

Research Article

What Prabhu Ram Has Left for Us in the Earth: Essential Lessons

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Abstract

The two epics that form the basis of the Bharatiya Scriptures are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These epics contain a wealth of knowledge. Both inside and outside of India, the Ramayana has had an indescribable and enduring influence on people's social and familial lives, cultures, and literary works. *Objective:* The study's goal is to investigate the crucial life lessons that the Ramayana teaches us. *Method and Materials:* The data is collected from secondary sources of ancient Indian knowledge, such as articles, websites, online journals, and books like the Ramayan that have been published over time. *Result and Discussion:* There are many moral precepts and life lessons in "The Ramayana." The same relationship between several characters with various relationship dynamics was depicted in the Ramayana. Rama — Laxmana, Ravana — Bhishishan, Rama — Bharata, Vali — Shugriv had very different brotherly relationships. No amount of suffering or sorrow can ever touch us if we begin to find contentment within ourselves. *Findings:* A genuine love and devotion for the Lord will direct us along the correct path in life. One of the most well-known and cherished lessons from the Ramayana is that Good always prevails over Evil, regardless of how powerful Evil may appear to be. *Conclusion:* The ageless epic Ramayana offers a profound examination of human values and the idea of Dharma. It still has relevance in the modern world and acts as a moral compass, pointing people in the direction of righteousness.

Keywords

Ramayana, Mahabharata, Love and Devotion, Human Values, Dharma, Scriptures

1. Introduction

The two epics that form the basis of the Bharatiya Scriptures are the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. These epics contain a wealth of knowledge. One of the two principal Sanskrit epics of ancient Bharat, the Ramayana is a timeless masterpiece that has been handed down through the ages. It is more than just a tale; it serves as a moral compass and a spiritual advisor, imparting important lessons about love, duty, and honour. The Ramayana is full of philosophical and symbolic meanings. Sita stands for steadfast devotion, and

Rama's life represents the path of Dharma. Ravana represents desire and ego, as well as their ultimate demise. The epic emphasises the triumph of good over evil and the significance of fulfilling one's obligations [<https://medium.com/swlh/relevance-of-ramayana-in-our-life-a54f9965b623>]. Hindu mythology holds that the Ramayana is the true story of Rama, the seventh incarnation of Lord Vishnu and the king of Ayodhya. The son of Raja Dashratha and Kaushalya, Rama was born in Ayodhya. This fabled religious epic revolves around the life

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of Prabhu Shriram, especially the time between his banishment and return to Ayodhya [Moral lessons you can learn from the story of Ramayana – Hinduism – Sanatana Dharma (hinduismwayoflife.com). The great wise poet Valmiki, who penned the masterpiece "Ramayana," looked after Rama's wife Sita during the tumultuous final stages of her life. The Ramayana is a seven-part epic that spans nearly 500 chapters and 24,000 verses, making it one of the longest and most ancient literary works. One of the most venerated and well-known texts in Hinduism, it narrates the epic story of Prabhu Shriram [<https://hinduismwayoflife.com/2018/02/07/moral-lessons-you-can-learn-from-the-story-of-ramayana/>]. Treta Yuga is the name of the historical era (or Yuga) in which Rama lived. This occurred during a period when moral standards and dharma were highly valued by the populace. In the succeeding yugas—the Dwapar Yuga, during which the Mahabharata is set, and the current Kali-yuga in which we currently reside—dharma and morality appear to be progressively eroding. As a result, whenever we read the "Ramayana," it usually provides us with a great deal of insight into the extremely high moral and ethical standards of the past. Reading the "Ramayana" can often bring us enlightenment in times of mental turmoil [<https://rapidleaks.com/india/6-life-lessons-we-can-learn-from-ramayana/>]. In light of the current circumstances, the Hindu mythology known as the Ramayana, which establishes the Dharma, or code of conduct, is extremely important. The story outlines the ideal forms for different kinds of relationships. Children are taught about this epic even today to impart to them all the valuable life lessons. But, given how quickly various activities have evolved; it is now uncommon to find a family reading the Ramayana to their children. Since the younger generation is more interested in technology and everyday life, the stories of the Ramayana may seem theatrical to them, but there are many valuable lessons to be learned from them. Although it is not required to recall the entire Ramayana, we would live happy lives if we could recall its lessons. Both inside and outside of India, the Ramayana has had an indescribable and enduring influence on people's social and familial lives, cultures, and literary works. The Ramayana is the most ancient epic in India. It is the repository of knowledge and a vital source of details regarding the social and political climate of ancient Bharat. The Ramayana has a significant impact on people's beliefs and behaviours throughout Bharat. Ramayana, a well-known epic, serves as Bharatiya Hindus' moral code [5].

