

Innovative Thinking Unit 1 V3.docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127372866

Submission Date

Feb 2, 2026, 3:37 PM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 2, 2026, 4:21 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 1 V3.docx

File Size

116.2 KB

18 Pages

4,268 Words

25,247 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 1: Introduction to Indian Mythology & Management

Learning Objectives

1. Describe the concept and implications of Indian mythology, its epics, symbols & differentiating from history.
2. Consider the importance of myths and archetypes in organizational culture and management.
3. Use storytelling techniques from the works of Joseph Campbell for business communication and leadership success.
4. Assess lessons of leadership from the Rama and Krishna, contrasting duty and adaptive style.
5. Link mythological knowledge with modern-day corporate ethics in areas such as governance, crisis management and strategic thinking.
6. Examine leadership typologies in Indian corporates-cases of Rama's Maryada and
7. Krishna's Leela.

Content

- 1.0 Introductory Caselet
- 1.1 Introduction to Indian Mythology
- 1.2 Myth & Management Linkages
- 1.3 Leadership Lessons from the Epics
- 1.4 Contemporary Applications
- 1.5 Summary
- 1.6 Key Terms
- 1.7 Descriptive Questions
- 1.8 References
- 1.9 Case study

1.0 Introductory Caselet

"The Wisdom in the Forest: A Conversation between Arjun and a Hermit"

Background:

Arjun, a contemporary young lad from Mumbai is caught in the chaos of a society divided by Power, Greed and Ambition. On a trip to Uttarakhand, he encounters an old hermit deep in the throes of meditation by the side of a divine river. Intrigued, Arjun goes over and strikes up a conversation.

The hermit hears him and responds,

“Even the strongest of warriors would look for clarity, not on the battlefield, but by telling stories. Our

fathers mythologized life questions—because truth survives symbols, but stales in sermons.

In the next couple of days, the hermit tells Arjun stories from the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Puranas — not as works of fantasy but as a platform to comprehend ethics, leadership, dharma (duty) and inner turmoil.

The next time Arjun comes back to Mumbai, he is not searching for a straight answer – he’s hoping for deeper questions that would allow him to negotiate complexity.

Critical Thinking Question:

What lessons do old myths have for us to think about current predicaments like moral quandaries, bad leaders, or mental anguish?

1.1 Introduction to Indian Mythology

Indian mythology is not just myth, but rather an intricate reflection of the culture, history and way of life throughout time in India as articulated within its narratives—mythology serves to frame world views, with emphasis on identity, values, beliefs, ethics and leadership. It comes from oral tradition, holy texts, epics and folk tales and still influences the way people think, behave and lead to this day.

1.1.1 What is Indian Mythology?

Mythology in India Mythology in India More than 4000 year old Indian mythological stories When we talk about mythology, it is nothing but a replica of classic and ancient narratives. It is an expression of the Indian imagination and, as Edward Mark Skeeles (1901-1958) succinctly noticed, represents 'the ideas, ideals, fears, hopes and philosophic questings of Indian civilization; it is a cultural tradition transcending time.'

Key Elements:

- Inspired from holy scriptures such as Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana and Mahabharat Puranas, and various regional traditions.

- Absorbed not in historical truthfulness but in the communication of eternal truth via metaphor, symbol and story.

- Myths are instruments for making sense—they do not assert ‘this happened’ but disclose

boding early signs or patterns that suggest “this always happens.”

Purpose of Studying Indian Mythology:

To Search for the Origins of Universe, Society and Ritual

Indian myths provide interesting and creative explanations for the origin of the world, social organization, and religious rituals, enabling students to comprehend basic Indian thought patterns.

“Help Me Make It through the Night” Narrative and Problems of Ethics and Morality

There are enough of Lesson in stories of Mythological, like they show a good part of Life and reality with Morals and values that pertain in your day to day life. Every story has a moral value. Well Well, So here we are presenting you a Collection of some very popular and unforgettable stories from epic Book. TirangaTv brings to you some killer Epic stories.

To give leadership and behavior models and examples

Human and divine mythic heroes and deities from the Indian religious tradition—nurturing behavior, leadership, self-sacrifice and devotion—demonstrate personal and rhetorical values.

Inner Landscape of the Human Mind

Myths are generally based on psychological truths and conflicts, allowing people to express emotional, spiritual and existential dimensions of life by means of symbolically patterned stories.

1.1.2 Epics and Symbolism of Indian Tradition

India’s two great epics—the Mahabharata and the Ramayana—aren’t mystic tomes so much as historical lapsed-time narratives that nourish an understanding of mind, culture, and philosophy. They narrated stories that addressed common human quandaries and eternal realities of their existence, which is exactly why they form the staple fare on Indian mythology.

The Mahabharata

- A vast story that deals with war, kinship, duty (what is known as dharma) and moral ambiguity.
- Arjuna, Krishna, Karna and Draupadi are all characters that represent human struggles, which also translates to conflicts of identity and consciousness.
- The Bhagavad Gita, bound within the epic, addresses spiritual and moral conflict: action vs. inaction; duty; and the journey to self-knowledge.

The Ramayana

- An account of exile, loyalty, kingship, righteousness and sacrifice.
- A pioneer ensued to characterizing the 'perfecting' Rama as he embody the "highest virtues" of an individual Raja being described and later is emphasized as a man (Maryada Purushottam).
- Sita, Hanuman and Ravana are moral, spiritual and psychological topographies.

Symbolism in the Epics

Symbol Meaning

Ten heads of Ravana Represent the ten internal negative forces: lust, anger, delusion, greed, pride and envy (and as per Tantrism - intellect and mind) along with will and ego.

Krishna's flute Signifies the tune of oneness, simplicity and humility that attracts seekers to divine inquisition.

Kurukshetra The inner battle field where moral decisions and ethical dilemmas are fought in each human being.

Hanuman's

leaps Represents the leap of faith, devotion and the strength that comes with unwavering belief and surrender.

1.1.3 Distinction Between Myth, Mithya, History, and Symbolism

Truth is multiple Indians think in layers and to understand this we need to differentiate between the concepts:

Myth:

- From the Greek — mythos, story.
- Myth is not some fanciful and archaic signifying system; in the Indian context, it represents a truth that is told as a story with the understanding that it is not literally true.

- For instance, Shiva drinking the poison is a metaphor for controlling negativity and not allowing it to consume you.

Mithya:

- Suspension or extension: A word in Sanskrit for illusion, or conditional truth.
- It's not entirely true or false — it comes alive in context.
- In Vedanta the term is used to refer to the empirical world as opposed to the permanent real.

History (Itihasa):

- Commonly understood in Indian lore as “thus it happened,” but with several different points of view.
- The epics are called Itihasa because they combine history with philosophy, action with contemplation. Symbolism:
- The central technique by which meaning is made in Indian myth.
- A metaphor replaces explanation.
- The antics of gods and demons are really the actions of human instincts, human struggles, inner spiritual potentialities.

1.1.4 Narrative Wisdom Applied to Corporate Realities

While western mythology was often used in the business world fifty years ago to explain leadership and culture, today Indian mythology is starting to have its place carved in that same space.

Key Applications:

Myth Concept Corporate Parallel

Dharma Role clarity, moral alignment, decision making

– Arjuna's dilemma – Ethical decision making / Leadership paralysis under moral conflict

Krishna advising Coaching and transforming leadership

Ravana's unfiltered arrogance Blind spots that open when ego and unchecked power move in.

and banishment Well the price of reputation in public leadership roles Sita was abducted when she ventured out for it..

Kurukshetra The institution as battlefield between values conference.

Examples:

- C.E.O.s are taught to be like Krishna, who speaks but does not manage.
- Project leaders draw a lesson from Hanuman, who triumphs by connecting personal devotion to team objectives.
- Similarly, teams are coached to spot Lakshman Rekhas — lines that must not be crossed.

1.2 Myth & Management Linkages

Indian Mythology is much more than spiritual or cultural stories, it is a perspective to understand leadership, culture, communication, ethics and strategy in present day organisations. Classic lessons of business storytelling are derived from these ancient texts and when read in the context from which they were written can shed light onto management or leadership.

1.2.1 The Relevance of Myths in Contemporary Organisations

After all, myths are systems of meaning, not just old stories. As a management tool, they serve quite well indicating:

- Organisational behaviour
 - Crisis and conflict
 - Power and responsibility
 - Culture and transformation
- Why Myths Matter in Business:
- They are patterns of human behaviour that reverberate down the ages.
 - Leaders face challenges that echo those of mythic heroes — those surrounding decisions, pride, trust and destiny.
 - Myths uphold the moral imagination — the ability to recognize and think within complex ethical situations.

Example:

- The Mahabharata both depicts and analyzes issues of how to handle succession, merit versus privilege, war strategy and ethical compromise — all topics relevant to business leaders today.

1.2.2 Storytelling as a Business Communication Device

In today's fast-paced world, facts no longer persuade — stories do. Storytelling is a weapon for:

- Explaining complex ideas simply

- Building emotional connection
- Inspiring trust and action

Why Storytelling Works:

- Stories activate empathy and memory
- They take intangible concepts and make them feel accessible and personal
- A story is a vessel for culture and morals, not just data.

Applications in Business:

- Speeches of leadership at a time of change.
- Brand storytelling, presenting a product as a journey
- Internal comms making company strategy human

Mythical Parallel:

In the same way Krishna uses dialogue and metaphor in the Bhagavad Gita to lead Arjuna, leaders today employ stories to guide teams forward during periods of uncertainty.

1.2.3 Archetypes and Organizational Culture

An archetype is a recurrent symbol or motif in literature, art, or mythology (Carl Jung was the first to associate it with myth). In organisations, these archetypes shape:

- Leadership styles
 - Team dynamics
 - Organisational identity
- Common Mythological Archetypes:

Archetype Mythological Figure Business Parallel

The Hero The You Arjuna CEO at the wheel driving growth against impossibly high expectations and doing what it takes to survive.

The Mentor Krishna Mentor, Guru, Coach or Champion to the hero.

The Caretaker Sita, Yudhishtira HR, Culture builders, Ethical leaders

The Rebel Karna, Ravana Disruptors, innovators, risk-takers

The Sage Bhishma, Ved Vyasa Strategists, board of advisors

These archetypes go a long way toward explaining why people act the way they do — and how cultures change.

1.2.4 Ethical and Strategic Lessons from Mythology

Mythology is not there to provide clear answers (which are rarely to be found in day-to-day life), but rather works as a teacher of ethical reflection, and of context-specific wisdom. Ethical Lessons:

- Dharma is role-based: What's right for a warrior isn't necessarily what's right for a monk. Here too, leadership-ethics is contextual and associative.
- Ends vs. Means: Tales such as Rama's exile or Yudhishtira's gambling call on us to consider the question, When is the price of victory too high?

Strategic Lessons:

- The Mahabharata teaches us that success is not always about resources, it's about alliances, timing and intelligence (Krishna's strategic advice).
- The Ramayana emphasises on how clear vision and methodical execution ensure sustainable leadership.

Real-World Examples:

- If a C.E.O. is grappling with an ethical crisis, he or she might ponder Arjuna's reluctance to slaughter his kin — not for answers but for moral courage.
- In cases of mergers, leaders have to take lessons from the Kurukshetra war where a disparity in values leads to breakdown.

1.3 Leadership Lessons from the Epics

Indian epics such as the Ramayana and the Mahabharata aren't just spiritual or heroic literature, they are treasure troves of leadership wisdom. These epics also offer timeless lessons about what a leader should do, think and lead in trying times. From the characters of Rama and Krishna, we get to know two styles of leadership for two different situations. Many of these same teachings are not just practical in governance and war, they also apply to the way we manage organizations and our own personal leadership.

1.3.1 Leadership Lessons from Rama: Integrity, Patience, and Responsibility

Rama, archetype of the ideal man (or Maryada Purushottam, one who walks the path of righteousness and discipline), represented divine sovereignty legitimately held by nature itself. His leadership is defined by:

- **Integrity:** Rama followed his principles no matter the personal cost. For instance, he accepted exile in order to fulfil his father's word and that action alone proved a true leader never back down before they can do so with their words and chose truth over comfort.
- **Patience:** Family writes that in adversity, Rama was patient to the extreme. Even though he was wronged again and again, he never did anything out of revenge or anger. He waited to act at the right time and he was always very dignified.
- **A feeling of Duty:** Rama was duty-bound to his father, wife and as a king. He loved others more than himself. When he had to send Sita on account of people's faith it was also participating in the burden of ruling.

Laxman : leadership is about using one's faculties responsibly not to control people or life-forms, but in service of leading by example, integrity and responsibility.

1.3.2 Leadership Lessons from Krishna: Situational Leadership and Charisma

Krishna, a central figure in the Mahabharata, embodies an alternative model of leadership — flexible and strategic and with a clear charisma. His style reflects:

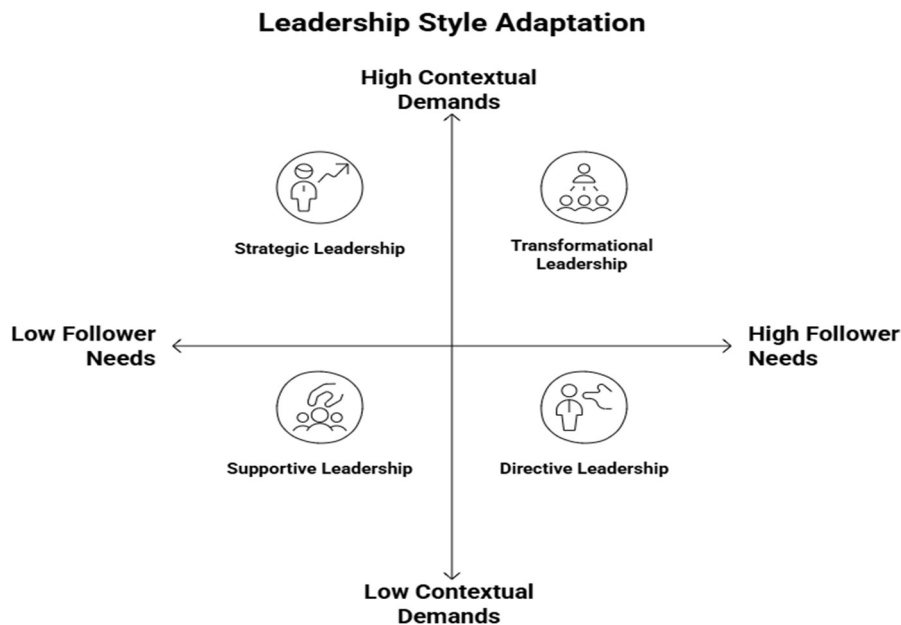


Figure 1.1

- **Situational Leadership:** Krishna responded to people differently on the basis of who he was responding to and what the context demanded. He did not follow formal rules but instead guided actions with his judgment depending on the circumstances. In the

Kurukshetra war, he guided the Pandavas and Kauravas to various truths such as strategy and rules of fair play without involving himself.

- **Charisma and Influence:** Krishna was too captivating. He had the ability to win people's confidence and influence them in conversation, to work on their minds with logic. His counsel to Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita is a perfect example of a situation where calm reasoning and profound wisdom helped someone contending with crisis.

Krishna demonstrates that effective leaders know when to lead from the front and when to shepherd from behind, leading by wisdom rather than dictating with authority.

“Activity: Situational Leadership Role Play”

Instructions to the Learner:

In a group of three, assign one member to be the team leader and the other two as team members with different skill levels—one experienced, one new. The group is tasked with completing a last-minute project with tight deadlines and unclear client requirements.

The leader must:

- Know the appropriate leadership style for each of your team members (instructing, coaching, supporting, or delegating).
- Modulate tone, instruction style and engagement depending on the context. After the role play:
- Everybody knows better than the leader how to do it.
- The leader sends a brief write-up on his/her reflection about balancing responsiveness and proactivity inspired by the teachings of Krishna.

and situational leadership.

1.3.3 Comparing Rama's Maryada (Duty-Bound Leadership) with Krishna's Leela (Adaptive Playful Leadership)

This section raises the issue of the comparison between two “weak” leadership styles:

- **Rama's Maryada:**
 - o Rule-bound and principled.
 - o Emphasizes discipline, structure, and self-sacrifice.
 - o Rama never stepped outside the lines, even when it hurt.

- o Applicable to steady situations in which regulations should be obeyed and honored.
- Krishna's Leela:
 - o Flexible, playful, and strategic.
 - o Emphasizes results, adaptation, and context.
 - o Krishna did not hesitate to adopt any means (including various illusions or trickery) to facilitate a larger objective.
 - o Applied to complex and dynamic environments where novelty is needed.

Each approach is beneficial in its own right. Rama's leadership is attractive in times of moral clarity; Krishna's comes into its own amid confusion or crisis.

Did You Know?

"The contrast between Maryada and Leela leadership styles has been used as a framework in several Indian management schools to explain leadership polarity in decision-making— structured vs. situational. Some corporate trainers in India use this model to classify CEOs and founders as "Rama-type" or "Krishna-type" based on their leadership behavior, especially during crises or ethical dilemmas."

1.3.4 Visionary Leadership and Strategic Thinking in the Ramayana & Mahabharata

In this part, we see that both of our epics do have leaders who think long-term and create for the future.

- The Ramayana depicts as visionary planning Rama's choice of going to exile, forging alliances with the tribes of the forest and preparing for the ultimate rescue of Sita. His approach was one of patience, preparedness and trust.
- Krishna was the supreme strategist in the Mahabharata. He predicted the future, he plotted in advance (where to position Bhima vis-a-vis Duryodhana), and he was the guarantor that Dharma would win at the end.

These two epics both involve strategic thinking:

- Understanding human nature.
- Ethics and consequence-based planning.
- Planning ahead, gathering resources and allies.
- Ruling with wisdom, not force alone.

Those chapters on leadership reveal that values combined with practical strategies lead to long-term success for entrepreneurs.

1.4 Contemporary Applications

Despite the ages of the Ramayana and Mahabharata epics, their management lessons are still being effectively applied in even today's modern world! Business, government or social sector leaders today face complex ethical dilemmas or crises and need to think strategically over the long term. Timeless Management Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita and Rama & Krishna by Debashis Chatterjee The book unfolds personality matches with Indian corporate executives as Devas-like Kumara Mangalam rubbing shoulders with Asura-like Harshad Mehta between good governance and crisis management, change to leadership styles in descending to Kurbanji -- Rajneesh's corrosion of capacity of inner silence which guide us on the road map how should be picture would change—say 25 years later.

1.4.1 Corporate Governance: Integrity and Responsibility

Corporate governance is the collective term for the policies and procedures that determine how a company is directed and controlled. And leaders must ensure there is fair play, transparency and accountability.

- **Integrity:** Like Rama fought for truth and dharma (righteousness), corporate chieftains must also remain truthful to his financial transactions, reporting, and decision-making. “Containing such cases would contain like not sweeping under the rug company reports. For example, not caving in to pressure by cooking balance sheets is an act of integrity.
- **Responsibility:** Leaders are accountable not only for profit but the well-being of employees, customers, society and the environment. It is akin to that Rama who gave up his kingdom.

Real-world application includes:

- Establishing strong ethical guidelines.
- Holding executives accountable for misconduct.
- Building a culture in which doing the right thing is more important than reaching targets.

Develop a leader response strategy:

- Name three things you could do.
- measure each act in terms of integrity, accountability and the cost to stakeholders.

- Pick any one act and explain it with reference to the leadership principles of Rama (Maryada). Provide a one- to two paragraph report on your thinking and decision.

“Activity: Financial Decision-Making Simulation”

Instructions to the Learner:

You are the newly appointed CEO of a company that has discovered its product has a minor defect, which poses no safety risk but violates an internal quality standard. The defect is unlikely to be noticed by customers or regulators. Your board is pressuring you to ignore the issue to avoid a delay in quarterly results.

Prepare a response strategy as a leader:

- List three possible actions you could take.
- Evaluate each action based on integrity, responsibility, and impact on stakeholders.
- Choose one action and justify your decision using the leadership principles of Rama (Maryada). Submit a short report (300–400 words) outlining your thought process and final decision.

1.4.2 Situational Leadership in Crisis Management

When leaders need to respond en masse in the face of a crisis, be it financial, reputational or operational, they have little choice but to adapt with speed and efficiency. This is where Krishna’s style of leadership comes into play.

- Situational Leadership is selecting the right type of leadership in relation to the nature of challenge. For example, during a data breach, a chief executive needs to reassure stakeholders, respond quickly with tech fixes and communicate transparently.
- Just as Krishna addressed Arjuna in times of moral crisis, leaders today should lead their teams through uncertain times by offering purpose, motivation and direction.

Key elements include:

- Rapid decision-making with limited information.
- Emotional intelligence to handle pressure.
- Ability to pivot plans as circumstances shift.

1.4.3 Vision and Strategy in Organizational Transformation

Transformation could mean seismic shifts within an organization — like going digital, company culture changes or entering a new market. Such changes need visionary role-models as in the long way taken by Rama or Krishna's long term planning.

- **Vision:** A leader must have a vision of where to lead and the ability to inspire others to work toward that goal. For instance, a company going green will want to have a vision-oriented CEO because she has to know where the future is and bring everyone there with her.
- **Strategy:** Strategise how to reach that vision, face the resistance and plan resources smartly – Just like Krishna strategised every bit of Kurukshetra.

Applications include:

- Developing a transformation roadmap.
- Vision shared at every level of the organization.
- Connecting expediency to a larger purpose.

1.4.4 Archetypes of Leaders in Modern Indian Corporates

Prototype is the original example or model of a person or thing. The guiding archetypes of the current generation of Indian corporate leaders are themselves the blueprints of Rama and Krishna.

