

MODULATION OF THEMES IN THE IMMORTALS OF MELUHA

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ABSTRACT:

A myth is a sacred or Symbolic story from the past and it should be practice in nature. The book has known characters from Hindu texts as well as those born from Tripathi's imagination. In Shiva trilogy Amish has tried his best to retell the story of Shiva. All characters and events are retold by new perspectives. The Immortals of meluha is the first part of Shiva trilogy. In this book Lord Shiva has been shown as a normal human being, the Tibetans migrants comes to save meluhan people from Chandravanshis. The writer has presented completely new Image of Shiva, opposite we find him in Temple and Shivalayas. Amish is IIM educated, boring banker turned happy author. He is passionate about history mythology and philosophy, finding beauty and meaning in all religion. Amish has curiously used to plot of ancient traditional knowledge and mythology and embellished it together with his writing skills and Imagination. He tells the tale of characters we have mature up by hearing about them. The immortals of meluha could an exciting mixture of mythology and writer's imagination.

Keywords- Amish Tripathi, The Immortals of Meluha, Myth, Fiction, Retelling, Culture, India etc.

Mythology is most important part of an Indian Culture. We all knows about our secret text Mahabharata and Ramayana, About Lord Shiva (Shivpuran). As in myth Shiva is known as destroyer of evil. His wife Parvati is known as Maa Durga. She is the Goddess of fertility, love and devotion. Parvati is the mother of Ganesh and Karthik. Amish Tripathi's first series is Shiva triology. The first part of this series is the Immortals of Meluha. The book was published 2010. Indian mythology have its strong influence on English literature. *Immortal of Meluha* is clearly the combination of past mythology and modern Imagination of writer.

The writer has presented his first book immortals of meluha in very imaginative way. His book immortals of meluha presented in a modern way. In this book there are various issues raise by the writer even he has answered them thoroughly. In his novel Shiva have all the qualities which normal human being have. His love for Sati and how he had struggled to marry her so the quality of human being on earth. Amish Tripathi recreates the parable of Shiva, Ganesh and Sati. Before writing all his novel Amish researched all the spheres of Indian mythology. He wrote the story of Shiva as such that he is one of us. The write has grew a sense within us that we can also be like God through our good Karmas for the welfare of the society. By the recreation, "*The Shiva triology*" becomes living sacred scripture capable of providing religious direction within present time.

Amish's Shiva triology relies on the reconstruction of many important characters from Ramayana and Shivapuram. The writer has proved himself totally

right by writing books over Shiva and Ram. Others writers have also used Indian mythology for their writings. Amish Tripathi has changed our views about God. We have tendency to believe that our Gods have superpower and they all are over it. In Shiva trilogy, he presented Shiva as a normal human being who came from Tibet to save Meluhar people. In his book *Immortals of Meluha*, the book is all about Shiva's journey.

Many issues were raised like caste descrimation, river pollution many scientific techniques were also mentioned in the first part of the novel. The second part of Shiva trilogy is the secret of the Nagas. In this novel, Shiva and Sati travel to Kashi. Shiva rushes to save his wife from Nagas and there he met King Chandraketu, the ruler of Branga. Amish Tripathi has added two new characters in this part, Sati's twin sister Kali and her son Ganesha. Both are denounced by King Daksha because they born with deformities. Kali had two extra functioning hands while Ganesha's face resembled like elephant. After meeting them Sati was happy and brought them back to Kashi. In this novel Prashuram is shown as Vasudev.

Many secrets are being revealed in this novel. Sati founds that how king Daksha killed sati's first husband and took away his son Ganesha due to his deformities. There are lots of many characters which are from Hindu texts as well as from writer's imagination.

The third part of Shiva trilogy is "*The oath of Vayuputras*. This novel starts where the second part ends. In this novel the evil spirit of Somras is revealed. Shiva declared a war against Meluha where Somras is being prepared. Writer has mentioned various ill-effects of Somras. The large amounts of water required to manufacture Somras. It resulted in the depletion of the river Saraswati. The writer has also mentioned river pollution caused due to manufacture of Somras. The river pollution causes plague to the Naga people. Even Nagas children go deformed due to the ill-effects of Somras. In the novel the writer proves that how Lord Shiva, Ganesha, Sati and Kali being recognised as a God through their deeds for the welfare of the society.

Another novel of Amish Tripathi is Ramchandra series. The first part of Ramchandra series is '*Scion of Ikshvaku* and second part is Sita: The warrior of Mithila. The first part of Ramchandra series is based on Ram the legendary Indian king regarded as the incarnation of Vishnu. The story tells about the internal politics of Ayodhya. Ramchandra series focuses on each character of Ramayana. The second novel is Sita. This novel focuses on the story of Sita. The character of Sita depicted in this novel is totally different what we know her as a "Goddess Sita" Sita is shown to us as a modern lady who after gaining education and look after her father's kingdom. The novel Sita written as a female point of view. Sita was appointed as prime minister of Mithila. According to the writer.

The writer has used myths in a modern way to describe the characters of our mythologies.

In the novel "*Immortal of meluha*" various issues of society has been raised by the writes. In the conversation with Lord Shiva, Nandi said

"There are many rules that the Vikarma woman have to follow. They have to pray for forgiveness every month to Lord Agnidev, the purifying fire God, through a specifically mandatory puja. They are not allowed to marry since they may contaminate others with their bad fate."

(IMMORTAL OF MELUHA P.No.95)

Vikarama is a type of people is outcast from the society. The people of Meluha believed that it was their previous birth Karma. Various issues of society is also mentioned in the novel. For example Nagas people are treated as disabled because Ganesh face is resembles like elephant and Kali has more than one hand.

In the "*Immortal of Meluha*" the writer has used some scientific techniques also. In the novel the manufacture of somras is mentioned. Some scientific terms is being used by the writer. Brashaspati is telling to Shiva the ill effects of somras.

"Somras when consumed, reacts with the oxidants absorbs them and then expels from the body as sweat or urine. Because of the somras, there is no oxidants left in the body. (Immortal of Meluha P.No137)

Amish Tripathi has reinterpreted the mythological stories. In Valmiki Ramayana the character of Dashrath was ideal and strong. His character was shown as Ideal father and king. In his kingdom everywhere was peace and prosperity. But in Amish Tripathi novel '*Scion of Ikshvaku* the Ayodhya is completely different. In the novel there is no peace and prosperity in the state. In the beginning king Dashrath consider Ram as in auspicious. He blamed Ram for his defeat with Raavan. The famous character of Manthra in the novel is shown as modern and a famous business woman.

Amish's woman characters are also different from the traditional Ramayana. In all his novels women are strong. Sati character although shown as Vikarama woman but she was a strong women she was skilled swardswomen and she was very brave since her childhood. She was also charismatic dancer. Shiva admire her dancing. The another character Sita is also strong character in the novel. The writer has presented Sita as a modern women. The whole novel "*Sita : warrior of Mithila* is dominated by its female characters.

The concept of untouchable is being raised in novels of Amish Tripathi. Shiva wants to marry Sati but he cannot marry her because she was Vikarma, an untouchable. Shiva criticized the law of Vikarama. He says,

Why would I need to be purified by touching Sati? I want to spend all my remaining years touching her in every possible way. Am I Going to keep on

undergoing sudhikaran every day? Rediculous! (The Immortals of Meluha P. No.106)

Shiva triology presents completely different characters of women. They are not less than any male characters in the novel. Sati assists Shiva on his journey to distroy evil, but dies while she was saving the Meluhans people. She was a skillful Swardswomen. Her skill in warfare is so great that she was able to defeat Tarak in battle.

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