

Eternal Teachings of Vedas

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ABSTRACT

The Vedas are a major textual foundation of Hinduism. Vedas are the ancient guide to life which recorded the traditions of ancient India. The age-old traditions are all about building harmony with nature, finding one's true spirit and awakening the inner consciousness.

The word 'Veda' is derived from the root "Vid" of Sanskrit language. Thus, the literal meaning of Veda is 'knowledge' Vedas are the essence of mankind. These are the divine sources of Indian culture. The moral and human values propounded in the Vedas are not confined to any place, place, religion or art, but are eternal and everlasting. This is the reason that this Vedic literature, which has been paving the way for the living beings since ages, is capable of guiding the philosophic policy, rules, ideals, purification and rituals of 'सर्वजनहिताय एवं सर्वजनसुखाय' till present and future. On observing the Vedas minutely, it is known that they contain two different teachings. First of all, subjective teachings include mind, word, deed, knowledge, discretion, truthfulness, sense control, adherence to Dharma, etc. Second social preaching which includes elements like religion, charity, satsangee, charity, friendship and equanimity etc. The main objective of the present research paper is to review the eternal teachings described in the Vedas for human beings living in the society to control their conduct and behavior and to fulfill the expectations of the society. The teaching of the Vedas is that continuous hard work is required to achieve special abilities in any work. When a person becomes restless by his hard work and sadhna, then God's grace is obtained. As the Rigveda says 'न ऋते श्रान्तस्य सख्याय देवाः 1', that is, the Gods are completely friends of a person.

The teaching of Rigveda is that continuous effort is necessary for attainment of opulence and to make life happy. For that one should constantly walk on the right path and do good deeds to get money. Because it is only the man who wins. as-

मास्त्रे धतदक्षतामहे कृणुध्वं राय आतुजे

तरणिरिज्जयति क्षेतिपुष्यति न देवासः कवत्नवे ॥2

It is written in the Chanakya Sutra that- निरुत्साहा दैवं पतति 3 means that the fate of a man is destroyed by disinterest.

Therefore, the Vedas say that 'कृतं मे दक्षिणे हस्ते जयो मे सव्य आहितः 4' means that one who works hard with his right hand gets success automatically with his left hand.

The emphasis is on collective organization in the Vedas. Collective effort is essential for social progress. What a group can do cannot be done by an individual. A beautiful example of this is seen in the Rigveda that all the rays of the sun together make an effort, then they remove the darkness. as-

व्यञ्जतो दिवो अन्तेष्वक्नून् विशो न युक्ता उषसो यतन्ते।

संतेगावस्तम आवर्तयन्ति ज्योतिर्यच्छन्ति सविते वबाहूः ॥5

Man is an integral part of society. The individual is the individual and the society is the aggregate. In order to progress in life and to live in a dignified way, society is necessary in the same way as the sages, sages and Aryans lived in ancient times. as-

संगच्छध्वं संवदध्वं संवोमनांसि जानताम्।

देवाभागं यथापूर्वे संजानाना उपासते ॥6

In Atharvaveda it is mentioned that we should have a vision of cognition, harmony and unity with our soulmates and foreign people. Establish unity in everyone's mind. By this only world peace can be established. as- संज्ञानंस्वेभिः, संज्ञानमरणेभिः⁷

We often see scattered families in the society. The main reason for this is the lack of titiksha. In Atharvaveda, some measures have been specified for the prosperity, unity and integrity of the attendant. as- 'समानीप्रपासहवोऽन्नभागःसमानेयोक्त्रेसहवोयुनज्मि⁸

That is, having refreshments while sitting together (in the family), eating food while sitting together, getting up and sitting together, etc. By doing this, the bond of love will increase, sympathy will increase and they will share in each other's happiness and sorrow.

There is a clear teaching in the Vedas that one should leave the sins and untruths and adopt the path of virtue and true behavior. Because untruthful speech leads to moral degradation of man. He who blames others destroys himself. Therefore, good deeds free man from bondage. as-

‘नवासोमोवृजिनं हिनोति, नक्षत्रियं मिथुयाधारयन्तम्

हन्तिरक्षोहन्त्यासद्वदन्तम् उभाविन्द्रस्य प्रसितौ शयाते॥⁹

There are four reasons given in the Rigveda for committing a sin. E.g. सुरामन्युर्विभीदको अचितिः¹⁰ i.e. Sura

References

1. Rigveda, 4-33-11
2. Rigveda, 4-33-11
3. Chankya Sutra, 18-5
4. Atharvaveda, 7-50-8
5. Rigveda, 7-79-2
6. Rigveda, 10-191-2,
7. Rigveda, 7-52-1
8. Atharvaveda, 3-30-6
9. Rigveda, 7-10-4-13
10. Rigveda, 7-86-6
11. Rigveda, 7-28-3
12. Rigveda, 3-36-1

(liquor), Manyu (anger), Vibhidaka (means of gaming) and Achhilya (ignorance). Man falls because of these reasons. It is the ultimate duty of all human beings to renounce these vices.

The Vedas mandate that misdeeds, unfair treatment and prestige are the hindrances to the attainment of wealth. The notorious and missed opportunity does not get money. As specified-Vedas say that good use of wealth is charity. In Vedas, charity has been described as the method of captivity. as- 'अतूतुजिंचित्तूजिरिशिश्रत्¹¹'

It is this charity that makes a person respected and respected in the society. as- 'कर्मभिर्महद्भिः सुश्रुतो भूत्¹²

Therefore, it is clear from the above discussion that Vedas are the vital elements of Indian culture. The divine effulgence of the Vedas spreads in the whole world, removes the darkness of ignorance, despair, bad qualities, incest, hiccups and direction confusion etc. Vedas give eternal message to human beings to make effort, to maintain national unity and integrity, to establish universal brotherhood, world-culture, world-peace etc.