- **Rama-like leaders:** These are principled, disciplined and stand on duty. They play by the rules and expect others to do so. This could be CEOs with a track record of being known for the ethics and having longer term trust.
- **Krishna-like leaders:** These are dynamic, strategic and supple. They are innovators and can navigate complexity. The leaders could lead a startup or oversee multibillion-dollar mergers with unorthodox thinking.

Recognizing these archetypes helps:

- Understand different leadership personalities.
- Put the right leader in the right role (rule-bound leaders for jobs where compliance is key, a flexible thinker to lead innovation-driven roles).
- Develop leadership training programs focused on strengths and weaknesses.

Did You Know?

“In organizational behavior research, Indian corporate leaders are sometimes profiled using "mythological archotyping", where leadership traits are mapped not only to Rama

or Krishna, but also to other mythological figures like Hanuman (execution-focused leadership) and Karna (loyal but conflicted leadership). These models are slowly making their way into leadership development programs tailored for Indian cultural contexts.”

Knowledge Check 1

Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following best describes Rama's leadership style?
 - A. Visionary and playful
 - B. Duty-bound and disciplined
 - C. Opportunistic and reactive
 - D. Flexible and emotionally detached
2. Krishna's leadership in the Mahabharata is best categorized as:
 - A. Authoritarian
 - B. Democratic
 - C. Situational and strategic
 - D. Transactional
3. In modern corporate terms, 'Maryada' can be closely linked to:
 - A. Innovation and disruption
 - B. Code of conduct and ethics
 - C. Customer engagement
 - D. Risk-taking behavior
4. Visionary leadership in the epics is reflected by:
 - A. Rama ignoring his kingdom's needs
 - B. Krishna's silent withdrawal from politics
 - C. Long-term planning and moral decision-making
 - D. Only focusing on immediate results

1.5 Summary

This unit had focused on discussing how Indian mythology – especially Ramayana and Mahabharata can deliver some timeless lessons in leadership which would be relevant in the realm of modern management as well. It started with an understanding of Indian mythology and myths. It was the link between myth and management, where evidence of values, ethics and patterns to decide could be identified in epic narratives.

The leadership positions of Rama and Krishna were looked into in great detail, --Rama (the integrity, discipline and duty) vs. Krishna(the undercover nuances for strategic,situational and adaptive leadership). They then were transferred to the world of business today, and topics like governance, crisis and culture change. The research also interestingly drew a line of how today's Indian corporate leaders exhibit similar traits of these historical avatars - either Rama or Krishna way they lead.

1.6 Key Terms

- Mythology: Stories about gods and heroes that explain beliefs and values.
- Maryada: The discipline or code of conduct Rama as a follow.
- Leela: The Playful, strategic and adaptive way of leadership as shown by Krishna.
- Situational Leadership: Style of leadership that adjusts to whatever is demanded in the moment.
- Corporate Governance: The system of rules and policies by which a company is directed and controlled.
- VISIONARY LEADERSHIP – Distinguish an individual's or organization's ability to see the future and chart a course towards it.
- Leadership Archetypes: Common structures or forms of leadership resulting from recurrent patterns.

1.7 Descriptive Questions

How relevant is Indian mythology for comprehending leadership and ethics?

Describe the leadership of Rama with proper references from Ramayana.

Explain the situational leadership style of Krishna and how this applies to crisis management in current times.

See Rama's Maryada and Krishna's Leela how they can be compared?

How can the epics help in organisational transformation through epic leadership?

Cite and illustrate two contemporary Indian corporate leaders who demonstrate leadership archetypes of Rama and Krishna?

1.8 References

1. Bhawuk, D. P. S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad-Gita*. Springer.
2. Chakraborty, S. K., & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Managerial Effectiveness and Quality of Work Life: Indian Insights*. Tata McGraw-Hill.
3. Nair, R. (2010). The Ramayana and Leadership in India: Historical and Cultural Contexts. *Journal of Management History*.
4. Pusalkar, A. D. (1955). *Studies in the Epics and Puranas*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
5. Vyas, R. (2020). Leadership Lessons from Indian Mythology: The Ramayana and Mahabharata in the 21st Century. *Indian Journal of Leadership*.

Answers to Knowledge Check

Knowledge Check 1

1. B. Duty-bound and disciplined
2. C. Situational and strategic
3. B. Code of conduct and ethics
4. C. Long-term planning and moral decision-making

1.9 Case Study

Leadership Archetypes in Indian Corporates – Rama’s Maryada vs. Krishna’s Leela

This paper is a case study of two contemporary Indian business leaders who embody the leadership archetypes of Rama and Krishna.

Rama Archetype -The Righteous Administrator:


The CEO of a major Indian conglomerate, which is family-promoted and principally owned, believes in adherence to the book regarding rules, integrity and tradition. He doesn't take shortcuts, trusts loyalty and remains transparent even when it impedes growth. He is frequently one of those who would rather lose the next quarter's profits than their long-term honor and brand reputation. His moral authority is respected by his employees, but sometimes innovation is curtailed because of inflexible systems.


Krishna Archetype – The Visionary Leader:

Dynamic, good on their feet and adaptable would describe the tech startup founder. She is willing to take risks, uses unconventional methods to recruit talent and can swivel as markets change. She's a mentor to her team just as Krishna was a teacher to Arjuna — asking hard questions and illuminating the deeper self. Her stewardship produces rapid expansion and innovation but can also lead to instability in times of quick transformation.

This difference serves to demonstrate that there are leadership styles and models correct for different organisational cultures and aims. The Rama model is for stability and trust, while the Krishna model thrives amid uncertainty and flux.

Innovative Thinking Unit 2 V3.docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127372864

Submission Date

Feb 2, 2026, 3:37 PM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 2, 2026, 4:21 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 2 V3.docx

File Size

124.7 KB

19 Pages

4,248 Words

25,188 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 2: Crafting Vision Statements from Mythical Visionaries

Learning Objectives

1. Write about Indian myth, and visionary thought as it relates to leadership in corporate culture.
2. Infer from compelling vision statements, and pen organizationally- focused ones that are compatible with long-range strategic goals.
3. Analyse the key decision making moments from Ramayana/Mahabharata and equate them to ethics in managerial decisions and high stake situations in business today.
4. Leverage the power of epic storytelling to learn how to better manage crises in business.
5. Compare and contrast reactive and proactive leadership with references to myth stories versus business stories.
6. Use mythical caselets to demonstrate their understanding of the leadership and teamwork behaviour in the realm of uncertainty and moral ambiguity.

Content

- 2.0 Introductory Caselet
- 2.1 Visionary Thinking in Mythology & Corporate World
- 2.2 Crafting Vision Statements
- 2.3 Decision-Making from Epics
- 2.4 Strategy & Leadership in Crisis
- 2.5 Summary
- 2.6 Key Terms
- 2.7 Descriptive Questions
- 2.8 References
- 2.9 Case Study

2.0 Introductory Caselet

“The CEO’s Dilemma — Vision Beyond Profits”

Mr. Ravi, chief executive of an Indian tech company earned accolades for two consecutive quarters of profit posting. But he was sitting at a crossroads: The board wanted fast global expansion, not long-term research or sustainable business — and no short-term profit for the company.

Ravi was in a leadership workshop and in one of the breaks he contemplated over Mahabharata, how Krishna’s risk mitigation strategies are too good – its not battle planning, its success planning much beyond battle; leading Pandavas (and now) later Arjuna with convoluted philosophy of restore Dharma rather than win a war! Ravi also remembered Rama, who accepted exile on behalf of a higher purpose: Great leaders don’t take personal cares or short-term victories too seriously when bearing life’s larger burdens.

Faced with the kind of pressure he was getting from stakeholders and the news media, Ravi had a choice to make: Should he keep rapidly growing in order to appease shareholders; or should he draw a line for the sake of long-term sustainability and purpose?”

It’s also a case study for the importance of visionary leadership- something that India’s ancient scriptures have always preached and which modern businesses cannot ignore/not hype.

2.1 Entrepreneurship For Mythology & Corporate World In mythology, we find various examples of leadership shapes the future through their vision can be a good leader if he has visionary thinking to manage his dependents, in fact, entrepreneurs with spiritual aspects are well fitted for mythology kind of leaders.

Doing so is visionary thinking – the capacity to see beyond the next horizon, both for oneself and for others, and emotionally point them in that direction with purpose. In mythology, foresight isn’t about short-term tactical planning; it is about what values to uphold, what future you are fighting for in conditions of ambiguity and uncertainty — who has broadly the right instincts.

In Indian Mythology:

- Krishna exemplifies visionary thinking. He didn’t just wage wars, but guide others, defend Dharma and dream of a just society. In addressing Arjuna in the Bhagavad-Gita, he was urging Arjuna not to get caught up in temporary fear or confusion and see the whole picture.

- Another act of vision Rama exhibited, was where his own father's (father-in-law's!) word became so compelling that he had to exile himself. He found attributing value and morality, which rises above the throne more significant. It was a long ride, but there was at the end a grander, more coherent kingdom.

In the Corporate World:

- Visionary leaders such as Ratan Tata or Narayana Murthy were not only interested in profit, but also in building ethical and value-based organizations. National development, human dignity of employee & Global reputation were part of their vision."
- Today's companies require leaders who can think beyond quarterly targets and envisage the future in terms of sustainability, innovation, inclusion and ethics.

Key Traits of Visionary Thinking:

- Long-term perspective
- Moral courage
- Commitment to purpose
- Inspiration and vision communication
- Adaptability without losing core values

Visionary thought creates the bridge between mythology and management because it reminds us that it's not only about results, but also about leading with purpose, perseverance and wisdom.

2.1.1 Visionary Leaders in Indian Mythology: Kings, Sages, Strategists

Visionary kings are the stuff of myth in India. Even sages, strategos and divine figures showed great wisdom by considering the distant future.

Rama (King): Opted for a life of exile and relinquished power to keep father's word and follow Dharma in larger interests, beyond personal or individual good.

- Krishna (The Strategist): The one who organized the events of Mahabharata war by initiating measures that would result in bringing about the balance in society. Arjuna Dharma & Mentorship Arjuna accepts our offer and both of us shake hands.
- Chanakya (Advisor/Strategist): Not in the epics, but cheeranjivis like Chanakya in the Arthashastra era epitomize futuristic thinking. He was a major contributor to the establishment of Mauryan reign and had a big dream of unification and administration.
- Vishwamitra & Vashistha (The sages): Supporters of kings, the sages advised the administration on ethical wisdom that made for better secular decisions including spiritual and social gains ahead of temporary power politics.

These examples illustrate that visionary thinking is a matter of values, long-term viewpoint and strategy whereby often immediate benefits are forfeited in favor of sustainable change.

2.1.2 Features of Visionary Thinking: Clarity, Inspiration, Inclusiveness

Visionary thinking is not a pie in the sky fantasy and it has identifiable traits that distinguish how a leader embodies thought and action:

- **Clear goal:** Visionaries are clear about what they are aiming for in the distant future. Purpose and direction can be sucked into chaos. Illustration: Krishna and Arjuna in the battlefield; while foregrounded is Arjuna, not the dark prince of Calcutta; nor Vishnu or Krishna.
- **Inspiration:** They inspire and others to believe in a cause larger than themselves. Rama has friends by not intimidating others.
- **Inclusiveness:** Visionaries take into consideration the effect of their actions on team members, followers, and sometimes future generations when they make choices. They pull together toward a common future (not individual success).

It's these qualities that allow leaders to steer their way through unpredictability, get along nicely with others and earn their long-term trust.

2.1.3 Role of Vision in Driving Collective Action

A strong vision can bring a kaleidoscope of people together in service to a higher purpose, even when it's hard or there is discord.

- In the Ramayana, Rama's commitment to Dharma united monkeys, bears and a sacky old vulture.

people — varied creatures with a common purpose.

- In the Mahabharata, Krishna's strategic vision was to unite Pandavas Draupadi and other allies

in service of the higher goal of achieving justice.

In organizations:

- A clear vision can unite departments, partners and employees across multiple locations.
- It gets beyond resistance to change by establishing a shared "why" behind the work.
- Teams that are vision-led have greater motivation, tenacity and connection to the organization's purpose. In other words, vision is the stickiness that keeps collective action from falling apart, and it's under crisis or pressure.

“Ramayana has one of the earliest stories of cross-cultural coalition-making. Rama’s interconnectedness with forest-dwelling beings such as Hanuman and Sugriva suggests that his was a vision of leadership that at the very least heard out voices from the margins—wherever within any ethics literary or historical of leadership, inclusive or otherwise.”

Did You Know?

“The Ramayana contains one of the earliest examples of cross-cultural coalition building. Rama’s alliance with forest dwellers like Hanuman and Sugriva represents a visionary approach to leadership that included marginalized voices—centuries before the concept of inclusive leadership became a corporate buzzword.”

2.1.4 Vision Being Strategic Importance in Modern Corporates

In today’s volatile business landscape, vision is no longer a rallying cry; it’s a strategic weapon.

- **Drives the decisions:** A strong vision enables companies to make long-term decisions over short-term fads.
- **Sets brand identity:** Vision’s shape the perception by both public and consumers, as well as employees of a company.
- **Drives innovation:** It was the vision-led companies like Infosys and Tata what found future-facing solutions rather than being focused on profits in a short term perspective.

Examples:

- Infosys aspired to become not just a tech leader, but also to help develop India’s global reputation in I.T.
- Tata Group’s vision was inclusive of nation-building: Creating industries for the benefit of the people. Modern leaders use vision to:
 - Define strategic direction
 - Inspire and retain talent
 - Present the company as a power for good, not just a profit machine

Deep practice of vision makes it a strategic weapon—it gives the institution purpose, direction and a past.

2.2 Crafting Vision Statements

A vision statement is an ambitious, inspiring description of what an organization believes itself to be working towards. It is a north star that helps with decisions, aligning people and how the company thinks of itself. Vision statements with backbone aren't just words on a piece of paper, they are written tests and reflections of the organisations culture, values, why (purpose) and what (aspiration).

2.2.1 Elements of a Strong Vision Statement

A good vision statement has five elements that define its strength and effectiveness. organization's direction and culture:

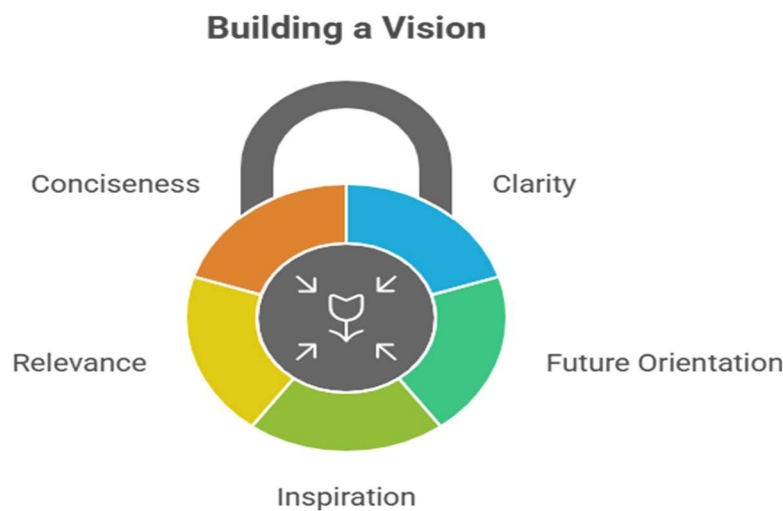


Figure 2.1

- **Clarity:** It should sound easy and natural.
- **The Future:** It stands for what the hospital wants to be or accomplish in time to come.
- **Inspiring:** It must be one that charges and encourages both internally & externally.
- **Relevancy:** It must be compatible with the organization's core mission, industry environment and stakeholder expectations.
- **Brevity:** should be short and to the point, not being overly wordy.

Example:

Microsoft's early vision: "A computer on every desk and in every home."

– This vision is simple, about the future, motivational and brief.

“Activity: Vision Mapping Exercise”

Instructions to the Learner:

Choose an existing organization (start-up or established company) and locate its official vision statement. Then:

1. Break it down into the five key elements: Clarity, Future Orientation, Inspiration, Relevance, Conciseness.
2. Evaluate how well the statement performs in each element using a 5-point scale.
3. Rewrite the vision statement to improve its alignment with these elements.
4. Reflect briefly on how the revised vision can influence the company's strategic decisions and employee motivation.

Submission:

Submit your evaluation chart, the revised vision statement, and a short paragraph (200 words) explaining the impact of your improvements

2.2.2 Infusing Mythological Wisdom into Organizational Vision

Indian mythology is a treasure trove of philosophical learnings that can power the vision of a company. Most mythological figures had long-term goals which were not necessarily only [...] personal [...] but included motives like truth (Satya), duty (Dharma) and purpose (Artha).

How you might infuse some mythic wisdom into a vision statement:

And, of course, infuse with the timeless values of integrity, service and the common good” (such as can be seen in Rama’s

commitment to Dharma).

- Employ purpose beyond profit, just like Krishna’s advice to act with detachment from individual results and with full responsibility.
- Integrate the collective enlightenment as the mythological heroes had to think for the interest of core society.

Example of a vision element inspired from myth:

“To create solutions that uplift communities with integrity and imagination.” This is in line with the ethos of Dharma and collective effort as seen in the epics.

2.2.3 Examples of Vision Statements: Infosys, Tata, Google

Here is how some famous companies script their vision:

Infosys

“To become a global banded organization that delivers leading edge business Solutions, utilizing technology and enabled by best -in- class people.”

- Values worldwide respect, excellence and human resources.
- Appeals to long-term desires and value system of the audience.

Tata Group

"To enhance the quality of life of the communities we serve globally through long-term stakeholder value creation based on Leadership with Trust."

- Powerful mythological matrices: Seva, Shraddha, and Vamsha.
- A vision that is not just about business but about nation-building. Google (Alphabet Inc.)

“To organize the world’s information and make it universally accessible and useful.

- Technological clarity and global inclusiveness.
- Really tight and digestible.

The following are examples of what a good vision is informed by:

- The company’s identity
- Its aspirations
- Its social or user usefulness

2.2.4 Balancing Aspirational vs. Achievable Vision

A clear vision strikes the balance between being aspirational (what you aspire to) and achievable (a goal you can reasonably reach).

- Aspirational mission statements stretch an organization and inspire innovation. But if they're too utterly unattainable then employees can lose motivation.
- Feasible visions instill confidence and permit small steps, but may not be ambitious enough to drive major change.

Balancing Tips:

- Ground aspiration in core competencies and values.
- Make realistic direction based on data and trend insights.
- Share incremental progress along the way to a bigger dream.

Example:

Instead of saying:

“We will not have poverty in the world,

Say:

“To create scalable solutions to push down poverty and lift up life in impoverished areas.”

This enables the program to dream big without overcommitting.

2.3 Decision-Making from Epics

However, it is observed in a study of decision-making process in Indian epics Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita that decisions are taken under moral dilemma, emotional pressure as well tension of being strategic. Right vs. easy, duty vs. desire and individual vs. collective good are choices for leaders or warriors to make. The dilemmas are not unlike those faced today by business, government and community leaders. This installment explores how epic men decided — and the leadership lessons we can draw from them.

2.3.1 Some Lessons from the Mahābhārata for Decision-making

There are also many instances in the epic where this kind of dharmastra or science of indication is at odds with morality, familial interest and moral righteousness (dharma).

Key Lessons:

- Long ahead of short: Yudhishtira always selected the long view over immediate gain (a symbol for human potential), peace and Dharma over personal or territorial gain.
- The big picture: Krishna would often counsel courses not by the ideal but on how they would affect society at large.

Relevance of (consensus) college of consultation: Pandavas made their destiny decisions after consulting with the peers, teachers and Krishna which reiterates the value of consultative decision making.

Modern Relevance:

- Leaders must measure effect, not mere rule-following.

- Strategic decisions must reflect core values not only goals.
- Proportion of ponderables to Measurable should go into that horse race where collective input and wise counsel may yield more measured decisions.

2.3.2 ETHICAL PROBLEMS IN THE BHAGAVADGITA

The Bhagavad Gita is a protracted case study in a fundamental moral dilemma, which takes the form of an internal conflict that Arjuna seems to experience as mediated by Krishna, whether or not to fight a just war or retreat from it so as not to cause pain for his kith and kin.

Core Ethical Dilemmas:

- Duty vs. emotion: Arjuna is torn by the conflict between personal sorrow and his responsibility as a fighter.
- Disinterested action: Krishna enjoins Arjuna to act for right, without attachment to the result.
- Inner clarity vs. outer pressure: The Gita extols introspection and clarity before you make big choices.

Modern Relevance:

- Leaders in organizations are constantly dealing with conflicts of interest, emotional exhaustion and value conflicts.
- The Gita as a lesson for current crisis time: In Bhagavad gita it signifies of knowing your own self, value based actions and non-reactive decision making in order to solve such dilemmas.

Did You Know?

“The ethical framework Krishna offers to Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita is used in modern military leadership programs in India and abroad as a case study in moral clarity during combat decision-making. It is studied not just as philosophy but as a real-world leadership guide under pressure.”

“Activity: Ethical Decision Tree – Arjuna’s Dilemma Simulation”

Instructions to the Learner:

Imagine you are a mid-level manager at a company that has discovered one of its best-selling products has minor defects. A recall would be costly and damage the brand image, but continuing sales could mislead customers.

1. Create a decision tree outlining 3 possible courses of action.
2. For each path, list the ethical values at stake (e.g., transparency, customer safety, loyalty to employer).
3. Now, apply Krishna's Gita-based principles: detachment from results, focus on duty, and clarity of action.
4. Choose your final course of action and explain why it is most aligned with value-based leadership.

Submission:

Include the decision tree diagram and a short write-up (250–300 words) justifying your final decision

in light of the Bhagavad Gita's teachings.

