



RESEARCH ARTICLE

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## ANALYSIS OF LIFE VALUES CONTAINED IN THE RAMAYANA EPOS (YUDDHA KANDA)

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### ABSTRACT

Ramayana is one of the famous epics in India which belongs to the Itihasa book. Often referred to as the Ramayana Book which was composed by Bhagawan Valmiki, and consists of 7 parts called Sapta Kanda. The division of Sapta Kanda is Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranyaka Kanda, Kiskinda Kanda, Sundara Kanda, Yuddha Kanda, and also Uttara Kanda. The existence of epics composed by Bhagawan Valmiki, which still exist today. Packaged in the form of drama, wayang, and even a film series that airs on television, this epic is widely known among people in the archipelago and also in the world. Besides the stories that entertain and inspire the wider community, it turns out that this epic indirectly teaches us the values of life such as moral values, human values, political values, economic values, educational values, and many other values of life. In the following paper, the author will review or analyze the life values contained in Yuddha Kanda. The Rama and the monkey king Sugriwa mobilize an army of monkeys to prepare to attack Alengkapura. This Wiracarita contains many social, character and moral values that can be used as a guide for humans to live swadharma as true human beings, namely maintaining the welfare of the world through the path of truth and goodness (dharma).

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## INTRODUCTION

Yuddhakanda is the sixth book of the Ramayana epic and at the same time the climax of this epic. Briefly, in this book it is told that Sang Rama and the monkey king Sugriwa mobilized an army of monkeys to prepare to attack Alengkapura. Because Alengka is located on an island, it's difficult how they should attack. So they devised and finally decided to make a bridge from the mainland to the island of Alengka. The monkey troops were deployed. At the time of the construction of this bridge they were bothered a lot but in the end it was finished and Alengkapura was able to be attacked. Syahdan there was a big war. Many giants died and Rahwana died at the hands of Sri Rama. Then Dewi Sita showed her chastity and loyalty to Rama by being burned in the fire, it turned out that she was okay. After that the Rama, Sita, Laksamana returned to Ayodhyapura, accompanied by an army of monkeys led by Sugriwa and Hanuman. In Ayodhyapura they were greeted by Prabu Barata and he handed over his kingdom to Rama. Sri Rama then ruled in Ayodhyapura wisely. The existence of epics composed by Bhagawan Valmiki, which still exist today. Packaged in the form of drama, wayang, and even a film series that airs on television, this epic is widely known among people in the archipelago and also in the world. Besides the stories that entertain and inspire the wider community, it turns out that this epic indirectly teaches us the values of life such as moral values, human values, political values, economic values, educational values, and many other values of life. In the following paper, the author will review or analyze the life values contained in Yuddha Kanda.

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this study using a qualitative method. By paying attention to the 2 data sources in this study, this research looks at the analysis of life values contained in the Ramayana Epic (Yuddha Kanda). The researcher as an instrument in this study directly made observations, interviews, and recorded in the field.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Wiracarita Yuddha Kanda:** Ramayana is one of the famous epics in India which belongs to the Itihasa book. Often referred to as the Ramayana Book which was composed by Bhagawan Valmiki, and consists of 7 parts called Sapta Kanda. The division of Sapta Kanda is Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranyaka Kanda, Kiskinda Kanda, Sundara Kanda, Yuddha Kanda, and also Uttara Kanda. In this article, the author will specifically review Yuddha Kanda, who is the sixth brother of Sapta Kanda. In the following, the author will present in full and in full the introduction that opens the story of Yuddha Kanda to the end, which is quoted from the book Itihasa Ramayana and Mahabharata (Viracarita) by I Made Titib, while the story is as follows:

"Rama was proud and praised Hanuman for being able to cross the ocean and enter the city of Lanka to find the whereabouts of Sita. But Rama could not calm down. He asked Hanuman and Sugriwa how

