

---

## Exploring Symbolic Views: A Glimpse of Indian and Japanese Birds

**Debapriyo Das**

Research Scholar

Department of Japanese, Visva-Bharati

Santiniketan

dasdebapriyo50@gmail.com

---

### Abstract:

*Symbolism is a powerful technique used in various civilizations to express concepts and meanings profoundly. These symbols, which can take many forms depending on the situation and viewpoint, include objects, animals, pictures, words, acts, and images. Colours and pictures in art represent feelings or ideas, providing a work of art more depth and significance. Religious symbols bridge the gap between the material and spiritual worlds by representing spiritual concepts and principles. Flags and monuments are examples of political symbols that represent a nation's identity and ideals. Words can have symbolic meanings along with their literal definitions in language, enhancing communication. In many cultures, birds in particular are highly adored as symbols. They represent strength, rebirth, love, immortality and so forth. Birds have long inspired human creativity and spirituality, being woven into the fabric of the human experience. Birds hold diverse symbolic meanings across cultures, reflecting unique socio-cultural perspectives. In Indian and Japanese cultures, birds play pivotal roles in cultural and metaphorical landscapes. This study is an attempt to convey a brief overview of our understanding on how birds are used as significant representations in these two nations, interpreting ideas and beliefs. Through a comparative approach, it aims to illuminate the differences and similarities in avian symbolism, shedding light on the underlying cultural significance attributed to birds in Indian and Japanese societies.*

**Keywords:** Bird's Symbolism, Crow (カラス), Sparrow (スズメ), Sarus, Crane (ツル), Owl (フクロ)

**Introduction:**

Since the beginning of human civilization, nature and its elements have been an integral part of human life, culture, religion, and folklore. Among these natural elements, birds emerge as one such distinct factor with their large number of species and varying patterns of behaviour that have created powerful images in human imagination, ideas and thinking. The symbolism attached to birds is extensive across different cultures, religions, and regional contexts. Birds from many different species have been considered divine beings, spirits, or supernatural intermediaries by ancient societies. For example, the eagle is universally associated with power, liberty, and vast aspiration. Birds in different communities have been considered as symbols of people's characters and values. Further symbolic meanings of birds do not end with religious and spiritual domains; they are also important politically, socially, and environmentally in contemporary society. For example, the white dove is often considered as a symbol of peace. Birds have a significant role in Indian mythology, folklore, and spiritual practice. The peacock, India's national bird, represents grace, beauty, and the all-encompassing elegance of the universe. It is associated with Lord Krishna, who frequently appears with a peacock feather on his head, representing purity and love. Similarly, birds also have important symbolic and spiritual implications in Shinto and Buddhist traditions of Japan. The Japanese nightingale, known as *Uguisu*, is a bird that represents the approach of spring and is frequently connected with joy, new beginnings, and the beauty of nature. Its unique song, which embodies the aesthetic and philosophical quest of harmony with nature at the heart of Japanese culture, receives attention in both literature and music of Japan.

**Symbolic View of Birds in India and Japan:****Crow:**

The common Indian urban crow which bears the scientific name (House Crow), is seen in every inhabited places. It is a medium-sized bird with glossy black feathers all over its body, with the exception of its grey neck and breast. Each foot has three front claws and a single one on the backside for an excellent grip to perch. There are numerous other species, and their physical characteristics vary by regions. The crow is an intelligent and aggressive bird, known for its invasive behaviour. It prefers living in groups, often perching on tall trees in open areas. Crows typically feed on the flesh of the deceased elements.

According to Hindu belief, the crow, acts as an intermediary among the realm of living beings and the world of the spirit of ancestors. It is also believed that cawing of crow brings particular news as well, determined by the direction it comes from. Hence, feeding crows in various rituals is often regarded as paying respect to ancestors. There are several legendary stories associated with the depiction of crows. For instance, Ravana, the ten-headed demon king of Lanka, propelled by blessings from Lord Brahma, embarked on a triumphant expedition, setting his sights on the *Ushheerbeej* region with the intention of defeating King Marut. King Marut was deeply engaged in a sacrificial ceremony, surrounded by the divine protectors of the realms. The sudden appearance of Ravana struck fear into their hearts, prompting them to adopt disguises by transforming into various forms of life. Indra (the deity of thunder) chose the vibrant guise of a peacock, Dharmaraj (the deity of death and justice, also known as Yama) cloaked himself as a crow,