2.3.3 Duryodhana vs Pandavas: Conflicting Decisions and Results Let us contrast two available courses of action with reference to leadership and decision-making, respectively; Duryodhana's Choices :-

- Passage motivated by ego, greed and insecurity.
- Repudiated sound counsel (Bhishma, Vidura, Krishna).
- Opted to make power plays that would prove shortsighted and destructive.

Pandavas' Choices:

- Toolkit decisions taken on righteous lines and in consultation.
- Faced setbacks but maintained a righteous compass.
- Accepted Krishna's strategic guidance.

Key Contrast:

- Duryodhana chose desire; the Pandavas chose discipline.
- Duryodhana withdrew; Pandavas accepted guidance.
- The last results were characterized by the types of choices that had been made, not just strength.

Leadership Insight:

- Decisions made from ego and impulse bring only pain.

- It's about listening, adjusting and being value-driven that brings long-term success.

2.3.4 Duty versus Desire: Struggling with Clear Sightedness in the Midst of Confusion

This concept captures one of epic characters' profoundest struggles—Arjuna, from whom even Rama is hardly immune—between duty and the individual's (emotional or ambitious) voicing.

Examples:

- Arjuna felt a sense of hurt with regards to his personal emotional pain despite his Kshatriya dharma.
- Rama preferred to go into exile rather than take the throne that was justifiably his, based on Dharma, not desire.

Key Message:

- Out of confusion, clarity deepens when we orient to our values and purpose.
- Krishna's job was to help Arjuna clear his mind and then act.

Modern Relevance:

- Fear is a constant force for many professionals today as they face career and ethical decisions: Should I be the one to speak up against whatever wrong policy? Do I follow what I love or where the money is?
- Leaders need internal structures to decide on the basis of values and impact and long-term clarity, rather than short-term emotions.

2.4 Strategy & Leadership under Crisis

A crisis is a test of leadership. In the myths and life of our moments of crisis, what we need are: clear thinking, defining values and a kind of leadership that inspires others to follow. Indian epics are brimming with case studies on how to cope with uncertainty, fear and high-stakes decisions of a leader. This chapter helps students see how ancient wisdom can address corporate crisis, organizational change, and the challenges of contemporary business.

2.4.1 Crisis Management in the Myths and Ruminations

Mythological journeys often involve one or more of the following crises:

- Unthinkables (exile, war, betrayal etc.)
- Moral dilemmas
- Massive external threats

Examples:

- Rama's exile after his coronation was not annulled. He didn't react hotheadedly, but rather carved out a dignified, forest-dwelling lifestyle (forging alliances along the way — with Hanuman and Sugriva) and prepared for whatever obstacles might stand in his way.
- Krishna helped the Pandavas win the Kurukshetra War both through driven support and Fitness. His command kept them from falling apart and in formation during the fog of war.

Leadership Lessons:

- Hold your peace and balance amidst chaos
- Use alliances wisely
- Get ready long before disaster strikes

Keep it in perspective

2.4.2 Vision and Strategy of Organizational Resilience

Resilience is how much of a shock an organization can take, adapt to it, and emerge stronger. Great heroes of myth had to work their way through just such crises chronologically and otherwise.

Mythological Insight:

- Krishna was aware of a war but prepared the Pandavas by “training” (Bhagavad Gita) and moral boosting; by ensuring that the right resources go through and in case his non-fighting self, he did provide psychological support.
- Rama didn't just survive 14 years of exile; he spent that period making alliances, gathering forces and building the moral authority necessary to justify his rule in the end.

In Corporates:

- Businesses should formulate plans to deal with risk and communication and value-based leadership.
- Visionary leaders cast their gaze beyond the crisis, designing systems and cultures that help turn organizations into shockproof communities.

2.4.3 Leadership Decisions in High-Stakes Situations

High-stakes situations involve:

- Tight timelines

- Conflicting advice
- Limited information
- Long-term consequences

Example from Mythology:

- Yudhishtira had to roll the dice during the game — he did, and it wasn't a calculated bit of risk-taking with outcome that proved disastrous.
- Krishna, in turn took such bold and tactical decisions (telling Bhima to hit Duryodhana below the waist since he was against rules) for survival of existence of Dharma.

Leadership Skills Needed:

- Fast decision making with moral clarity
 - The moral courage to do something that is unpopular
 - The primacy of purpose over popularity
 - Reason versus emotion
- Modern Parallels:
- CEOs need to act quickly and transparently when their product is recalled or faced with a data breach, preserving the confidence of stakeholders in order to protect long-term brand integrity.

2.4.4 Translating Mythological Strategies to Business Wars

There is a lot to be learnt from the strategy used by ancient Indian epics and it can be applied in today's business world. Past participants in the marketplace, on the negotiating table, joining forces or cleaning up after disaster – In mythic stories there are eternal lessons to be learned about leading and managing strategy.

Examples:

- Krishna's diplomacy with the Kauravas may be likened to contemporary mergers/demerger- negotiations or conflict resolution techniques.
- The alliance-building by Rama serves as precursor to today's strategic partnerships and stakeholder management in business ecosystems.

Key Strategy Tools from Mythology:

- Divide and rule - as during the Parakrama

- The wisdom of the underdog – how to maximise Hanuman and Ghatotkacha’s little flick in the tale.
- Indirect approach (Shakuni and Krishna): Using strategy, politics and psychological factors to gain the upper hand over an adversary.

Corporate Application:

- To higher-ranking distributors: Imagine using competitive intelligence before one introduces a new product, as Krishna used reconnaissance and planning before the Kurukshetra war.
- Pick the right time and way to enter a market, in an exercise that compares strategies of timing and positioning to those of mythological significance.

Did You Know?

“The Mahabharata is being studied in top business schools (like IIMs and even INSEAD) as a management simulation, where students assume roles of different characters to explore strategy, negotiation, and competitive advantage—essentially treating Kurukshetra as a metaphorical market battlefield.”

Knowledge Check 1

Choose the correct option:

1. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a strong vision statement?
 - A. Clarity
 - B. Emotional appeal
 - C. Vagueness
 - D. Future orientation
2. Krishna's advice to Arjuna in the Bhagavad Gita focuses primarily on:
 - A. Avoiding war at any cost
 - B. Taking revenge
 - C. Performing one’s duty without attachment to results

- D. Protecting one's family honor
3. In the Mahabharata, who among the following is an example of a strategist who uses vision and ethics in crisis situations?
- A. Duryodhana
- B. Bhima
- C. Krishna
- D. Shakuni
4. Which of these companies' vision statements reflects long-term social responsibility and trust?
- A. Tata Group
- B. Netflix
- C. Uber
- D. Twitter

2.5 Summary

⌘ This course focused on learning from Indian mythology including the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita in order to foster a deeper understanding regarding visionary leadership, ethical dilemmas and strategic responses in times of crises. Building on the core idea of visionary thinking, the module integrated ancient wisdom with contemporary business strategies by studying how to create vision statements and develop organizational resilience.

⌘ Students compared contrasted the decision making of mythological heroes Rama, Krishna, Yudhishtira and Duryodhana and especially under moral and strategic dilemma. The team also made connections across military history and contemporary competitive business strategies.

The unit certainly brought out the fact that although contemporary corporate icons like Tata and Infosys need to be lead by visionary leaders with values and strategic foresight for long term sustainability, ethical governance and handling of crisis.

2.6 Key Terms

Visionary Thinking: A capacity to see into the future and plan according to purpose and values.

Dharma: Virtue or justice, crucial for decision-making in Indian epics.

Crisis management: The response to, and stabilization of, disruptive organization s events support.

Dilemma: A conflict between two or more moral or ethical principles.

Resilience: The ability of an organization to manage and adapt in the face of challenging events while maintaining its core identity.

Vision Statement: A statement by an organization outlining its long-term goals and purpose.

Leadership Archetypes: Dominant designs or prototypes of leadership behavior based on cultural or mythological narratives.

2.7 Descriptive Questions

Explain the role of visionary imagination in the Indian myth and the corporate sector.

What are the ingredients to make a successful vision statement? Provide examples.

How does Krishna's advice to Arjuna mirror the ethics of decision-making in a crisis?

When you compare the leadership choices made by Duryodhana and Yudhishtira in the Mahabharata.

Describe how mythical components can be applied to a contemporary corporate strategizing process.

In what way does the balance of duty and desire affect leadership choices in times of pressure?

2.8 References

1. Chakraborty, S.K., & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Managerial Effectiveness and Quality of Work Life: Indian Insights*. Tata McGraw-Hill.
2. Bhawuk, D.P.S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita*. Springer.
3. Vyas, R. (2020). *Leadership Lessons from Indian Mythology*. *Indian Journal of Leadership*.
4. Nair, R. (2010). *Mythology and Leadership in Indian Context*. *Journal of Management History*.
5. Mahadevan, B. (2019). *Leadership Insights from the Bhagavad Gita*. IIM Bangalore Working Paper Series.
6. *Ramayana and Mahabharata* (abridged translations by C. Rajagopalachari).
7. Tata Group. (n.d.). *Vision, Mission, and Core Values*. [Company website]

8. Infosys. (n.d.). Our Vision. [Company website]

Answers to Knowledge Check

Knowledge Check 1

1. C. Vagueness
2. C. Performing one's duty without attachment to results
3. C. Krishna
4. A. Tata Group

2.9 Case Study: Strategic Leadership under Fire – Krishna vs. Corporate Crisis

The Ethical Strategist: Krishna and the Crisis of Dharma

Overview:

In this case, the author discusses Krishna's leadership at the time of Mahabharata war and its implementation in a situation of personal as well as moral crisis faced by Arjuna. It then compares it with a true to life business crisis that a CEO of major pharma company encountered during a product recall owing to safety consideration.

Key Learning Points:

- Krishna's thinking was not on the lines of "war can be won by any means; let Dharma go to hell".
- The C.E.O. was forced by stakeholders to take off a best-selling drug, even as it cost the company millions of dollars — and he chose to march an enduring reputation and legacy rather than short-term results.
- In a manner similar to that of Krishna, the CEO employed value based communication, situational awareness, and sacrificial strategy to lead them through crisis.

Discussion Questions:


Which leadership lessons from Krishna do you see in the CEO's handling of this crisis?

How does a leader stay clear when the going gets tough?

How do we balance shorter-term losses and sacrifices with longer-term trust?

Innovative Thinking Unit 3 V3.docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127372865

Submission Date

Feb 2, 2026, 3:37 PM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 2, 2026, 4:21 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 3 V3.docx

File Size

123.1 KB

17 Pages

4,227 Words

25,418 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 3: Communication, Negotiation & Conflict Resolution

Learning Objectives

1. Leadership and Influence: The Communicational Perspective.
2. Examine and compare communication techniques employed by mythic characters to those found in business, especially management.
3. Examine negotiation principles from the Mahabharata and place them in context of today's business landscape.
4. Analyze the morality of using Dharma as an instrument of conflict resolution.
5. Analyze how characters from myth address internal and external conflicts by making moral choices.
6. Analyze teamwork in epics and general implications for team leadership and team work.
7. Use of mythology to improve interpersonal effectiveness and ethical decision making at work.

Content

- 3.0 Introductory Caselet
- 3.1 Communication Strategies in Mythology & Management
- 3.2 Negotiation Lessons from Epics
- 3.3 Conflict Resolution & Dharma
- 3.4 Teamwork Lessons from Epics
- 3.5 Summary
- 3.6 Key Terms
- 3.7 Descriptive Questions
- 3.8 References
- 3.9 Case Study

3.0 Introductory Caselet

“Vidura’s Counsel: Balancing Truth, Diplomacy, and Organizational Voice”

Background:

Vidya is Head of Corporate Communications for a fast growing Indian tech startup. The company comes on the heels of in-house backlash this month as a leaked email exposed last minute changes to employee bonus structures, prompting rumors and lack of confidence from teams and resulting low morale.

CEO Raj requests Vidya to take care of the issue using an official internal communication. But the message should be crafted carefully—it must justify the company’s financial decision without seeming cold or dismissive about employee concerns.

Vidya recalls her college readings about the Mahabharata, particularly the character of Vidura, the wise minister in the Kuru court. Vidura was often considered a paragon of truth and diplomacy and his statements repeatedly emphasise the importance of duty, making him one of the central characters in the Itihasa. He delivered advice that was strong but respectful, true but sensitive to timing and audience.

Taking a lead from all of this, Vidya shapes her approach to communication around three guiding principles:

- Transparency, to regain employee trust
- Acknowledge, to show empathy and recognize concerns and emotions
- Clarity, to simplistically articulate the business sense

She also decides to send a video message from the CEO with a well-written FAQ that spells out how the decision was made, its temporary nature and how it will benefit all employees in the long-run. She also schedules open forums for a question-and-answer session, which shows that the leadership is willing to listen.

Sentiment lifts according to the internal feedback a week later. Workers might not like everything that’s going on, but they want to be informed and respected.

Critical Thinking Question:

Imagine you were Vidya, how would you balance truth with tact in a tense communication situation? Citing from mythological characters like Vidura or Krishna, how can a leader use communication to address not facts, but emotions, conflicts and trust?

3.1 Communication Strategies in Mythology & Management

One of the most powerful levers in leadership is communication. For in mythology and in modern management alike the great leaders are not those who only act wisely so much as those who communicate wisely. They have always been using the speech and stories, symbols and silence and even their gesture to persuade the others about their decisions, resolve conflicting issues, persuade them to trust them.

In Indian epics such as for example the Mahabharata and Ramayana, characters such as Krishna, Vidura, Hanuman and Rama have exhibited different communication techniques that apply today in corporate world. Likewise, in the world of business, effective communication is essential: to motivate teams or explain and manage crises and relationships.

3.1.1 Importance of Clear and Persuasive Communication

Adequate communication to be clear and convincing is essential in any leading situation. Without it, we make mistakes, decisions collapse and teams stray.

In Mythology:

- Clarity mattered — Krishna, speaking to Arjuna in the “Bhagavad Gita,” helped an indecisive warrior overcome fear and perform his duty. He made difficult doctrines easy for people to understand.
- Vidura, the wise counselor in the Mahabharata, frequently engaged authoritative yet restrained speech to advise kings and denounce oppression. He struck a balance between speaking candidly and with diplomacy.

In Management:

- Corporate executives need to share goals, communicate vision and address problems in carefully constructed messages.
- If communication is weak, morale may be low, and staff may resist change or one project after another fails.
- The best communicators are also the best listeners who remember what piece of mind and/or heart they're in.

3.1.2 Storytelling as a Tool for Influence

People will always tell stories, and there's a reason for that: it's an age-old mechanism to communicate information, motivate people towards action and persuade. In mythology and for corporate America, the narrative is mightier than the data.

In Mythology:

- The epics themselves are tales that have been handed down through generations and are full of mores, ethics and leadership templates.
- Krishna often reached for parables and examples to express complex ideas. For example, he narrated to Arjuna tales of renowned sages and kings who lived in the past that befit his context.
- Hanuman didn't just relay the message(of Rama), but reminded Sita also of her and Rama's shared past with such emotion and detail.

In Management:

- Leaders tell stories in presentations to boost employee inspiration, rally a team or communicate brand message.
- Storytelling can provide marketing and training advantages as well as foster a sense of culture.
- An engaging story fosters connection and feelings of emotional involvement, which can be more powerful than raw facts and figures.

3.1.3 Non-Verbal Communication and Symbolism in Epics

Non-verbal expression is body language, the tone of voice, facial expression and objects that communicate without words. In Indian myths, non-verbals are used as powerful signs of intentions, power, compliance or respect.

In Mythology:

- The way Rama sat and what he didn't have to say during trying times demonstrated emotional composure and dignity.
- When Draupadi looked at Krishna during that humiliation, she was not dumb—she could speak with her eyes and tell him that 'You called me Sakhi atleast, why do You want to even see me in this condition.'
- Symbolism, including Krishna's Sudarshana Chakra or Hanuman's tail, projected power, protection and identity.

In Management:

- Managers communicate not just with words in meetings, interviews and speaking to the public.
- It is frequently not what a leader says but how they say it that suggests confidence, accessibility or unease.
- Corporate semiotics — such as logos, uniforms and mission statements — also transmit a corporate...

values and culture.

Developing the ability to read and moderate non-verbal signals is important for leaders who want to gain credibility, trust and influence.

Did You Know?

“In the Mahabharata, Krishna's decision to not take up arms during the war—but instead serve as Arjuna's charioteer—was a symbolic act of non-verbal communication. It conveyed that true leadership is about guidance, not domination, and has been interpreted in modern leadership theory as an early form of servant leadership.”

3.1.4 Corporate Applications of Effective Communication

The communication tools of mythology—clarity, storytelling, metaphor—are more important than ever in business today. Business leaders must engage a range of stakeholders, including employees and customers as well as shareholders and the broader public.

Applications:

- Internal Communications: Clear emails, meetings and forums to update staff and inspire them.
- We say what? Outward communication It is media, client and investor interaction.

Crisis Management among concern of public, a product underperformance or ethical scandal with transparency and empathy (no different that how the mythic heroes would talk to the peoples when there were disasters or wars)

- Message of Leadership: Confident and consistent communication of the purpose and vision for the organization.

The point is not to imply that leaders should think of themselves as deities (or, with the rise of Elon Musk and Mark Zuckerberg, perhaps they already do), but rather that business storytelling was attempted thousands of years ago by our ancestors who transmuted mysteries into stories for powerful communication. With a bit of emotional intelligence and strategic messaging coupled with ethical intent, we can take these ancient stories from mythology — which inspired ways to propel their own timeless narratives and personal brands forward — and weave them into today's corporate world.

3.2 Negotiation Lessons from Epics

Negotiation is not only about getting what you want but also finding common ground, resolving conflict and preserving relationships. Negotiation in the Indian epics was used by warriors before a war, either to prevent war or for peace agreements. These stories illustrate the way that effective negotiators rely on wisdom, empathy, timing and insight into the other side to help forge outcomes.

3.2.1 Hanuman's Diplomacy in the Ramayana In the Ramayana (Heitzman 1988), there is a tale in which Rama and his brother Lakshmana are trying to cross the ocean to rescue Rama's abducted wife, Sita.

Hanuman is the most efficient diplomat of Ramayana. But when he was sent as Rama's messenger to Lanka his job was not just to gather intelligence but also to forge a bridge of communication with Ravana.

Key lessons from Hanuman's diplomacy:

- A respectful tone: He showed respect in addressing the audience and spoke with confidence to a hostile court.
- Emotional intelligence: He applied tone and language to his audience. He spoke gently to Sita and firmly to Ravana.
- An Aggressive Message: After diplomacy fails, the captive Hanuman spellbinds his captors with a chilling message: If Sita isn't released immediately, there will be war — a cave painting reminder that negotiating can include warning shots.

Modern parallel: Whether in business or at the bargaining table, whether carrying a big stick or simply being reasonable, negotiators must begin with respect, listen and then make their case firmly — but with escalating threats only if need be.

Activity 2: Negotiation Role-Play – Hanuman in Lanka

Form groups of three. Give out parts: Hanuman, (diplomat,) Ravana, (ruler,) Vibhishana neutral adviser.

Hanuman has to communicate with Sita requesting her peaceable return, that too firmly.

Ravana must maintain his position and not give in.

Vibhishana being intermediary can also give comments and ask questions. After the role-play:

- Every student writes a 100-word reflection on what made that communication effective or ineffective.
- What were the effects of tone, strategy and ethical positioning on the attempt to negotiate?

3.2.2 Krishna's Peace Mission in the Mahabharata

One of the most important peace missions in the Mahabharata happens to be that of Krishna as a peace ambassador before the Kurukshetra war.

Context: Krishna visited the Kaurava court to suggest a peaceful settlement where he would require just five villages for the Pandavas, even though they were the legitimate heirs of their dynasty.

Lessons from Krishna's negotiation:

- **Fairness and Flexibility:** He started with what he deemed a fair offer, saying he was flexible in the interest of peace.
- **Framing:** Krishna used reason, history, and statesmanship to influence Dhritarashtra and Duryodhana.
- **Control of Ego:** Though insulted and rejected, Krishna was calm and left with grace.

Relevance today: Successful negotiators use a mix of the rational and emotional, are flexible but principled — and know when to walk away if fairness is impossible.

Did You Know?

“Krishna's peace proposal—offering just five villages—has been described by modern diplomats as an example of “symbolic negotiation”, where the goal is not material settlement but moral positioning. This approach is used today in public diplomacy to demonstrate goodwill even when the other side is uncooperative.”

3.2.3 Principles of Win-Win Negotiation

A win-win negotiation is when the deal benefits both parties — that is when neither side feels taken advantage of or defeated. The Mythology also prioritizes the Dharma (justice) which matches with that latest accord.



Figure 3.1

Core principles:

- **Mediate With Dignity:** Like Hanuman to Krishna, mediators must make sure that the other's dignity is not harmed.
- **Start With Listening:** If you know what the other side wants, it is easier to propose some balanced solution.
- **Creative Solutions:** Presenting options (like Krishna's five-village stratagem) shows results-oriented, not just ego-management.
- **Long-Term Thinking:** Win-wins build trust and future synergies.

In business it's used in partnerships, labour negotiations or sales pitches — where how you're getting on trumps the actual result.

3.2.4 Ethical Limits in Negotiation Practices

In fiction and in life, negotiators may well be tempted to manipulate, threaten or lie — but just how far can you go? But Indian mythology has a clarification: The boundary of negotiation must be circumscribed by the limits set in Dharma. Key ideas:

- **Truth vs Lies:** In war even the intelligent Krishna or Vidura used wisdom and not deceit for negotiations.
- **Right intention:** If the intent of negotiation is simply to exploit the self without regard for fairness then negotiation suddenly becomes unethical.
- **Power and Responsibility:** Having some power (like maybe Krishna or Rama) doesn't excuse being unethical.