they and the troop of monkeys would cross the sea to save Sita in the city of Lanka. Then Sugriwa calmed Rama's heart and suggested building a bridge. After Rama had calmed down somewhat, he asked Hanuman about the state of the city of Lanka. Hanumanpun tells about the defense of the city of Lanka. He described in detail about the city of Lanka, its architecture, troop strength and heavily fortified city gates. Then Hanuman asked Rama to determine the right moment to start the journey to the city of Lanka. Rama listened to Hanuman's words with great attention and was sure that he would win. Rama decided to leave right away and he asked Sugriwa and his troops to be careful and always on alert. By now evening was approaching and they had reached the coast of the ocean after crossing many mountains, forests, gardens and rivers. They rest and look for food around the coast. Rama again lacked confidence in being able to cross the vast ocean and he felt sad when he remembered Sita. At that time Rama was just sitting with Lakshmana and he told Sita about his worries. Lankan city. He asked his ministers for their opinion on how he should behave towards Rama, after Rama's envoy brought big trouble to his city. Ravana began to worry about Rama's strength. But his ministers still supported Ravana and glorified his power which never lost to his enemies, even the gods were afraid of him. Like his other minister, Prahastha, Ravana's favorite minister also glorified Ravana's power. Now it was Vibhisana, Ravana's younger brother, to speak. He asked Ravana to return Sitapada Rama so that there would be no war. He reminded Ravana that his actions had deviated from the teachings of dharma. However, Ravana said nothing and left the courtroom.

The next day, Vibhisana came to Ravana's palace. He asked Ravana to return Sita and return to the path of dharma. But Ravana had been blinded by his love for Sita. He spoke harshly to Vibhisana and sent him away. Ravana started to worry. He thought that a meeting should be held to discuss the issue of the war. He ordered a messenger to summon all the public figures to the courtroom. Vibhisana also comes. Ravana ordered Prahastha to make preparations and left a number of troops to guard the city. Ravana was also waiting for his older brother, Kumbakarna, to wake up from his sleep. And he's already in the courtroom. Ravana told how much he wanted Sita. There is no woman in these three worlds who equals Sita's beauty. Ravana also said that he could not take Sita by force because he had been cursed by Brahma, if he took a wife or woman by force then his head would split into a thousand pieces. Vibhisana again reminded Ravana of his deed. He reminds Ravana of Rama's power. But Indrajit, Ravana's son, even denied his uncle's words and called him a coward. Indrajit also boasts about his strength. Vibhisana heard his nephew's words quietly, then he advised Indrajit. Vibhisana again begged Ravana to listen to his advice, but Ravana instead spoke harsh words that hurt Vibhisana. Vibhisana decided to leave Ravana with his four followers. After leaving the city of Lanka, Vibhisana went to the coast where Rama and Lakshmana were. Vibhisana conveyed his intention of coming from the air to the vanaras that he had left Ravana and he asked the vanaras to convey his arrival to Rama. Rama asked the vanaras for their opinion about the arrival of Vibhisana and most of them refused to accept Vibhisana. But then Hanuman narrates to Rama when Vibhisana opposed Ravana's decision to kill Hanuman when Hanuman was looking for Sita in the city of Lanka. Then Rama decided to accept Vibhisana's visit. Vibhisana immediately came to Rama and prostrated himself at Rama's feet. He praised Rama's kindness and majesty. Rama was touched by Vibhisana's devotion and looked at him with delight. Vibhisana was so moved by Rama's attitude that his tears flowed without stopping. Rama asked Vibhisana to tell how powerful Ravana was. Vibhisana told him everything he knew about Ravana's prowess and the boons of Brahma that made him invincible to the Gods, gandharvas and all the heavenly hosts. He also tells about Prahastha, Kumbakarna, and Indrajit's prowess in the art of cyber warfare.

Rama listened carefully to the story of Vibhisana. He vowed to kill Ravana and his followers and make Vibhisana the king of Lanka. If Rama was not successful, then he vowed never to return to Ayodhya. Vibhisana knelt at Rama's feet and he vowed that he would try and help Rama in destroying the city of Lanka. Then Rama ordered

