

# The Yoga of Arjuna-Grief (Gītā Chapter I)

ॐ श्री परमात्मने नमः

Om Śrī Paramātmāne Namaḥ

अथ प्रथमोऽध्यायः

Atha Prathamō'dhyāyaḥ

अर्जुनविषादयोगः

Arjunaviṣādayogaḥ

धृतराष्ट्र उवाच

Dhṛtarāṣṭra uvāca

धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः ।

मामकाः पाण्डवाश्चैव किमकुर्वत सञ्जय ॥ १ ॥

dharmakṣetre kurukṣetre samavetā yuyutsavaḥ ।

māmakāḥ pāṇḍavāścaiva kimakurvata sañjaya ॥1॥

*Dhṛtarāṣṭra said:*

*O Sañjaya, what did the sons of Pāṇḍu and my own people do, in the holy plain of Kurukṣetra, when they assembled together, desirous to fight?*

सञ्जय उवाच

Sañjaya uvāca

दृष्ट्वा तु पाण्डवानीकं व्यूढं दुर्योधनस्तदा ।

आचार्यमुपसङ्गम्य राजा वचनमब्रवीत् ॥ २ ॥

dr̥ṣṭvā tu pāṇḍavānīkaṁ vyūḍhaṁ duryodhanastadā ।

ācāryamupasaṅgamyā rājā vacanamabravīt ॥ 2॥

*Sañjaya said:*

*Having seen the army of the Pāṇḍavas drawn up in battle array, King Duryodhana then approached his teacher (Droṇa) and spoke these words.*

पश्यैतां पाण्डुपुत्राणाम् आचार्य महतीं चमूम् ।

व्यूढां द्रुपदपुत्रेण तव शिष्येण धीमता ॥ ३ ॥

paśyaitāṃ pāṇḍuputrāṇām ācārya mahatīm camūm ।  
vyūḍhām drupadaputreṇa tava śiṣyeṇa dhīmatā ॥ 3॥

*Behold! O Teacher! This mighty army of the sons of Pāṇḍu, arrayed by the son of Drupada, thy wise disciple.*

अत्र शूरा महेष्वासाः भीमार्जुनसमा युधि ।

युयुधानो विराटश्च द्रुपदश्च महारथः ॥ ४ ॥

atra śūrā maheṣvāsāḥ bhīmārjunasamā yudhi ।  
yuyudhāno virāṭaśca drupadaśca mahārathaḥ ॥ 4॥

*Here are heroes, mighty archers, equal in battle to Bhīma and Arjuna; Yuyudhāna, Virāṭa and Drupada, the great chariot warriors.*

धृष्टकेतुश्चेकितानः काशिराजश्च वीर्यवान् ।

पुरुजित्कुन्तिभोजश्च शैब्यश्च नरपुङ्गवः ॥ ५ ॥

dhr̥ṣṭaketuścekitānaḥ kāśirājaśca vīryavān ।  
purujitkuntibhojaśca śaibyaśca narapuṅgavaḥ ॥ 5॥

*Dhr̥ṣṭaketu, Cekitāna and Purujit, the valiant king of Kāśī, Kuntibhoja and Śaibya, the heroic men.*

युधामन्युश्च विक्रान्तः उत्तमौजाश्च वीर्यवान् ।

सौभद्रो द्रौपदेयाश्च सर्व एव महारथाः ॥ ६ ॥

yudhāmanyuśca vikrāntaḥ uttamaujāśca vīryavān ।  
saubhadro draupadeyāśca sarva eva mahārathāḥ ॥6॥

*The strong Yudhāmanyu and the brave Uttamaujas, the son of Subhadrā and the sons of Draupadī, all of them, mighty warriors.*

अस्माकं तु विशिष्टा ये तान्निबोध द्विजोत्तम ।

नायका मम सैन्यस्य सञ्ज्ञार्थं तान्ब्रवीमि ते ॥ ७ ॥

asmākaṃ tu viśiṣṭā ye tānnibodha dvijottama ।  
nāyakā mama sainyasya sañjñārthaṃ tānbravīmi te ॥ 7॥

*Know also, O best among the twice-born, the names of those who are the most distinguished amongst ourselves, the leaders of my army, these I name to thee for thy information.*