- Business application: Ethical negotiation contributes to a long-term reputation, while any unethical behaviour (lying by omission or coercing) can expose an organisation to legal, financial and brand risks.

3.3 Conflict Resolution & Dharma

Struggle is the stuff of leadership, of relationships, and of organizational life. And what makes the difference is how conflicts are perceived, addressed and settled. In Indian mythology, clashes—of identity, or power, of imperatives and morals—are not resolved merely through give-and-take or muscle-flexing but by negotiation with the demands of Dharma (righteousness), a subtle principle about balance. Here we will see how some of the epic heroes managed their conflicts, and what modern organizations ought to learn from them.

3.3.1 Yudhishtira vs. Duryodhana: Contrasting Leadership Styles

Yudhishtira and Duryodhana two ways of dealing conflict and leadership.

Yudhishtira:

- Under the guidance of Dharma and truth.
- Preference for peace over pride; sought peace even when aggrieved.
- Believed in discussion and fairness and always was looking for a fair solution.
- Open to sharing power or compromising for the common good.

Duryodhana:

- He is motivated by vanity, envy and ambition.
- Did not part with even “five needlepoints of land” for the Pandavas.
- Considered saving as weakness and promoted having the upper hand.
- Ignored the counsel of learned advisers such as Bhishma, Vidura and Krishna.

Lesson:

The values of the leader influence how conflicts are resolved. Yudhishtira was after harmony and justice, Duryodhana control and confrontation—with divergent results.

3.3.2 Dharma-Driven Reconciliation Approaches

Dharma’s teachings are about reconciliation (which doesn’t mean coming to an agreement, or compromising) between oneself and what is ethical for all concerned. According to mythology reconciliation methods were:

- Balance between rights and responsibilities

- Respectfully hearing all sides
- Protecting harmony over individual victory

Examples:

- Krishna instead led a peace mission that gave the two sides a fair hearing, although it was rebuffed.
- Rama forgave all those who wronged him once they had a sincere heart, like Vibhishana (Ravana's brother).

Application in conflict resolution:

- Look for fair results, not only for personal victories.
- Cite clement, patience and empathy as instruments of peace.
- Reflect on the implications that unresolved conflict has in the long-term for relationships and communities.

3.3.3 The Cost of Ego and Discord in Leadership

One of the primary sources of conflict in epics — and in leadership today too — is ego. Leaders who won't step back, listen or admit mistakes only escalate conflicts further than they need to go.

In the Mahabharata:

- Duryodhana's pride ended up wiping an entire generation.
- He would not even heed elders and advisors, since he viewed humility as weakness.
- The whole war could have been averted if he had selected humility over pride.

Consequences:

- Relationships are broken.
- Resources are wasted.
- The organization or kingdom suffers.

Leadership insight:

An intelligent leader understands that ego is enemy to resolution. Setting aside one's own pride can prevent greater harm and salvage relationships. Schedule: Catch up on what you missed before the winner is announced tonight at 8 p.m.

Did You Know?

“Leadership researchers in India have used Duryodhana’s character as a psychological case study in toxic leadership and groupthink. His refusal to listen to wise counsel and surround himself with “yes-men” is a classic example of confirmation bias and ego-driven decision-making—now studied in corporate leadership failures.”

3.3.4 Modern Parallels: Conflict Resolution in Organizations

From whom does a lot of conflict emanate in the contemporary workplace (ie between coworkers and departments)?

- Miscommunication
- Differing priorities or goals
- Unclear roles or responsibilities
- Personality clashes or power struggles

Using Dharma-based approaches, managers can:

- Foster candid conversation where everyone is listened to.
- Mediate fairly without favoritism.
- Emphasis on rebuilding trust, not just fixing blame.
- Begin with empathy and neutrality rather than reacting emotionally.

Examples:

- HR managers facilitating mediation sessions.
 - Leaders taking responsibility to re-energize the unit morale.
 - Establishing a culture in which feedback is offered and received constructively.
- Dharma holds that lasting peace can only be founded on a resolution of genuine consent, rather than upon forced agreement.

“Activity: Conflict Resolution Mapping”

Instructions to the Student:

Choose a real or fictional workplace conflict (e.g., between departments, team members, or leadership). Create a conflict resolution map that includes:

1. Stakeholders involved
2. Root cause of the conflict

3. Attempted solutions and their outcomes
4. Apply Dharma-based principles (as seen in Yudhishtira or Krishna's actions) to suggest a new resolution strategy.

Conclude with a reflection (150–200 words) on how ethical clarity can shift the resolution path compared to traditional negotiation tactics.

3.4 Teamwork Lessons from Epics

Teamwork is key to the success or failure of any mission — whether you are winning a war, managing a kingdom or operating in modern business. Indian legends like Mahabharata and Ramayana give us examples of teams that either succeeded because they triumphed together or otherwise failed due to team-members fighting each other. This post looks at what we can learn about creating strong, successful teams from these stories.

3.4.1 The strength in Unity of Pandavas

The Pandavas were not five brothers but represented a close knit bunch in whom they collectively understood each others' values and sacrificed for the sake of achieving their goal. But in exile and adversity they stayed together.

Pandavas' contributions into teamwork Few of the important aspects (which we can assume) as a contribution from Pandavas for (intelligent) teamwork : 1.

- Mutual respect: The brothers each possessed different skills and respected what the other could do.
- Common purpose: They were all dedicated (more or less) to restoring their kingdom, rather than furthering themselves.
- Trust in leadership: They disagreed but Yudhishtira would remain the leader, and they his men.
- Mutual personal support in bad times: In exile, everyone participated in covering, inspiring one another.

Team insight: When your team coalesces around vision and values, they will not be stopped. Team unity builds resilience.

3.4.2 Kauravas' Discord and Its Consequences

Kauravas were strong (they were 100 brothers) but they failed because they did not stand by family. Ego, envy and no respect for each other's strengths reduced them to an 'also-ran' from within.

What went wrong:

The MasseurTheir leader was Duryodhana and its men were like followers of the mass leader according to Dhasasara (a writer who had written 3 sanskrit novels).

- No room for dissent or consultation: The counsel of the wise Vidura and Bhishma was ignored.
- Misunderstanding of purpose: There was no dharma or higher cause that brought “the five sons of Kaurava together — only Duryodhana’s need for personal vengeance.

Team insight: A team with no trust, communication or ethical alignment may collapse even if the players are strong and resourceful.

3.4.3 Building Trust, Collaboration, and Alignment

Trust, cooperation and looking at the bigger picture are key factors in any successful team. These features can be seen in various epic teams, and are as relevant to contemporary teams as they were thousands of years ago.

Key components:

- Trust: Team members have faith in the intentions and consistency of others.
- Collaboration: Working with others to achieve a goal, taking the input of all.
- Alignment: Sharing and adherence to common objectives and values .

Epic example:

- In the Ramayana, Rama’s team (Hanuman, Lakshmana, Sugriva and Vanaras) won because they focused on a clear mission (to rescue Sita) and believed in each other’s roles & potential.

Corporate relevance:

- Teams also have to constantly communicate, in order to establish trust.
- Leaders should promote collective responsibility for tasks.
- Unambiguous goal-setting and value alignment help to ensure that everybody keeps stepping in the same direction.

3.4.4 Lessons for High-Performance Teams in Corporates

Epic teamwork is something modern high-performance startups or teams in larger companies can learn several actionable lessons from.

Lessons to apply:

- Multiple strengths, one mission: Learn from the Pandavas to integrate individual skill with a collective objective.
- Leadership of respect, not fear: Yudhishtira has to win it and similarly a leader must get loyalty by the principles he stands for and vision he displays.
- Openness: Reward feedback and learning from mistakes.
- Huddling in adversity: Stay together when times are really bad—team unity is true strength.

Example:

- In corporate project teams, the source of delays or failure is often centered on silo thinking, finger-pointing or ambiguous roles. Lessons from the epic show that alignment, support, and leadership can conquer these challenges.

3.5 Summary

⊖ The intricate relationship between communication, negotiation, conflict - management and team-building in Indian Mythology & modern management was incorporated into this unit. Basing on epics such as Mahabharata and Ramayana, it delved deeper into how mythological characters like Krishna, Hanuman, Yudhishtira and Vidura brought out characteristics of leadership communication, ethical negotiation and teamwork.

⊖ “Power of influence” from tactical communication systems (storytelling, metaphor and posture) was assessed. Strategic negotiation lessons from Krishna's peace mission and Hanuman's diplomacy There is much to be learned about strategy, empathy and neutrality when it comes to settling disputes. The contrast between Pandavas' unity and Kaurvas' disunity became quintessential to this truth that flocking and allegiance of team members are the essentials in any team that is aiming for victory. Finally, the unit connected these timeless principles to contemporary organizational life through implications that high-performance teams can be developed when conflict is addressed in an integrity-enhancing manner.

3.6 Key Terms

- Dharma: The moral path or duty that leads to decisions and conduct.
- Strategic Communication- Communication that is driven by a clear sense of purpose and is fully integrated into an organization's overarching mission, vision and values.
- WIN-WIN NEGOTIATION: The process of arriving at an outcome that causes all involved to feel they have won, and have not had to give up much in order for it to happen.

- **Conflict:** Resolving disagreements through an exchange of ideas based on reasoned dialogue and ethical discussion.
- **Non-Verbal Language:** Imparting a message through gestures, facial expressions, stance and non-alphabetic symbols.
- **Team Alignment:** The extent to which members of a group have a common perception of goals, procedures and responsibilities.
- **Collaborative Leadership:** A coordination method of leadership where there is a mutual dependence and shared decision-making.

3.7 Descriptive Questions

What is the importance of communication in leadership shown in crisis as depicted in Indian mythology.

Examine the diplomatic moves of Hanuman in the Ramayana and how they apply today.

By giving examples from the Mahabharata, discuss how leadership style between Yudhishtira and Duryodhan differs when it comes to solving conflicts.

How does Dharma impact negotiating and managing at the level of ethics?

What can corporate leaders learn about teamwork from Pandavas unity?

Explain how the non-verbal communication was employed efficiently in epic narration and compare it with contemporary workplace communication.

3.8 References

- Bhawuk, D.P.S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita*. Springer.
- Chakraborty, S.K. & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Management by Values: Towards Cultural Congruence*. Oxford University Press.
- Mahadevan, B. (2019). *Leadership Insights from the Indian Epics*. IIM Bangalore Working Paper Series.
- Nair, R. (2010). *Mythology and Leadership in Indian Context*. *Journal of Management History*.
- Rajagopalachari, C. (1951). *Ramayana and Mahabharata (Abridged versions)*.
- Tata Group. (n.d.). *Leadership and Communication Guidelines*. [Company Reports]

- Harvard Business Review. (2020). Negotiation and Conflict Resolution in Leadership.

3.9 Case Study

Krishna's Peace Mission – A Masterclass in Negotiation and Conflict

Introduction

Negotiating is an essential leadership skill that includes a mixture of communication, emotional intelligence and ethics techniques. In present day, where it is all about contracts and deals, ancient Indian epics provide a perspective of value-based negotiations. The best examples are in the Mahabharata – indeed, it is a master class on negotiation, diplomacy and ethical conflict resolution when Lord Krishna goes as a peace mission to the Kaurava court. This case examines how despite knowing about the inevitable war, Krishna genuinely and skillfully tried to avoid it - and how such approach can be replicated in today's leadership & organizational contexts.

Background

The Mahabharata is a high-stakes warfare between two branches of the Kuru dynasty — the Pandavas and their cousins, the Kauravas and their struggle for control over an empire. The Pandavas after suffering three thousand years of injustice and exile were now willing to ignore the past and asked for only five villages instead of their original kingdom. Lord Krishna offered himself as a mediator. He arrived with a simple message to the court of Kaurava play fair and not scrutinise self pride. Krishna proposed the opportunity for Dhritarashtra and Duryodhana to escape in order to save themselves from annihilation by offering Pandavas only five villages. But Duryodhana's pride, unwillingness to settle for less and his greed for power led him to spurn Krishna's proposal. To make matters worse, Duryodhana tried to arrest Krishna thinking it was all over with negotiations. Persuading Arjuna, Krishna calmly showed him his Vishwarupa (Universal Form) as proof that physical force would not promote non-violence. Unsuccessful in seeking an honorable settlement, Krishna returned leaving the war as a last resort.

Case Summary

But Krishna's peace mission, far from being a failed negotiation, is a morality tale of sorts in the art of diplomacy. He discharged his moral duty to strive for peace, opened meaningful communication with every stake holder (Bhishma, Drona, Vidura, Karna), and remained cool and composed all through.

He displayed:

- Clarity in messaging
- Language manipulation and being prepared to make a good strategic argument
- Emotional control
- Firm boundaries when provoked
- Commitment to Dharma (righteousness)

Krishna's brand of negotiation is something which a modern would be reminded that negotiations do not have to end in settlement, and yet every negotiation can uphold values, command respect and foster conviction over time.

Key Learning Points

- If negotiation is required, it needs a moral clarity not just of ends but of means.
- Strategic communication involves speaking to everyone, not only the side with whom you disagree.
- The presidential cool under pressure also adds power and appeal.
- Sometimes a master negotiator knows when to leave with dignity.
- Battle after battle for Dharma accumulates moral authority, even in losing.

Discussion Questions

This was the assistance demanded, so small on both sides, of only five villages, by Krishna on whom Duryodhana with Arjuna had depended.

What can we learn about negotiation under being humiliated from fighting with insults in the Kaurava Darbar from Lord Krishna?

In what ways can modern leaders apply the policy of Krishna's negotiation to conflict between team members or with stakeholders?

Innovative Thinking Unit 4 V3.docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127372862

Submission Date

Feb 2, 2026, 3:37 PM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 2, 2026, 4:21 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 4 V3.docx

File Size

91.1 KB

20 Pages

4,521 Words

27,100 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 4: Time Management, Productivity, Stress & Balance

Learning Objectives

1. Discover how mythic tales exemplify productivity and stress management.
2. Suggest ways that mythology can help us to learn and pay better attention.
3. Look at conventional and new ways that work to reduce stress.
4. Check out tips for balancing home and office duties.
5. Review case studies to link abstract ideas with actual work.
6. Nurture less visible forms of productivity, such as cultural intelligence.
7. Apply the theories learned to develop specific stress regulation and concentration techniques.

Content

- 4.0 Introductory Caselet
- 4.1 Productivity & Stress Management in Mythology
- 4.2 Self-Learning & Focus
- 4.3 Stress Management Practices
- 4.4 Balancing Multiple Roles
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 Key Terms
- 4.7 Descriptive Questions
- 4.8 References
- 4.9 Case Study

4.0 Introductory Caselet

“Arjun’s Paralysis: When Performance Meets Pressure”

Background:

Arjun is a flourishing regional manager in the MNC. A poster girl for pinpoint accuracy and precision play, Roy has had previous great success with tense-as-all-hell jobs. But when the day of an enemy-of-the-state product launch arrives, he has “knock-

knead...constrained by tight deadlines and conflicting team inputs and fear of failure. He has all the talent and team infrastructure, but gets frosty during a key pitch rehearsal.

Aggravated by Sid's pressure, his boss Meera arranges a peaceful date between her and Sid. Rather than counsel on performing, she recounts a tale from the Bhagavad Gita — of Arjuna the warrior, who is frozen with emotion and moral confusion on a battlefield at one point. His charioteer — Krishna himself — did not badger him to “project” but persuaded him to refocus on his calling, release himself from the hold of fear and act with acumen.

Fired up by this realization, Arjun composes himself, pays attention to his work rather than the outcome he is afraid of and goes on to launch his product successfully with his team. His vision of productivity was reshaped by the story — from high-speed execution to single-pointed, stress-aware leadership.

Critical Thinking Question:

How can leaders use inner clarity and detachment, such as that taught by Bhagavad Gita in high-pressure conditions to better cope with stress and increase productivity over time? How would your experience of stress be different if you cared more about clarity of purpose than avoiding making mistakes?

4.1 Productivity & Stress Management in Mythology

In both these and other ancient Indian stories, people face what we would call high-stakes, high-pressure situations: they have to make decisions in a rush, carry heavy loads (of grief or responsibility) in their hearts, deal with the scathing glances of others. Yet these epics also provide profound insight into how stress can be handled—no through avoidance but through clarity, purpose and emotional regulation.

In Mythology:

- Arjuna has a nervous breakdown before the war. Attachment, fear and guilty clouded his mind. Krishna didn't tell him to “work harder” but rather offered a way of dealing with stress by reinterpreting his role and letting go of the results.
- While in exile, after Sita went missing, Rama was extremely self-composed. He got emotional but he was not derailed. His anger management was through acceptance of Dharma (duty) and faith in time.

Core Stress-Management Lessons from Mythology:

- Non-attachment from results leads to no performance anxiety (Karma Yoga of Bhagavad Gita).

- When you anchor yourself to a purpose, you gain inner strength when everything else seems uncertain.
- It's not WEAK to convey emotions—focused vulnerability can actually help you to be clear.

In Modern Context:

- Corporate life stress is often a result of outcome fixation, continuous comparison and lack of inner anchoring.
- Strategies such as mindfulness, focus on values-based prioritization and reframing success are very much in sync with the epic teachings.

This section discusses how to apply ancient wisdom in contemporary ways to balance productivity and well-being, particularly for those whose work is relentless.

High-performance scenarios in Indian epics present as wars, decisions under pressure, long sojourns. Nevertheless, how the Krishna, Rama and Arjuna act under pressure is rich with lessons on mental toughness, focused effort, emotional freedom and tactical speed. This section extracts these learnings and applies them to today's high-pressure worlds—corporate jobs, leadership, crisis those in management.

4.1.1 Productivity Lessons from Epics

Mythological productivity does not mean going faster or doing two things at once; rather, it involves what Campbell means by clarity among roles, selection of priorities along the way the emotions are to respond, and commitment to a disciplined call of action.

Examples from Epics:

- Hanuman isn't so overproductive because he is powerful but because he has laserlike devotion, clarity of mission (finding Sita) and disciplined mind.
- Krishna handles several jobs — mentor, strategist, peace envoy, charioteer — by remaining rooted to his mission rather than personal gain.

Key Lessons:

- Productivity is intention-led: Defined responsibilities and Dharma makes action more intentful.
- Focus a talent for multitasking: Mythological heroes succeed by doing the right thing at the right time.
- Selfless action (Nishkama Karma): When we work without attachment to results, then anxiety comes down and so does the quality of performance.

Modern Parallel:

- Go to the next level Effective professionals choose among tasks aimed at objectives.
- Extricating our life from the distractions and aligning it with long term vision are key to productivity and meeting fulfillment.

4.1.2 Managing Stress in High-Stakes Situations

Stress management in epics and tradition is not about repression of the negative emotions, but anchoring of mind on higher value (which by Perverse Deprivation Disorder becomes equivalent to enjoying) and ability or wisdom to respond, rather than react.

Mythological Example:

- Arjuna becomes paralyzed with indecision on the battlefield; he sets down his bow, crying in confusion. Krishna helps him:
 - o Change the frame of the situation (from feeling to principle).
 - o Do concentrate on duty, not the pain of personal loss.
 - o Act without fear of consequences.

Tools from Mythology for Stress Management :

- Reflection and inner conversation with oneself (Bhagavad Gita as a workshop for the thinking mind).
- Emotional expression without emotional hijack.
- Belief in Dharma and giving-up of fruits of action. Modern Context:
 - Leaders today are stressed by mergers, crisis communication, or a decision that could make or break the mission.
 - Clarity, or guided counsel, can help manage stress; Creating a breathing space and re-focusing on what is controllable.

4.1.3 Krishna's Timing at Kurukshetra – Strategic Use of Time

Mean while, Krishna's actions during the Paschim Mahabharat are excellent example of perfect timing and time is everything in effective leadership.

Key Actions:

- Came to the Hastinapura at correct time for to offer peace—i.e., before war.
- Held back his army and instead presented to them, as well as he could, himself as guide — it was more effective.

- Interfered at strategic decision points in the war (example: Bhishma's fall, Conning of Karna).

Time Management Insights:

- Timing is as important as action — the too-late response, or the too-early one, can spell doom.
- Being there when it matters may sometimes be worth more than being there all the time.

Modern Parallel:

- In management, it's crucial to know when to speak, when to do, and when not to.
- Instead of urgency, leaders have to learn to decide based on timing.

4.1.4 Rama's Exile Conspectus – Transforming adversity into a time of readiness

The famous fourteen years' of exile in the forest undergone by Rama could have been thought as a sheer wastage. Instead it proved a time of

preparation, alliance-building, and personal growth. Key Strategies during Exile:

- Relationships forged day (Sugriva, Hanuman, common people).
- Cemented his leadership with experience and humility.
- Stayed emotionally strong and mission focused, even while injured.

Lesson:

- Mindset can be leveraged to strategic effect in brutal environments.
- Being placed out of your comfort zone, can be a cornerstone of future success.

Modern Application:

- A career setback, a stalled project, even a rejection that produces what you see as a forced transition?
- When high achievers have downtime they reflect, recommit and prep — they don't panic or check out.

4.2 Self-Learning & Focus

Self-learn and focus for longer form the crux of achieving mastery in any skill – be it archery from the epics or problem-solving at a corporate work-space. If you turn towards mythology there was Ekalavya and Arjuna the ones who excelled - here it is discipline, rigour, clarity of goal can take you to heights unmindful of stale travellers "whatever goes up shall come down" (animated characters from childhood (Indian)

mythology viruses popular side as imparting about it's book just that training has a 3rd eye focus despite all distractions, I mean there is excellence in trance given end-focus...

resources. Their narratives provide strong examples for contemporary students, entrepreneurs, and employees who are finding their way in today's quick moving-solo driven society.

