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## The Message of the Vedas

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### Abstract:

*The present times of materialism and consumerism, human life has become more equipped with facilities than before. At the same time, he is also suffering from many types of diseases compared to before. The latest example of which can be called Covid-19. The present man claims to be more knowledgeable, rational, logical and inquisitive than before but at the same time he also shows ignorant, irrational and illogical attitude at many places. We can solve the causes of this imbalance by knowing the Vedic religion and through the philosophy of life and guidance given by the sages in it. Even today, the main conflict of human beings is ideological which is expressed in social, economic, religious, and political forms. To overcome this ideological difference, especially in religious sense.*

**Keywords:** Materialism, Covid-19, inquisitive, sages. Rig-Veda.

॥ धर्मः तस्माद्धर्मात् परं नास्त्य् अथो अबलीयान् बलीयाँसमाँसते धर्मेण यथा राज्ञेवम् ॥  
यो वै स धर्मः सत्यं वै तत् तस्मात्सत्यं वदन्तमाहुर् धर्मं वदतीति धर्मं वा वदन्न् सत्यं वदतीत्य्  
एतद्ध्येवैतदुभयं भवति ॥

Nothing is higher than dharma. The weak overcomes the stronger by dharma, as over a king. Truly that dharma is the Truth (Satya); therefore, when a man speaks the Truth, they say, "He speaks the Dharma"; and if he speaks Dharma, they say, "He speaks the Truth!" For both is one-

**-Brahadaranyak upnishad.1.4.14**

### INTRODUCTION:

The word 'Veda' is derived from the Sanskrit root 'Vid,' which signifies—knowledge. These texts embody the essence of the spiritual experiences and divine wisdom of ancient sages. Eternal and Universal Message: The message of the Vedas is not confined to any single sect or caste; rather, it is

intended for the entirety of humanity, Harmony with Nature and the Environment.

In the present times, materialism has given a materialistic basis to religion or to some extent its actual form has also been inspired by materialism. Vedic religion tells a straight, simple and accessible way of life and religion. Especially in the Upanishads, which are also called **Vedanta** and which are considered the last part of the **Vedas**-

**Vedic sages say in this sequence-** “असतो मा सद्गमय । तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय । मृत्योर्मा मृतं गमय”<sup>1</sup>

हे ईश्वर (हमको) असत्य से सत्य की ओर ले चलो, अंधकार से प्रकाश की ओर ले चलो, मृत्यु से अमरता की ओर ले चलो ॥ ॐ.

शांति, शांति, शांति. [ Lead me from the unreal to the real, lead me from darkness to light; Lead me from death to immortality. om... Shanti, Shanti, Shanti.]

The message of Vedas for universal brotherhood - sages have considered the entire world as a family member and wished for mutual cooperation and harmony, which is relevant and exemplary even in the present times-

“अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्”<sup>2</sup>

**Meaning: This is mine, this is his; Such thinking is of narrow-minded people; On the contrary, for people with generous nature, this entire earth is like a family.**

Vedic message of living with limited resources- Initially the form of the ritual was not as it has become over time and in the present but later its form became complex and more and more related to priesthood and many other types of ostentation. Which continues even in the present day, the present man, who despite enjoying a lot of facilities, remains restless most of the time. Other physical and mental diseases are also increasing in his life just like the facilities. Through Vedic religion and Vedanta philosophy, Wishing you a happy and long life<sup>3</sup>

we can learn many ways to live life well even with less resources. The Vedic sages, whose thought was always on human welfare, gave a right path to their ego by saying “Neti -Neti”

“तत्त्वमस्यादिवाक्येन स्वात्मा हि प्रतिपादितः। नेति नेति श्रुतिब्रूयादनृतं पाञ्चभौतिकम्”<sup>3</sup>

Because they believed that how can a single person boast of acquiring complete knowledge when human being is a small part of the entire universe. It's just a fraction.

The message of Vedas for environmental protection - We can try to eliminate the caste based and class-based differences from the Vedic period society to the present society. And along with this, in building a good society, we can add the traditions created by our ancestors to organize our society. Vedic sages used to call the land the mother and themselves the son. -

“माता भूमिः पुत्रो अहं पृथिव्याः पर्जन्यः पिता स उ नः पिपर्तु”<sup>4</sup>

this land (Earth) is our mother and we all are its sons. 'Parjanya' meaning cloud is our father. And both of them together take care of us.

Present humans have exploited environmental resources too much for their own selfish ends and the side effect of this exploitation has been that life on earth has become more difficult than before. Indiscriminate deforestation, climate change and various types of pollution have made life difficult and due to which a situation of environmental imbalance has arisen all over the world.

**It is said in Matsya Purana-**

“दशकूपसमा वापी दशवापीसमो ह्रदः । दशह्रदसमः पुत्रो दशपुत्रसमो द्रुमः”<sup>5</sup>

**A pond equals ten wells and a reservoir equals ten ponds. A son equals ten reservoirs, and a tree equals ten sons! –**

The Vedic sages always tried to include the environment in their thinking by divinizing nature and then humanizing it and tried to make nature their partner so that the environment could be conserved and improved and they used various natural forces as their guide. And he did this not only for a particular place or area but for the entire human race.