Kubera (the deity of wealth) turned himself into the elusive chameleon, and Varuna (the deity of water), became a graceful swan. This tricky disguise allowed them to remain undetected by Ravana. After he left, in gratitude for their shelter, these transformed deities bestowed special blessings upon the forms they had taken, enriching the lives of these animals and birds with divine favour. Crow is regarded as the divine messenger of Lord Yama. Therefore, crows are the ultimate symbol of death and afterlife.<sup>1</sup>

The carrion crow (*Corvus corone*), commonly known as *Hashiboso-garasu* (ハシボソガラス) and the (Corvus macrorhynchos) commonly known as *Hashibuto-garasu* (ハシブトガラス) are considered native crows in Japan. Throughout history, most Japanese people have regarded these birds favourably, considering them as intelligent creatures, and often annoying as well.<sup>2</sup> The carrion crow, is a black, omnivorous bird with a uniform colour, typically measuring around 47 cm in length and weighing between 300 and 450 grams when fully grown. Its feathers can appear glossy under certain lighting conditions, and there is no visual difference between males and females. Carrion crows have anisodactyl feet, with three toes facing forward and one facing backward. The wingspan of an adult carrion crow ranges from 84 to 100 cm. In earlier times, they were found in marshlands, lightly cultivated areas with few trees, and along coastlines. However, they are also observed in suburban and urban areas. Jungle crows (*Corvus macrorhynchos*) having a body length of approximately 55 cm, found across forested areas from East Asia to the Far East. They are known to inhabit in diverse forests. Despite their name suggesting a preference for forests, they also inhabit farmlands with hedges and wooded sections of city parks, making them one of the most recognizable bird species to the Japanese population.<sup>3</sup>

Ancient Japanese chronicles Kojiki (712 AD) and Nihon-shoki (720 AD) describes *Yatagarasu* the mythical three-legged crow as a servant of Amaterasu-no-Okami, the sun goddess of Shintoism. It was tasked with guiding the legendary first emperor Jimmu from Kumano to present-day Nara, where he established the first national capital. Legend has it that the *Yatagarasu* then returned to Kumano Nachi Taisha Grand Shrine, where the inner sanctum, housing the *Yatagarasu-ishi* (Yatagarasu Stone), is believed to contain the deity in its resting form. The *Yatagarasu* is revered as both a guide and a servant of the Kumano deities, including Amaterasu-no-Okami. To honor its resting place, a subsidiary shrine called Miagatahiko-sha was built on the grounds of Nachi Taisha, with the current structure dating back to 1867. The *Yatagarasu* is also featured in the logo of Japan's national men's and women's soccer teams, paying tribute to Nakamura Kakunosuke (1878–1906), who translated the rules of Association Football into Japanese and played a key role in promoting the sport in Japan. Furthermore, there is a belief that a harsh cry of a crow may serve as a forewarning of impending misfortune, potentially indicating an imminent illness or even death of someone.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Arasu, B. L. M. (n.d.). *The Indian Crow in our life and after-life*.

<sup>2</sup> Yoda, Tsuyoshi (2019) "Managing Urban Crow Populations in Japan," Human–Wildlife Interactions: Vol. 13: Iss. 3, Article 12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26077/7p56-2c75>.

<sup>3</sup> Kurosawa, Reiko & Kono, Ryo & Kondo, Takahiko & Kanai, Yutaka. (2003). Diet of jungle crows in an urban landscape. Global Environmental Research. 7..

<sup>4</sup> *Yatagarasu, the three-legged crow*. Japan Tourism Agency. (2020). <https://www.mlit.go.jp/tagengo-db/en/R2-00214.html>.

The crow holds a dual significance in both Indian and Japanese cultures, serving as a messenger and symbol. In India, it bridges the realm of the living and the spirits of ancestors, while in Japan, it is revered for its intelligence yet feared for its ominous cries. These contrasting perspectives highlight the diverse cultural symbolism attributed to this bird in different societies.