4.2.1 Ekalavya's Self-Learning as a Model of Discipline

Ekalavya, a small tribal boy, was refused an education at the hands of Dronacharya but never lost hope. So he himself made a statue of his guru and there by, on the strength of sheer observance, practice and discipline learnt the art of archery.

Key Lessons:

- Self-learning is not about privilege or access— it's about dedication and intention.
- Discipline and rigor can compensate for lack of guidance or infrastructure.
- Internal motivation (intrinsic drive) is more important than external rewards.

Modern Application:

- Today's professionals can learn new skills online, with or without a formal mentor or degree.
- Ekalavya's example is a showcase to every self starter, freelancer and entrepreneur who teaches themselves on their own, through discipline and resourcefulness.

Did You Know?

“The story of Ekalavya is often cited in educational psychology as an early example of autodidactic learning—learning without a formal teacher. Modern e-learning platforms (like Coursera and edX) use this same principle of self-paced, mentorless education, echoing what Ekalavya practiced thousands of years ago.”

4.2.2 Arjuna's Focus and Mastery of Skills

But despite a formal training that combined many skills, Arjuna caught on because of his laser-sharp focus, even in their ranks of highly skilled warriors. His well-known story in archery test — with only the bird's eye being the visible goal — is an example of mental clarity, focus and goal setting.

Key Lessons:

- Cut down on distractions, in order to master all that you do.

- There's more to focus than grinding it out; there's a matter of intention.
- Arjuna married natural ability with deep attention and humility in learning. Modern Application:
- Amid digital distraction, building focus is a valuable skill for deep work.
- Time blocking, single-tasking (real estate) and multitasking vary depending on whether you are coding, creating content or using analytics.

“Activity: Focus Tracker Simulation”

Instructions to the Student:

Choose a personal or academic goal (e.g., preparing for a presentation, mastering a software tool, or fitness goal). For five consecutive days, do the following:

1. Set a single focused task per day (30–60 minutes max).
2. Eliminate distractions (no phone, no multitasking).
3. At the end of each session, reflect on:
 - o What helped you stay focused?
 - o What distracted you?
 - o Did your performance improve across days? Create a brief report (200–250 words) summarizing:
 - Your observations on your level of focus
 - How Arjuna's "bird's eye" mindset influenced your productivity
 - One strategy you will adopt long-term to improve focus

4.2.3 Role of Dedication and Practice in Productivity

They are Ekalavya and Arjuna, these two, symbolizing that it is hard practice over days on end- a dedication to the goal that gets them there, not their starting place. In myth, not only success but skill and talent are matters of Tapasya — focused, long-term discipline.

Key Lessons:

- Productivity comes from regular, conscious effort, not sporadic performance.
- Purposeful practice with feedback and iteration, leads to lasting skills.

- There are no shortcuts to mastery, only the long way through repetition and offensiveness.

Modern Application:

- When people set aside time each day to upskill (let's say an hour/day) their learning has compound growth in knowledge.
- Dedication also forges resilience, an ability to rebound under stress.

4.2.4 Applications of Self-Learning in Modern Careers

It's not a choice in today's quickly shifting job market: self-education is a necessity. An advantage of your career is that you can continue to learn on the side and have flexibility in adapting and keeping up with the industry.

Ways Self-Learning Shows Up Today:

- Online classes such as Coursera, Udemy, LinkedIn Learning
- When people have side projects (blogs, apps, content creation)
- Reading habit development and certification programs
- Learning from mentors in a second-hand way (podcasts, books, case studies)

Key Mindsets:

- Curiosity over complacency
- Growth mindset over fixed mindset
- Initiative over instruction Lesson from Mythology:

The actress' advice to them:Based on the age-old tale of Ekalavya, Santhipriya says that today's learners have to take control and be willing students, apart from being Arjunas who concentrate.

4.3 Stress Management Practices

Stress isn't a contemporary issue, throughout time it has taken many forms. What matters is how you react to stress. The ancient Indian scriptures and epics provide such profound wisdom on how to manage stress with meditation, high-minded approach to life, self reflection and inner strength. This chapter synthesizes approaches to pressure, amid uncertainty and in the face of failure from the ancient practices of sages, warriors, and leaders – and how they map onto some of today's best tools for withstanding it.

4.3.1 Meditation and Reflection in Predecessors And Sages of ancient Time

These ancient sages, also called Rishis, possessed not only a profound spiritual wisdom but the components for staying centered and calm and mentally balanced — even amidst the challenges they encountered in their respective civilizations.

Practices they followed:

- Meditation (Dhyana) — to still the mind and reduce internal chatter.
- Reflection Study of self; introspection to gain clarity.
- Pranayama or Breath control in order to regulate your emotional responses and keep you grounded.

Purpose of these practices:

- Not because to flee problems but in order to get some mental space, and perspective.
- Develop inner stillness so that actions spring not from emotion but wisdom.

Modern Application:

- Rather than feeling burnt out and overwhelmed, taking a few minutes to practice mindful breathing, journaling or even 5–10 minutes of deep breathing can help professionals regain focus and clarity in high-stakes environments.

Did You Know?

“Ancient sages like Patanjali designed meditation techniques not just for spiritual growth but also for cognitive clarity and emotional regulation—which are now proven by neuroscience. Modern studies show that regular meditation increases prefrontal cortex activity, the brain region responsible for decision-making and focus.”

4.3.2 Warriors' Crisis Management Techniques

In mythology, warriors such as Arjuna, Rama and Lakshmana were put into extremely volatile situations — with both high emotional and physical stress — but remained calm in their decision making and kept themselves mentally prepared.

Examples:

- Arjuna was overcome by anxiety before the war, but Krishna coached him to see things differently, ground himself and move forward with what he needed to do.
- Rama was betrayed, exiled, and went to war but he bore it all with equanimity, strategy and emotional control.

Key techniques used by warriors:

- Align internally before you take external step (clarity in action).
- Faith in a higher purpose, which can provide strength at times of hardship.
- Controlled response, not impulsive reaction.

Modern Application:

- Managers and leaders in crisis (whether it's laying off workers, a product failure or bad press) could use this model:
 - o Pause and reflect before acting.
 - o Reconnect with values and mission.
 - o Lead the situation with a level head that is not collateral from your fears.

“Activity: Stress Response Role Mapping”

Instructions to the Student:

Select one high-stress event from your personal experience (exam, interview, presentation, team conflict). Now, complete the following steps:

1. Write a short description of the situation and how you responded.
2. Create a two-column comparison table:
 - o Column A: Your response and thoughts during the situation
 - o Column B: How a mythological warrior (e.g., Arjuna or Rama) might respond using crisis-management principles (clarity, duty-focus, detachment from fear)
3. Reflect (150–200 words) on how you might respond differently today, applying the epic-based strategies for managing high-pressure moments.

Submit your comparison table and reflection.

4.3.3 Resilience in the Face of Failure and Uncertainty

Resilience is the capacity to recover after failure. Myths didn't always where heroes win right away; they went through failures, doubts, losses. Because the thing was, it didn't really matter what these women looked like.

Examples:

- AMERICA'S PANDEMIC DEATH TOLL REACHES 100,000: The toll, reaching more than five times the number of Americans killed in the Vietnam War, comes as leaders around the world struggle to balance preventing further outbreaks with reopening and stabilizing their economies.
- How Sita, abducted and secluded still remained intellectual and graceful.

Resilience Practices:

- Accepting reality without panic.
- Not attaching identity to failure.
- Finding meaning in suffering.

Modern Application:

- In careers, individuals endure rejections and layoffs and fits and starts. Building resilience through:
 - o Learning from mistakes,
 - o Seeking support,
 - o Reframing failures as stepping stones.

4.3.4 Corporate Stress Management Strategies

Today's work environments are awash with pressures: tight deadlines, shifting expectations, digital fatigue and fierce competition. Today, companies are integrating stress management into their workplace wellness programs.

Effective Corporate Strategies:

- Sessions of mindfulness and wellness (guided meditation, yoga, etc.).
- Flexible work schedules to prevent burnout.
- Training in time management to minimise peaks of pressure.
- Establishing a psychologically safe space for employees to discuss their concerns without fear.

Connecting Ancient and Modern Practices:

- What sages attempt to do through silence and solitude, workers can at least mimic by taking scheduled breaks and carving out quiet zones.
- What warriors accomplished through mental conditioning, today's leaders can do through coaching and reflection.

Conclusion:

The ideal way to manage stress is an inner clarity implemented through outer systems — the same way it worked in mythology, always action after thought, purpose and awareness.

4.4 Balancing Multiple Roles

Most of us wear at least a few different hats in our roles at work—leader, parent, team member, mentor, decision-maker. Leading all of these factors without burning out takes clarity, adaptability and emotional intelligence. In the vast envelopment of Indian mythology, there are enough instances of characters managing variegated roles with an anchorage in values and purpose. This part of the text addresses how a character like Krishna dealt with role complexity, and what that might mean for work-life balance, managing stakeholders and leadership in today's world.

4.4.1 Krishna as Leader, Guide, Friend and Strategist

Krishna is remarkable in mythology not just for his enduring wisdom but for the many hats he wore with great aplomb.

throughout the Mahabharata:

- Leader: He ruled a kingdom of his own right in Dwarka as a political figure.
- Mentor: In the Bhagavad Gita, he coached Arjuna through a mental and moral breakdown.
- Friend: He took the side of Pandavas himself, especially Arjuna and Draupadi just by being there.
- Strategist: On the battlefield, he developed cunning, ethical strategies to assure that justice would always prevail.

Key insights:

- Krishna never muddled roles — he adjusted how he communicated and who would make decisions based on the context.
- He maintained emotional detachment without losing human connection.
- His role clarity helped others stay aligned with their duties.

Modern Application:

Professionals today must switch roles between mentor, team member, negotiator, and planner. Role clarity, adaptability, and purpose-driven action—as modeled by Krishna—can help maintain balance and effectiveness.

Did You Know?

“Leadership scholars have referred to Krishna’s multifaceted roles in the Mahabharata as an early example of "Situational Leadership Theory", where the leader adapts style based on the person and context. This approach, formalized only in the 20th century, was practiced by Krishna thousands of years ago.”

4.4.2 Lessons on Work-Life Balance from Mythology

Work-life balance isn’t a third-millennium issue only. Even mythological figures suffered role overload, emotional exhaustion, competition between roles. What enabled them was perspective, discipline and eyes-open boundaries.

Examples:

- Rama was also a husband, son and brother in challenging circumstances while he governed a kingdom.
- Sita, while in Lanka spent the time as an isolated women but she kept her peace of mind because she took refuge to self-introspect and concentrated upon hope and values.
- Arjuna was taught by Krishna to consider the immediate job at hand, not all obligations simultaneously.

Key takeaways:

- Balance is to be present: focused on one role at a time.
- Detachment from results reduces stress of role.
- Values act as lighthouse to navigate between personal and professional.

Modern Parallel:

To balance work and life today, you should:

- Establishing work vs. personal time,
- Practicing mindful role switching,

- And choosing purpose over perfection.

4.4.3 Managing Multiple Stakeholders and Priorities

Balancing roles also means juggling a million expectations — from teams, bosses, family, clients and the world at large.

Krishna's example:

- He had to rule his kingdom, the Kauravas and Pandavas, order (dharma) and it was not up to him when there were conflicting claims.
- He did not seek to make everyone happy, but rather to do what was right and necessary for a durable peace.

Lessons for modern leaders:

- We cannot simply treat the stakeholders equally; use ethical prioritization.
- Open communication is good for managing expectations.
- Delegation and collaboration are preventative medicine for burnout and tunnel vision.

Corporate relevance:

It's not unheard of for PMs, execs and founders to experience at-the-same-time competing timelines and goals. The ability to navigate competitive claims, all the while staying true to enduring principles, is a key attribute of leadership.

4.4.4 Balance: A Premise of a Sustainable Leadership Platform

Sustainable leadership is the craft of being really good at what you do without killing yourself doing it, or losing your ultra important sense of purpose over time. Mythological leaders did this by merging inner life (thought, values) with outer action (endeavor, execution).

Traits of balanced leadership:

- Clarity of role and limits
- Emotional regulation
- Daily self renewal (prayer, reflection, sleep)
- Ethical decision-making Mythological insight:

Power nor emotions were never able to cloud Krishna's clarity.

In high-pressure settings, Rama discipline was conducted with patience and consistency.

Modern practices:

- What leaders can do today to sustain their businesses:
 - o Scheduling rest and learning.
 - o Requesting guidance or spiritual support.
 - o Practicing self-care alongside performance.

Work-life balance is not something you should have as a luxury—it is a leadership skill that guards against mental health issues, improves decision-making and motivates teams.

Knowledge Check 1

Choose the correct option:

1. What core principle does Krishna emphasize in the Bhagavad Gita for managing stress and action?
 - A) Complete emotional detachment
 - B) Hard work with no rest
 - C) Performing duty without attachment to outcomes
 - D) Avoiding all stressful situations
2. Ekalavya is best known in the epics as an example of:
 - A) Strategic leadership
 - B) Formal education success
 - C) Self-learning and discipline
 - D) Political negotiation
3. Which of the following reflects Rama's strategy during exile?
 - A) Avoiding leadership responsibilities
 - B) Building alliances and preparing for the future
 - C) Conquering new kingdoms
 - D) Seeking revenge against his stepmother

4. Krishna's ability to adapt his role based on the situation (charioteer, mentor, statesman) is an example of:

- A) Autocratic leadership
- B) Situational leadership
- C) Passive leadership
- D) Delegative leadership

4.5 Summary

☞ Analyzing the profound relationship between human achievement and age-old lessons covered in Indian mythologies, this unit attempted to make students value their relationships with themselves. Using the lives and decisions of figures such as Krishna, Rama, Arjuna, Hanuman and Ekalavya, the unit explored how ancient wisdom can be practical tools for productivity management, stress reduction, detail-oriented work, focus and work-life balance.

☞ Key lessons included:

- Productivity in pursuit of purpose, where output is bound by Dharma (right action).
- Coping with stress, not by suppressing it but reflecting on it and detaching from it and cultivating resilience.
- Self Disruption and Mastery are exemplified from Ekalavya's discipline to Arjun's focus.
- Finding balance in roles as a way to sustainable leadership, and self-care.

☞ It also bridged mythological theories from the past into modern workplace wellness, time management and self-initiated career development ethical stakeholder practices of today's professional world.

4.6 Key Terms

- Dharma: Duty or what is right according to the moral and spiritual laws.
- Tapasya: Intense concentration or committed practice for a goal.
- Resilience: The capacity to overcome failure or adversity with strength and growth.
- Balancing Work: Successfully balancing professional and personal life without causing problems.

Self-Learning: Learning something independently without a teacher or formal study.

- **Detachment:** Discharging responsibilities while not being attached to results.
- **Stakeholder Management:** Managing competing interests and tensions in decisions that affect different people and groups.

4.7 Descriptive Questions

What is the role of epics in purposeful productivity and how can this be a game changer in enterprise jobs?

Explain how Arjuna handled psychological tension during the time of war? What lessons can leadership leaders learn from this?

How does the story of Ekalavya exemplify the theory of self-study and discipline in modern day?

Discuss how figures in myth could juggle numerous responsibilities without getting burnt out. What's the contemporary equivalent of that balance?

Stack ancient wisdom about how to reduce stress versus today's corporate wellness initiatives.

What are the leadership qualities of Krishna as a mentor, commander, and king?

4.8 References

- Chakraborty, S.K., & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Managerial Effectiveness and Quality of Work Life: Indian Insights*. Oxford University Press.
- Bhawuk, D.P.S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita*. Springer.
- Rajagopalachari, C. (1951). *Ramayana and Mahabharata* (abridged editions).
- Mahadevan, B. (2019). *Leadership Lessons from Indian Epics*. IIM Bangalore.
- Nair, R. (2010). *Mythology and Leadership in Indian Context*. *Journal of Management History*.
- Harvard Business Review. (2021). *Managing Stress in High-Performance Environments*.
- LinkedIn Learning. (2022). *Self-Directed Learning in the Workplace*.

Answers to Knowledge Check

Knowledge check 1

1. C) Performing duty without attachment to outcomes
2. C) Self-learning and discipline
3. B) Building alliances and preparing for the future
4. B) Situational leadership

4.9 Case Study

Arjuna on the Battlefield – Focus, Stress Management, and Strategic Timing in

Introduction

The highest stakes can make even the greatest of people buckle under pressure. The Gita, which is enacted on the battlefield of Kurukshetra, begins with a moment like that — Arjuna, the great almighty warrior, becomes overwhelmed by emotion and confusion on the brink of war. “And this moment of inner struggle, and how Krishna brings him back to clarity: It’s one of the best models ever for leadership under pressure, mental focus and strategic timing.”

Background

Arjuna was now set to fight the Kauravas. He knew, was better trained and supported by allies. But when he witnessed his own family members — teachers, cousins, elders — on the other side of the window, he was suddenly engulfed by an emotional struggle. Then he had lowered his bow, refused to fight, and began to wonder what on earth they were all doing there.

Krishna never ordered Yudhishtira, instead he placed himself as his only teacher. Krishna assisted Arjuna by means of the conversation in Bhagavad Gita:

- Re-estimate the equation from the standpoint of Dharma (righteous duty),
- Let go of the fear of outcome,
- Concentrate not on hypothetical outcomes...

Are you sensitive to the inclusion of time and role he was called and equipped as leader, fighter.

Arjuna stood up a new man with evident clarity, and went on to do his duty as an idol of concentration, action as it is due and emotional control.

Case Summary

Arjuna's crisis of conscience on the battlefield is not a failure — it is an inflexion moment in leadership. He didn't stifle emotion; he confronted it. Krishna wasn't interested in motivational rah-rah speech-making but mental strategies to better align Arjuna's emotion with his purpose and the timing that served it.

This case is a tutorial in:

- Managing leadership stress,
- Regaining focus during emotional paralysis,
- Appreciation for the role of timing and presence in decision making.

Key Learning Points

- It's important to remain self-aware in stressful moments of decision making.
- Emotional clarity precedes strategic action.
- Managing leadership stress,
- Refocusing while experiencing emotional freeze-up,
- Acknowledgment of the importance of when and where in decision making.

Key Learning Points

- Keep a sharp eye on yourself as you make difficult decisions, especially in the pressure-cooker of election season.
- Clear your emotions before you take strategic action.
- Wise leaders say, "What do you think?" particularly when confronting internal turmoil.
- Detachment from the result can generate a more enjoyable performance.
- Timing and preparation are just as important to the action of leadership as they are to skill.

Discussion Questions

Why is Arjuna's difficulty not a private failing, but a question of leadership?

How did Krishna's advice help Arjuna rebound to his position and duty?


- Wise leaders ask, "What do you think?" particularly when confronting internal turmoil.
- Not being attached to outcomes can result in a more enjoyable performance.
- Timing and readiness are as central to leadership action as is skill.


Discussion Questions

Why was Arjuna's distress not a personal failure, but an issue of leadership?

How did Krishna's input help Arjuna to come back into his role and responsibility?

Innovative Thinking Unit 5 V3 (4).docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127423225

Submission Date

Feb 3, 2026, 10:28 AM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 3, 2026, 10:35 AM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 5 V3 (4).docx

File Size

98.9 KB

24 Pages

6,675 Words

34,629 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 5: Ethics, Values, Adaptability & Resilience

Learning Objectives

1. Define dharma and how it can be leverage to create resilience in the business.
2. Understand how myth can be used to plant moral toughness in institutions.
3. An analysis of learnings on adaptability from the Pandavas` exile and how it mirrors in the work life today.
4. Learn how business can build resilience in tough times and crises.
5. Explain the myth with reference to contemporary leadership and judgment.
6. Critically evaluate the relevance of ethics, adaptability and resilience in achieving long term business effectiveness.
7. Apply lessons learnt from the case study to current business cases to enhance resilience.

Content

- 5.0 Introductory Caselet
- 5.1 Dharma and Resilience in Business
- 5.2 Embedding Integrity with Myths
- 5.3 Adaptability Lessons from Pandavas' Exile
- 5.4 Business Resilience in Downturns
- 5.5 Summary
- 5.6 Key Terms
- 5.7 Descriptive Questions
- 5.8 References
- 5.9 Case Study

5.0 Introductory Caselet

“Niharika’s Ethical Stand – When Business Meets Dharma”

Background:

Niharika, co-founder of a sustainable packaging startup that's making waves and saving the planet. With her team on the verge of closing a major round of funding with one big retailer, she said, their business could grow 10 times bigger than it is now.

But the night before signing, the client requests a production shortcut — less expensive material that runs against the company's ethical standards for sustainability. The business team is divided: some say the deal is a matter of survival, while others argue that walking away from what it sees as its bedrock value would mean gutting the company's soul.

Niharika has to decide if she should help her business get through the times right now or keep being a good person. She needs to think about what's more important to her her business or doing what is right. Niharika must choose between helping her business or retaining a sense of values that are important, to her.

She tells the story of Yudhishtira. He went through a lot of times and lost a lot of things.. Yudhishtira never lost his faith, in Dharma. Not even when it made him very sad.

Niharika decides she does not want to agree with the agreement

After a months people start to trust her company. They also get some investors who want to do things for society.

Her decision shows that being strong is not about getting through tough times. It is also about staying true to what the person believes in even when things are really difficult. This means that resilience is about being true, to your values when things get hard.

Critical Thinking Question:

When the company needs to make money now. It goes against what the chief executive believes in what should the chief executive do? Is it really possible for a chief executive to make decisions based on doing what is right or dharm in a world where everyone is trying to win?

5.1 Dharma & Resilience in Business

In the stories Dharma is what helps us figure out what to do when things get tough. Dharma shows us the way to be people.