Lakshmana to perform the coronation ceremony of Vibhisana in the presence of the vanara and his warlords. Vibhisana advised Rama to seek the help of the ruler of the ocean to cross it. Rama agreed to Vibhisana's suggestion, so did Lakshmana and Sugriwa. Immediately Rama brought the darbha grass and sat down on the shore. He solemnly confirmed his wish in his heart and began to consult. Ravana's spy, Sardula, reports to Ravana that the monkey army led by Sugriwa will soon enter the city of Lanka. Then Ravana sent Suka to convey his message to Sugriwa. After conveying his message, Suka was immediately beaten and punched by the vanara. Hearing Suka's sad cries, Rama asked the vanara to let Suka go. But the vanara still kept Suka as a prisoner. After three days and three nights, Rama meditated by the sea and there was no response from the ruler of the sea, so Rama was angry. Rama then took the bow that had been brought by Lakshmana. He will dry up the ocean. Lakshmana could not see his brother's anger. He begged Rama to quell his anger, but Rama ignored him. He then took out the Brahmastra, until finally the ruler of the ocean emerged from the sea. He sat on the waves with his hands clasped to shake Rama. He promised Rama that he would try to help Rama cross the ocean. The ruler of the ocean asked Rama to direct the Brahmastra he had raised to Drumakulya. The inhabitants of heaven rejoiced because Rama's arrows had eradicated the Abhira people. Then the ocean told Rama how to cross the ocean. He asked Rama to find a vanara named Nala, the son of Visvatarma. He is an expert in art and is good at building art. Samudera guarantees that he will take care of the bridge that will be built by Nala. The bridge will not sink or break when the troop of monkeys walk on it. Rama then immediately looked for Naladan and asked him to build a bridge. Nala is willing to do it.

He would build a bridge across the ocean and he was sure that he could do it. Rama was pleased to hear Nala's words. He immediately gave instructions to build the bridge. Following instructions from Nala, the vanara began to uproot the surrounding trees and set them up on the beach. The vanara carried large rocks along with them. Hanuman also helped the vanara's work because he wanted to serve Rama. Finally the bridge was completed in five days with the suvela mountain closing off the end of the bridge. The bridge built by Nala is very beautiful and floats in the middle of the sea. Now they were ready to cross the bridge. Sugriwa asked Rama to be willing to ride on Hanuman's shoulders and Angada would take Lakshmana. They would bring Rama and Lakshmana to the south side quickly and easily because they would fly. Then Rama stepped onto the bridge and was the first to set foot on the bridge followed by Lakshmana, Sugriwa and the entire vanara troop. After landing on the southern edge of the ocean, Rama hugged Lakshmana and ordered the troops to make camp. Rama led the army towards Lanka. Vibhisana and Sugriwa were sure of their success and they were happy. Rama saw the vanara in his army. He was grateful and thankful for the great devotion and selfless love of those vanaras. Night has come. Rama looked amazed looking at the city with banners and flags, towers made of gold. But at that moment he remembered Sita who was imprisoned in that city. Rama conversed with Lakshmana, standing looking at the city of Lanka for a long time. Then he came to his senses and immediately devised a plan of attack. Rama ordered that the prisoners from the giant army be released immediately. Suka returns to Lanka and tells everything that happened to Ravana. Ravana's anger was ignited by Suka's words. He could not believe that Rama and his army had made a bridge across the sea and had crossed it. He again sent Suka and Sarana to infiltrate the vanara army.

They transformed themselves into monkeys however, Vibhisana found out about this and handed them over to Rama. They returned to Lanka and conveyed Rama's message to Ravana. Ravana was very angry and went up on the palace terrace to see Rama's army with Suka and Sarana. The two spies told who the vanara troop leaders were. Ravana looked slightly worried. He directed his anger at the two spies who had glorified the enemy's strength before him. Suka and Sarana then paid their respects and left Ravana. He ordered new spies, one of which was Sardula. He was caught and beaten by the vanara. Rama intervened and told him to return to Lanka. Ravana invites Vidyujihva, one of his people who is skilled in maya arts to go to Sita's place. Ravana asked him to prepare a head similar to that

of Rama and also his bow and arrows. In Asokavana, Sita sat pensively and kept thinking about Rama. Ravana stepped towards him. He told Sita that he had killed Rama while Rama and his troops were asleep from exhaustion. He then summoned Vidyujihva to deliver Rama's head to him. Sita looked at the fake head of Rama covered in blood and the bow of the kodanda. Sita was getting desperate. He became heartbroken and no one could cheer him up. Ravana was very happy with Sita's grief. But suddenly Prahastha came and Ravana immediately went to the courtroom. As Ravana left, Rama's head and bow also disappeared. Sita became confused by what was going on. Then came a raksasi who sympathized with Sita. He told Sita that it was all a trick of Ravana. Rama has not been killed and soon the war will start soon because the sound of drums is being beaten and trumpets are being blown. Rama's army has approached the city of Lanka. They sounded trumpets and drums which could be heard as far as the city of Lanka.