भवान्भीष्मश्च कर्णश्च कृपश्च समितिञ्जयः ।

अश्वत्थामा विकर्णश्च सौमदत्तिस्तथैव च ॥ ८ ॥

**bhavānbhīṣmaśca karnaśca kṛpaśca samitiñjayaḥ ।  
aśvatthāmā vikarnaśca saumadattistathaiva ca ॥8॥**

*Yourself and Bhīṣma and Karṇa and also Kṛpa, the victorious in war; Aśvatthāmā, Vikarṇa and so also the son of Somadatta.*

अन्ये च बहवश्शूराः मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः ।

नानाशस्त्रप्रहरणाः सर्वे युद्धविशारदाः ॥ ९ ॥

**anye ca bahavaśśūrāḥ madarthe tyaktajīvitāḥ ।  
nānāśastrapraharaṇāḥ sarve yuddhaviśāradāḥ ॥9॥**

*And also many other heroes, armed with various weapons and missiles, all well-skilled in battle, are determined to give up their lives for my sake.*

अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितम् ।

पर्याप्तं त्विदमेतेषां बलं भीमाभिरक्षितम् ॥ १० ॥

**aparyāptaṁ tadasmākaṁ balaṁ bhīṣmābhirakṣitam ।  
paryāptaṁ tvidameteṣāṁ balaṁ bhīmābhirakṣitam ॥ 10॥**

*This army of ours defended by Bhīṣma is insufficient; whereas that army of theirs defended by Bhīma is sufficient.*

अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः ।

भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षन्तु भवन्तस्सर्व एव हि ॥ ११ ॥

**ayaneṣu ca sarveṣu yathābhāgamavasthitāḥ ।  
bhīṣmamevābhirakṣantu bhavantassarva eva hi ॥ 11॥**

*Therefore do you all, stationed in your respective positions in the several divisions of the army, protect Bhīṣma alone.*

तस्य सञ्जनयन्हर्षं कुरुवृद्धः पितामहः ।

सिंहनादं विनद्योच्चैः शङ्खं दध्मौ प्रतापवान् ॥ १२ ॥

**tasya sañjanayanharṣaṁ kuruvṛddhaḥ pitāmahaḥ ।  
simhanādaṁ vinadyoccaiḥ śaṅkhaṁ dadhmau pratāpavān ॥ 12॥**

*His glorious grandsire (Bhīṣma), the oldest of the Kauravas, in order to cheer Duryodhana, now sounded aloud a lion's roar and blew his conch.*

ततश्शङ्खाश्च भेर्यश्च पणवानकगोमुखाः ।

सहसैवाभ्यहन्यन्त स शब्दस्तुमुलोऽभवत् ॥ १३ ॥

**tataśśaṅkhāśca bheryaśca paṇavānakagomukhāḥ ।**

**sahasaivābhyahanyanta sa śabdastumulo'bhavat ॥ 13॥**

*Then (following Bhīṣma), conches and kettle-drums, tabors, drums and cow-horns blared forth quite suddenly and the sound was tumultuous.*

ततश्चेतैहैर्युक्ते महति स्यन्दने स्थितौ ।

माधवः पाण्डवश्चैव दिव्यौ शङ्खौ प्रदध्मतुः ॥ १४ ॥

**tataśśvetairhayairyukte mahati syandane sthitau ।**

**mādhavaḥ pāṇḍavaścaiva divyau śaṅkhau pradadhmatuḥ ॥ 14॥**

*Then, also Mādhava and the son of Pāṇḍu, seated in their magnificent chariot yoked with white horses, blew their divine conches.*

पाञ्चजन्यं हृषीकेशः देवदत्तं धनञ्जयः ।

पौण्ड्रं दध्मौ महाशङ्खं भीमकर्मा वृकोदरः ॥१५ ॥

**pāñcājanyaṁ hr̥ṣīkeśaḥ devadattaṁ dhanañjayaḥ ।**

**pauṇḍraṁ dadhmau mahāśaṅkhaṁ bhīmakarmā vṛkodaraḥ ॥15॥**

*Hṛṣīkeśaḥ blew the Pāñcājanya and Dhanañjaya (Arjuna) blew the Devadatta and Vṛkodara (Bhīma - who has wolf like stomach), whose actions are fearful, blew the great conch named Pauṇḍra..*