Dharma is not just about what we think is right. Dharma is, about doing the things we need to do to be people and to help others even when it is hard. Dharma is these duties that we must do to keep everything okay and to be moral even if it is not easy to see what is right.

In fact, in business, leaders often confront moral dilemmas like never before — ones that are not always about things such as what a company's purpose should be, but rather what is morally right to them (and all of us looking in). This is the crossroads between Dharma and resilience. Dharma in Mythology:

- The name of Yudhishtira appears neither in the list of names to be cursed nor does he answer any of the questions during his exile, showing his preference to suffer anything than live a lie.
- To satisfy father, in Dharma one is willing to forego a kingdom as prince Rama did.
- Krishna was a clever person who often did things in a sneaky way but he always did what was good for the whole world and for people in general not just what was good, for himself.

Business Application:

- The Dharma business is a way of doing things that puts the purpose of the Dharma business first. Also thinks about what is right and what is good for everyone involved in the Dharma business not just, about making money.
- Resilience is an important thing. If you have resilience it means you can handle situations. You know, like when there is a tornado coming in a movie. The main guy does not run away. He stands there. Holds his kids. He looks very brave and strong. Resilience is what helps him do that. It is what makes him stay and face the problem of running away, from it. Resilience is a thing to have because it helps you deal with bad things that happen in life like the tornado or the robots that can hurt you.
- Dharmic leaders may have a time for a little while but when they do what is right they build trust with people that lasts a long time they make their organization strong and their employees become very loyal, to them and the Dharmic leaders.

Modern Examples:

- A business that will not cut corners when it comes to safety even when the business is being pushed hard to reduce spending on other things the business will still make sure safety is a top priority like a company that puts safety first the safety of a business is very important, to the business.
- A chief executive who does not make up numbers when the company is being audited.
- A new team member is. They will not be involved in the dirty process. For me personal growth is not worth it if it hurts my team. I have to think about my teams being. I love this preseason it is a time for my team and we are all excited. The preseason is a time for my

team to come together and grow. I am happy to be a part of it. I love this preseason because it is a start, for my team.

Key Takeaways:

- Dharma as a north star of sustainable leadership.
- The thing about resilience is that it is really about holding onto the things that're most important to you, which are your core values and it is not about going back to the way things were before it is not about returning to what people call normal because resilience is, about your core values.
- Companies that are built on the Dharma tradition get respect from the people around them over time because they do what is right and that means a lot to the community the Dharma tradition is really, about doing what is right.

In general the Indian concept of Dharma is really important. It is about living a life that means something, where doing the right thing is the main focus. The idea of Dharma is not just limited to our lives. It also plays a role in the world of business. When we talk about Dharma in the business world we are talking about the values that guide our decisions.

For example when we are on a plane we follow rules to ensure a safe flight. Similarly in a board room Dharma is about following principles and values. The concept of Dharma in business is about being fair. It is also about taking care of the environment. The Indian concept of Dharma is, about living a good life and doing what is right and this applies to the business world as well. Dharma is essential for businesses to bring justice and address concerns.

There is uncertainty or the temptation to compromise. When leaders follow their Dharma in times and in bad times they build companies that can withstand outside problems without losing the company's soul. Leaders who follow their Dharma make companies strong. These companies can handle changes without losing what makes the company special. Leaders and the company of Dharma are important. The Dharma of leaders helps the company.

5.1.1 Dharma in the Corporate World

The idea of Dharma, in business is doing what is right not what makes money. It involves:

- Integrity towards All Stakeholders (employees, customers, investors in and all of society)• Making sound, transparent and accountable decisions that are fair to employees.

- Responsibility is doing the right thing, even when no one is watching

In corporate terms:

- It's picking ethical supply chains instead of cheaper and harmful ones
- It's not cooking the books even when under pressure
- It is honoring promises made to employees or partners even in the short term cost

Dharma-based companies:

- Build long-term trust
- Attract talent aligned with purpose
- Brand equity and customer loyalty accrual.

5.1.2 Dharma vs. Adharma – Consequences of Ethical Choices

In the mythology, it is always dharma that takes on adharma to decide the finality of events. Similarly, in business:

- Dharma brings longevity, respect of its stakeholders and inner peace.
- Adharma (moral compromise) will prove successful in the short run, but harmful in the long term.

Mythological Parallel:

- Ravana was all-powerful and yet perished because of Adharma – Sita Haran, disdaining advice
- Though Dharma suffered, Yudhishtira held on to it and eventually emerged as a righteous leader

Business Examples:

- Customer distrust imagery issues of companies embroiled in data privacy scandals;- ;Companies involved in data privacy messes are bearing the brunt of customer's worst nightmares.
- Brands that do not waiver on ethical labor practices in times of supply shortages are seen as leaders.

Consequence of Adharma:

- Lawsuits, tarnished reputation, staff defections, fines

Instructions to the Student:

You are a CFO of an mid-size company under financial stress. A potential investor agrees to bail out the company — but proposes a plan in which quarterly earnings will be manipulated to shore up confidence. You must now:

Create a two-column chart:

- o Column A: Take the “Dharma-based” value-based path. Tell me what you did, what were the risks and long-term results?
- o Column B – select the shortcut as “Adharma-based”. Explain its immediate wins and future risks.

Write a reflection of 200 words on the comparative paths and justify which one you would personally choose as a leader –and why.

Discusse your selection in the context mythological figure [Yudhishtira, Krishna or Ravana]] and alignment.

“Activity: Crisis Response Simulation – Ethical vs. Opportunistic Choices”

Instructions to the Student:

You are the CFO of a mid-sized firm facing financial pressure. A potential investor offers to bail out the company—but requests manipulation of quarterly earnings to boost confidence. You must now:

1. Create a two-column chart:
 - o Column A: Choose the "Dharma-based" ethical path. Describe your action, risks, and long-term outcomes.
 - o Column B: Choose the "Adharma-based" shortcut. Describe immediate gains and future risks.
2. Write a 200-word reflection comparing both paths and justify which you would choose as a leader—and why.
3. Relate your choice to a mythological example (e.g., Yudhishtira, Krishna, or Ravana) and describe any alignment or contrast.

5.1.3 Resilience as a Leadership Competency

Yet even under pressure, resilience is the capacity to remain strong, clear-headed and value-guided. In leadership, resilience involves:

- In a period of crisis, stability of affect
- Adaptive decision-making without abandoning ethics
- Consistent communication during uncertainty

Link to Dharma:

- Ethical Clarity Infuses Resilience
- A Dharma driven leader makes quick and decisive decisions as the values are clear to him/her.

In action:

- A strong leader who maintains high morale during layoffs
- During hard times, preserves fairness in sharing resources
- Turns failure into a learning point, not a breaking point

Did You Know?

“Modern psychological studies define resilience as one of the top five predictors of leadership success in crisis. Organizations like Google and Deloitte include “resilience scores” in leadership development assessments—mirroring how characters like Yudhishtira maintained balance and purpose under extreme pressure in the Mahabharata.”

5.1.4 Corporate Case Examples of Ethical Resilience

Infosys (India):

Amidst internal allegations of corporate governance breaches, Infosys undertook visible investigations, respected board’s accountability and kept employees informed – exhibiting both Dharma and resilience.

Tata Group:

Known for values-led leadership, Tata would not bribe foreign governments for contracts — foregoing immediate opportunities but creating long-term global credibility.

Johnson & Johnson:

At the time of the Tylenol-poisoning crisis (1982), in which seven people died by taking poisoned Tylenol capsules, the company recalled 31 million bottles at tremendous expense, demonstrating

resilience through consumer-first Dharma. In so doing, trust surged in the rebound.

Patagonia (USA):

The company rebelled against overproduction, holding back profit in favor of environmental responsibility. Their Dharma-led position rendered them a global token of sustainable leadership.

Key Takeaways:

- Dharma offers moral guidance in decision fatigue
- Leaders don't give in to the pressure and resilience is emboldened
- Doing the right thing might carry a short-term price, but it pays dividends of trust

5.2 Embedding Integrity with Myths

But integrity is about more than telling the truth — it's also a question of behaving morally even when (especially when) it's uncomfortable or unpopular. Most of the gods in Indian mythology had to choose between two contrary things and emerged as great leaders. The Ramayana and Mahabharata, for instance, are both epic tales that can be effectively used by corporates to infuse values into culture, behavior and frame work of decision making in present times.“

5.2.1 Mythology and Values / Ethics Definition

Mythology stood at the very basis of Indian culture. Whether or not there is derring-do (and any uncertainty as to the existence of it has long since been dispelled), the stories whose origins go back to these epic poems tell us more than how please we may be from what we hear and instruct us:

- Right vs. wrong
- Duty vs. desire
- Truth vs. convenience

These are the narratives that frame moral reasoning in public and leadership.

Examples:

- Harishchandra, who renounced his family and the kingdom rather than tell a lie, symbolizes truth and duty over all.
- Rama kept his word no matter what — he represented loyalty and surrender.
- Vidura, in the Mahabharata, is the wise adviser who speaks what others fear to speak to those with power.

5.2.2 Integrity in Leadership: Lessons from Epics

Values are tested when we must exercise leadership most. Mythological leaders showed unshakable integrity

in high-stress situations.

Key Examples:

- Rama went to the jungle against his will because he wanted to fulfil his father's promise.
- Yudhishtira gambled away his kingdom in a crooked game, but it did not corrupt loyalty to truth.
- Even during the height of war, Krishna never abandoned his promise of not wielding a weapon.

Modern Lesson:

- Integrity is doing the right thing when nobody's watching.
- Integrity in leader makes followers follow them voluntarily – it binds trust and credibility.

In the corporate world:

- Ethical CEOs admit mistakes publicly.
- Legacies of leaders are often defined by value-based decisions made under crisis.

5.2.3 Ethical Storytelling for Organizational Culture

Culture is best built through story telling. When companies use moral narratives, they're not only motivational — they are behavioral implants.

What is ethical storytelling?

- Tell real, or fueled by myth, stories that uphold the integrity, accountability or customer-first thinking of the company.
- Recognizing times that employees stood up for what was right even though it cost them personally or professionally.

Mythological Alignment:

- Myths around Hanuman's loyalty, Bhishma's vow or Sita's resilience can be used as part of internal training, onboarding and leadership coaching.

Corporate Application:

- describing the values with which they are in tension and why: Ethical story-telling causes us to become emotionally engaged with values.
- It assists in legitimizing difficult decisions as heroic rather than dangerous.

Did You Know?

“Companies such as Infosys and Mahindra regularly use mythological stories during leadership onboarding sessions—not just for inspiration but as a way to embed ethics, humility, and strategic thinking. These stories become part of the company’s ‘value memory’.”

5.2.4 Building Trust Through Ethical Decision-Making

Trust is the basis of leadership, collaboration and customer loyalty and when leaders do what they said they would it can grow.

How mythology teaches trust-building:

- Krishna won Arjuna’s trust by listening to him, leading but not dictating and never straying from principles.
- Leaders like Rama did not rule people by being mean or scary. They won people over by being fair to everyone. People knew they could always count on Rama to do the thing. Rama had values that never changed. Leaders like Rama showed that being a leader is about being fair and dependable. This is what made people love and respect leaders, like Rama.

In Business Terms:

- Trust Builders When leaders:
 - o Admit errors with transparency
 - o Have a firm stand on moral issues

o Prioritize people over optics

Outcome:

- When a company does what is right it creates a workplace where people feel safe and want to stay. This is what I mean by behavior. Ethical behavior leads to a culture at work. In this kind of culture employees feel safe. Stay with the company for a long time. The company also gets customers who keep coming back.. It is able to form long-term partnerships with other businesses, which is really good, for the company and its ethical behavior.

Key Takeaways:

- Mythology is what makes up the atmosphere whether it is, for a group of people or just one person and the history of peoples faith is not the only thing that matters mythology is also a big part of it the mythology itself.
- Credit for these clear decisions — based on their publicly stated values — accrues to leaders.
- Storytelling is really important for people because it helps us remember the things that're important to us like our culture and values. Storytelling is a part of what makes us who we are and it helps us feel connected, to each other. Storytelling is a way to share our culture and values with people.
- Trust is not just an outcome, but the consequence of honor in behavior over time.

5.3 Lessons on Adaptation As Part of the Pandavas' Exile

The story of their 13-year exile is really something. They spent 12 years in the forest. One year in secret. This was after they lost a kingdom in a game of dice. I think this story is one of the inspiring stories, about being strong adjusting to new things and being a good leader when things are tough. Of getting upset they learned from their mistakes and changed. So when the time was right they were ready to lead the kingdom again. The story of their 13-year exile is an example of this. They learned a lot during their 13-year exile. That is what makes their story so inspiring. In this first part their story is interwoven with present day business downturn, failures and strategic re-invention.

5.3.1 Strategic Patience and Survival in Adversity

The pandavas didn't retaliate injustice immediately. But rather than quickly return from that defeat's long exile, they practised strategic patience and observed the terms of their defeat until it could be made a game-changer again.

Lessons:

- Not all problems need immediate action, some require you to wait or learn or time.
- Reacting urgently in the face of adversity may be an invitation to long-term failure; responding with patience invites greater wisdom.
- They kept their dignity and composure even in the grimmest of circumstances.

Business Insight:

- When the economy is in recession or turmoil (e.g., Covid 19), companies that stop, save money and wait for recovery often come out ahead.
- Strategic patience helps leaders plan rather than panic.

“The 13-year exile of the Pandavas is used as a case model in executive coaching programs across India and Southeast Asia to imbibe strategic patience and long-game thinking, particularly with regard to founders going through market or funding slowdown,” added Mr. Senapati.

Did You Know?

“The Pandavas’ 13-year exile is used in executive coaching programs in India and Southeast Asia as a case model for strategic patience and long-game thinking, especially for founders navigating market or funding slowdowns.”

5.3.2 Learning and Skill-Building During Setbacks

It was not a wasted period of time for the Pandavas, they had many lessons to learn and much growing up to do:

- Arjuna received these celestial weapons from god of fire and teacher of Arjuna through his mentor.
- Yudhishtira further acquired the knowledge of ruling the kingdom, morality and Dharma.
- The brothers honed the tactics of operating as a team and survival skills. Key Idea:

By design, failures can be turned into accelerators of learning.

Modern Application:

- Laid-off or career-gapped professionals have a chance to reskill, with certification, online learning and side projects.
- Banks and businesses that failed can pause, re-organize and grow for the next opportunity.

5.3.3 Unity and Resourcefulness in Times of Crisis

The Pandavas suffered exile as a body and they achieved it by an interior unison and corporate aspiration:

- Despite varying personalities and ability, they had faith in the leadership of Yudhishtira.
- Draupadi, too, has served as an eternal wellspring of strength and momentum.
- All of them used their resources efficiently and showed high levels of adaptability, emotional resilience. Lesson:

Crisis is about more than skill; it demands team cohesion, trust and emotional resilience. Corporate Parallel:

5.3.4 Application of Exile Lessons to Slump in Economy

A lot of contemporary companies have such “exile-like phases.”

- Loss of key clients
- Revenue dips
- Layoffs or rebranding

Lessons from the Pandavas’ exile:

- Sometimes we have recessions. They can be a good time for us to think about what we are doing come up with new ideas and really think about things, like recessions.
- Get friends who can help you like the Pandavas did when they made friends with people such, as Drupada, Virata and Krishna.
- Invest in long-term capacity, not just short-term recovery.

Examples:

- Companies, like Apple, Netflix and Starbucks all had setbacks. These setbacks actually turned out to be opportunities for Apple, Netflix and Starbucks to reinvent themselves.
- Some companies faded away. They came back with better products and improved models. They made their products better. Their models were improved when they returned.

Key Takeaways:

- Adaptive is a growth through challenge mind-set.
- when we are going through a tough time like being in exile or having a big crisis it can actually be a good thing. This time can help us change who we are on the inside and how we are on the outside which is really a gift. Time in exile can be very helpful, for this kind of transformation.
- Teams that can cry together do eventually fly (run) together, loyal to each other and made for leadership.

“Activity: Organizational “Exile” Strategy Map”

Instructions to the Student:

Your startup has just lost its biggest client and must scale down operations. Assume you are entering a "business exile" for one year.

1. Design a 3-phase Adaptability and Growth Plan:
 - o Phase 1: Stabilize – What actions will you take in the first month?
 - o Phase 2: Learn & Rebuild – What skills, alliances, or systems will you develop?
 - o Phase 3: Re-entry – What strategic plan will help you re-enter the market stronger?
2. Use one lesson from the Pandavas’ exile in each phase.
3. Submit a visual map (timeline or flowchart) and a 150-word rationale explaining how this "exile strategy" can build long-term strength.

5.4 Business Resilience in Downturns

In business, resilience is not merely about bouncing back — it’s about bouncing forward even stronger, clearer and with a renewed sense of purpose. The epics provide us with particular examples of leadership that could hold its head high at a time when everything seems to be falling apart. The same is true of modern businesses ready for ethical leadership, willing to be adaptable and have long-term horizons — they are more recession-proof.

5.4.1 Leading with Ethics During Financial Crises

During difficult economic environments, such as recessions, dry funding times or market crash, companies may be tempted to step on the wrong side of the line; to fall short and reduce transparency; and add value in a non-achievable way. History, however, reminds us that ethical leadership in times of crisis actually establishes long-term credibility.

Examples from Mythology:

- Yudhishtira, despite being cheated in the dice game kept Dharma as a priority and was honest.
- Krishna always preferred the course that preserved justice and long-term peace even in trying circumstances.

Modern Business Lessons:

- Companies that maintain transparency toward stakeholders in financial trouble build trust.
- Moral choices might be good for business in the long run — even if they hold down profits in any given quarter — because they can stave off bad publicity and legal risks.
- Honest leaders who are transparent and accountable build employee loyalty and investor confidence.

5.4.2 Adaptive Strategies for Market Disruptions

In myth, the Pandavas shifted balance all the time — in exile, in war and even in the use of negotiation. Their flexibility was their strength.

What it looks like in business:

- Adapting product lines to new demands (for example, tech companies moving to remote services during the pandemic)
- When traditional ways do not work anymore we should consider moving to solutions. This is because digital methods can be very helpful when the old ways are not working. Moving to digital can be an idea when traditional methods break down.
- Re-imagining it for slimmer and more agile operations

Key Traits of Adaptable Leaders:

- Quick decision-making without panic
 - Learning-focused mindset during disruption
 - Empower team and decentralize thinking
- Corporate Application:
- During the pandemic, Zomato branched out into grocery delivery to remain relevant.

- Ford did something cool during World War II. They changed what they were making at their factories so they could make vehicles for the war. This was a lesson for businesses, about how to switch what they do when there is a war going on. Ford learned that they could make changes and still do important work like making military vehicles.

5.4.3 Case Examples of Resilient Businesses

Tata Group (India):

The 2008 recession was a time for Tata Motors. They had just bought Jaguar Land Rover and things were not going well. Tata Motors was losing a lot of money.

They did not give up on Jaguar Land Rover. They came up with two ideas and decided to revive the Jaguar Land Rover brand. They already had a team working for them.

By 2013 Jaguar Land Rover was making a lot of money. Was very successful. Jaguar Land Rover was doing great. It was all thanks, to the hard work of Tata Motors and the Jaguar Land Rover team.

Netflix:

Netflix, a company that used to rent out DVDs always thought that digital streaming could change the way people watched movies and shows. Of trying to keep its old way of doing things Netflix changed direction and became a big player in online entertainment changing the way people watch movies and shows on the internet. Netflix is now a player, in the online entertainment business and it has changed the way people watch Netflix and other online shows.

Infosys:

This is what you can expect from a company like Infosys that is known for being disciplined and transparent. Infosys is a company that can handle economic times without giving up on its values. This is really important for keeping investors happy and making sure everyone who works at Infosys is, on the page. Infosys has to keep its values in mind to do this.

Airbnb:

The travel industry fell apart when COVID-19 happened.. Airbnb did some things to stay strong. They cut costs. Helped the people who list their homes. They also made their safety rules better. Now Airbnb is doing better, than ever in the marketplace after the pandemic.

5.4.4 Values and Resilience as Future-Proofing of Organisations

Future proofing is about getting ready for things that might happen. It is also about being clear and doing the right thing. We should be able to move and work well together as a team. If we look at the stories about gods like Krishna and Rama from Hindu mythology we can see that they did not just do things on a whim. They thought about what they wanted to achieve in the run and made plans to get there. They even formed friendships. Worked with other people to reach their goals. Future proofing is like that it is about making plans for the future and taking actions now to get ready for what might happen. We can learn from Krishna and Rama. Think about how we can be more, like them when it comes to future proofing.

How businesses can future-proof:

- We need to create a culture that is based on values. This way when things get really bad and there are no rules people will still know how to react in a way. We have to make sure that our company has a culture that teaches people to do the thing even when things are not going well and the rules are not working. This will help our company to be strong and to make decisions because our culture is what guides us and helps us to make the right choices and that is really important for our company and for the people who work here like the people, at our company and the values that our company teaches.
- I think it is really important to focus on learning and innovation more than we focus on making our operations run smoothly. Learning and innovation are crucial so we should prioritize them over efficiency. This means we need to invest time and money in learning and innovation and make sure they are, at the forefront of what we do because learning and innovation will help us grow and stay ahead.
- Crisis-proof your protocols — for communicating, financial buffers, ethical frameworks.
- We need to make a culture of resilience where people are really connected to each other they can adapt to things easily. They know what is important to them. This resilience culture is, about people being connected, being adaptable and being driven by the things that matter to them the resilience culture.

Example:

- Unilevers plan for Living is really important to the company. This plan makes sure that Unilever does business in a way that's good for the earth and fair to everyone. The company wants to be relevant in the future when people will really care about the earth and the environment. Unilevers Sustainable Living Plan is a part of this. It helps the company make choices that are good for the earth and good for people. This way Unilever can keep doing business in a way that's sustainable and responsible. The goal of Unilevers Living Plan is to make the company a better place, for everyone.