One of the veterans of the kingdom, Malyavan advises Ravana but Ravana ignores him. Instead he spoke harshly to Malyavan. Ravana rushed to guard his city and appointed people who would be his loyal servants. The east gate is guarded by Prahastha, the south gate by Mahodara and Mahaparvasva, the west gate by Indrajit, and the south by Suka and Sarana. Virupaksa guarded the heart of the city and the fort. Ravana felt safe and Rama could not fight against his army. Sugriva had tough people and they all surrounded Rama and Lakshmana. The Vibhisana in sweet tones described Ravana's defensive power which he learned from his spies. Rama told him that no vanara could disguise himself as a human during the war. The next day, the city of Lanka looks colorful with the fragrance of flowers blown by the wind. Rama looked at the city with admiration. He saw Ravana in his palace. A flag and oversized umbrella protect it. On his chest there is a sign made by airavata and he is wearing red silk which is woven with gold thread until it glistens in the morning sun. Sugriva has flown towards Lanka. The anger that suddenly overflowed made him spontaneously act rashly. He came to Ravana, took off his crown and threw it on the ground. Ravana catches Sugriva, then both of them wrestle and hurt each other. Ravana uses maya's tactics. Sugriva realized his limitations and returned to Rama. Rama was very worried about Sugriva and he was happy when Sugriva returned. Rama descended from the top of the Suvela hills and began preparations for war. Rama was ready to go to war but he still followed the rules of war and sent an envoy to seek peace. He sent Angada. Angada immediately left and arrived at Ravana's meeting room. He delivered Rama's message. Ravana still decided to go to war. Meanwhile, Rama himself was happy because of Ravana's decision. The vanaras started running towards the gates of Ravana's palace and started a battle. Rama's army had attacked the city of Lanka, they destroyed the city gates. Indrajit, son of Ravana, fought against Angada. Lakshmana killed Virupaksa. The fight continued until nightfall. Rama and Lakshmana fight using their bows. Then Indrajit used his Maya tactic. He managed to injure Rama and Lakshmana with his arrows and he managed to bind the two brothers with the powerful and poisonous Nagapasa astra. Indrajit returned to Lanka with a feeling of triumph. Sugriva was very worried about Rama and Lakshmana. Vibhisana tried to console him and said that Rama and Lakshmana had only fainted. Then Sugriva and Vibhisana comforted the vanara from their fear. Indrajit reached the city of Lanka and told Ravana everything that had happened on the battlefield. He was very proud of his son and hugged him. He immediately sent the raksasi who guarded Sita to inform Sita about what had happened to Rama.

The raksasi took Sita on Puspaka's chariot and flew to the battlefield. Sita saw Rama and Lakshmana who were seriously injured. His sadness broke and he shed tears. Trijata tells Sita that her husband is not dead. Sita felt sure of Trijata's words. He also covered his hands as a sign of respect for Rama. Then Sita was brought back to Asokavana. The leaders of the vanara troop stood around Rama and Lakshmana. Slowly Rama's body moved and he regained consciousness. He was very sad because he thought that his sister had died. Then Rama fainted again. Susena, the healer of the Vanara troops, orders Hanuman to find Sanjivakarani and Visalyakarani's medicine. Suddenly, from the sea, you can see the Garuda bird

approaching the two princes who have fainted. When Garuda approached, the snakes that bound the bodies of Rama and Lakshmana ran away in fear. Garuda then touched the faces of the two princes and they returned to health as before. Garuda hugged Rama and Lakshmana. After saying goodbye to the two princes, Garuda flew back into the sky. Seeing the two princes, the monkey army was very happy. They continued to pound Lanka and sound the trumpets and drums. Ravana heard the rumble. He sent messengers to find out what happened. Ravana heard from his emissary that Rama and Lakshmana had been freed from the bonds of Nagapasa. He then summoned a demon named Dhumraksa and sent him to fight the vanara. Finally, Dhumraksa was killed by a rock thrown by Hanuman. Ravana had heard of Dhumraksa's death, so he sent Vajradamstra who was skilled in maya tactics. This giant was killed by Angada. Then the giant army led by Akampana who was killed by Hanuman. Ravana was frustrated and he sent Prahastha forward to the battlefield. Prahastha also died because Nila threw a big rock at him and his head broke into pieces. Ravana boards the chariot towards the battlefield. From a distance, Vibhisana explained to Rama who had come to the battlefield. Rama looked at the giant rulers from a distance, suddenly Rama's eyes became red because he remembered that Sita had been kidnapped by their king. Ravana showered his arrows on the battlefield and he succeeded in wounding Sugriva. Lakshmana touched his brother's feet, then he left to fight with Ravana. Ravana approached Lakshmana and plucked his arrow strings as a sign that he was ready to fight. Lakshmana accepted the challenge. So there was a war between Lakshmana and Ravana. Ravana released the Sakti bestowed by Brahma. The magic pierced Lakshmana's chest and he fainted. Now it is Rama who confronts Ravana. Rama destroys the chariot and kills Ravana's horse and charioteer.