**Indian House Crow<sup>5</sup>**



**Carrion Crow<sup>6</sup>**



**Large-Billed Crow<sup>7</sup>**



**God Yama with Crow<sup>8</sup>**



**Yatagarasu in Picture Scroll<sup>9</sup>**

## Sparrow:

The House Sparrow is found across the globe, except in regions with extremely harsh climates. This small bird typically measures 6-7 inches in length and weighs around 24-25 grams. The male House Sparrow features a small but thick black beak with distinct black, brown, and white markings. In contrast, females and young sparrows are paler in colour, often appearing grey. The House Sparrow, originally native to Europe, Asia, and the Mediterranean region, has extended its habitat to include parts of North and South America, as well as certain regions of Africa. The Indian House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus indicus*) belongs to the Passeridae family and is often mistaken for the Tree Sparrow, which is smaller and slenderer. It has distinct features like a chestnut crown, two wing bars, and black cheek patches. Geographic variations have led to different sub-species with minor differences in size and colour. The Indian House Sparrow primarily feeds on grains and prefers living in open countryside. It is adaptable and urbanized,

<sup>5</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:House\\_Crow\\_%28Corvus\\_splendens%29\\_JEG4471.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:House_Crow_%28Corvus_splendens%29_JEG4471.jpg)

<sup>6</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corvus\\_corone\\_orientalis\\_Hyogo\\_1.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corvus_corone_orientalis_Hyogo_1.jpg)

<sup>7</sup> [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corvus\\_macrorhynchos\\_Kyoto\\_3.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Corvus_macrorhynchos_Kyoto_3.jpg)

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.quora.com/Why-is-crow-so-significant-in-death-related-ceremonies-in-Hinduism-What-is-its-social-philosophical-physical-metaphysical-significance-if-any>

<sup>9</sup> <https://naokiichiryu.com/kemono-emaki-v>



often nesting in crevices and small holes in human homes or trees. They also feed tiny insects to their young.<sup>10</sup>

In Indian poetry, the sparrow emerges as a mesmerizing subject, motivating poets to endow it with a variety of emotions and concepts. A notable instance is Rabindranath Tagore's Bengali poem *Ogo Amar Bhorer Chorui Pakhi*. Here, Tagore has portrayed the *Chorui Pakhi*, or the sparrow, as a symbol of optimism and endurance. Tagore indicates that the sparrow, despite its small and seemingly insignificant size, possesses the strength to overcome obstacles. Moreover, according to Indian mythology *The Ramayana*, during their exile in the forest, Sita observed a sparrow in distress attacked by a hawk. Moved by compassion, she implored her husband Rama to rescue it. Rama, displaying his affection for Sita, swiftly shot an arrow and saved the sparrow. This act of rescue highlights the sparrow's symbolism of love and companionship.<sup>11</sup>

The Eurasian Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*), popularly known as *Suzume* (雀) is widespread in Japan and is highly familiar, often depicted in paintings and featured in folktales. In Japanese culture, the sparrow is frequently portrayed in art. When portrayed in a group, it represents friendship, peace, and financial well-being. The sparrow's song is comparable to the Japanese word for "be true to oneself" and hence it represents faithfulness. When depicted across the seasons, it corresponds to fall with chrysanthemum, winter with bamboo and snow, spring with bamboo and plum bloom, and summer with peony. Moreover, a common symbol in art, a willow tree paired with sparrows often represents qualities such as humility, tranquillity, friendship, and kindness.<sup>12</sup> The old Japanese fable "Tongue-Cut Sparrow" or *Shita-Kiri Suzume* follows an old man who rescues an injured sparrow. His wife, envious of the sparrow's presence, cuts out its tongue. When the old man discovers this, he seeks out the sparrow and is rewarded with treasures. The wife, desiring greater riches, meets a tragic end. The tale illustrates the power of kindness and friendship over envy and greed.<sup>13</sup>

In both Indian and Japanese culture, the Sparrow represents various aspects of life. In Indian poetry and mythology, it indicates endurance, love, and compassion, whereas in Japanese art and folklore, it represents friendship, peace, and loyalty. Regardless of cultural differences, the sparrow's worldwide reach and symbolism demonstrate its great influence on human imagination and storytelling.

<sup>10</sup> Srivastava, Sanjay, and Neeta Sinha. "BIDDING ADIEU, The Vanishing World of the House Sparrow, A Field Guide for School Students." *National School Sanitation Initiative*, NSSI, [www.schoolsanitation.com/pdf/Sparrow\\_Broucher.pdf](http://www.schoolsanitation.com/pdf/Sparrow_Broucher.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> Socialmedia. (2024, February 24). *Sparrow symbolism in culture and literature*. Sparrow Daughter. <https://www.sparrowdaughter.com/sparrow-symbolism-in-culture-and-literature/#:~:text=In%20the%20Ramayana%2C%20the%20story,asked%20Rama%20to%20save%20it.>

