

REPORT OF THE PROJECT

Sanskrit (Hons.) Semester-I,


Title of the Project: Social & Cultural importance of Mahabharata.

Theme of the Project:

The Mahābhārata is not only a monumental piece of literature, a thrilling epic, a tragedy as large as life itself, an unrivalled teacher of Dharma, but also (and much more so than its elder brother, the Rāmāyaṇa) a confluence of kingdoms, dynasties, peoples, regions and languages. In fact, at the start of the Epic, Vyāsa informs Brahmā that he has composed in his mind a work that is to include all branches of knowledge, and, of interest to us here, to contain in particular "a description of the different kinds of nations and languages: the nature of the manners of the people

What is the importance of the Mahabharata to Indian culture and world culture, Influence of the Mahābhārata on Indian culture and literature, Mahabharata and Indian culture, Mahabharata in our life and culture. Influence of the Mahābhārata on Indian culture and literature is considerable. Like the Ramayana, the Mahābhārata and to Indians it is a national epic and a religious text. Although the story of the great war of the Bharata dynasty is the main subject matter here, in the shadow of this story, innumerable anecdotes, innumerable advice and religious teachings have come together. The Mahābhārata has been called an epic because of the variety and vastness of the subject. Here is the significance of the Purānas, the eternal appeal of religion and the extraordinary imagery of the whole literature.

Despite the dilemmas between the various characters in the Mahābhārata, they are eternal sculptors of their own glory. So these glorious characters are still the norm in India today, the source of their inspiration. The idol of righteousness and righteousness is the righteousness and truthfulness of the devout Yudhisthira, the light of the heroic deeds of Arjuna, the little manhood - the glory, the irresistible and invincible arm of the middle Pandava Bhīma, the masculinity of Kshatriya Arrogant Draupadi, The glorification of the composition of Unified India in the Mantra of Karma has had a profound effect on the daily work life of all these Indians. The various theories and facts of Brahmanical religion contained in the Mahābhārata, the


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superficial ideas of secular principles, advice, religion and philosophy have been controlling the social life of Indians since time immemorial.

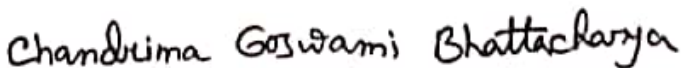
From the palace of the rich to the hut of the poor, the nectar of the Mahābhārata is still revered. People get a touch of holiness by listening to that nonsensical story. In any religious ceremony, Mahābhārata is recited now and again in Day- In vows, Peace, Shrāddhādi ceremonies, Worship-Festival. The meeting place of knowledge, action, yoga, and devotion in the Srimad-Bhāgavatam Gītā, which belongs to the Bhiṣma episode of the Mahābhārata Listening to the nectar of this Gītā, people consider themselves free from filth. Even during Shraddha(That ceremony after death), Gītā recitation and Gītā Donation are considered as essential sacred duties. Its seven hundred verses state the underlying theory of Indian spiritualism. The Gītā has become the content of the world beyond the boundaries of country and time. In this way, the Mahābhārata has become one of the great paintings of ancient Indian science, law, philosophy and culture. In a word, the Mahābhārata is an encyclopedia, and the people of India have always extracted from this huge book the necessary elements in its religious life.

Outcome of the Project:

The outcome of Mahābhārata is also evident in architecture and sculpture. There are different verses of Gītā written in different temples. Impressions of the Mahābhārata genre also exist in the Indian painting industry. Indian society has derived the essential energy of life, literature and art from the Mahābhārata through the ages. So if you want to know India, you must know the mentality of Indians.


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