The ideal husband, wife, mother, father, king, servant, son, and brother, as well as their proper conduct in life, are all depicted in the teachings of the Ramayana. According to the Ramayana, virtues like sincerity, faithfulness, truthfulness, obedience, etc., form the backbone of a civilised social order [7]. Economics, politics, psychology, sociology, management, human values, and ethics have all been taught through it. The stories are present in South Asian literature, theatre, dance, music, engineering, movies, individual and place names, and, surprisingly, statecraft [12]. It is believed that Prabhu Ram is

the 7th Avatara (Incarnation) of Lord Bishnu [6]. Ram was born in Ayodhya as the son of Kaushalya and Raja Dashratha [3]. Ram Rajya is often mentioned as an ideal state. Theoretically, one could explain why it is called Rama Rajya, but a thorough comprehension of Ram Rajya demonstrates effective management [8]. All of the characters in The Ramayana are overshadowed by Lord Rama's enormous personality [10].

The Ramayana embodies the values of dharma (duty), loyalty, honour, and the power of virtue over evil. It teaches important moral principles and life lessons. The Ramayana influences Indian culture, literature, and art. Its teachings continue to inspire millions around the world [4, 11, 13, 14]. Ramayana is equally important for today's generation and also for future generations to come as it was previously [2].

Objective

The study seeks to explore the important lessons of the Ramayana to lead our lives successfully.

2. Research Question

How much relevant is Ramayana in our life in context of present situation.

3. Methods and Materials

Design and Methodology: This study uses a qualitative approach and is mainly descriptive. Secondary data served as the basis for its design. The data is collected from secondary sources of ancient Indian knowledge, such as articles, websites, online journals, and books like the Ramayan that have been published over time.

Analysis: Several materials from different sources have been carefully examined, verified, and arranged under relevant headings to maintain the necessary presentation and conclusion.

4. Result and Discussion

"The Ramayana" is full of morality and life lessons. The same relationship between several characters with various relationship dynamics was depicted in the Ramayana. Rama — Laxmana, Ravana — Bhibhishan, Rama — Bharata, Vali — Shugriv had very different brotherly relationships. Bharata promised that, on behalf of Rama, he would handle state affairs. After 14 years in the forest, Rama will return and be crowned king because, through good times and bad, both brothers had complete faith in one another. Sughriv and Brother Vali were also very close, but during a trying period, Brother Vali could not maintain his trust and thought Sughriv had deceived him into crowning himself as king. When Ravana engaged in immoral behaviour, Bhibhishan lost his respect for his brother and his constant concern for his well-being. Bhibhishan sided with the just Rama, providing him with assistance by divulging Ravana's secrets. King

Dashartha was at his lowest when he had to beg Ram to spend 14 years living in a forest. His deep love for his son Ram was the source of his great sorrow and, eventually, his demise. This demonstrates that our need for and attachment to everything outside of ourselves is the primary cause of our misery and disappointment in life. No amount of suffering or sorrow can ever touch us if we begin to find contentment within ourselves. Not only are the great Bharatiya epics of the Ramayana and Mahabharata highly esteemed within Hinduism, but they are also highly regarded by adherents of other world religions and cultures. The Ramayana, which centres on the life of Lord Rama, offers numerous social, moral, and ethical lessons as well as highlighting genuine values that we should make an effort to live by.

Steer clear of negative people's company: The presence of negative people can drastically alter our perspective and way of thinking in any given circumstance. Bit by bit, Manthara corrupted Kaikeyi's mind. She was first happy that Rama would become the next King, but as Manthara continued to blab negatively, her opinions gradually shifted. She eventually got so resentful that she demanded that Ram be banished to a forest for 14 years in addition to her demand that her son Bharata become the next king. This incident serves as a warning to avoid negative individuals and to ignore their opinions. Being with nice and decent people is always a good idea because it changes the way we think.