अनन्तविजयं राजा कुन्तीपुत्रो युधिष्ठिरः ।

नकुलस्सहदेवश्च सुघोषमणिपुष्पकौ ॥ १६ ॥

**anantavijayaṁ rājā kuntīputro yudhiṣṭhiraḥ ।**

**nakulassahadevaśca sughoṣamanipuṣpakau ॥ 16॥**

*King Yudhiṣṭhira, the son of Kuntī, blew the Anantavijaya; Nakula and Sahadeva blew the Sughoṣa and the Maṇipuṣpaka.*

काश्यश्च परमेष्वासः शिखण्डी च महारथः ।

धृष्टद्युम्नो विराटश्च सात्यकिश्चापराजितः ॥ १७ ॥

**kāśyaśca parameṣvāsaḥ śikhaṇḍī ca mahārathaḥ ।**

**dhr̥ṣṭadyumno virāṭaśca sātyakiścāparājitaḥ ॥ 17॥**

*The king of Kāśī, an excellent archer; Śikhaṇḍī, the mighty commander of eleven thousand archers; Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna and Virāṭa and Sātyaki, the unconquered;*

द्रुपदो द्रौपदेयाश्च सर्वशः पृथिवीपते ।

सौभद्रश्च महाबाहुः शङ्खान्दध्मुः पृथक्पृथक् ॥ १८ ॥

drupado draupadeyāśca sarvaśaḥ pṛthivīpate ।

saubhadraśca mahābāhuḥ śaṅkhāndadhmuḥ pṛthakpṛthak ॥ 18॥

*Drupada and the sons of Draupadī, and the son of Subhadrā, the mighty armed, - all (of them) together, O King, blew their respective conches.*

स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् ।

नभश्च पृथिवीं चैव तुमुलो व्यनुनादयन् ॥१९ ॥

sa ghoṣo dhārtarāṣṭrāṇām hṛdayāni vyadārayat ।

nabhaśca pṛthivīm caiva tumulo vyanunādayan ॥19॥

*That tumultuous sound rent the hearts of (the people of) Dhṛtarāṣṭra's party and made both heaven and earth reverberate.*

अथ व्यवस्थितान्दृष्ट्वा धार्तराष्ट्रान्कपिध्वजः ।

प्रवृत्ते शस्त्रसम्पाते धनुरुद्यम्य पाण्डवः

हृषीकेशं तदा वाक्यम् इदमाह महीपते ॥ २० ॥

atha vyavasthitāndrṣṭvā dhārtarāṣṭrāṅkapidhvajaḥ ।

pravṛtte śastrasampāte dhanurudyamya pāṇḍavaḥ

hṛṣīkeśam tadā vākyaṁ idamāha mahīpate ॥ 20॥

*(Sañjaya said), "O King, then seeing the people of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's party standing arrayed and the discharge of weapons about to begin, Arjuna, the son of Pāṇḍu, whose ensign was Hanumān (on his chariot flag), took up his bow and said the following to Hṛṣīkeśa":*

अर्जुन उवाच

सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये रथं स्थापय मेऽच्युत ॥ २१ ॥

Arjuna uvāca

senayorubhayormadhye ratham sthāpaya me'cyuta ॥ 21॥

*Arjuna said, "O Acyuta, please place my chariot between the two armies."*

यावदेतान्निरीक्षेऽहं योद्धुकामानवस्थितान् ।

कैर्मया सह योद्धव्यम् अस्मिन्नणसमुद्यमे ॥ २२ ॥

yāvadetānnirīkṣe'haṁ yoddhukāmānavasthitān ।

kairmayā saha yoddhavyam asminraṇasamudyame ॥ 22॥

*(Arjuna said, "O Acyuta): that I may behold those who stand here desirous of fighting and, on the eve of this battle, let me know with whom I must fight."*

योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेऽहं य एतेऽत्र समागताः ।

धार्तराष्ट्रस्य दुर्बुद्धेः युद्धे प्रियचिकीर्षवः ॥ २३ ॥

yotsyamānānavekṣe'haṁ ya ete'tra samāgatāḥ ।

dhārtarāṣṭrasya durbuddheḥ yuddhe priyacikīrṣavaḥ ॥ 23॥

*"For I desire to observe those who are assembled here for the fight, wishing to please in battle, the evil-minded (Duryodhana), son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra."*