<sup>12</sup> Pauli, Martin. "Japanese Symbolic Animals and Plants and Their Meaning." *MANVPROPRIA*, Manu Propria Fountain Pens, <https://www.manupropria-pens.ch/angularmomentum-manupropria/uploadfiles/static/003ef19/034e89f6-3c35-44b5-b6d0-96e6cfaafb02.pdf/Japanese%20Symbolic%20Animals%20and%20Plants%20and%20their%20Meaning.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> *Japanese fairy tale series: Thomson, D. (David): Internet Archive*. (2007, July 24). Internet Archive. <https://archive.org/details/japanesefairytales01no2thom/mode/2up>

A Male Indian House Sparrow<sup>14</sup>Eurasian Tree Sparrow of Japan<sup>15</sup>**Crane:**

Sarus Cranes (*Grus antigone*), the world's tallest flying birds, are easily identified by their grey feathers and crimson head and neck. They normally weigh between 6.8 and 7.8 kg and are frequently spotted in pairs or small groups. In India, they live in marshlands, fields, wetlands, and agricultural areas. They also often use to stay in association with human. Sarus Cranes, known for their lifelong monogamous unions, are honoured in Rajput culture and mythology for their steadfast devotion. They are also known for their lavish courtship displays, which include intricate dances, wing flapping, and neck movements.

It is said that cranes form lifelong pairs, and if one partner passes away, the other is said to die beside the deceased mate. The Sarus crane pair is perfectly matched and serves as a symbol of enduring love, devotion, and good luck, displaying a strong commitment to each other as they remain mates for life. They impart a moral lesson to humans and other creatures about loyalty and unity in living together.<sup>16</sup> Legend says that after a hunter killed a Sarus crane, poet Valmiki cursed him. This event inspired Valmiki to write the epic Ramayana. Hence, Sarus crane profoundly holds a divine place in Indian belief.

Similarly, in Japanese culture, the red-crowned crane (*Grus japonensis*), widely known as *Tsuru* (鶴), symbolizes peace, harmony, and long life. It is commonly featured in Japanese wedding ceremonies as a symbol of respect and faithfulness, reflecting the crane's tendency to form everlasting bonds. It is noteworthy to mention that people often offer paper crane garlands known as *Senbazuru* (千羽鶴), to those in need of healing. This tradition, linked to Sadako Sasaki who fell victim to the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States. At the time of the bombings, she was just two years old and was exposed to high levels of radiation. Sadako, who died of leukaemia caused by the atomic bomb, started folding *Origami* (Japanese traditional art of folding paper) cranes for recovery but passed away at the age of twelve, leaving her classmates to complete the garland. Every year, the statue of Sadako Sasaki in Hiroshima's Peace Park is decorated with Origami cranes, representing hope and peace.<sup>17</sup>

In India and Japan, the Crane commonly represents enduring love and fidelity. In Indian mythology, the Sarus Crane is revered for its lifelong relationships, yet in Japanese culture, the

<sup>14</sup> [https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Passer\\_domesticus\\_indicus](https://species.wikimedia.org/wiki/Passer_domesticus_indicus)

<sup>15</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Passer\\_montanus\\_Japan-8.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Passer_montanus_Japan-8.jpg)

<sup>16</sup> Verma, Ashok Kumar, and Shri Prakash. "Sarus Crane: An Eternal Symbol of Marital Fidelity." *International Journal of Zoological Investigations*, vol. 3, no. 1, 25 Apr. 2017, pp. 11–14.

<sup>17</sup> Central Michigan University Library. (2022, April 4). *Research guides: The origami crane (Tsuru): Symbolism and folklore*. Symbolism and Folklore - The Origami Crane (TSURU) - Research Guides at Central Michigan University Libraries. <https://libguides.cmich.edu/c.php?g=1217908>.



Crane (Tsuru) represents well-being, longevity, hope and peace. Therefore, it can be precisely stated that both cultures value the crane for its symbolic role in human relationship.