The message of Vedas for women empowerment- Even today, most of the human society in the whole world is a patriarchal society, although now women have also been given equal rights to a great extent, but still we hear about many atrocities that are committed on women. This is the situation which claims to be much more literate, prosperous and having human values than before, but the Vedic period society was probably not so literate, yet women had the right to live respectfully and study and they had many rights because at present Women have also been provided by the Constitution but there were no such atrocities against them as we see in the present society.

**it is in said manusmiriti-**

“यत्र नार्यस्तु पूज्यन्ते रमन्ते तत्र देवताः । यत्रैतास्तु न पूज्यन्ते सर्वास्तत्राफलाः क्रियाः”<sup>6</sup>

**Meaning: Where Women are honoured divinity blossoms there, and where ever women are dishonoured, all action no matter how noble it may be, remains unfruitful.**

The message of Vedas for education- In the Vaidic period, the education system of Gurukul is based on the name of **Sanskrit system** of education, which keeps the students away from the society and has to study in the presence of the Guru in the Gurukuls, in which they study the scriptures and get the knowledge in any study, The aim of Vedic education was to make the students humble, simple and capable and eligible to do any work through education.

“विद्या ददाति विनयं, विनयात् याति पात्रताम्, पात्रत्वात् धनम् आप्नोति, धनाद्धर्मं ततःसुखम्”<sup>7</sup>

**“which is the Knowledge gives us humility. From modesty comes eligibility. Wealth comes from entitlement. Religion comes from money”.**

The number of problems that humans have today probably did not exist before and the reason for this is that there are many such tasks created by humans for themselves, which they do even if they are not very necessary. And as a result of this, today nuclear families are prevalent in place of joint

family system. And divorce, separation, loneliness, tension, mutual discord and disrespect of elders are a common thing. Which are not beneficial for the young generation of any society.

### **It is said in Taittiraya Upanishad-**

“मातृ देवो भव, पितृ देवो भव, आचार्य देवो भव, अतिथि देवो भव”<sup>8</sup>

We can learn from the Vedic period society about the joint family system and the education system that even if there are resources, one should achieve satisfaction and share one's happiness and sorrow with one's loved ones.

Today's man lives in a materialistic society and just as he has become more and more a consumer of his resources, in the same way he is also exploiting himself through his own desires. It has also been said in Isovasya Upanishad about enjoyment by sacrificing.

“ॐ ईशा वास्यमिदं सर्वं यत्किञ्च जगत्यां जगत् । तन्न त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीथा मा गृधः कस्यस्विद्धनम्”<sup>9</sup>

**"The entire universe is indwelt, enveloped, covered by the Supreme Being; Live a happy life in this world. Enjoy you ence, do not suffer."**

Vedic sages always give the message to the society to struggle with difficulties, especially to the youth, to move ahead and not remain silent until the goal is achieved-

“उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत, क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया दुर्ग पथस्तत्कवयो वदन्ति”<sup>10</sup>

Arise, wake up, and acquire knowledge in the company of great knowledgeable men. Scholars say that the path to attain knowledge is as difficult as walking on the sharpened edge of a knife.

### **Vedic sages have given great importance to truth-**

“सत्यं वद धर्मं चर स्वाध्यायान्मा प्रमदः, आचार्याय प्रियं धनमाहृत्य प्रजातन्तुं मा व्यवच्छेत्सीः”<sup>11</sup>

Speak truth, behave as dharma dictates (dharmacharan), do not miss swadhyaya (Literally, swadhyaya means self-study). After paying Gurudakshina (fees) to the guru (teacher), do not stop family propagation.

He has always called for the victory of truth and walking on the right path. Which is equally relevant and acceptable even today-

“सत्यमेव जयते नानृतं सत्येन पन्था विततो देवयानः, येनाऽऽक्रमन्त्यूषयो ह्याप्तकामा यत्र तत् सत्यस्य परमं निधानम्”<sup>12</sup>

Only truth prevails and not falsehood. This is the path through which those whose desires have been fulfilled attain the ultimate goal of human life.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The Vedas are considered the foundation of Indian culture and traditions. The knowledge imparted by the sages for the benefit of humanity in the context of many important subjects like society, religion, culture, knowledge, environment etc. is still relevant and worth emulating. The aim is to lead all of humanity out of ignorance, narrow-mindedness, and suffering, towards spiritual and material well-being.

**Reference:**

- 1) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad 1.3.28
- 2) Mahapanishad Chapter 4, Verse 71.
- 3) In Brihadaranyaka Upanishad 2.3.6 and 4.5.15
- 4) Atharvaveda 12.1.12
- 5) Matsya Purana-154:512
- 6) Manusmriti 3.56
- 7) Htiopdesh 0.6
- 8) Taitriya-Upanisad, 1.11.4
- 9) First line of ishaavasya Upanishad.
- 10) (Kathopanishad 1:3:14
- 11) Taitriya Upanishad 11.1
- 12) Mundaka Upanishad 3.1.6

