

INDIAN LITERARY CREATIONS IN ENGLISH: THE VISTAS OF A TRUTH SEEKER'S JOURNEY

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ABSTRACT

Indian traditions and ways of life are very ancient and home to the earliest civilizations. This land has contributed to the field of literature, mysticism and philosophy significantly. The ancient four Vedas are the perennial storehouses of eternal knowledge. Literature has a deep relationship with the tenets of mythology, history, culture and philosophy. There is one perspective that when history becomes too antique to count the number of years, it becomes mythology. The Indian mythology has given the division of perpetual time in the form of Yugas (epochs). Satyuga, Treta, Dwyapar and Kaliyuga are the four Yugas that are spokes of the wheel of time. At one time, one Yuga is dominating with its peculiar qualities. The estimated period of each Yuga is in hundred thousand of years. Each Yuga has its avataar (incarnation of God) for the eradication of the evils and establishment of the dharma (righteousness). Lord Rama and Lord Krishna are revered as the incarnations of God in the Yugas of Treta and Dwyapar respectively, who had their predestined divine functions for the welfare of the exploited and downtrodden people.

KEYWORDS: *Vedanta, Braham, Atman, Self and Realization*