Key Takeaways:

- Resilience is made up of Ethics and Agility and Culture and Foresight. I tried to come up with this idea because I wanted to think about Resilience in a new way. I did not want to think about how fast or quick something is. I was looking for a way to think about Resilience that includes everything. When you think about Resilience in this way it is more meaningful. Resilience is really, about Ethics and Agility and Culture and Foresight all working.
- When you do the thing during a money problem people start to really like your company. They think your brand is worth something. This is what happens when you respond in a way, to a financial crisis you build loyalty and your brand becomes more valuable you get more brand currency.
- Flexibility can't be simply a reaction — it needs to be in the DNA of the company. • Values are not a luxury but your most potent survival strategy

Knowledge Check 1

Choose the correct option:

1. What does the concept of Dharma emphasize in a business context?
 - A) Achieving targets at any cost
 - B) Maximizing shareholder value alone
 - C) Acting ethically and responsibly, even under pressure
 - D) Delaying decisions for consensus
2. During their exile, how did the Pandavas demonstrate adaptability?
 - A) By immediately challenging the Kauravas
 - B) By withdrawing from society completely
 - C) By building alliances, learning skills, and preparing strategically
 - D) By ignoring their responsibilities
3. Which of the following is not a characteristic of resilient leadership?
 - A) Emotional regulation under pressure
 - B) Reactive decision-making
 - C) Strategic patience

- D) Value-based consistency
4. Ethical storytelling in organizations helps to:
- A) Entertain employees
- B) Spread rumors informally
- C) Reinforce cultural values and shape behavior
- D) Replace policy manuals

5.5 Summary

- This program looked at how the old stories and ideas from mythology, like Dharma can be used in business today.
- The program also looked at how mythologies timeless teachings, such as being able to bounce back and adapt to things and doing the right thing as a leader can be used in modern business. Ancient mythology has a lot to teach us about things like rebound-ability and adaptability. We can use mythology to learn about ethical leadership in modern business. Ancient mythology is really useful, for learning about these things.
- The legendary warriors, like Krishna, Rama, Yudhishtira and the Pandavas really show us that strong actions based on values can help a lot when we are in a tough spot. The legendary warriors, such as Krishna, Rama, Yudhishtira and the Pandavas are examples of this. They teach us that when we do things because they are right we can get through times. The legendary warriors, including Krishna, Rama, Yudhishtira and the Pandavas are famous, for their bravery and strong values.
- Indian mythology has a lot to teach us. The teachings of mythology are really old but they are still helpful today. For example Dharma is a part of Indian mythology. Dharma is very important when we have to make choices especially in business nowadays. Indian mythology and its teachings, like Dharma can really help us make decisions in modern business.
- We looked at analogies and found that ethics, a patient approach, strategic thinking, in tough times and leadership based on trust are what make a business successful in the long run. The Pandavas banishment was not a bad experience but it was also a beginning. And that is what business losses can be a chance to start again if you have the vision, patience and team work to do it.

5.6 Key Terms

- Dharma is, like a duty that tells us what is right and wrong. It helps us make choices even when it is hard to know what to do. Sometimes we have to think about what will

happen if we make a certain decision because it is not always clear what is good and what is bad. Dharma is what guides us to act in a way even when it is not easy. We have to follow our Dharma to do the thing and that is what makes it so important to understand what our Dharma is.

- Resilience — The power to spring back during adversity, grow and learn in response to stress.
- Ethical Leadership – Decision making based on values, with transparency and accountability.
- The virtue to be learned is -- Strategic Patience: The ability to wait as long as necessary without forgetting why it was you were waiting. • Flexibility – Ability to easily change, adjust or adapt solution — or become one.
- Value Based Culture – Behavior of Organisation in line with shared values and belief.
- Future-Proofing -- Organization readiness to be able to stay relevant and vibrant in the face of uncertainty.

5.7 Descriptive Questions

So how can business leaders use the concept of Dharma to make ethical decisions when faced with financial pressure?

Explain how mythology can serve as a vehicle for shaping organizational integrity and culture.

What do we learn from the Pandavas' exile about strategic patience and long-range leader preparation?

Contrast ethical leadership from the ethics of opportunity. What are the long-term effects of each?

How can companies utilize story telling and mythology to instill values, and create strong teams?

Analyze two real-life companies that showed resilience and ethics during a tough time in their business.

5.8 References

- Bhawuk, D.P.S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita*. Springer.
- Chakraborty, S.K., & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Managerial Transformation Through Values*. Tata McGraw Hill.

- Mahadevan, B. (2010). Management Lessons from the Mahabharata. IIM Bangalore Working Paper.
- Nair, R. (2010). Mythology and Leadership in the Indian Context. Journal of Management History.
- Tata Sons. (2020). Leadership with Purpose. Corporate Communications.
- HBR (2021). Leading Through Crisis: Lessons in Resilience. Harvard Business Review Special Issue.
- Rajagopalachari, C. (1951). Mahabharata (Abridged Version). Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Answers to Knowledge Check

Knowledge check 1

1. C) Acting ethically and responsibly, even under pressure
2. C) By building alliances, learning skills, and preparing strategically
3. B) Reactive decision-making
4. C) Reinforce cultural values and shape behavior

5.9 Case Study

The Pandavas' Exile – Adaptability, Resilience, and Ethical Leadership in Adversity

Introduction

The 13-year exile of the Pandavas in the wake of a game of dice that was played unfairly, is remembered as years filled with humiliation, lost hopes and hard times. But instead of reacting with bitterness or negativity, the Pandavas maximised this period as a time to grow individually, unite themselves more intimately and prepare to take charge. This case examines how their banishment serves as a deeply resonant allegory for how companies and leaders may endure times of crisis and loss while still maintaining values or purpose.

Background

The Pandavas were forced to leave their kingdom. They had to take all their stuff with them. They did not know if they would ever get their kingdom back. The Pandavas did not break up. Give up but instead they:

- The hero became really strong and got some new powers, like when Arjuna learned how to use those incredible celestial weapons the celestial weapons that Arjuna learned were truly amazing.
- Maintained team spirit keeping in mind Yudhishtira's "character foot print"
- The country joins the allies. They work together. They use diplomacy to back each other. This is done by being humble and talking things through with diplomacy. The allies and the country work together to make sure diplomacy is used in the way. They are humble. This helps them to get along with the allies.
- Operated with strategic patience, not rushing into action.

They spent thirteen years serving. Then they came back. They were stronger and wiser now. They were more prepared, than ever to lead the way. Thirteen years of serving had really made them ready to take charge and be leaders.

Case Summary

The following is a good example of how tough times can be used as a force for the internet company Google and the music band Coldplay to make things better, for the music band Coldplay and the people who like the music band Coldplay and the internet company Google.

- Emotional and operational resilience
- Leadership, honorable despite being wronged

- The long view despite momentary powerlessness

Today's organizations can learn a lot from things like layoffs and brand crises. These are problems that can happen when the market is not doing well. Organizations can learn from these problems so they can do better in the future. Layoffs and brand crises are like lessons, for organizations. They can help organizations figure out what to do when the market's bad.

Key Learning Points

- It is not recovery but resilience: growth in the face of adversity
- When we are under a lot of pressure we might think that we have to give up on doing the thing but actually this is when our faith is really tested and we can show that we are legitimate. Our faith is. We can establish that we are legitimate when we do the right thing even when it is really tough and that is what ethics and faith are all, about our ethics and our faith.
- Patience, reflection and preparation are important in downtrends.
- Leaders are really made when things get tough not when everything's easy and okay. This is when the real leadership of a person is formed, during the times, not the comfortable times. Leadership, like this is what people remember it is the leadership that is formed in the times the challenging times, not the times when everything is going well.

Discussion Questions

The Pandavas were really patient when they were in exile. How do leaders like the ones in companies make this kind of patience happen when things are not going well for the company? The Pandavas had to wait for a time and they did not give up. Leaders in companies need to be, like the Pandavas and show patience when the company is going through times.


Why is ethical behavior even more important when things are tough.. It is also harder to keep doing the right thing when things are tough. Ethical behavior is really important during times. We need to think about what ethical behavior means to us and try to do the thing even when it is hard. Ethical behavior is what we should strive for every day, during tough times.

What are some modern day examples of being pushed out or forced to leave a company like a business version of "exile"? What do leaders think about the way thingsre right now in the business world?

How can companies transform adversity into opportunity, as the Pandavas did?

Innovative Thinking Unit 6 V3 (1).docx

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 Innovative Thinking_BBA_3

 ATLAS SkillTech University

Document Details

Submission ID

trn:oid::3618:127382841

Submission Date

Feb 2, 2026, 6:41 PM GMT+5:30

Download Date

Feb 2, 2026, 6:44 PM GMT+5:30

File Name

Innovative Thinking Unit 6 V3 (1).docx

File Size

152.8 KB

24 Pages

6,351 Words

35,338 Characters

*% detected as AI

AI detection includes the possibility of false positives. Although some text in this submission is likely AI generated, scores below the 20% threshold are not surfaced because they have a higher likelihood of false positives.

Caution: Review required.

It is essential to understand the limitations of AI detection before making decisions about a student's work. We encourage you to learn more about Turnitin's AI detection capabilities before using the tool.

Disclaimer

Our AI writing assessment is designed to help educators identify text that might be prepared by a generative AI tool. Our AI writing assessment may not always be accurate (i.e., our AI models may produce either false positive results or false negative results), so it should not be used as the sole basis for adverse actions against a student. It takes further scrutiny and human judgment in conjunction with an organization's application of its specific academic policies to determine whether any academic misconduct has occurred.

Frequently Asked Questions

How should I interpret Turnitin's AI writing percentage and false positives?

The percentage shown in the AI writing report is the amount of qualifying text within the submission that Turnitin's AI writing detection model determines was either likely AI-generated text from a large-language model or likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI paraphrase tool or word spinner.

False positives (incorrectly flagging human-written text as AI-generated) are a possibility in AI models.

AI detection scores under 20%, which we do not surface in new reports, have a higher likelihood of false positives. To reduce the likelihood of misinterpretation, no score or highlights are attributed and are indicated with an asterisk in the report (*%).

The AI writing percentage should not be the sole basis to determine whether misconduct has occurred. The reviewer/instructor should use the percentage as a means to start a formative conversation with their student and/or use it to examine the submitted assignment in accordance with their school's policies.



What does 'qualifying text' mean?

Our model only processes qualifying text in the form of long-form writing. Long-form writing means individual sentences contained in paragraphs that make up a longer piece of written work, such as an essay, a dissertation, or an article, etc. Qualifying text that has been determined to be likely AI-generated will be highlighted in cyan in the submission, and likely AI-generated and then likely AI-paraphrased will be highlighted purple.

Non-qualifying text, such as bullet points, annotated bibliographies, etc., will not be processed and can create disparity between the submission highlights and the percentage shown.

Unit 6: Integration & Application

Learning Objectives

1. Synthesize key leadership, ethics, and resilience concepts from mythology for use in corporate contexts.
2. Let me show you how using stories, from mythology can really help people become leaders.
3. Apply ethical storytelling techniques to reinforce organizational values and drive cultural alignment.
4. Let us think about a project that brings together stories, from mythology and real life business problems or tough decisions that leaders have to make.
5. Evaluate the impact of culturally-rooted stories on employee engagement and behavior modeling.
6. Critically reflect on the use of ancient wisdom in addressing modern business and management issues.
7. Develop strategic communication or leadership tools inspired by epics for use in training, coaching, or organizational development.

Content

- 6.0 Introductory Caselet
- 6.1 Synthesizing Mythology Insights for Corporate Application
- 6.2 Using Mythology in Leadership Training
- 6.3 Storytelling for Corporate Culture
- 6.4 Learners' Applied Project
- 6.5 Summary
- 6.6 Key Terms
- 6.7 Descriptive Questions
- 6.8 References
- 6.9 Case Study

6.0 Introductory Caselet

“From Epic to Boardroom: A CEO’s Approach to Leading Through Crisis

Background:

Raghav Mehta is the person in charge of a logistics services business that's not too big and not too small. He is dealing with a lot of problems at the time. There are issues with the supply chain because of problems between countries. His employees are also not happy with their jobs. At the time the people who have invested money in his business want him to make it bigger really fast. His top team is telling him that he needs to spend money and make some big changes, to the business right now. Raghav Mehta and his logistics services business are facing a time.

Raghav does not react away. Instead he. Thinks about a leadership workshop he attended. This workshop discussed how to make decisions using ideas from the Mahabharata. Raghav remembers what he learned. Thinks about Krishnas plan for the war at Kurukshetra. He likes this idea. Decides to use a layered approach to consider all the people involved which means the leadership workshop and the ideas, from the Mahabharata are really helping Raghav. He wants to make sure that the things he does every day match what he wants to achieve in the term so Raghav is trying to balance the Mahabharata decision-making models with his own long term values and short term actions.

When it comes to making decisions Sunny likes to consider perspectives. He thinks about what people like Krishna did trying to get people like Bhishma, Drona and Karna on his side. Sunny shares information with his employees in an open way. He also tries to restructure things in a manner. For example when people have to leave the company he makes sure they have a package to help them. Sunny cares about the people, around him. He teaches them about the importance of sustainability goals. This way of doing things may take a little longer. It helps build trust and people are less likely to resist. In the end it makes the company strong and able to deal with times and it also increases the value of the company.

Raghavs actions show that learning from mythology is really useful when it comes to managing a business even when things are not going as planned. The way Raghav handles things proves that mythology learning is important for business management especially when we are not sure what will happen next. Raghavs actions make it clear that mythology learning and business management are connected. This connection helps us to deal with uncertain conditions, in business.

Critical Thinking Question:

Can old stories and legends really help businesses solve problems? What are the good things and the bad things about using ideas in the decisions that companies make today? Mythological frameworks can be useful in some ways. They can also be bad for business. The benefits of using frameworks include gaining a new perspective on real-world problems. On the hand the dangers of using mythological frameworks in business include missing out on new ideas that are more relevant, to the modern world. Mythological frameworks and old stories can be helpful. Businesses need to be careful when they use them to make decisions.

6.1 Synthesizing Mythology Insights for Corporate Application

Today businesses are dealing with a lot of change all the time. Things are not always clear when it comes to what is right and wrong. The people who have a stake in the business also have opinions. The Ramayana and Mahabharata which are Indian stories are really good sources to learn about leadership, ethics, managing crises making decisions and working together as a team. This chapter is about taking the lessons from these stories and using them to understand the problems that businesses face today, like the problems that businesses face with leadership, ethics, crisis management, decision making and team work.

Why Synthesize Mythological Wisdom?

Mythology is really interesting because it offers a lot of things.

* It tells us about the people who lived a time ago and what they believed in.

Mythology offers stories that're still popular today and people really like them.

The thing that mythology offers is a way to learn about the past and the people who came before us.

Mythology offers a way to understand why people do things and it is pretty cool.

One thing that mythology offers is a lot of stories that people love to hear.

Mythology offers a way to learn about the world and the people, in it.

- Classic models of leadership (principled versus situational, e.g., Rama and Krishna)
- Dharma-based ethical decision-making models
- Stories that make complicated things easier to understand
- Relevance for Indian context as well as for global companies working in Indian context

Key Areas of Corporate Application:



Figure 6.1

Leadership Development

o Yudhishtira's honesty and Rama's valor are established as paradigms of moral leadership.

o Krishna's situational-contextual dynamic methods useful in STYLES OF LEADERSHIP Training.

Crisis Management

o Arjuna's mental block at Kurukshetra reflects corporate indecision. Krishna's coaching serves as a template for mentorship under pressure.

Team Alignment & Trust

o The Pandavas closing ranks when the going got tough shows we will accept trust-based teaming and collective leadership-some of the hallmarks for high performance teams.

Ethics and Governance

o The Dharma and Adharma perspective may help steer ethically ambiguous situations in business.

Strategic Planning

o In the epics there are long arcs of patience and alliance building that mimic strategy and stakeholder mapping in business.

Benefits of Synthesis:

Enables Value-based Decisions [0017] Another advantage of the framework is that it offers a value-oriented view for making decisions.

- Transforms abstract leadership traits into characters and stories
- Builds a culturally-rooted leadership identity
- Enables reflection-driven training models

6.1.1 Revisiting Leadership Lessons from Epics

Indian epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata are replete with our leadership moments which echo timeless dilemmas:

- The “Maryada Purushottam” Rama stands for duty-bound and value-centric leadership. His choices are made on the basis of upholding the institution and not his personal comfort (eg, exile, Sita trial).
- Krishna—Role model of situational and strategic leadership, leading not dominating, influencing through dialogue and timing of vision.

Dharmic resilience Yudhishtira is an exemplar of moral resilience and insistence on righteousness, continuing to act for Dharma even in defeat.

trust and moral courage.

- You create an inner turmoil of leadership, requiring a mentor to get past paralysis on high-stakes decisions.”

Corporate Parallel:

These modes of leadership reflect the actual dilemmas encountered by executive leaders— values-based paradoxes, surviving uncertainty, stewarding and coaching, and moral dilemma. These leaders can teach about leadership even outside the theoretical concept as it is implemented.

6.1.2 Ethical and Strategic Wisdom from Myths

Myths provide systems of ethics and systems of strategy. Decisions are rarely binary between one good thing and another good thing but rather layered and contextual, tracing out consequences, obligations, feelings and foresight.

Examples:

- Krishna, not touching weapons (i.e., his vow) despite deciding moments (e.g., counselling Bhima to strike Duryodhana's thigh when he was unarmed): in other words, strategic ethics – doing the right thing the right way at the right time.
- Ravana with his brilliance tumbles, destroyed by ego-driven leadership while Ram wins the day through ethical leadership despite being an ordinary human like you and me.
- Hanuman is a role-model of execution through service -obsessed with Mission & oriented towards the Purpose.

Organizational Insight:

Business strategic thinking needs to be value-conscious. Mythology teaches managers to make decisions that are not just smart, but also morally sound — especially in risky, ambiguous or political high-stakes situations.

6.1.3 Applying Archetypes to Modern Leadership Styles

Mythological figures are archetypes — universal roles or energies that leaders step into. These can be applied to contemporary leadership models as a developmental framework and team-based working, as well as evidence based executive coaching.

Common Archetypes from Epics:

- The King (Rama, Yudhishtira): The sense order, justice, long-term vision
- The Strategist (Krishna) Visionary, flexible, transformational
- The Warrior (Arjuna, Bhima): Concentration, activeness, dedication
- The Sage (e.g., Vidura, Bhishma) : Wisdom, foresight, counsel
- Hanuman: Loyal and humble, action-oriented, Defender-Semetician-Servantgemeinschaft servant-leader

Application:

- Leaders can recognize which of the seven archetypes is their primary, and shift as necessary.
- Archetypes can be utilized by HR and L&D practitioners for leadership diagnostics, team role alignment or narrative-based coaching.
- Archetypes humanize journeys in leadership with emotional, ethical and strategic development.

Did You Know?

“Harvard, INSEAD, and IIMs have begun using myth-based archetype models in leadership

coaching to help executives identify their dominant traits (like “The Strategist” or “The Servant Leader”), similar to Krishna or Hanuman. This non-Western model offers a culturally grounded alternative to Jungian or MBTI frameworks.”

6.1.4 Mythology as a Lens for Organizational Behavior

But mythology is not just for the leader – it offers blueprints to understand organizational culture, patterns of behavior and team performance.

Examples:

- Kaurava Sabha (court) denoting the toxicity of organisational culture — silence of seniors (Bhishma, Drona), unbridled ego (Duryodhana) and slip-on ethics.
- The Pandava exile is learning cultures — contemplation, flexibility, innovation.
- In the Kurukshetra war you see who was aligned with whom, who fought against whom, and win-lose outcome approach.

Organizational Use:

- Mythology enables leaders to translate cultural signals — fear-based silence, loyalty versus truth, hierarchical rigidity.
- Myth-based metaphors should be integrated by facilitators into OD interventions, cultural audits and change management programme 设计者 管理员 管理 structuering the local in service of power.

Key Takeaways:

- Mythology is not something that's hard to understand. It is a collection of stories that can help people become leaders. Mythology is a set of tools that leaders can use to guide people. The stories in mythology are, like a kit that has tools in it. These tools can help leaders make decisions and teach people important things. Mythology is really a hands-on leadership tool kit.
- Stories that are really amazing, like tales can help us figure out what to do when we have to make tough choices that affect how we feel and what is right and wrong because these epic tales can really help us understand things better.

- The archetype gives leaders a chance to think about who they're what they can achieve in life and what role they play on their team, including the archetype itself and how the archetype affects their team and the archetypes impact, on their own life.
- Looking at parallels really helps us understand organizations better and how people behave in them. We can learn a lot from parallels when it comes to organizations and the way people act in these organizations.

6.2 Using Mythology in Leadership Training

Leadership training programs really work well when they help people think and feel at the time.

The stories and characters from mythology are very good at teaching leaders.

They have lots of stories, characters that people can look up to and tough choices that are not easy to make.

This part is about how looking at real life examples acting out situations thinking about what's important and understanding how people feel from old stories can make leaders better at their jobs.

Leadership training programs, like these can make a difference because they use mythology to teach people about leadership.

6.2.1 Case-Based Learning from Ramayana & Mahabharata

Epic stories are really good for teaching people about situations because they have a lot of complicated problems many people are involved and the leaders have to make tough decisions as things change. These epic narratives are, like what happens in real life than the simple business examples that are usually used. They show how complex things can be, which is something that epic narratives do well and that is why epic narratives are so useful.

Examples:

- Rama's leadership in exile: A case in sacrificing short-term comfort for long-term values.
- Yudhishtira's dice game: A case in ethical compromise, peer pressure, and reputation management.

