Introduction

Management consists of managing men. It is the art of getting work done through others. According to Harold Koontz "Management is the art of getting things done through people and with people in formally organized groups. According to Peter Drucker "Management is a multi-purpose organ that manages a business, manages managers and manages work and workers".

Features of Management

☆ Management is universal. It is required everywhere be it for a business, club or army etc.

☆ Management is purposeful.

☆ It exists for achievement of specific objectives.

☆ Management is a social process. Management is done by the people, through the people and for the people.

☆ Management is multi-disciplinary. Management has to deal with human behaviour under dynamic conditions. Therefore it depends upon wide knowledge derived from several disciplines like economics, sociology etc.

☆ Management is a dynamic process. It is dynamic.

☆ Management is intangible and situational. A successful manager should take in to account situational differences.

☆ Management is an art as well as science

☆ Management is not an exact science like physics or chemistry, but it is a social science because it deals with human beings whose behaviour cannot be exactly predicted.
Functions of Management

Planning

❖ Planning is a primary function of management.
❖ Planning means deciding in advance what is to be done and who is responsible for doing it. Planning is a process and a plan is outcome of the process

Organizing

❖ Organizing is the process of defining and grouping the activities of enterprises and establishing the authority relationships among them. In performing the organizing functions the manager defines, departmentalises and assigns the activities so that they can be most effectively executed.

Staffing

❖ Staffing: It is that function of management, which is concerned with obtaining, utilizing and maintaining a satisfactory and satisfied work force.

Direction

❖ Direction: According to Dale “it consists of telling people what to do and seeing that they do it to the best of their abilities.” Leadership, motivation, communication and supervision are sub-functions of directing.

Communication

❖ Communication: It is an exchange of facts ideas and opinions and information between two or more persons.

Among the classical literature of the world Ramayana stands the foremost. Sri Rama is the pivot on whom the whole fabric of this immortal epic is woven. It is therefore called Ramayana or the story of Rama. Sage Valmiki the composer of the Kavya came of common stock. He started his career as a high way robber.
Once he attacked Narada a Maharishi who advised him that robbery and murder are great sins, which will not be shared by relatives. Valmiki returned home and found that people had a claim on his loot, but they had nothing to do with his sins. This incidentally opened his eyes and he went to Narada for redemption. The sage made him repeat the sacred syllable "RAMA". Valmiki sat in deep meditation. In the course of time an anthill grew and covered his body, but he was not aware of it. He is therefore called "VALMIKI" which means the one who developed into a sage in an anthill. Ramayana deals with the life and conduct of men at various levels. It is therefore called the Philosophy of Humanity. Ramayana has been a perennial source of inspiration not only to the people of India, but also to the people all over the world. The three great personalities named Rama, Sita and Hanuman have inspired people of all walks of life. The epic illustrates the triumph of good over the evil. It stresses the importance of TRIVARGA or the three goals of life-Dharma, Artha and Kama.

Ramayana advocates the legitimate enjoyment of the good things of life without conflict with dharma. The Ramayana gives us many sided picture of perfect life. We are brought face to face with a series of situations and shown how Rama and others react to them and ultimately emerge victorious without conflicting with the dharma.

MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS IN RAMAYANA

The present thesis concentrates on management concepts in Valmiki Ramayana exclusively. Though there are different concepts of Ramayana, the study concentrates on the management concepts in Valmiki's Ramayana. The entire thesis has been divided in to six chapters wherein the relevant management concepts have been explained first followed by the discussion of relevant concept present in Valmiki Ramayana.
1. All the Modern Management Concepts are found in plenty in Valmiki's Ramayana.

2. Pictures of important events in Valmiki's Ramayana, which have relevance to management are given at the end as bibliography.

3. References are given at the end of every chapter.