

# THE INFLUENCES OF MYTHS IN MODIFYING SOCIETIES

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## Abstract

Throughout mortal history, myths have been central to shaping societies. They're further than just ancient stories or legends passed down through generations; they're important tools that have been used to define artistic individualities, support social morals, and legitimize authority. Myths serve as glasses reflecting a society's values, fears, and bournes . In this article, we'll dive into the profound part myths play in shaping collaborative knowledge and how they impact everything from societal structures to particular geste.

Myths are traditional stories that serve to explain the mystifications of the world, the origins of mortal life, and the forces of nature. They frequently feature gods, icons, supernatural beings, and cosmic events. But beyond their part as entertainment or history, myths perform a critical function in mortal societies they help produce a participated identity and offer explanations for why effects are the way they are. In this sense, myths are n't just stories; they're societal arrangements.

Every culture, from the ancient Greeks to Indigenous lines to ultramodern- day societies, has myths that help explain their origins, structure, and customs. For illustration, the Hindu mythological tales like the Ramayana and Mahabharata do n't just offer religious training — they guide social actions and connections, establishing places and scales. The same can be seen in the Abrahamic traditions where myths similar as the creation story in the Bible offer moral and ethical fabrics for followers. Myths are therefore vital in organizing and transmitting knowledge across generations.

## Myths as artistic glasses

One of the most significant places of myths is their capability to act as a glass to society. They reflect the beliefs, values, and challenges faced by the people of a given time. Myths frequently serve as a lens through which social morals, customs, and collaborative identity are understood and expressed. For illustration, numerous ancient myths revolved around themes of order versus chaos. These stories reflected societal enterprises about the need to produce and maintain stability and governance. In Greek tradition, the Olympian gods frequently represented forces of law and order, in discrepancy to the elephants, who represented chaos and destruction also, the creation myths of different societies frequently support their understanding of the world and their place in it. In Hinduism, the creation myth featuring the god Vishnu is n't only a story about the

morning of the macrocosm but also a profound disquisition of dharma( righteousness) and air( the moral law of cause and effect). These themes give ethical guidelines that shape the social and moral structure of Hindu society. In numerous cases, myths intertwine with the cosmology and religious beliefs of a culture, buttressing the connection between the supernatural and the everyday.

### **The collaborative unconscious and participated myths**

In sociology, we frequently bandy the idea of the collaborative unconscious — a term coined by psychologist Carl Jung. This refers to the participated gestures, recollections, and archetypes that transcend individual knowledge and are bedded in the social psyche. Myths, according to Jung, are an incarnation of this collaborative unconscious. They give symbols and narratives that are deeply hardwired in the fabric of a society's culture, frequently participated across generations without conscious mindfulness.

For case, consider the myth of the “idol's trip,” a narrative structure set up across different societies and times. This myth involves an idol leaving home, witnessing trials, and returning converted. From King Arthur to Harry Potter, the “idol's trip ” is a pervasive myth that speaks to universal mortal gestures like growth, struggle, and metamorphosis. Indeed though these stories may appear distinct, they reverberate because they reflect participated mortal gestures that transcend artistic boundaries. These myths, thus, give a common language for understanding life's challenges and triumphs.

**The function of myths in legitimizing social morals and structures** Beyond reflecting artistic values, myths also play a pivotal part in legitimizing social morals and power structures. By weaving myths around the origins of social institutions, persuasions, and political systems, societies produce fabrics that justify being scales and authority structures. These myths frequently serve to support the status quo, presenting autocrats, religious leaders, and social morals as divinely ordained or part of a natural order.

Take, for illustration, the godly right of lords in medieval Europe. The myth of the godly right suggested that monarchs were chosen by God and were therefore irrefutable in their authority. This myth justified monarchs' absolute power and assured their legality in the eyes of the people. also, in numerous traditional societies, autocrats were frequently depicted as semi-divine numbers who were interposers between the gods and the people, buttressing the idea that they were entitled to apply power.

In religious surrounds, myths are frequently invoked to validate and support social scales. For case, the estate system in India, which is embedded in Hinduism, is legitimized by the myth of the Purusha, a cosmic being whose body corridor are said to have given rise to the four varnas or social classes. These myths give a sacred defense for the division of labor and the hierarchical social order that defines much of traditional Hindu society. While the myth itself may not be the sole cause of the estate system, it has historically been used to give godly

defense for a deeply hardwired social structure.

## Myths and social cohesion

Myths also serve to unify societies. In times of extremity or conflict, collaborative myths can help foster a sense of participated purpose and solidarity. For illustration, during ages of war or societal bouleversement, myths about public identity or collaborative fortune can intoxicate the population. The myth of the “founding fathers” in numerous countries — whether in the U.S., India, or away — serves as a marshaling point for public concinnity. These myths are n't just literal accounts but serve to bind people together by giving them a common heritage and a participated understanding of their origins.

In the Indian environment, the myth of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata has historically been used to support the concinnity of the nation, connecting individualities from different verbal and indigenous backgrounds to a participated artistic heritage. The central numbers in these myths — like Rama and Krishna — embody values similar as righteousness, duty, and honor, which transcend indigenous and artistic boundaries, therefore helping to maintain social cohesion in a complex society.

## Myths and social change

While myths have traditionally served to maintain social order, they also have the power to challenge and transfigure societies. As societies evolve, so too do their myths. New myths can crop, or old myths can be reinterpreted, to reflect changing values and bournes. For case, in the ultramodern world, myths about individualism, freedom, and equivalency have gained elevation, particularly in Western societies. The myth of the “American Dream,” for illustration, is embedded in the idea that anyone, anyhow of background, can achieve success through hard work. This myth has been both a source of alleviation and a point of contention, as it shapes prospects around profitable mobility and social justice.

In India, the myth of social mobility — historically tied to ideas of air and dharma — has been challenged by social reform movements that question the legality of the estate system. numbers like Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, through their reinterpretation of religious and social myths, have contributed to the metamorphosis of Indian society by championing for equivalency and social justice. Therefore, myths can serve as catalysts for change when they're reimagined or when new myths are created to reflect arising social realities.

## Conclusion

In sum, myths are far from being bare bones of the history. They're living, evolving forces that continue to shape societies by reflecting collaborative individualities, legitimizing social structures, and furnishing ethical guidelines. Whether in the form of ancient legends or ultramodern narratives, myths remain integral to

understanding how societies serve and how people relate to each other and their world. They're the stories we tell ourselves about who we are, where we come from, and where we're going, and their power lies in their capability to unite, guide, and challenge us.

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