- Krishna's coaching of Arjuna: A model for mentorship, coaching, and situational intervention. Corporate Learning Application:
- Convert epic events into structured caselets with:
 - o Scenario background
 - o Stakeholder roles
 - o Decision dilemmas
 - o Learning Objectives

This way of doing things helps people think about leadership by using things they're familiar with and things that they care about deeply like the culture they know and the emotions they feel and this is all, about leadership.

6.2.2 Role-Play and Scenario-Based Training

Role-play brings mythology alive because it lets people play the part of important characters and make choices. This way people can understand how others feel. It helps them to listen and talk to each other better. Role-play is a way to make mythology feel real and it helps people be more empathetic. When people do role-play they have to think about how their actions will affect others, which's a big part of mythology.

Examples of Role-Play Scenarios:

- Playing Arjuna at the battlefield, faced with moral confusion.
- Imagine Krishna as a mentor who helps people in situations and he is working with someone, on his team who does not really care about what they are doing. Krishna is trying to figure out how to get this team member to start caring.
- When we think about Ravana's council we can see that the leaders who advised Ravana had a tough job. They had to tell Ravana what he needed to hear even if he did not want to hear it. The leaders had to be honest with Ravana. They also had to be careful about how they said things. This is something that leaders who work with a boss like Ravana have to do every day. They have to advise the boss in a way that is ethical and fair which can be very hard to do. The leaders who advised Ravana had to find a way to balance being honest, with being careful. That is something that leaders who work with a dominant boss still have to do today. Ravana's council is an example of how hard it can be for leaders to advise a dominant boss ethically.

So you want to know why it works. The thing is, it just does. It works because of the way it is made. The people who made it really knew what they were doing. They put a lot of

thought, into it. That is why it works. It is pretty cool when you think about it. The way it works is really something. It. That is all that matters. Why it works is not really that important. The important thing is that it does work.

- We take the stories from myths out of the office drama so people can look at how they act and what happens because of it without any fear. This way workplace politics are not mixed up with scenarios and we can explore the behavior and consequences of workplace politics safely.
- When you do role-play it helps you understand yourself better. Gives you the courage to do what is right. Role-play is really good, for developing self-awareness and ethical courage. By doing role-play people can learn more about role-play and how role-play helps them become people.
- Participants internalize values through embodied experience rather than theory. Usage:
 - Leadership retreats
 - Assessment centers
 - Coaching workshops

“Activity: Design a Role-Play Based on a Mythological Dilemma”

Instructions to the Student:

Design a short role-play based on a mythological character facing a leadership dilemma. Follow these steps:

1. Choose a mythological episode (e.g., Arjuna on the battlefield, Sita in the fire test, Karna and his loyalty to Duryodhana).
2. Write a 250-word scene description: the situation, conflict, and the central decision.
3. Create 3 character roles: one leader, one challenger/advisor, and one neutral observer.
4. Conduct or script a short role-play (5–7 minutes) showing how the leader navigates the dilemma.
5. Submit a reflection (150 words) analyzing:
 - o What leadership quality was tested?

- o How would this apply in a business context (e.g., ethical dilemma, team conflict, vision alignment)?

6.2.3 Embedding Values into Leadership Programs

Corporate leadership programs often cover competencies like strategic thinking, communication, and influence. But embedding values—like humility, truthfulness, fairness, and courage—is more difficult. Mythology offers a ready-made value blueprint.

Approach:

- Use mythological stories as opening or closing sessions in leadership modules.
- Reinforce company values with parallel epic narratives.
- Develop “value reflection exercises” where learners identify:
 - o Which epic character reflects their leadership journey
 - o Which value they find hardest to uphold under pressure

Example:

A module on integrity may begin with Yudhishtira’s truthfulness under loss, leading to a self- assessment of how leaders react to ethical compromise in business.

Impact:

- Builds values-alignment in a culturally rooted and reflective way.
- Supports behavioral transformation, not just skill acquisition.

6.2.4 Mythology as a Tool for Developing Emotional Intelligence

Emotional Intelligence (EI) includes self-awareness, empathy, emotional regulation, and interpersonal sensitivity. Mythology is a rich training ground for EI because:

- Characters go through real emotional conflict—Arjuna’s fear, Sita’s patience, Karna’s loyalty dilemma.
- Learners identify emotionally, making abstract EI concepts relatable.

Training Methods:

- Reflective journaling after myth-based case discussions
- Group discussion on how different characters manage emotions
- Mapping own emotional patterns to mythological dilemmas

Examples:

- How did Krishna regulate his frustration with Duryodhana?
- What can we learn from Draupadi's restraint and response during public humiliation?

Benefits:

- Improves empathy, leadership presence, conflict resolution
- Makes emotional growth a natural part of leadership training

Key Takeaways:

- Mythology enriches leadership development by engaging heart, mind, and values.
- Case-based and role-based methods foster experiential learning.
- Epic stories bring emotional intelligence and ethics into clear focus.
- This approach creates leaders who are not just capable—but conscious and culturally rooted.

Did You Know?

“The Bhagavad Gita is considered one of the earliest texts on emotional regulation and leadership clarity under stress. Arjuna's breakdown before battle is one of the earliest recorded examples of emotional paralysis in high-stakes decision-making, and Krishna's response forms a complete model of emotional coaching still used in leadership psychology today.”

6.3 Storytelling for Corporate Culture

The thing is, Corporate Culture is like the personality of a company. It is what makes a company unique. Storytelling for Corporate Culture is a way to share the values and mission of the company. This is because stories are easy to remember. People like to hear stories about the company they work for. It helps them feel connected to the company. Storytelling for Corporate Culture can be used in ways. For example it can be used to introduce employees to the company. It can also be used to teach people about the history of the company. Storytelling for Corporate Culture is a tool. It can help create a sense of community. This is good for the company because it makes people want to work. Storytelling for Corporate Culture is, about sharing the story of the company. The

company story is what sets it apart from companies. Storytelling for Corporate Culture is something that every company should do.

Storytelling is really important when it comes to shaping the culture of a company. It helps people understand what the company values what it wants to achieve and how it wants people to behave. Storytelling does this by making people feel things using comparisons and giving them something to think about. Indian mythology is a part of this. The stories and myths, in mythology have been used for many things.

For a long time people have used stories to teach each other about what is right and wrong to pass down things that are important to us and to create a sense of who we are as a group. In a company stories do something. They help people understand what the company values they make people want to be a part of it. They help the company change and get better. Stories about the companys ethics and traditions are very important. They help people at the company understand what the company is about. Storytelling is a part of forming a collective identity. The companys collective identity is what makes it special and different, from companies.

6.3.1 Storytelling to Build Shared Vision and Identity

In mythology, common stories forge collective identity — binding disparate individuals through shared purpose and values. Similarly, businesses can apply storytelling to:

- Tell the company’s origin story or mission.

- Revisit values with stories of decision points or breakthrough moments.
- Hero the role models in our organization that live the culture.

Example:

- A company may pass along stories of competing in a “David vs. Goliath” struggle, stirring a start-up mindset.
- A story about an employee showing courage or innovation gets everyone centered on the personal accomplishments that are valued.

aspirational values.

Outcome:

- Creates emotional ties to the organization
- Connects teams with a wider sense of purpose than individual positions
- Reinforces the cultural story “who we are” and “why we exist”.

6.3.2 Narratives for Change Management

Fear, confusion or loss of identity usually leads to resistance to change. Storytelling enables employees to make sense of change, rather than just digest it.

How it works:

- Tell stories that explain why people need to change, not just what they need to do.
- Reframe the change in the context of a larger hero's journey - toward which as an organization we encounter challenges, transform and become stronger.

Mythological Parallel:

- We can frame the Pandavas' exile and return as an education during a period of reformation before resurgence.
- Krishna's advice to Arjuna also shows how mentoring can help individuals work their way through personal resistance to change.

Corporate Application:

- Tell inside-the-company, inside-the-industry transformation stories

Use storytelling sessions at town halls or in leadership meetings •.

- Interchange stories about change by team members in transition

6.3.3 Mythological Metaphors in Corporate Communication

Mythic metaphors helps you make abstract ideas concrete, easy-to-remember and emotionally relevant. They aid leaders in talking with depth and nuance.

Examples of metaphors:

- "This is our Kurukshetra moment" — to describe a moment of existential decision.
- "We need a Hanuman mindset" — to inspire action, loyalty and courage.
- "Watch for the Duryodhana Syndrome" — ego and entitlement damaging team unity.

Where to use them:

- Strategy presentations
- Internal newsletters or leadership blogs
- Conflict resolution discussions
- Visioning or branding workshops

Impact:

- Enhances clarity and engagement

- Promotes Indian cultural affinity in companies
- Assists leaders express values without resorting to preaching

Did You Know?

“The metaphor of the “Kurukshetra moment” is increasingly used in Indian boardrooms to describe critical, high-stakes decision points. It has even been adopted in startup pitch decks and leadership retreats as a way to align teams around clarity, action, and courage under pressure.”

6.3.4 Inspiring Innovation and Collaboration through Stories

And stories don't just transmit values — they can also promote new thinking and provide a welcome nudge or push for collaboration by debrocaing challenges as narrative problems.

Approaches:

- Create a lot of stories in the workshop. This is where teams share stories about when things went and when they did not go well. By doing this the teams at the workshop learn from each other even if they are in parts of the business like different departments. The teams learn from the stories about success and failure, in the workshop.
- Leaders can tell people about what the future might hold and share stories that show what the company can become to help people think about what's possible, for the company.
- I think we should look at the projects we did before where people worked together. It turned out really well. We can tell the stories of what happened to help people see why working together as a team is so important, for the success of our projects.

Mythological Reference:

- The way the monkey army built Ram Setu is an example of innovation. The monkey army worked together to achieve a goal. This shows that when people work together and use their skills they can do things. The building of Ram Setu, by the monkey army is an example of what can be accomplished when people use innovation to work towards a mutual goal, like the monkey army did when they built Ram Setu.

- Krishnas way of dealing with people shows that different groups can come together and work towards a goal, which is really what Krishnas diplomacy is all, about and that is what makes Krishnas diplomacy so important.

Organizational Benefits:

- This place helps people work together and come up with solutions to problems it really fosters an environment where everyone feels like they own what they are doing and they are all about innovative problem-solving and finding new ways to do things this environment is all, about collective ownership and innovative problem-solving.
- This helps people feel safe when they are all talking about the things and sharing similar stories it creates a sense of psychological safety through common narratives and shared experiences like when everyone is on the same page and understands each other this is what psychological safety is all about it is about feeling comfortable and secure and common narratives play a big role, in this by creating a sense of psychological safety through common narratives.
- This helps employees to think about things that're not part of their normal job and come up with new ideas and solutions for the company, which is a great thing for employees to do because it makes them think about the company as a whole and not just about their own job and it really helps the company to find new ideas and solutions and that is what empowers employees to look beyond their job description, for new ideas and solutions.

Key Takeaways:

- Storytelling brings culture to life. It is not about sharing information but, about sharing meaning and identity. Storytelling is what gives culture its meaning and identity.
 - Myths are stories that people have been telling for a time to help them deal with things that happen in the world like when things change, when there is a problem or when someone comes up with a new idea. Myths are, like patterns that people use to make sense of these things like change, conflict and innovation and to figure out what to do about them like how to handle change how to solve conflict and how to use innovation.
 - When we tell stories people get really involved on a level. This helps everyone work together towards the goals, which is what we mean by strategic alignment. Storytelling also helps people do things in a way, which is what we call behavioral reinforcement and this is really important, for storytelling. Storytelling is a tool because it makes people feel something and that is what makes storytelling so effective.
 - Leaders who tell stories are not simply communicators — they become architects of culture in mastering narrative.
- #### 6.4 Learners' Applied Project

A final project, the Learners' Applied Project, provides students or practitioners of management with an opportunity to integrate, internalize and utilize mythology-derived insights in actual or hypothetical corporate contexts. It integrates creative thinking, strategic planning, the use of values and communication.

This section changes the learning from a conceptual one to an experiential further utilizing deliverables that can be used in professional development, HR workshops or leadership programs.

6.4 Learners' Applied Project

Learners start by picking a myth story, character or action that works well in the perspective of modern business.

Selection Guidelines:

- The myth must have a harsh moral, strategic, emotional or leadership lesson.
- The subject matter must be applicable to a problem currently facing the organization:
 - o Crisis leadership
 - o Succession planning
 - o Change management
 - o Team cohesion
 - o Innovation
 - o Work-life balance

Examples:

- Rama's banishment as a symbol of coping with failures and preserving principles in times of adversity
- Arjuna's executive coach for high stress life or Perfection is here!
- Why upskilling in remote work culture should be like Ekalavya's self-learning process
- Duryodhana's fall as a lesson in ego and toxic hanging onto power

6.4.2 Designing a Training Module Based on the Myth

With the selected myth, learners will create a leadership or culture-oriented training module.

Components of the Module:

Title and Objective of the training

Audience (e.g., mid-level managers, team leads, new hires)

Mythological reference – story and what it shows us

Objectives – values, abilities or behaviors the module is designed to inculcate

Teaching methods – case study, story telling, role play, self reflection and journal writing

Length of time – 1 hour to a full-day workshop

Sample Training Module Ideas:

- Lead Like Yudhishtira— Ethical Leadership under Pressure Coaching sessions
- “One in a Billion Moment” – pulling oneself together to make that crucial decision
- “Constructing Ram Setu”—Co-creation, Trust and Vision Agreeing

6.4.3 Presenting Modules for Peer Review

After creating, students present their modules to peers or staff for feedback and editing. Presentation Guidelines:

- Utilise visual support: PPT slides, storyboards, posters/interactive digital mind maps etcetera
- Start with a short summary of the myth chosen and why it was chosen
- Describe the central business insight and how the myth serves as a way of illustrating it
- Description of the session format, content and the results

Peer Review Focus Areas:

- Application of myth to business topic
- Creativity in module design
- Clarity of objectives and delivery
- Feasibility in the practical setting of real world training

6.4.4 Reflection on Learning and Application

The last phase is for personal reflection so that students can assimilate what has been learned and discover how the project influences them personally and professionally.

Reflection Prompts:

- What lessons in leadership did you take away from the myth you chose?

- In what way did the project alter your perspective on how mythology relates to business?
- What difficulties did you encounter in translating a myth into a training model?
- How will you harness storytelling or mythological thinking in your leadership journey ahead?

Submission Format:

- 300–500 word written reflection or
- 3-minute recorded video submission

Key Takeaways:

- The Applied Project turns students into myth-to-business interpreters.
- It promotes creativity, valuing conversation and the techniques of design.
- Peer overviews generate industry-style pitching and facilitation.
- Reflection increases self-awareness and the experiential integration of mythological insights.

Knowledge Check 1

Choose the correct option:

1. What is a key benefit of using mythology in leadership development programs?
 - A) It avoids difficult ethical discussions
 - B) It allows leaders to memorize historical facts
 - C) It connects timeless values with modern challenges
 - D) It eliminates the need for conventional training modules
2. Which of the following best represents Krishna's role in leadership coaching?
 - A) Taskmaster who gives direct orders
 - B) Silent observer in crisis
 - C) Strategic mentor who guides without dominating
 - D) Detached decision-maker without emotion

3. Why is storytelling considered effective for culture building in organizations?
- A) It simplifies legal compliance
 - B) It allows employees to ignore written policy
 - C) It creates emotional alignment with values and purpose
 - D) It reduces the need for formal documentation
4. Which archetype is best associated with loyalty, humility, and execution excellence?
- A) Bhishma
 - B) Hanuman
 - C) Ravana
 - D) Duryodhana

6.5 Summary

* Myth was used at unit 6 for the world.

Students looked at how ancient Indian epics give us lessons in leadership and strategy and ethics and emotional intelligence and organizational behavior.

The ancient Indian epics give us lessons in leadership and the corporate world can learn from Myth.

Myth is useful, for the world because it teaches us about ethics and emotional intelligence and organizational behavior.

* The main things to think about are:

- Mixing leadership lessons from mythology into corporate decision-making.
- The role of myths in case-based, emotion-based and role-based training.
- The power of storytelling as a tool for culture change, transformational change management and strategic communication.
- Developing and delivering applied training modules on mythology as it relates to business practice. Through engaging with these ideas, participants are able to translate universal wisdom into action within the workplace creating a valuebased culturally embedded leadership approach.

6.6 Key Terms

- Mythic Archetypes -Universal personas/ characters (e.g., Hero, Mentor, Oracle) depicting leadership styles and characteristics.
- Storytelling for Culture – Using stories to mold, maintain and entrench values and behaviors within an organization.
- Ethical Symbol – A mythology-based symbolic tale or comparison that instructs in moral decision-making.
- Role Play Training – Hands on experience in various roles that simulate scenarios of how they might play out on the field.
- Shared Perception – A sense of shared organizational purpose or direction created by a collective story and focus.
- Reflective Leadership – A leadership based on reflection, emotion and ethics.

6.7 Descriptive Questions

How can mythic archetypes be used to decode work leadership?

Explain the benefits of using narrative for change and culture building within an organization.

How Mahabharata can be used to generate an emotional intelligence training module?

How can epic character role-play enhance leadership training?

How to create a mythology-themed corporate training module? What challenges might arise?

How does reflective learning advance the effective use of mythology in management education?

6.8 References

- Bhawuk, D.P.S. (2011). *Spirituality and Indian Psychology: Lessons from the Bhagavad Gita*. Springer.
- Chakraborty, S.K., & Chakraborty, D. (2006). *Human Values and Management*. Himalaya Publishing.
- Mahadevan, B. (2010). *Bringing Krishna into the Boardroom*. IIM Bangalore Working Paper.
- Denning, S. (2005). *The Leader's Guide to Storytelling*. Jossey-Bass.
- Khandelwal, M. (2020). *Leadership Lessons from Indian Mythology*. Routledge.
- TEDx Talks (2018). *Storytelling in Business: Lessons from the Ramayana*. YouTube.

- Harvard Business Review (2021). Building Ethical Culture Through Narrative.

Answers to Knowledge Check

Knowledge check 1

1. C) It connects timeless values with modern challenges
2. C) Strategic mentor who guides without dominating
3. C) It creates emotional alignment with values and purpose
4. B) Hanuman

6.9 Case Study

Leading with the Hanuman Spirit – Inspiring Loyalty, Action, and Emotional Intelligence

Introduction

This case considers how a small tech company, NexPhase Innovations, evoked Hanuman – the divine servant and embodiment of selfless service, humility and fearlessness – as a metaphor to shift its organizational culture in a context of low morale and lack of direction.

Background

NexPhase Innovations was growing fast, but it had hit a wall internally. Though well-staffed, employee satisfaction was poor and the divide between management and frontline staff was widening. Now the HR director had offered a culture reset workshop that was couched in mythology based storytelling.

In part, they picked Hanuman because of all his mythical jumping; but also what he means to be in charge:

- Unquestioned loyalty
- Unshakeable focus
- Strength in service
- Humility despite power

Leaders were taught to “lead like Hanuman”:

- Serve without ego
- Communicate directly and clearly
- Step forward when others hesitate
- Acknowledge their colleagues before themselves

In a matter of months, the company had witnessed noticeable changes in team morale, upward feedback and initiative-taking behaviors.

Key Learning Points

- You cannot change the culture of a company with human resource policies alone. It takes leaders who actually live and breathe the culture they want to create. They have to talk about it all the time. The culture of a company needs leadership that people can see and believe in. This is what is meant by leadership narratives, about the company culture.
- Mythic metaphors can be changed into rules that help people behave in the way every single day. The mythic metaphors are really useful because they can show people how to live their lives. We can use the metaphors to make good decisions every day.
- The way Hanuman leads is really something to learn from. Hanumans style of leadership is an example of how being strong and quiet can make a big difference, in how a team feels. Hanuman shows us that you do not have to be loud to be a leader. Hanumans quiet strength and intent can actually change the energy of a team.
- Storytelling helps companies connect with people on a level and also have a clear plan, for what they want to do with the company. This way storytelling and the companys goals work together to make something great happen with the companys storytelling.

Discussion Questions

Why use the metaphor of Hanuman to describe leadership in your company?

There are some difficulties with using mythology in business training. One of the difficulties with mythology in business training is that it can be hard to make the stories seem relevant to the people who are being trained. The mythology stories are often very old. The people in the stories are not like the people we meet every day.

Some other difficulties with mythology in business training include the fact that the stories can be confusing and hard to understand. This is because mythology stories often have characters and plot twists. The people who are being trained may have a time following the story and figuring out what it is supposed to teach them about business.

Difficulties with mythology in business training also arise when the trainers try to use the stories to teach skills or values. The mythology stories may not have a message about what the people in the story did right or wrong. This can make it hard for the trainers to use the stories to teach the people who are being trained about the skills or values they need to learn.

Overall there are difficulties with using mythology in business training.. With a little creativity mythology can be a great way to teach people about business. The key is to find ways to make the stories seem relevant and interesting to the people who are being trained. This can be done by using examples from the stories to illustrate points and, by helping the people who are being trained to see how the stories relate to their own lives and experiences.

Leaders can be humble. Still make good decisions like Hanuman did. To do this leaders have to listen to people and think about what they say. They also have to be willing to say sorry when they make a mistake. Hanuman is an example of this because he was very humble and strong at the same time. He did things but he never forgot where he came from. Leaders can learn from Hanuman. Be humble like him. They can make decisions like Hanuman did and people will respect them for it. The main thing is that leaders have to remember that they are not better than everyone just like Hanuman did not think he was better than others. Leaders have to be, like Hanuman, strong and make decisions that help everyone, not just themselves. Hanuman is an example for leaders to follow.

Create your own workshop-brief, using one other mythological character for solving a real current business issue.