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Advanced Certificate in Hindu Mythology for Supply Chain Managers

## and Shiva

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### **\*\*Acquisition of Knowledge (Jnana-Yajna)\*\***

Related terms: Jnana, Yajna

Jnana-Yajna refers to the acquisition of knowledge through self-reflection, study, and contemplation. This practice is considered a form of sacrifice (Yajna) in Hindu mythology.

### **\*\*Agni (The Fire God)\*\***

Related terms: Fire, Sacrifice, Yajna

Agni is the Hindu god of fire, who serves as a mediator between mortals and the divine. He is an essential part of rituals and sacrifices (Yajna), representing the transformative power of fire.

### **\*\*Artha (Prosperity and Material Well-being)\*\***

Related terms: Dharma, Kama, Moksha

One of the four aims of life in Hinduism, Artha represents prosperity, wealth, and material well-being, which enable individuals to fulfill their duties and responsibilities.

### **\*\*Ashramas (Stages of Life)\*\***

Related terms: Brahmacharya, Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sannyasa

Ashramas are the four stages of life in Hinduism: Brahmacharya (student), Grihastha (householder), Vanaprastha (forest dweller), and Sannyasa (renunciation), which provide a framework for spiritual growth and social contributions.

### **\*\*Atman (The Inner Self or Soul)\*\***

Related terms: Brahman, Moksha, Self-realization

Atman signifies the inner self or soul, the eternal essence within every individual. Realization of Atman as one with Brahman, the ultimate reality, is considered the ultimate goal in Hindu mythology.

### **\*\*Avatara (Divine Incarnation)\*\***

Related terms: Vishnu, Dashavatara

Avatara refers to the descent of a deity, particularly Vishnu, from the divine realm to the earthly plane to restore dharma and protect humanity from evil.

### **\*\*Bhagavad Gita (The Song of the Lord)\*\***

Related terms: Krishna, Arjuna, Dharma

Bhagavad Gita is a 700-verse Hindu scripture that is part of the epic Mahabharata. It is a conversation between Prince Arjuna and the deity Krishna, discussing dharma, the purpose of life, and self-realization.

### **\*\*Brahma (The Creator God)\*\***

Related terms: Trimurti, Creation

Brahma is one of the three main Hindu gods, forming the Trimurti, representing the creator aspect of the

divine. He is responsible for the creation of the universe and all living beings.

**\*\*Brahman (The Ultimate Reality)\*\***

Related terms: Atman, Moksha, Self-realization

Brahman is the ultimate reality in Hindu mythology, the unchanging, infinite, and eternal essence that transcends the physical world. Realization of the unity between Atman and Brahman is the ultimate goal of Hindu spirituality.

**\*\*Chakra (Energy Centers in the Body)\*\***

Related terms: Kundalini, Yoga, Meditation

Chakras are the seven energy centers in the human body, aligned along the spine, which regulate the flow of energy and are crucial in spiritual practices like yoga and meditation.

**\*\*Dharma (Duty, Ethics, and Morality)\*\***

Related terms: Artha, Kama, Moksha, Karma

Dharma is one of the four aims of life in Hinduism, representing duty, ethics, morality, and religion. It involves fulfilling one's responsibilities and living in harmony with the natural order.

**\*\*Durga (The Mother Goddess)\*\***

Related terms: Shakti, Navadurga

Durga is the Hindu goddess of power, strength, and protection, depicted as a warrior riding a lion or tiger, slaying the demon Mahishasura.

**\*\*Ganesha (The Elephant-headed God)\*\***

Related terms: Remover of Obstacles, Vighneshvara

Ganesha is a widely worshipped Hindu god, known for his elephant head and human body. He is the remover of obstacles, the patron of arts and sciences, and the god of beginnings.

**\*\*Gita (Song)\*\***

Related terms: Bhagavad Gita

Gita is a Sanskrit word meaning "song." It can refer to any song or hymn, but in Hindu mythology, it is most commonly associated with the Bhagavad Gita.

**\*\*Hanuman (The Monkey God)\*\***

Related terms: Ramayana, Devotee of Rama

Hanuman is a Hindu god, depicted as a monkey, who is a central character in the epic Ramayana. He is known for his devotion to Rama, strength, and wisdom.

**\*\*Idol Worship (Murti Puja)\*\***

Related terms: Murti, Puja

Idol worship, or Murti Puja, refers to the practice of venerating sacred images or statues, representing deities, in Hinduism.

**\*\*Indra (The King of Gods)\*\***

Related terms: Devas, Weather, War

Indra is the Hindu god of weather, thunder, and war, who serves as the king of the Devas, the divine beings in Hindu mythology.

**\*\*Kala (Time)\*\***

Related terms: Kali Yuga, Shiva

Kala signifies time in Hindu mythology, representing the cyclical progression of ages, from the golden age to the dark age, known as Kali Yuga.

**\*\*Kama (Desire and Passion)\*\***

Related terms: Artha, Dharma, Moksha

Kama is one of the four aims of life in Hinduism, representing desire, passion, and love, which provide motivation and enjoyment in life.

**\*\*Karma (Action and Consequence)\*\***

Related terms: Dharma, Rebirth, Samsara

Karma refers to the principle of cause and effect, where actions and decisions made in this life will influence the nature of one's existence in future lives, according to the law of rebirth and samsara.

**\*\*Kundalini (Spiritual Energy)\*\***

Related terms: Chakras, Yoga, Meditation

Kundalini is the spiritual energy coiled at the base of the spine, which can be awakened through practices like yoga and meditation, leading to self-realization and enlightenment.

**\*\*Lingam (Symbol of Shiva)\*\***

Related terms: Shiva, Yoni

Lingam is a symbol of the Hindu god Shiva, representing his creative and regenerative power. It is often depicted with the Yoni, symbolizing the feminine aspect of the divine.

**\*\*Mantra (Sacred Formula)\*\***

Related terms: Chanting, Yoga, Meditation

Mantras are sacred formulas, words, or phrases in Hinduism, often in Sanskrit, that are repeated during meditation, prayer, or yoga to invoke spiritual and mental benefits.

**\*\*Maya (Illusion)\*\***

Related terms: Samsara, Atman, Brahman

Maya is the illusion of duality and the material world, which obscures the true nature of Atman and Brahman, keeping individuals bound to the cycle of rebirth and samsara.

**\*\*Moksha (Liberation and Salvation)\*\***

Related terms: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Atman, Brahman

Moksha is the ultimate goal in Hindu mythology, representing liberation and salvation from the cycle of rebirth and samsara, achieved by realizing the unity between Atman and Brahman.

**\*\*Muni (Sage or Seer)\*\***

Related terms: Rishi, Ascetic

Muni is a term used to denote a sage, ascetic, or seer in Hindu mythology, often associated with spiritual wisdom and austerity.

**\*\*Murti (Sacred Image or Statue)\*\***

Related terms: Idol Worship, Puja

Murti is a sacred image or statue representing a deity in Hinduism, which serves as a focal point for worship, meditation, and devotion.

**\*\*Nirvana (Liberation and Enlightenment)\*\***

Related terms: Moksha, Samsara

Nirvana is a term borrowed from Buddhism, referring to liberation and enlightenment, similar to the Hindu concept of Moksha, which signifies freedom from the cycle of birth and death.

**\*\*Puja (Worship or Devotion)\*\***

Related terms: Murti, Idol Worship

Puja is a ritualistic act of worship or devotion in Hinduism, involving offerings, prayers, and meditation directed