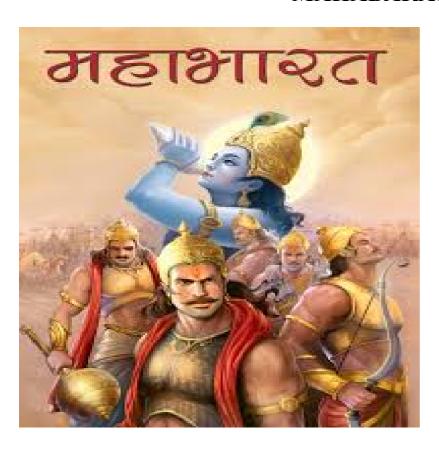
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# **MAHABARAT**



The Mahabharata is a monumental Sanskrit epic of ancient India, traditionally attributed to the sage Vyasa. It tells the story of a great war between two royal families—the Pandavas and the Kauravas—for the throne of Hastinapura. But beyond a war story, it is a deep philosophical, spiritual, and moral text.

# **Chapter Name**

- 1. Adi parva
- 2. Sabha parva
- 3. Pana parva
- 4. Virata parva
- 5. Udyoga Parva
- 6. Bhishma Parva
- 7. Drona Parva
- 8. Karna Parva
- 9. Shalya Parva
- 10. Sauptika Parva

# **Discription**

# chapter 1

# Adi parva

■ Introduction and Foundation:

The Adi Parva sets the stage for the epic by introducing the key characters and their relationships, particularly the complex family dynamics of the Kuru clan

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### Narration of the Epic:

The parva begins with Ugrasrava Sauti, a storyteller, recounting the epic to a gathering of sages in the Naimisha forest. He explains how the Mahabharata was composed by Vyasa and narrates its origins.

### Key Ancestral Stories:

It delves into the history of the Kuru dynasty, recounting the stories of important figures like King Bharata, Shantanu, and Bhishma

#### ■ Birth of Pandavas and Kauravas:

The parva describes the births of the five Pandava brothers and the one hundred Kaurava brothers, highlighting the lineage and their early lives.

# chapter 2

## Sabha parva

## Building the Sabha:

The parva begins with the description of the grand assembly hall built by Maya Danava for the Pandavas at Indraprastha.

### Yudhishthira's Rajasuya Yajna:

This ritual, signifying Yudhishthira's sovereignty, is a central event, showcasing the Pandavas' growing power and influence.

### ■ The Dice Game:

The Sabha Parva also details the tragic gambling match where Yudhishthira, succumbing to temptation, loses everything to Shakuni, leading to the infamous disrobing of Draupadi.

## Principles of Governance:

The book includes discussions on effective administration, emphasizing the need for virtuous and prosperous governance