Ravana's bow was broken, his chariot shattered, his crown shattered by a single arrow of Rama. He was badly injured by many arrows of Rama. He returned to Lanka feeling disappointed. Ravana was really disappointed. He decided to wake up Kumbhakarna. Ravana ordered an envoy to go to Kumbhakarna's palace with perfumes, flowers and abundant food with barrels of wine. They arrived at the place where Kumbhakarna was sleeping and could barely stand because of Kumbhakarna's breath which made them fall awake. Kumbhakarna is very difficult to awaken. Finally after trying hard, Kumbhakarna woke up. He then finished his food and downed the wine that was in front of him. The envoys told of the war that had taken place. Then Kumbhakarna met Ravana. He was very happy because Kumbhakarna had been awakened. Then Ravana sent Kumbhakarna to go to the battlefield. He was sure that Kumbhakarna would win. Kumbhakarna then prostrated before Ravana and went towards the battlefield. Kumbhakarna had been on the battlefield. The vanaras were frightened seeing him. Rama saw the situation. Vibhisana told Rama that it was Kumbhakarna who had come. He continued to pound the monkey troops. Dvidiva tries to fight him and is helped by Hanuman. He managed to stab his trident into Hanuman until Hanuman was injured. He then attacked Sugriva. He lifts Sugriva in his arms and is about to imprison him. But Sugriva hit the giant on the nose and he knocked Sugriva down on the ground. Then Sugriva returned to the battlefield and stood beside Rama. Kumbhakarna returns to the battlefield and confronts Rama. Rama aims his arrow and manages to injure Kumbhakarna. Then Rama approached him holding his bow tightly in his hand. Kumbhakarna's body was locked. Rama plucked the strings of his arrows and aimed his arrows successively but it seemed that Kumbhakarna was unharmed. Rama then aimed at the Vayu astra and cut off Kumbhakarna's arm holding Mudgara. Then Rama took out the Indra astra and managed to cut off Kumbhakarna's other hand. Then two arrows cut off Kumbhakarna's two legs. Rama revived Aindrasta and the astra beheaded Kumbhakarna. The vanara army looked happy and Rama was very satisfied. Some of Ravana's spies informed him that Kumbhakarna had died dismembered. Ravana immediately fainted because he was very sad. After some time, Ravana woke up. His sadness is getting worse. Seeing his father's grief, Ravana's sons Trishara, Devantaka, Narantaka, Atikaya and the other sons were eager to go to war. Ravana blessed them. Ravana was proud of the courage of his sons. They prostrated before

Ravana and departed for the battlefield. The battle between the two armies began to flare up. There was a rain of arrows, javelins and tridents between the two of them. Narantaka dies at the hands of Angada, Hanuman manages to kill Devantaka and Trishara. Yuddhonmatta was killed by Nila, and Matha was killed by Rishabha. There was desolation on the part of the giants.

Athikaya stepped into the crowd of monkeys and trampled them. Lakshmana also confronts him. Athikaya fights with deadly arrows. Laksmana took out the Agni astra and was rewarded with Suryastra by Athikaya. Then Lakshmana raised the Brahmastra and aimed it at Athikaya's chest. Athikaya tries to protect herself but to no avail. His crowned head fell to the ground. There was joy among the vanara troops and disappointment in the giant army. The news of the death of Ravana's young ksatriyas had made him even more angry and worried. Ravana was deeply saddened by the death of his closest people. Nothing could cheer him up. Then Indrajit tried to calm him down. He promised to go to the battlefield. At that moment, he said goodbye to his father and left for the battlefield. Indrajit started killing tens of hundreds and thousands of monkeys in an instant. All the formidable vanara soldiers were injured by him. He then approached Rama and Lakshmana. He shot several arrows at them, but Rama aimed them. The two brothers also suffered annoyance from the rain of arrows aimed at them. Indrajit was convinced that he had killed all his enemies and he returned to Lanka with a cry of joy. Now the vanara army has been destroyed. Vibhisana tried to cheer up his troops. Hanuman is completely unaffected by the powerful astra and he looks as usual. Vibhisana looked to Jambavan, and found him groaning in pain. Jambavan asks if Hanuman is alive to Vibhisana. Vibhisana wonders why he did not inquire about his lord, Sugriva, or the two Kosalan prince, but instead inquires about Hanuman."

