, death, and the cosmos. The comparative study of Indian and Egyptian mythologies provides a profound understanding of how these ancient civilizations perceived their place in the cosmos and dealt with the complexities of existence. The shared elements and unique characteristics of these mythological systems highlight the universal human fascination with divine forces, ethical dilemmas, and the cyclical nature of life. Ultimately, this study pays homage to the enduring cultural legacies left behind by Indian and Egyptian civilizations, celebrating the profound impact of their mythologies on the shaping of human culture and identity throughout history. As we continue to explore and interpret these ancient narratives, we bridge the chasm of time and find resonance in the enduring quest for meaning and understanding.

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