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**CERTIFICATE**

This thesis entitled "**Women Characters in the Works of Tagore—A Study in the Perspective of the *Mahabharata* and the *Ramayana***", submitted by Mr. Mao Shichang, Centre For English Studies, School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**, is an original work and has not been submitted so far in part or in full, for any other degree or diploma of any University or Institution.

This may be placed before the examiners for evaluation for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy**.

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In the graphic novel Sita's Ramayana, Rama and male activities, particularly war, are secularised and criticised as selfish by female characters, foremost of whom is Sita, a model of the devoted and pure bride or pativrata. View. Show abstract. By highlighting parallels between the text of the epic and the Aśoka edicts, this paper suggests that the character of Yudhis + (Combining dot below)t + (Combining dot below)hira may have been modeled on the historical Aśoka and that the extended debates about the nature of royal dharma contained in the text may reflect ideological controversies arising from Aśoka's ideas on kingship. The Ramayana study guide contains literature essays, quiz questions, major themes, characters, and a full summary and analysis. Summary: The poem begins from the perspective of Valmiki, the author of them poem. Valmiki is a hermit sitting in meditation when he receives an unexpected visit from Narada, a divine figure. Amazed at the appearance of this holy personage, Valmiki asks him a question he has long wrestled with: is there any man in the world who possesses all virtues? Narada tells him that there is such a man in these very times, and his name is Rama. The holy Narada teaches the story of Rama to Valmiki, who commits it to memory and teaches it to two youths from his asrama, Lava and Kusha. Which characters are featured both in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata? Sentinel of the prosperity of Hastinapur and a great combatant in classic sense, Bhishma Pitamah is the most potent character of the Mahabharata as well as the finest illustration of ethics and fairness. The oldest stalwart of the kingdom of Hastinapur; Bhishma Pitamah's personal life was full of frustration and solitariness, but for others he was a disciplined spartan and an embodiment of loyalty and truth.