**Indian Cranes (Sarus)**<sup>18</sup>



**Japanese Crane (Tsuru)**<sup>19</sup>

## Owl:

Owls belong to the Strigiformes group and are classified into two families: Strigidae (true owls) and Tytonidae (barn, grass, and bay owls). There are over 250 owl species worldwide, with 36 found in India. Owls are nocturnal predators that consume insects, small mammals, frogs, lizards, and birds. Additionally, they aid in the prevention of disease transmission by containing agricultural pests like rats and mice. In Hindu mythology, the white owl, specifically the White Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*), holds profound significance as the sacred mount (*vahan*) of Goddess *Lakshmi*. *Lakshmi* embodies wealth, fortune, and prosperity in Hindu belief. Consequently, adherents often incorporate wooden owl figurines into their homes as revered symbols of holiness.<sup>20</sup> In West Bengal, a good girl is referred to as a *Lokkhi*<sup>21</sup> *Meye*<sup>22</sup> (a girl like *Lakshmi*), while a housewife who brings prosperity to her husband's family is referred to as the *Griho*<sup>23</sup>-*Lokkhi* (the *Lakshmi* of the house). The white owl associated with goddess *Lakshmi*, embodies patience, intelligence, and wisdom. Hence, people in West Bengal never drive away owls especially those are white, believing they may bring good fortune and wealth into the household. These white owls are termed as *Lokkhi Pyancha*<sup>24</sup> in Bengali language which means *Lakshmi's Owl*. However, research indicates that during the Middle Ages, the owl was associated with witches, believed to dance on graves and inhabit dark, desolate areas, earning a reputation as a foolish yet feared spectre. The sight and eerie call of an owl at night were seen as ominous, signalling impending death or the presence of evil.<sup>25</sup>

In Japanese culture, owls are thought to bring good fortune and protect from suffering. This belief is rooted in the Japanese name for owl, *Fukuro* (梟), which can be written using different characters. One interpretation includes the characters for luck (福 *fuku*, luck; 来 *ku*, to come; 郎 *rō*, suffix used in boy's names), while another signifies protection from hardship (不 *fu*, no, 苦劳

<sup>18</sup> [https://stock.adobe.com/in/search/images?k=%22sarus+crane%22&asset\\_id=471315922](https://stock.adobe.com/in/search/images?k=%22sarus+crane%22&asset_id=471315922)

<sup>19</sup> <https://guidable.co/culture/the-japanese-crane-what-does-it-symbolise/>

<sup>20</sup> An auspicious thing befitted as trading object: An empirical study on the transformation of wooden owl. (2019). In *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* (pp. 49–54).

<sup>21</sup> In Bengali language Goddess *Laxmi* is pronounced as *Maa Lokkhi*. (Mother *Laxmi*)

<sup>22</sup> *Meye* signifies girl in Bengali language.

<sup>23</sup> *Griho* signifies house or often a household in Bengali language.

<sup>24</sup> Owl is termed as *Pyancha* in Bengali language.

<sup>25</sup> Daya, Sharma, D. S., Sinha, A., & Kanaujia, A. (n.d.). OWLS IN INDIAN MYTHOLOGY. *ResearchGate*. <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338448753>.

kurou, suffering or hardship). Thus, the word can be understood to mean “without hardship”. Because of this, owl talismans or good-luck charms, known as *Engimono* (縁起物), are highly favoured in Japanese religious faith.<sup>26</sup> The colours associated with these talismans add extra significance and symbolism to the lucky owl imagery. For instance, white owl charms are believed to attract happiness, pink owls signify love and romance, yellow owls represent peace, black owls are charms for good health, red owls bring good luck, green owls symbolize dreams, and gold owls are associated with great wealth.<sup>27</sup> Furthermore, owls play a significant role in the storytelling of Japanese mythology, often holding a prominent place in its narratives. During a widespread famine, the Ainu god of owls and land, *Kamuy Chikap*, sought a messenger to uncover its cause. The crow and mountain jay failed due to falling asleep during lengthy instructions, resulting in their destruction. Finally, the dipper bird listened attentively for six days and successfully delivered the message. It revealed that the gods were angered by human disrespect for their gifts. Chikap Kamuy then taught humans proper rituals, ending the famine.

In Indian and Japanese traditions, owls have several symbolic meanings. In India, they are associated with the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi, who represents prosperity. In Japanese tradition, owls are talismans of good fortune and protection. Both cultures, however, appreciate the owl's wisdom and mystical significance in their mythology and beliefs.

Indian White Barn Owl<sup>28</sup>Goddess Laxmi Mounting on White Barn Owl<sup>30</sup>Kamuy Chikap Protecting<sup>29</sup> Villages of Japan

## Conclusion:

In many societies, birds such as crows, sparrows, cranes, and owls have spiritual and symbolic significance beyond their physical existence. In India, the crow serves as a messenger, connecting the realms of the living and the spirits of ancestors, but in Japan, it is admired for its wisdom but feared for its ominous cries. The sparrow, which is a symbol of love, companionship, endurance and compassion in Indian mythology and poetry, represents peace, financial well-being as well as

<sup>26</sup> Greve, Gabi, World Kigo Database, [https://wkdkgodatabase03.blogspot.com/2006\\_12\\_01\\_archive.html](https://wkdkgodatabase03.blogspot.com/2006_12_01_archive.html).