सञ्जय उवाच

एवमुक्तो हृषीकेशः गुडाकेशेन भारत ।

सेनयोरुभयोर्मध्ये स्थापयित्वा रथोत्तमम् ॥ २४ ॥

Sañjaya uvāca

evamukto hr̥ṣīkeśaḥ guḍākeśena bhārata ।

senayorubhayormadhye sthāpayitvā rathottamam ॥ 24॥

*Sañjaya said, "O mighty Lord of Bharata race, (Dhṛtarāṣṭra), Hr̥ṣīkeśa, being told so by Guḍākeśa (Arjuna), placed the excellent chariot between the two armies-*

भीष्मद्रोणप्रमुखतः सर्वेषां च महीक्षिताम् ।

उवाच पार्थ पश्यैतान् समवेतान्कुरूनिति ॥ २५ ॥

bhīṣmadroṇapramukhataḥ sarveṣāṁ ca mahīkṣitām ।

uvāca pārtha paśyaitān samavetānkurūniti ॥ 25॥

*In front of Bhīṣma and Droṇa and all the rulers of the earth, He (Lord Kṛṣṇa) said: "O Pārtha (Arjuna), behold these Kurus gathered together."*

तत्रापश्यत्स्थितान्पार्थः पितृन्थ पितामहान् ।

आचार्यान्मातुलान्भ्रातृन् पुत्रान्पौत्रान्सखींस्तथा ।

श्वशुरान्सुहृदश्चैव सेनयोरुभयोरपि ॥ २६ ॥

tatrāpaśyatsthitānpārthaḥ pitṛnatha pitāmahān |  
ācāryānmātulānbhrātṛn putrānpautrānsakhīmstathā |  
śvaśurānsuhṛdaścaiva senayorubhayorapi || 26||

*Then Pārtha (Arjuna) saw stationed there in both the armies; fathers, grand-fathers, teachers, maternal uncles, brothers, sons, grandsons, friends, fathers-in-law and well-wishers also.*

तान्समीक्ष्य स कौन्तेयः सर्वान्बन्धूनवस्थितान् ।

कृपया परयाविष्टः विषीदन्निदमब्रवीत् ॥ २७ ॥

tānsamīkṣya sa kaunteyaḥ sarvānbandhūnavasthitān |  
kṛpayā parayāviṣṭaḥ viṣīdannidamabravīt || 27||

*Then the son of Kunti (Arjuna), seeing all these relatives thus standing arrayed, became overwhelmed with great pity and spoke thus sorrowfully.*

अर्जुन उवाच

दृष्ट्वेमं स्वजनं कृष्ण युयुत्सुं समुपस्थितम् ।

सीदन्ति मम गात्राणि मुखं च परिशुष्यति ॥ २८ ॥

arjuna uvāca

dr̥ṣṭvemaṁ svajānaṁ kṛṣṇa yuyutsum̐ samupasthitam |  
sīdanti mama gātrāṇi mukhaṁ ca pariśuṣyati || 28||

*Arjuna said, "O Kṛṣṇa, Seeing these relatives who have assembled here, eager to fight, my limbs fail and my mouth is completely parched-*

वेपथुश्च शरीरे मे रोमहर्षश्च जायते ।

गाण्डीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् त्वक्चैव परिदह्यते ॥ २९ ॥

vepathuśca śarīre me romaharṣaśca jāyate |  
gāṇḍīvaṁ sraṁsate hastāt tvakcaiva paridahyate || 29||

*And my body quivers, and my hair stands on end.; the Gāṇḍīva (bow) slips from my hand, and my skin burns intensely;*

न च शक्रोम्यवस्थातुं भ्रमतीव च मे मनः ।

निमित्तानि च पश्यामि विपरीतानि केशव ॥ ३० ॥

na ca śaknomyavasthātum bhramatīva ca me manaḥ ।

nimittāni ca paśyāmi viparītāni keśava ॥ 30 ॥

*Moreover, O Keśava.( Kṛṣṇa), I am also unable to stand firmly, and my mind is whirling around, as it were. And I notice adverse omens-*

न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे ।

न काङ्क्षे विजयं कृष्ण न च राज्यं सुखानि च ॥ ३१ ॥

na ca śreyo'nupaśyāmi hatvā svajanamāhave ।

na kāṅkṣe vijayaṁ kṛṣṇa na ca rājyaṁ sukhāni ca ॥ 31 ॥

*Besides, I do not see any good (to be derived) from killing my own people in battle. O Kṛṣṇa, I desire neither victory, nor a kingdom, nor pleasures.*