The value of humility as a superior quality: One of the most important figures in the Ramayana is Hanuman, the minister of the estranged Vanar King Sugriva. Hanuman was a very strong, articulate, wise, and skilled diplomat in addition to his physical prowess. His humility remained the greatest of all his virtues. He was enthralled with Rama's divinity and charm from the first moment he saw him, and he vowed to serve him for the rest of his life. He went on to accomplish incredible feats in service of Rama that were unmatched. Considering how great he was, his humility was incomprehensible.

The value of genuine friendship: With a mutual pledge of assistance, Rama made friends with the estranged Vanar King Sugriva. Vali, Sugriva's brother, had forcibly abducted Sugriva's spouse. Furthermore, he refused to give him his rightful portion of the Vanar kingdom. Sugriva and Rama joined forces to try and destroy the incredibly strong Vali. In return, Sugriva assisted Rama in his search for and discovery of Sita. To get Sita back, he also assisted Rama in his battle against Ravana. Both performed admirably in keeping their word.

Extending mercy even to the adversary: Vibhishan, the younger brother of Ravana, was a very good person, even treating the enemy with mercy. He even dared to caution Ravana against robbing someone else of their wife to gratify his sensual cravings. Vibhishana went to Rama and gave himself up to him after the enraged Ravana led his brother to the door. Sugriva and others expressed reluctance, but Rama welcomed Vibhishana into his family. All of Ravana's armour and weaponry were destroyed by Rama in their first fierce

battle. Thus, Ravana was left undefended on the battlefield. In one of the greatest displays of kindness, Rama, who could have easily killed Ravana at that very moment, asked Ravana to go home for the day and return to the battlefield the following day fully rearmed because it was against Dharma to kill an unarmed person.

The significance of morality: The importance of Dharma in one's life is the first and most crucial lesson to be learned from the Ramayana. Living up to his moral obligations as a virtuous king, the ideal husband, and the ideal son, Prabhu Shriram was always a truly righteous person. This teaches us to carry out our moral obligations and responsibilities with unwavering sincerity. Hanuman chose to burn down the city of Lanka after successfully locating Sita's location. Ram was not happy with Hanuman's decision. Hanuman was motivated by this to forgo exploring other options on his own [5].

Love's power: The importance of unwavering love and devotion is a further crucial lesson from the Ramayana. In an attempt to save his wife, Mata Sita, the virtuous Shri Rama engaged in valiant combat and ultimately defeated the evil King Ravana. In contrast, Sita's unwavering love and devotion to Prabhu Shriram gave her immense strength and power during Ravana's captivity. Acquiring the knowledge of undiluted and selfless love is the secret to immense power and resilience in the most trying times.

The triumph of virtue over vice: One of the most well-known and cherished lessons from the Ramayana is that Good always prevails over Evil, regardless of how strong Evil may appear to be. The great event of Shri Rama defeating the evil Ravana solidifies this crucial lesson. Across the world, this occasion is still observed today as Dussehra and Diwali. As the embodiment of family values, Lord Rama and Mata Sita are a timeless source of inspiration for recentlyweds and anyone looking for direction in their relationships. A solid and peaceful marriage is built on the principles of love, loyalty, commitment, and respect for one another, all of which are embodied in the story of the Ramayana. The fundamental theme of the Ramayana is disregarding the immense evil that exists. It is always squashed by goodwill. No matter how horrible or poisonous a lie is, the truth always triumphs because even the most merciless reality is full of energy, and the most convincing deception always has the most sinister plot behind it. The triumph of Good over Evil is predetermined overall. A person should consistently possess good qualities and a decent heart. That's how Lord Rama defeated the most learned person in history, Ravana [9].

Unwavering Commitment: A representation of unending love and dedication is Lord Rama's unshakable devotion to Mata Sita. Even amid their hardships and exile, Lord Rama's devotion and love for Mata Sita remained unwavering. His deeds emphasise the value of maintaining an unwavering support system for one's partner by sticking by them through good times and bad.

Respect for One Another: In a marriage, Lord Rama and Mata Sita are the perfect examples of mutual respect. Their

bond was based on a profound regard for the merits, characteristics, and uniqueness of one another. Mata Sita was greatly respected by Lord Rama, who valued her judgement and ideas. In the same way, Mata Sita held Lord Rama in the highest regard for his discernment and steadfast dedication to morality. Mutual respect built a solid foundation of comprehension and trust.