<sup>27</sup> “Owls in Japan—Symbolism and Myth: May 2014 Newsletter.” *Your Ultimate Source for Asian Kitchenware & Home Accessories Since 1997*, MRS. LIN'S KITCHEN, [www.mrslinskitchen.com/owl-in-japan-symbolism-and-myth-may2014-newsletter.html](http://www.mrslinskitchen.com/owl-in-japan-symbolism-and-myth-may2014-newsletter.html).

<sup>28</sup> <https://ettok.in/owls-of-india/>

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.ehonna.net/pro/detail.asp?EHno=64853>

<sup>30</sup> <https://vedicgoddess.weebly.com/goddess-vidya-blog/uluka-lakshmis-vahana-the-owl-by-yogi-ananda-saraswathi>





friendship and serenity in Japanese art and folklore. Similarly, in India, the Sarus Crane represents enduring love and devotion, yet in Japanese culture, it represents well-being, longevity, hope and peace. In Japan, the owl represents good fortune and protection from sorrow, whereas in India, notably in West Bengal, it represents the messenger of wealth, prosperity, patience, intelligence, and wisdom as well revered as the sacred mount of Goddess Lakshmi. In this way, birds soar as iconic messengers over the vibrant regions of India and the tranquil islands of Japan, transcending their feathered forms to nest in the hearts of folklore, poetry, tradition and human faith. It is a celebration of the diversity and unity that birds, with their ethereal beauty and symbolic resolution, influence human beings, fluttering their wings across the sky of our shared world. This investigation unfolds these shared symbols, revealing a fascinating interplay of admiration and interpretation that unites the two cultures of India and Japan amid the vast oceans that separate them.

## References:

### Books:

1. Ashkenazi, M. (2003). Handbook of Japanese mythology. ABC-CLIO.
2. Baird, M. C. (2001). Symbols of Japan: thematic motifs in art and design. New York: Rizzoli.
3. Bhadurī, J., Bhadurī, J. (1991). Rabīndrakābye prāñī-prīti. India: Gabeshanā-Prakāśana Bibhāga, Visva-Bharati.
4. Grewal, B., Harvey, B., Pfister, O. (2014). Photographic Guide to the Birds of India: And the Indian Subcontinent, Including Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka & the Maldives. United States: Tuttle Publishing.

### Articles:

1. An auspicious thing befitted as trading object: An empirical study on the transformation of wooden owl. (2019). In *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention* (pp. 49–54). at [https://www.ijhssi.org/papers/vol8\(12\)/Series-1/I0812014954.pdf](https://www.ijhssi.org/papers/vol8(12)/Series-1/I0812014954.pdf) Accessed 20 Mar. 2024.
2. James, P. 2018. “Corvus corone” (On-line), Animal Diversity Web. Accessed March 30, 2024 at [https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Corvus\\_corone/](https://animaldiversity.org/accounts/Corvus_corone/)
3. Jha, K. K., McKinley, C. R.: Indian Institute of Forest Management, & Department of Natural Resource Ecology and Management. (2014). Demography and Ecology of Indian Sarus Crane (*Grus antigone antigone*) in Uttar Pradesh, Northern India, *Asian Journal of Conservation Biology*, pp. 8-18, at [https://ajcb.in/journals/full\\_papers\\_july\\_2014/AJCB-Vol3-No1-Jha-McKinley.pdf](https://ajcb.in/journals/full_papers_july_2014/AJCB-Vol3-No1-Jha-McKinley.pdf). Accessed 15 Mar. 2024.
4. Kurosawa, R.; Kono, R.; Kondo, T.; Kanai, Y. 2003: Diet of jungle crows in an urban landscape, *Global Environmental Research* 72, pp. 193-198, at <https://eurekamag.com/research/020/859/020859912.php>. Accessed 28 Mar. 2024.
5. Verma, Ashok Kumar, and Shri Prakash. “Sarus Crane: An Eternal Symbol of Marital Fidelity.” *International Journal of Zoological Investigations*, vol. 3, no. 1, 25 Apr. 2017, pp. 11–14. at <https://journals.indexcopernicus.com/api/file/viewByFileId/462931> Accessed 22 Mar. 2024.
6. Yoda, Tsuyoshi (2019) “Managing Urban Crow Populations in Japan,” *Human–Wildlife Interactions*: Vol. 13: Issue. 3, Article 12. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26077/7p56-2c75>. Accessed 24 Mar. 2024.