**Analysis of Life Values in Wiracarita Yuddha Kanda:** The development of the times antechology contributed to the development of the presentation of famous epics, namely the Ramayana and also the Mahabharata which are packaged in various forms such as storybooks, journals, cartoons, and even movies. It is also through the form of presentation that this epic is growing rapidly and spreading to almost all parts of the world and is also integrated with the life breath of Hindu society in the world. Not only are the stories and characters interesting, but there are so many life values that are summarized in these two epics, especially the Ramayana section of Yuddha Kanda. In this section, the author will briefly and clearly summarize the values that we can relate to everyday life:

### Social values

#### Deliberation

- "He asked Hanuman and Sugriwa for their opinion on how they and the troop of monkeys would cross the sea to save Sita in the city of Lanka."
- "Vibhisana advised Rama to seek the help of the lord of the seas to cross it."

In everyday life, deliberation is one of the most important components in a social interaction among the community. From this epic fragment, we should understand that through deliberation all the problems we face can be resolved immediately.

#### Tolerance

- "Rama listened attentively to Hanuman's words and was sure that he would win."
- "Rama agreed to Vibhisana's suggestion, and so did Lakshmana and Sugriva."

In everyday life, listening attentively to people's opinions is a form of implementation rather than tolerance. In addition, tolerance can also be realized through mutual respect between different ethnicities, religions, races and groups. With the implementation of tolerance

between communities, life will always be peaceful, safe, peaceful and prosperous.

### Cooperation

- "According to Nala's instructions, the vanara started uprooting the surrounding trees and installing them on the beach. The vanara carried large rocks along with them. Hanuman also helped the vanaras work because he wanted to serve Rama."
- Collaboration is an important thing to do, especially if it is applied when completing heavy work. In addition to completing work faster, through cooperation we can foster a sense of togetherness between individuals.
- Character and Moral Values

### Discreet

"Rama was ready for war but he still followed the rules of war and sent an emissary to seek peace."

A wise person, especially a leader, must have wisdom within him before making a decision. This policy will later have an impact on the future of the people and the country they lead. Just like Rama, who still has a policy of pursuing the path of peace rather than war in order to save the thousands of victims whose lives are at stake in war.

### Faithfulness

- "The vanara army leaders stood around Rama and Lakshmana. He was very sad thinking that his sister had died."
- "Seeing that the two princes came to their senses, the monkey army was very happy."

From the excerpt of the text, we need to set an example of loyalty between brothers and sisters, and also loyalty between subordinates and their masters. They are always together in all situations and conditions, they face joy and sorrow together. Apart from that, it is also implied in this epic about Sita's loyalty to her husband when he was Ravana's prisoner. Sita still maintains her chastity and she gives full sincere affection only to Rama. And there are also Vibhisana who remain loyal to Rama and always support the path of truth (dharma).

**Responsible:** From the entire contents of the epic, it is implied that Rama is a figure who is responsible for the condition of his wife, Sita. Likewise, we can see how the laksmana's responsibility is in carrying out his obligations as a younger brother, and also Rama's troops who are formidable on the battlefield who remain firm in carrying out their swadharma as knights.

## CONCLUSION

Ramayana composed by Bhagawan Valmiki, and consists of 7 parts called Sapta Kanda. The division of Sapta Kanda is Bala Kanda, Ayodhya Kanda, Aranyaka Kanda, Kiskinda Kanda, Sundara Kanda, Yuddha Kanda, and also Uttara Kanda. In this article, the author will specifically review Yuddha Kanda, who is the sixth brother of Sapta Kanda. Briefly, in this book it is told that Sang Rama and the monkey king Sugriwa mobilized an army of monkeys to prepare to attack Alengkapura. This Wiracarita contains many social, character and moral values that can be used as a guide for humans to live swadharma as true human beings, namely maintaining world welfare through the path of truth and goodness (dharma).

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