Sacrifice and Being Unselfish: For married couples, Lord Rama's selfless deeds and sacrifices made for his family's welfare offer a powerful lesson. After Mata Sita was taken captive by Ravana, Lord Rama set out on a difficult quest to save her, demonstrating his unwavering love and determination to go to any lengths to keep his wife safe. This selfless and selfless deed emphasises how important it is to prioritise the needs of one's partner over one's desires [<https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/important-life-lessons-from-ramayanaprabhushriram#:~:text=The%20victory%20of%20good%20over,Rama%20slaying%20the%20evil%20Ravana>] and [oral lessons you can learn from the story of Ramayana – Hinduism – Sanatana Dharma (hinduismwayoflife.com)]. We can change the course of our lives and make them happier and more fulfilled in every way by continuing to believe in all of the lessons taught in the Ramayana.

5. Findings

Sincere love and devotion to the Lord will set our lives on the right path. The Ramayana is known for its timeless lessons, one of which is that Good always wins over Evil, no matter how powerful Evil may seem. This important lesson is reinforced by the magnificent event of Shri Rama vanquishing the evil Ravana. This lesson's primary focus is on how the Ramayana teaches Indians to uphold their dharma. Ask students to point out places in the epic where characters obeyed and disobeyed their dharma [<https://www.cs.ucdavis.edu/~vemuri/classes/freshman/RamayanaSynopsis.htm>].

The literature, art, and culture of India have all been greatly influenced by the Ramayana. Its characters are regarded as models of moral behaviour, and its lessons have influenced societal norms and values. Millions of people are still inspired by it because it is more than just a story—it is a vibrant cultural and spiritual legacy. The Ramayana is a story of adventure and bravery, but it's also full of deep philosophical themes and symbolism. The antagonist Ravana stands for dharma (unrighteousness), while the protagonist Rama is a representation of dharma (righteousness). The epic examines issues of responsibility, fidelity, love, and the search for the truth. It also serves as a model for moral behaviour by illustrating the ideal traits of a brother, a wife, a king, and a servant.

The Ramayana has had a profound impact on many facets of Indian culture in addition to literature. Numerous pieces of theatre, dance, music, and art have been influenced by it. Indian society's moral and ethical fabric has been moulded by its teachings. The epic has also had a significant impact on

cultures in Southeast Asia, where local adaptations of it have been made.

6. Conclusion

The ageless epic Ramayana delves deeply into the idea of Dharma and human values. It still has relevance in the modern world and acts as a moral compass, pointing people in the direction of righteousness. The Ramayana is an enduring spiritual guide, not just a story, because of its depth and wisdom. The majority of Indians saw the Ramayana on TV in the 1990s, but very few have read it in either English or their native tongue. We are grateful to Sri Ramanand Sagar for creating the TV serial on the Ramayana on DD National starting in 1987. As a result, a significant portion of the populace, including children, has become familiar with the Hindu mythology surrounding Prabhu Ram and his exploits.

Many more moral and ethical lessons that can be learned from a thorough reading of the Ramayana could be discussed. It makes sense that the Ramayana is a fantastic tale for both young readers and older readers. It is a wonderful work of literature that has withstood the test of time and is also a reliable source of instruction on living a morally upright life. Millions of people worldwide are still inspired by it, and it transcends linguistic and religious boundaries. Given the popularity of the Ramayana story in modern India, the large Indian diaspora throughout the world, societies with a history of Indian indentured labour, and South East Asia, where many Ramayana stories still have resonance with those societies, more investigations and analyses are necessary. The ideal husband, wife, mother, father, king, servant, son, and brother, as well as their proper conduct in life, are all depicted in the teachings of the Ramayana. According to the Ramayana, virtues like sincerity, faithfulness, truthfulness, obedience, etc., form the backbone of a civilised social order. Economics, politics, psychology, sociology, management, human values, and ethics have all been taught through it. The stories are present in South Asian literature, theatre, dance, music, engineering, movies, individual and place names, and, surprisingly, statecraft [15]. The Ramayana has elevated the nations' ingenious public works and provided themes for every branch of their craftsmanship, including figure drawing, dancing, music, and painting [1].

Abbreviations

TV	Television
D D National	Doordarshan National

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Dedication

I have dedicated this article in the name of Prabhu Sree Ram, Who governs the universe and enlightens the whole world through His science.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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