किं नो राज्येन गोविन्द किं भोगैर्जीवितेन वा ।

येषामर्थे काङ्क्षितं नः राज्यं भोगास्सुखानि च ॥ ३२ ॥

kiṁ no rājyena govinda kiṁ bhogairjīvitena vā ।

yeṣāmarthe kāṅkṣitaṁ naḥ rājyaṁ bhogāssukhāni ca ॥ 32 ॥

*O Govinda! What need do we have of a kingdom, or what (need) of enjoyment and livelihood? Those for who kingdom, enjoyment and pleasures are desired by us-*

त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च ।

आचार्याः पितरः पुत्राः तथैव च पितामहाः ॥ ३३ ॥

मातुलाश्चशुराः पौत्राः श्यालास्सम्बन्धिनस्तथा ॥ ३४ ॥

ta ime'vasthitā yuddhe prāṇāṁstyaktvā dhanāni ca ।

ācāryāḥ pitarāḥ putrāḥ tathaiva ca pitāmahāḥ ॥ 33 ॥

mātulāśśvaśurāḥ pautrāḥ śyālāssambandhinastathā ॥ 34 ॥

*(They) i.e, teachers, uncles, sons, and so also grand-fathers, maternal uncles, fathers-in-law, grandsons, brothers-in-law and relatives-stand here in battle, risking their life and wealth-*



एतान्न हन्तुमिच्छामि घ्नतोऽपि मधुसूदन ।

अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किं नु महीकृते ॥ ३५ ॥

etānna hantumicchāmi ghnato'pi madhusūdana |  
api trailokyarājyasya hetoḥ kiṁ nu mahīkṛte || 35||

*O Madhusūdana, even if I am killed, I do not want to kill them even for the sake of a kingdom, spreading over the three worlds; much less for the sake of the earth.*

निहत्य धार्तराष्ट्रान्नः का प्रीतिस्स्याज्जनार्दन ।

पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान् हत्वैतानाततायिनः ॥ ३६ ॥

nihatya dhārtarāṣṭrānnaḥ kā prītissyājjanārdana |  
pāpamevāśrayedasman hatvaitānātātāyinaḥ || 36||

*O Janārdana, what happiness can shall we derive by killing these sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra ? Sin alone will be our gain by killing these felons.*

तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हन्तुं धार्तराष्ट्रान्स्वबान्धवान् ।

स्वजनं हि कथं हत्वा सुखिनस्स्याम माधव ॥ ३७ ॥

tasmānnārhā vayaṁ hantum dhārtarāṣṭrānsvabāndhavān |  
svajanaṁ hi katham hatvā sukhinassyāma mādharma || 37||

*Therefore we shall not kill the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, our relatives; for how can we be happy by killing our own people, O Mādharma?*

यद्यप्येते न पश्यन्ति लोभोपहतचेतसः ।

कुलक्षयकृतं दोषं मित्रद्रोहे च पातकम् ॥ ३८ ॥

कथं न ज्ञेयमस्माभिः पापादस्मान्निवर्तितुम् ।

कुलक्षयकृतं दोषं प्रपश्यद्भिर्जनार्दन ॥ ३९ ॥

yadyapyete na paśyanti lobhopahatacetaḥ |  
kulakṣayakṛtaṁ doṣaṁ mitradrohe ca pātakam || 38||

katham na jñeyamasmābhiḥ pāpādasmanñivartitum |  
kulakṣayakṛtaṁ doṣaṁ prapaśyadbhirjanārdana || 39||

*O Janārdana, although these people, whose hearts have become perverted by greed, do not see the evil arising from destroying the family and sin in inhostility toward friends, yet how can we who clearly see the evil arising from destroying the family remain unaware of (the need of) abstaining from this sin?*

कुलक्षये प्रणश्यन्ति कुलधर्मास्सनातनाः ।

धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नम् अधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत ॥ ४० ॥

kulakṣaye praṇaśyanti kuladharmāssanātanāḥ ।

dharme naṣṭe kulam kṛtsnam adharmo'bhibhavatyuta ॥ 40॥

*In the destruction of a family,are totally destroyed the traditional rites and duties of the family. When rites and duties are destroyed, vice overpowers the entire family also.*

अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यन्ति कुलस्त्रियः ।

स्त्रीषु दुष्टासु वाष्णेय जायते वर्णसङ्करः ॥ ४१ ॥

adharmābhibhavātkṛṣṇa praduśyanti kulastriyaḥ ।

striṣu duṣṭāsu vārṣṇeya jāyate varṇasaṅkaraḥ ॥ 41॥

*O Kṛṣṇa, when vice predominates, the women of the family become corrupt. O descendent of the Vṛṣṇī – clan (Lord Shri krishna), when women become corrupted, it results in the intermingling of the castes (varṇasaṅkara).*

सङ्करो नरकायैव कुलघ्नानां कुलस्य च ।

पतन्ति पितरो ह्येषां लुप्तपिण्डोदकक्रियाः ॥ ४२ ॥

saṅkaro narakāyaiva kulaghnānām kulasya ca ।

patanti pitaro hyeṣām luptapiṇḍodakakriyāḥ ॥ 42॥

*'Confusion of castes' leads the ruiner of the family verily to the hell; for their forefathers fall down (into hell) deprived of the offerings of piṇḍa (rice-ball) and water (libations).*

दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां वर्णसङ्करकारकैः ।

उत्साद्यन्ते जातिधर्माः कुलधर्माश्च शाश्वताः ॥ ४३ ॥

doṣairetaiḥ kulaghnānām varṇasaṅkarakārakaiḥ ।

utsādyante jātidharmāḥ kuladharmāśca śāśvatāḥ ॥ 43॥

*Due to these misdeeds of the 'ruiner of the family', which cause confusion of castes, the eternal religious rites of the castes and the families are destroyed.*

उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन ।

नरकेऽनियतं वासः भवतीत्यनुशुश्रुम ॥ ४४ ॥

utsannakuladharmāṇāṃ manuṣyāṇāṃ janārdana ।  
narake'niyatam vāsaḥ bhavatītyanuśuśruma ॥ 44॥

*O Janārdana, we have heard, that it is inevitable for those men to dwell in hell for an unknown period of time, in whose families the religious practices have been destroyed,*

अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयम् ।

यद्राज्यसुखलोभेन हन्तुं स्वजनमुद्यताः ॥ ४५ ॥

aho bata mahatpāpaṃ kartuṃ vyavasitā vayam ।  
yadrājyasukhalobhena hantuṃ svajanamudyatāḥ ॥ 45॥

*What a pity that we are resolved to commit a great sin, by being prepared to kill our kinsmen, out of greed for the pleasures of the kingdom.*

यदि मामप्रतीकारम् अशस्त्रं शस्त्रपाणयः ।

धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युः तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् ॥ ४६ ॥

yadi māmapratīkāram aśastram śastrapāṇayaḥ ।  
dhārtarāṣṭrā raṇe hanyuḥ tanme kṣemataram bhavet ॥ 46॥

*If, in this battle, the sons of Dhṛtarāṣṭra, armed with weapons, slay me, who is unresisting and unarmed, that would be more beneficial to me.”*

सञ्जय उवाच

एवमुक्त्वार्जुनस्सङ्ख्ये रथोपस्थ उपाविशत् ।

विसृज्य सशरं चापं शोकसंविग्नमानसः ॥ ४७ ॥

**Sañjaya uvāca**

evamuktvārjunassankhye rathopastha upāviśat ।  
visṛjya saśaram cāpaṃ śokasaṃvignamānasaḥ ॥ 47॥

*Sañjaya said, “Having thus spoken in the midst of the battle-field, Arjuna sat down on the seat of the chariot, casting away his bow and arrow, with a mind distressed with sorrow.”*

ॐ तत्सत् इति श्रीमद्भगवद्गीतासु उपनिषत्सु ब्रह्मविद्यायां योगशास्त्रे श्रीकृष्णार्जुनसंवादे अर्जुनविषादयोगो नाम  
प्रथमोऽध्यायः ॥

**Om tatsat iti Śrīmadbhagavadgītāsu upaniṣatsu brahmavidyāyām yogaśāstre  
Śrīkṛṣṇārjunasamvāde arjunaviṣādayogo nāma prathamodhyāyaḥ ॥**